A new practice of physic : wherein the various diseases incident to the human body are orderly described, their causes assign'd, their diagnostics and prognostics enumerated, and the regimen proper in each deliver'd, with a competent number of medicines for every stage and symptom thereof ... the whole formed on the model of Dr. Sydenham, ... / by Peter Shaw.

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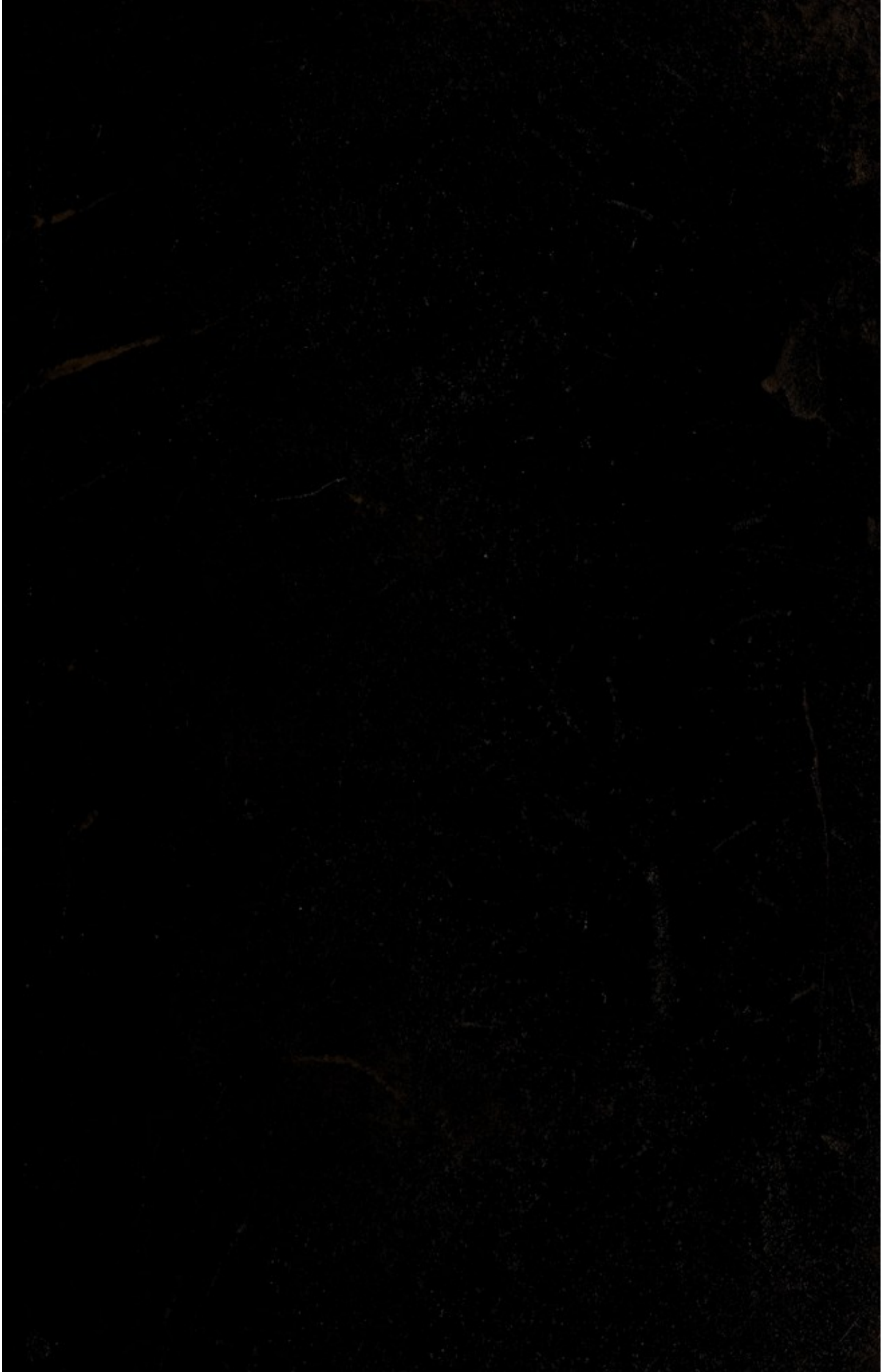

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A NEW PRACTICE OF PHYSIC;

WHEREIN

The various DISEASES incident to the human Body are orderly described,

Their Causes assign'd,

Their Diagnostics and Prognostics enumerated,

AND THE

Regimen proper in each deliver'd;

WITH A

Competent Number of MEDICINES for every Stage and Symptom thereof,

Prescribed after the Manner

Of the most Eminent PHYSICIANS among the MODERNS, and particularly those of *LONDON*.

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Baco de Augment. Scientiar.

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A

NEW PRACTICE

OF

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Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

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TO

Dr. HULSE.

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Humble Servant,

PETER SHAW.

PREFACE.

THE *design of this work is candidly to exhibit the practice of medicine, as managed and improved by the ablest hands of the present age; in hopes of spreading so useful a part of knowledge, and making it of general service. A work of this nature being greatly wanting to such as daily attend upon the sick, I persuade my self that the intention of it will render an apology unnecessary. The methods of treating diseases to be met with in our latest practical writers of best reputation, such as those of* Riverius *and* Sydenham, *tho' excellent for their times, are now grown into disuse; and he is justly esteem'd unacquainted with the present practice, who treads exactly in their steps; or knows no better ways of treating his patients. The late discoveries, im-*

provements, and reformations made in the ſeveral parts of medicine, have given it a new face; and render it practicable to much better advantage than heretofore. And nothing, at preſent, ſeems more wanting to its perfection, than to be fairly repreſented and made public, like thoſe of former ages. To effect this the better, I have, for a conſiderable time, and with ſome attention, applied my ſelf to conſider and compare together the ſeveral methods which the moſt eminent phyſicians had fall'n upon of treating various diſeaſes; and from a ſeries of obſervations made in this manner, the following treatiſe gradually grew up, till at length it appeared in the form of one general ſtandard practice. In which the reader, therefore, is not to expect any hypothetical reaſoning, or neat ſolutions of phænomena, but naked matter of ſcience, deliver'd in plain and ſimple language: and I am much miſtaken if the whole art may not thus be ſhewn to better advantage, than by uncertain reaſonings, and a ſtudied ſtyle, which, inſtead of inſtructing us in the cure of diſeaſes, will rather teach us to harangue upon them. It ſeem'd moſt agreeable to the nature of the undertaking to purſue this general method. Firſt, to ſet out in every diſtemper with ſome popular definition ſerving to excite an idea thereof; without at

all inquiring whether that idea be juſt or adequate. Juſt notions of diſtempers can only be had by deſcription, or the immediate perception of all their properties, or ſymptoms: and the opinions of different men will differ about them, according to the opportunities each has had to examine their phænomena. Having thus gain'd ſome imperfect notion of the diſtemper to be treated, we proceed to aſſign the popular cauſes, to which it is generally aſcribed; yet without poſitively aſſerting, that it is really owing to this or that particular cauſe. The true knowledge of immediate cauſes is not within the reach of the human mind; nor at all neceſſary to a phyſician. After the cauſes of every diſtemper, we deliver its diagnoſtics, or the diſtinguiſhing ſigns and ſymptoms with which it generally begins, continues, and goes off. And this part gives, as it were, a hiſtory of the diſeaſe. When, therefore, we have ſeen the ſigns which diſtinguiſh any diſtemper from all others, and thus improved the notion given of it by the definition, into a tolerable knowledge, 'tis natural to enquire what turns the diſtemper will take, or what will be the fate of the Patient under it. And this inquiry is gratified by a fourth article, under the name of prognoſtics, which from the ſigns or circumſtances before laid down, conjecture the event of the diſeaſe. And

thus

thus we are brought acquainted with the neceſſary præcognita *to the cure of every diſtemper; which cure is to be attempted firſt by a proper diet and regimen, and ſecondly, by the direct uſe of medicines peculiarly adapted to the particular ſymptoms, or nature of the caſe. The regimen of the patient, then, is the next thing to be taken into conſideration; as being uſeful to abate the violence of the ſymptoms, promote the* criſis, *and prepare the body to receive the full effects of the remedies that are afterwards to be preſcribed. Under this head, therefore, we give what relates to the management of the patient, as to the uſe of the non-naturals; and lay down ſome ſhort rules for the diet. And thus, at length, we come fully prepared to enter, in earneſt, upon the cure of the diſeaſe; which is the ſole end and ſcope of medicine. But as this cure is ſeldom to be effected without remedying the ſeveral ſymptoms of the diſtemper, which are different in different ſubjects, we muſt of neceſſity preſcribe to particular caſes, as they may happen in particular conſtitutions, ages, ſexes, &c. in order to ſhew the proper methods of treating them, according to the different circumſtances wherewith they are uſually attended. And that due reſpect might be had hereto, we firſt propoſe one ſtandard example, which takes in all the more common*

ſymp-

ſymptoms of the diſtemper, without regarding thoſe that may happen of an extraordinary nature. And this gives the general method of treating that diſtemper. After this, a great variety of caſes, attended with different ſymptoms, are alſo preſcribed to in the ſame manner; till at length the ſubject is exhauſted, or all the particular caſes of a diſtemper have been conſider'd. Thus under its proper head may all that can be ſaid of a diſtemper be commodiouſly ranged. And this method we choſe as moſt ſuitable to the preſent deſign, and advantageous for the reader; who may by means hereof readily turn to any particular ſtage or ſymptom of a diſtemper, or read all that is deliver'd of it in one continued thread.

The matter thus diſpoſed under the heads abovementioned is ſuch, in general, as was taken rather from the ſettled opinions, and daily practice of the moſt celebrated phyſicians, than compiled from their writings; ſo that the performance actually ſets to view the preſent ſtate, or moſt approved practice of medicine; whence we may learn to treat our patients in the moſt elegant and efficacious manner hitherto known and allow'd. And that the work might the better anſwer this character, I procured the aſſiſtance of a perſon very well acquainted with the preſent practice

of

of physic, in collecting and digesting the materials for it; taking care all along not to omit any considerable circumstance in a disease, or to fail in the method of treating it from its first appearance to its latest symptoms, and remotest consequences. Whence I conceive hopes that it may fully answer the design which Dr. Sydenham *had in his* Processus Integri, *that of treating, or prescribing to, all the diseases of the human body, after the best manner of the age he lived in.*

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A

NEW PRACTICE

OF

PHYSIC, &c.

APOPLEXY.

1. AN apoplexy is a ſudden depri- *Definition.*
vation of all the ſenſes, and all the ſenſible motions of the body; excepting that of the heart and lungs.

2. A plethora may cauſe it, *Cauſes.*
by oppreſſing the nerves of the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. A *cachochymia*, by rendring the fluids too viſcid; and ſo obſtructing the circulation. Any thing which greatly rarifies the blood and juices; or occaſions a rupture of the veſſels in the brain. An indura-

tion, or ſtrong contraction of the canals. Natural excreſcences within-ſide the *cranium*, oppreſſing the veſſels; or a polypus, blocking up the carotids, *&c.* Strangulation, great contuſion in the head, and poiſons.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Sometimes a violent pain in the head, dimneſs, and loſs of ſight, or memory, precede the fit. At others, univerſal indolence and drowſineſs; or a flux of pituitous matter from the noſe and mouth. An univerſal turgidneſs of the veſſels; a ſtrong pulſe, and redneſs in the face: but frequently no apparent ſigns precede. A great head, a ſhort neck, and a full or groſs habit, diſpoſe the body to it. The fit is uſually attended with a ſnoring, ſometimes with a fever, rarely with a foaming at the mouth, frequently with eruptions of the *menſes*, the hæmorrhoids, ſweat, or a diarrhœa; and ſo goes off.

Prognoſtics. 4. Several former fits, reſpiration nearly ſtop'd, or render'd very irregular, and the attack happening in an advanced age, may be accounted bad ſigns. When the veſſels of the brain are burſt; and when 'tis occaſion'd by poiſon or excreſcences on the inſide of the skull, 'tis uſually deem'd incurable. On the contrary, if the perſon be young, the fits only ſymptomatical, that is, occaſion'd by ſome other diſtemper; if a fever, or large evacuations have ſucceeded, and the abovementioned bad ſymptoms appear not, 'tis leſs dangerous proportionably.

Regimen. 5. The diet ought, as in all other caſes, to be regulated by the cauſe; but, in general, it ſhou'd here be attenuating, and eaſy of digeſtion. Thus it may conſiſt of panada, gruels, broths, *&c.* but if the patient hath been accuſtom'd to high living; the moderate uſe of fleſh and wine might be indulged. 'Tis a neceſſary caution, that the patient be laid upon his back, with his head always raiſed.

6. During

6. During the fit, bleed largely in the jugular; Curt. eſpecially if the patient be ſanguine: apply ſtrong volatiles to the noſe; and, if poſſible, give a large doſe of *ſal. vol. ol. in hauſtu aq. pæon. c. & ceraſor. nig. āa.* Blow ſtrong ſternutatories up the noſe; and rub the temples with ſpirituous cephalic mixtures. Apply, if neceſſary, a hot iron near the *vertex*, or *occiput*; or blow into the noſtrils and mouth, the fumes of tobacco, from an inverted pipe. Apply, directly, a large epiſpaſtic to the neck; and, as ſoon as poſſible, give a ſtrong emetic, purge or glyſter. In the mean time,

℞ *Pulv. fol. aſari, rad. elleb. alb. āa* ʒ j. *f. ſternutatorium; cujus parum in nares, mediante calamo, infletur frequenter.*

7. ℞ *Aq. hungar. ſpir. lavendul. comp. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa* ʒ j. *ol. caſtor. ſuccin. āa* ʒ ſs. *m. & cum hoc bene fricentur tempora & detonſum caput.*

8. After the fit is over, nothing can contra-indicate bleeding, but extream weakneſs, great old age, or a watery conſtitution.

Mittatur ſanguis è vena qualibet ad ʒ xij. *& poſt tres dies ab operatione celebrata, tantundem.*

Or,

Applicentur cucurbitulæ cervici ſcapulis, partibuſq; adjacentibus, in eundem finem: iteretur vero harum applicatio, pro re nata, per curationis decurſum. And after the operation,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ʒ ij. *pæon. c.* ʒ vj. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpir. lavendul. comp. āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. pæon. c.* ʒ iij. *m. f. hauſtus hora ſomni ſumendus.*

9. On the very day of bleeding, if requiſite, or the day after,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ℈ ij. *cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus hora commoda ſumendus; bibendo de decocto hordei copioſe inter operandum.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. emet.* ʒ j. *oxymel. ſcillit.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. emet. gr.* vj. *aut* viij. *cum conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Let the emetic be repeated once a week, if neceſſary; after the operation whereof exhibit as follows.

10. ℞ *Conſ. rutæ* ʒ ß. *pulv. croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. ſuccin. ãa gr.* v. *c. c. gr.* iij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ, ceraſor. n. ãa* ʒ j. *pæon. c.* ʒ ß. *ſpir. lavend. comp. gut.* lx. *ſyr. pæon. c.* ʒ iij. *m.*

11. Next apply veſicatories to the arms, legs, *&c.* and one to the whole head, if occaſion requires: but when theſe are uſed, let the patient have in readineſs a ſtrong ſolution of *Gummi Arabicum in decocto hordei*, to drink freely of, in caſe they cauſe the ſtrangury.

12. When the bliſters begin to dry, 'tis time to proceed to glyſters; then to cathartics by the mouth; both of which ought to be of the ſtrongeſt kind.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ʒ xij. *vin. emet. turbid. ſyr. de ſpina cervina ãa* ʒ ß. *ol. rutæ, lumbricor. ãa* ʒ jß. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ß. *colocynth.* ʒ ij. *ſem. carui contuſ.* ʒ ß. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. hyperic.* ʒ ij. *pulv. jalap.* ʒ j. *m. f. enema, hora commoda injiciendum, & ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana iterandum.*

13. ℞ *Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. ãa* ℈ j. *caſtor. pulv. gr.* x. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pil.* vj. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fœtid. coch. minor. ãa gr.* xv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pilulæ mediocres pro doſi, ter in ſeptimana repetenda.*

14. After-

14. Afterwards, ſince wine is thought to convey medicines readily into the blood, and promote their operation,

℞ *Rad. jalap. contuſ.* ʒ ij. *cinnam. n. m. mac. ãa* ʒ j. *infunde calide in vin. alb. luſitanici* ℔ j. *per aliquot dies, ut f. tinctura.*

℞ *Hujus tincturæ* ʒ j. *vel* ʒ jſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *f. hauſt. pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb. aq. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ j. *ſpir. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *f. hauſt. bis in ſeptimana ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ ſs. *vel* ʒ vj. *ſumat omni veſperi, hora ſomni ad* 14*mam vicem.*

15. Obſerve, in general, that as in all diſtempers not lethargic, 'tis proper to give a paregoric at night, after the uſe of evacuating medicines, or the application of veſicatories; ſo in all lethargic ones, cephalics are happily employ'd in their ſtead.

16. If there be ſtill ſome remains of the ſymptoms, let iſſues be made between the ſhoulders, or on the inſide of the arms and legs. Setons alſo, and perpetual bliſters, are proper.

17. Cucuphas likewiſe, or quilted caps, tho' the form is almoſt aboliſh'd, may be of ſervice; and therefore, are now and then preſcribed in the preſent practice.

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan.* ʒ ij. *ireos florentin.* ʒ j. *rad. zinziber. zedoar. piper. long. n. m. ãa* ʒ ſs. *herb. majoran. menth. fl. roriſmar. lavend. ãa m.* ſs. *f. pulv. craſſus, ſerico inſerendus & ſupra verticem deraſum geſtandus.*

To theſe ingredients might be added *Lign. aloes, gum. benzoin.* or others of the tribe of aromatic cephalics. Before the application hereof, 'tis uſeful

to embrocate the head, after ſhaving, *cum aq. hungar. ſpir. lavendul. comp. ãa*; with which alſo the ingredients ſhould be ſprinkled, once or twice a week, whilſt they are worn.

18. On the evenings of evacuating days, and the intermediate ones, there may be room for cephalics by the mouth.

℞ *Pulv. de guttet. n. m. cinnamon. caſtor. ruſs. ãa* ʒ j. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ iij. *antihect. poterij* ʒ j. *zinzib. condit. conſerv. anthos ãa* ʒ ß. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* iij. *ſyr. pæon. comp. q. ſ. f. elect.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. valerian. ſylv. pæon. mar. ãa* ʒ ij. *contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. ãa* ʒ ß. *dictamn. alb. viſc. querc. ãa* ʒ j. *croc. ſpec. diamb. ãa* ʒ ß. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ ß. *conſ. flaved. aurant. n. m. condit. ſucc. kerm. ãa* ʒ ß. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *ſyr. è cort. citri, q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat. quant. n. m. ter* 4*terve quotidie, ſuperbibendo julapij ſequentis cochl.* v.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ʒ vj. *mirab.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒ vj. *ſpir. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. rutæ, ceraſor. n. ãa* ʒ iij. *bryon. comp. pæon. comp. ãa* ʒ jß. *conf. alkerm.* ʒ ß. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. cinnam. ten. pæon. comp. ãa* ʒ iij. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. m. ſumat cochl.* iv. *ſubinde, cum guttis* 60 *ſequentis mixturæ.*

℞ *Sal. volat. ol.* ʒ iij. *ſpir. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

To theſe may be added *Spir. corn. cerv. ſpir. ſal. armon. & tinct. caſtor.*

19. Troches were anciently preſcribed in this and the like caſes; and are ſometimes, tho' rarely, uſed in the modern practice.

℞ *Pulv. de guttet.* ʒ ß. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ol. cinnam. n. m. ãa gut.* vj

ſacch.

ſacch. alb. ʒ iv. *cum mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. in aq. ceraſ. nig. facta, fiant trochiſci* ʒ ß. *pendentes.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. pulv. cinnam. ſpec. diamb. rad. contrayerv. croci* ãa ʒ ß. *caſtor. ruſs.* ʒ ij. *rad. angel. hiſpan. mac. n. m.* ãa ʒ jß. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ vj. *ſucci kermes, ſpir. lavend. c.* ãa ʒ ß. *mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. q. ſ. f. trochiſci* ʒ ß. *pendentes; quorum unum teneat in ore frequenter.*

20. Cephalic wines alſo are ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. pæon. mar. tenuiter inciſ.* ʒ iv. *valerian. ſylv. viſc. querc.* ãa ʒ ij. *n. m. mac. cinnam.* ãa ʒ ij. *coccinel.* ℈ ij. *herb. roriſmarin. ſalv. beton.* ãa *m.* j. *croc.* ʒ ij. *caryophyl.* ʒ j. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ iv. *infunde, leni calore, per dies aliquot; colaturæ adde ſpir. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *bibat cochl.* vj. *ter in die.*

21. In groſs habits, and where the fluids are apt to ſtagnate in the capillaries,

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtic. ſem. ſinap. milleped. vivent.* ãa ʒ ij. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒ ij. *lign. aloes rad. zedoar.* ãa ʒ ß. *valerian. ſylv.* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ iv. *infunde calide per* 4 *dies, colatura ſumatur ut ſupra.*

22. If a diſpoſition to the diſtemper ſtill remains, let the following drink, with a proper diet, be continued for a conſiderable time.

℞ *Rad. pæon. mar.* ʒ vj. *valerian. ſylv.* ʒ j. *angel. hiſpan. zedoar.* ãa ʒ ß. *lign. ſaſſafras, guaiaci* ãa ʒ iij. *ſem. ſinap. contuſ.* ʒ ij. *cardamom. major.* ʒ j. *cubeb.* ʒ ß. *herb. roriſmar. majoran. flor. lavend.* ãa *m.* j. *cort. aurant. bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. d.* ãa ʒ ij. *paſſular major. exacinat.* ℔ j. *infunde hæc omnia in cereviſiæ fortioris fermentantis, non lupulatæ, congijs* viij. *ſtent ſimul per dies* xij. *deinde bibat æger pro potu ordinario.*

23. For watery conſtitutions, uſe the purges preſcribed in the dropſy; but when this diſtemper is cauſed by poiſon, polypus's, or ex-

creſcences in the skull, no cure ſeems to be hitherto known for it.

24. A *paroplexy* is a partial or ſlight *apoplexy*. *Catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepſis*, or *tetanus*, all different names for the ſame thing, is a ſpecies either of this, or the epilepſy, or a mixture of both; the patient remaining motionleſs, and in the ſame poſture wherein he firſt was taken; whilſt the parts affected appear either rigid or flaccid.

25. The cauſes hereof may be the ſame with thoſe of the apoplexy; whereto may be added a fever, or long continued quartan ague, melancholy, hard ſtudy, a dry conſtitution, frights, *&c.*

26. If an *epilepſy*, convulſions, madneſs, or a maraſmus follow it, 'tis ſeldom cured.

The cure is to be attempted as that of the apoplexy, unleſs it proceed from melancholy or madneſs; in which caſe 'tis to be treated as thoſe.

27. *Carus* is a faint apoplexy, attended with profound ſleep, and a fever. 'Tis as eaſily cured as the apoplexy; tho' the ſhaking of the head ſometimes remains.

28. *Coma ſomnolentum*, *coma vigil*, *& cataphora*, are only a leſſer ſpecies of a *carus*.

A lethargy, alſo, which being a ſlight kind of apoplexy, attended with a great diſpoſition to ſleep, a delirium and a fever, is often the product of a fever; tho' it may likewiſe proceed from a cold, viſcid, or watery cauſe; as from any collection of ſerum in the *meninges*, or ſubſtance of the brain. If this be ſymptomatical, 'tis accounted dangerous; but if from a tumor in the brain, mortal. A *parotis*, or flux of matter from the ears, *nares*, &c. is eſteemed a good ſign herein. What is ſaid, therefore, of the apoplexy, belongs to all theſe in their kind and proportionate degree. We ſhall alſo treat them ſeverally, as ſymptoms in a fever.

EPILEPSY.

1. AN *Epilepſy*, is either a particular or an univerſal convulſion, attended with a deprivation of all the ſenſes. By convulſion is meant an involuntary contraction, or a conſtant immobility of a muſcular part of the body. *Definition.*

2. An epilepſy, whether original or ſympto-matical, may be cauſed either by repletion or inanition. By repletion, from the blood and ſpirits flowing unequally, and involuntarily thro' the muſcles and brain: by inanition, when the ſpirits hurry too faſt from the brain, and ſome muſcles are deprived of their blood and finer fluids more than others; as happens in *hypercatharſes*, violent hæmorrhages, want of ſleep, *&c.* Excreſcences alſo, and venereal nodes, a corruption of the meninges, or veſſels of the brain, wounds, contuſions, and abſceſſes, may cauſe the ſame. Sometimes too it ſeems to be hereditary; proceeding from a fright of the mother, by ſeeing epileptic perſons, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. The ſigns preceding a fit are, great pain and weight in the head, drowſineſs, ſtupidity, and heavineſs about the joints. Forgetfulneſs, and broken ſleep. Tingling in the ears, and rolling of the tongue. Frequent yawning and ſneezing; the urine being thin and crude. Thoſe in the fit, are a deprivation of all ſenſation. Sudden whirling round, running, flying, ſtanding erect and rigid, or falling down; according as the muſcles are contracted. Gnaſhing of the teeth. Interrupted reſpiration. Sometimes an involuntary emiſſion of the *ſemen*, urine, and excrements. Frothing at the mouth, towards the end of the fit, which ſometimes begins anew; and laſtly, *Diag.*

laſtly, a perfect ignorance of all that paſs'd, during the paroxyſm.

Prognoſtics. 4. If hereditary, 'tis reckon'd incurable; in a child, dangerous; and happening after puberty, hard to cure. A violent fit ſometimes becomes apoplectic, and proves mortal. Coming about the firſt appearance of the *menſes*, they uſually cure it. A long continued quartan will likewiſe reſolve it.

Regimen. 5. If cauſed by repletion, order a ſlender deterſive diet; if by inanition, the contrary. See apoplexy, 5.

Cure. 6. During the paroxyſm, be the cauſe what it will, if the patient is plethoric, or continues long in the fit, bleed, and proceed as in the apoplexy, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. remembring, here, to reſiſt the convulſion by forcibly keeping the hands open, and the legs and arms in their natural poſture. After the fit is over, if the cauſe be repletion, let the cure be begun with bleeding in the jugular; repeating it *pro re nata*: or if no dangerous ſymptoms require the larger veſſels to be immediately open'd, cupping may ſuffice. The ſame night, if neceſſary, or on the following, exhibit an emetic; and repeat it according to the inveteracy and fixedneſs of the diſtemper: after which uſe purgatives.

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. coch. min. āa gr.* xv. *ſal tartar. vol. ſuccin. pulv. caſtor. ruſs. āa gr.* v. *f. pilularum doſis.*

7. If the patient be hypochondriacal, coſtive or inclined to the iliac paſſion; if the blood be viſcid, or voracity has preceded, then

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. anthos.* ℈ ij. *f. bolus. ſumendus; & mane ſequenti capiat. hauſt. ſequentem.*

℞ *Fol. ſenæ.* ʒ iij. *rad. rhabarb. agaric. āa* ℈ ij *ſal tartari* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. rutæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ ß. *elect. è ſuccoroſar*

roſar. ʒj. *aq. pæon. comp.* ʒiij. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut* 40. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fœtid. ex duobus* āa *gr.* xv. *calomel. gr.* xij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *cum ſyrup. pæon. comp. q. ſ. f. pilul. doſis, ſemel in ſeptimana, vel ſæpius repetenda.*

Next come in epiſpaſtics, perpetual bliſters, iſſues, ſetons, and cephalic ſternutatories. See apoplexy, 6, 11.

8. The cure of an epilepſy from inanition, is the ſame, omitting the larger evacuations, with the cure of that from repletion; and, accordingly, what follows may indifferently ſerve for either. In the intervals, therefore, of the paroxyſms,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ϑj. *pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr.* āa *gr.* x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. pulv. de guttet.* āa ϑj. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. rad pæon.* āa ϑj. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. cinnam. gut.* ij. *f. pulv. pro doſi.*

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ϑj. *pulv. de guttet.* ϑß. *pulv. caſtor. croc. ſal. volat. ſuccin.* āa *gr.* v. *conſerv. anthos, gr.* x. *ſucc. kermes q. s. f. bolus ſextâ quaq; hora (ſicut præcedentes pulveres) ſumendus cum julap. in apoplexia præſcript.* 18.

To ſuch ingredients may be added occaſionally, *Cran. human. troch. de myrrh. viſc. querc. cort. peruv. rad. ſerpent. virg. valerian. ſylveſtr. aſa fœtid. lumbric. terreſt. ol. anthos chymicum,* &c.

9. ℞ *Rad. pæon. mar.* ʒiij. *valerian. ſylv.* ʒj. *viſc. querc.* ʒß. *vini canarin.* ℔iij. *infunde calide ſ. a. colaturæ adde ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ʒiij. *ſyr. flor. pæon.* ʒij. *capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter in die.*

The

The cephalic wines, as in *apoplexy*, 20. an many other medicines there preſcribed, are prope in this caſe alſo.

This method failing, and the juices remainin viſcid; provided the patient be not hectical, courſe of chalybeate waters, as thoſe of *Iſlington* or the *German-Spaw*, is adviſable.

If the caſe ſhou'd prove very obſtinate, and b attended with great viſcidity of the juices, whil the patient remains ſufficiently ſtrong, a ſalivatio will often ſucceed; and ought, therefore, be re commended; provided the intervals of the fits ar neither ſhort nor uncertain: for ſhould a paroxyſn happen in the middle of a ſalivation, 'twou' greatly hazard the patient's life. After ſalivation we muſt again have recourſe to purgation; an laſtly to a ſudorific diet-drink of *lign. ſaſſafras guaiacum*, &c.

Symptomatic epilepſies are primarily remove by curing the diſtempers which occaſion them and ſecondarily by the above-mention'd cepha- lics.

10. Of kin to this diſtemper is the *chorea ſanct viti*; which ſometimes affects girls from ten years old to the eruption of the *menſes*. It ſeems to be a continual, ſlight convulſion in the head, arms, hands, legs, &c. occaſioning a thouſand odd motions and geſtures, eſpecially in eating and drinking; but leaves the ſenſes intire: nor are the contractions violent, or painful as in a legitimate convulſion.

11. If the *menſes* may be reaſonably ſuppoſed impending, proper evacuations, among which reckon calomel purgatives, are to be premiſed; then proper chalybeates and hyſterics, as *Chalybs cum ſulphure*, *caſtor. crocus*, *aſa fœtida*, &c. exhi- bited. The cure, in other reſpects, is the ſame as of the epilepſy; if from repletion, by evacuations

and

and cephalics; if from inanition, by cephalics alone.

12. Of the epilepſy, or convulſions in children, obſerve that from the birth to a quarter old, they are uſually ſuppoſed to proceed from the diet, or the particular ſtructure of the body; but from a quarter to three years old, commonly from dentition: when the teeth breaking thro' the *perioſteum*, and gums, occaſion exquiſite pain, reſtleſneſs, and thence convulſions.

13. When the epilepſy or convulſions in infants, proceed from repletion, or, which is the ſame thing, a retention of what ought to be evacuated; from the time of their birth till they are a quarter old, proceed thus, in general; augmenting or diminiſhing this mean doſe proportionably to the age.

℞ *Pulv. ſubtiliſ. rhabarb. opt.* ʒ j. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *m. divid. in chartas* vj. *ſumat unam omni, vel alternis noctibus, è cochleari lactis materni, pro re nata.*

14. If the diſtemper be violent, apply a veſicatory to the neck; and at the ſame time,

℞ *Pulv. de guttet.* ℈ ij. *ſpec. diamb. caſtor. ruſ. āa gr.* iij. *m. f. chart.* iv. *ſumat unam quarta quaq; hora è pauco julapio ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. rutæ āa* ℥ j. *ſyr. pæon. comp. āa* ℥ ß. *auri moſaici* ℈ j. *m. f. julap.*

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ ß. *m. dentur gut.* x. *ter quotidie, cum julapio.*

15. *Pulvis* or *ol. ſem. aniſ.* mixed with the child's meat, is found an uſeful thing againſt the *ventris tormina*, whether from the included air or diet; which ſometimes, in theſe tender bodies, occaſion convulſions.

The milk curdling or growing acid in the ſtomach, or inteſtines, will cauſe the ſame; in which caſe, ſuppoſing the child, a boy of two months old, give *ipecacuanh. gr.* viij. *vel* ℈ ß. if

under

under two months, *oxymel. ſcillit.* ʒij. *vel* ʒiij. and afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. cretæ albiſs. coral. rub. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *m. f. chart.* vj. *ſumat unam ter quotidie cum pauco julapio ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. ceraſ. nig. āa* ℥ij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ß. *ocul. cancror. ppt.* ʒ j. *ſach. alb. q. ſ. m. f. julapium.*

16. If the child be plethoric, laxative glyſters ſhould be often injected; and a leech or two ſhou'd be now and then apply'd behind the ears, or an epiſpaſtic to the neck, once a month, if neceſſary. The ſame purpoſe is anſwered by an iſſue in the neck, or arm.

17. Convulſive diſorders ſometimes happen to infants from worms, againſt which nothing ſeems better ſuited than a due proportion'd doſe of *æthiops min.* every night for ſome time; and afterwards a few calomel purgatives.

And in convulſions from dentition, the like method is to be obſerved; increaſing the doſes proportionably to the age.

18. Dentition, attended with a looſeneſs, is better than the contrary; tho' it ſometimes occaſions convulſions by inanition, and is often accompanied with a vomiting.

In this caſe, having firſt cleared the *primæ viæ* by gentle purgatives of *rad.* as *ſyr. rhabarb.* with a drop or two of *ol. aniſ.* to a doſe,

℞ *Decoct. alb.* ℥ iiij. *theriac. andromach. diaſcord. āa* ℈iij. (*vel* ʒ j. *pro ratione ætatis & ſymptomatum*) *ovi vitellum dimidium, m. f. enema, omni vel alternis noctibus injiciendum, ad ſex vices, re poſtulante.*

Frequenter pitiſſat de decocto albo edulcorato.

Appli-

Applicetur emplaſt. ſtomach. mag. ſuper alutam extenſ. & pauco oleo n. m. per expreſſionem illitum, abdomini toti.

Alſo,

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒiſs. *aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ij. *epidem. ſyr. de mecon. āa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* xxx. *f. mixtura, ſumat cochleare unum poſt omnes dejectiones liquidas, agitato vaſe.*

If vomiting prevent the effects of the mixture,

℞ *Sal. abſynth.* ℥ ſs. *ſolve in ſucc. limon. recent.* ℥ j. *ſumat cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

19. Coſtiveneſs in dentition, ſometimes cauſes convulſions by repletion. In this caſe,

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ j. *ſyr. violar. rhabarb. āa* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygdalar. dulc.* ℥ j. *f. linctus, detur cochleare mediocre bis terve quotidie.*

Or,

℞ *Syr. roſar. ſolut. flor. perſicor. rhabarb. āa* ℥ ſs. *ol. aniſi gut.* iiij. *m. capiat cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

Alſo,

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ iij. *elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. āa* ʒ iſs. *ol. olivar.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ℥ j. *f. enema, hora commoda injiciend. & pro rei exigentia iterandum.*

20. Dentition raiſing a fever, and thereby cauſing convulſions by repletion, the above-mention'd evacuations are to be uſed occaſionally; and afterwards, the teſtaceous powders with a proper julep: or if inanition be the cauſe, the ſame powders will be convenient.

20. If the convulſions happen to affect the head remarkably,

℞ *Ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſpt. c. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. illinanturq; tempora & partes pone aures, durante paroxyſmo.*

When the gums appear inflamed, tumified, and white on the upper part, they muſt be immediately cut with a proper inſtrument, to make way for the

the growing tooth, and ſo prevent the impending danger.

Necklaces ought not to be rely'd on for making dentition eaſy. If they have any virtue this way, 'tis probably narcotic; and ſo *rad. pæon. mar. & ſem. hyoſcyam.* or the ſtronger opiates, ſeem as good as any thing for this purpoſe.

21. To this diſeaſe we may refer the *Cramp*; which is a convulſive, or involuntary contraction of a muſcular part of the body; being either natural, as in convulſive conſtitutions, or accidental, from living in cold places, underground, *&c.*

It affects all parts indifferently, but the hams, feet, and toes, oftner than the arms and hands.

It ſeems to affect women more than men, but children leſs than either. It is very ſeldom mortal, tho' its returns are often quick, and continuance long; with great pain and diſtention of ſome veſſels; as appears from the knots and ganglions it occaſions.

If it be natural, obſerve the diet as in caſe of the epilepſy, or convulſions; but if accidental, no particular one is neceſſary.

In the natural, exhibit internals as in convulſions. When accidental, remove the cauſe. In both may be uſed externally *aq. hungar.* or rather the following.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. d. āa* ʒ ß. *ſpir. ſal. armon.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. linimentum; quocum pars affecta valide fricetur, calida manu.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. lumbricor. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. terebinth.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *ol. caryoph. gut.* vj. *m. in eundem finem.*

PALSY.

1. A *Palſy* is a deprivation of the motion, or the ſenſe of feeling, in a part of the body; ſometimes the former without the latter; ſometimes the latter without the former; and ſometimes both together: being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part. *Def.*

Happening to all the parts below the head, 'tis called a *paraplegia*; to one whole ſide, an *hemiplegia*; to a ſingle part or limb, a particular palſy.

2. The firſt ſpecies, *viz.* a deprivation of motion, the ſenſe of touch remaining entire, may proceed from any thing obſtructing the free entrance of the blood and ſpirits into the muſcles; from a too great humidity; from external cold, receiv'd by lying on the ground in winter weather, *&c.* and laſtly, from external force, as falls, bruiſes, luxations, tumors, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

The ſecond ſpecies, *viz.* a deprivation of the ſenſe of touch, whilſt the power of motion remains, may happen from a viſcidity or groſſneſs of the animal ſpirits, *&c.* unfitting them for their proper office; tho' this be not ſo great as quite to prevent their flowing thro' the nerves into the muſcles. The third ſpecies is a conjunction of the firſt and ſecond.

3. As one or both ſides of the head or face are ſeized; ſo are the nerves of the brain affected: and as one or both ſides of the face and body; ſo the nerves of the brain and *ſpina dorſi*. If the head be untouched, then only the nerves of the *medulla oblongata*, and *ſpina dorſi* are affected. *Diag.*

4. It need not be mention'd that the complicated ſpecies is the worſt, and an univerſal *Prog.*

more dangerous than a particular palſy. When it ſucceeds an apoplexy, 'tis rarely cured; often degenerating into that again. An atrophy in this caſe is bad. Happening in old age, it uſually proves incurable. In winter 'tis hard to remove. A tremor in that ſpecies which is attended with loſs of voluntary motion, ſeems to be a good ſymptom: and the more heat in the parts affected, the better. 'Tis eaſier cured in the extremities than in other parts. A fever coming upon a palſy is reckon'd a good ſign; ſo alſo is a diarrhœa, if the caſe be recent.

Regim. 5. Let the diet be ſpoon-meat, made agreeable by wine and ſpice. A glaſs of wine may be ſometimes allowed, either pure, or burnt with aromatics; eſpecially in the complicated ſpecies. Chocolate and ſago are proper. Muſtard, where agreeable, can hardly be uſed too freely. Whatever renders the juices viſcid is bad; but whatever invigorates the body, and affords a ſmooth and fluid chyle is good.

The following antiparalitic jelly, is a proper thing to make part of the diet in this caſe.

℞ *Juſculi carnis vitulinæ* ℔ iiij. *ſub finem coctionis adde fol. ling. cerv. puleg. violar. fragor. meliſs. hepatic. capil. vener. dent. leon. āa m.* ij. *flor. calend. p.* ij. *uvar. paſſular. exacinat. uvar. corinthiac. āa* ʒ ij. *poſt colaturam adde lumbric. terr. abſciſſis caudis & capitibus, & mediante ſtylo ferreo apertor. ſale confrictor. & vino malvatico vel aqua pura lavator. n°. 60. deſpuma, ebulliatq; lento igne, ad gelatinæ conſiſtentiam; colaturæ ſumat* ʒ iiij. *quotidie.*

Cure. 6. Purging glyſters come firſt in the order of cure. If the caſe be univerſal and inveterate,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſter.* ʒ xij. *in quo ſolve pil. ex duobus* ʒ ij. *& adde vin. emet. turbid. ſyr. de ſpina cervina āa* ʒ iß. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ j. *pulv. jalap.* ʒ ij. *f. enema hora commoda injiciend. pro re nata.*

Then

Then give an emetic once a week if the caſe demands it, and of the ſame kind, as in the apoplexy 9.

7. Next proceed to brisk purgatives, as in the apoplexy 13. epilepſy 5, 6. and afterwards,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ʒ j. *gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. āa* ʒ ß. *rad. ſerpent. virg. contrayerv. caſtor. āa* ʒ iß. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. volat. āa* ʒ j. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin. ſaſſafras āa gut.* v. *cum ſyr. è corticibus citri q. ſ. f. elect. capiat. quant. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum vini abſinthitis.*

8. In univerſal palſies apply veſicatories freely.

In groſs bodies let iſſues be made between the ſhoulders, or in the arms. Strong ſternutatories here are alſo of ſervice. See apoplexy 6.

Cupping upon the particular parts with ſcarrification if requiſite, or without it is uſeful.

In groſs and moiſt conſtitutions, maſticatories are proper to unload the ſalival glands. See apoplexy 18.

In this caſe likewiſe,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. cont.* ʒ ij. *cinnam. cont.* ʒ iij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde frigide colaturæ adde ſpt. lavend. com.* ʒ iij. *m. capiat. coch.* iiij. *ter in die.*

A courſe of the *German-Spaw* water may be here beneficial. The cold bath, if the perſon be ſtrong, and not too old, uſed twice or thrice a week for ſome time, in a moderate ſeaſon, taking a ſudorific after he comes out, is a good aſſiſtance here; and ſometimes effects a cure, when other things have failed.

Cures are alſo ſaid to have been perform'd by holding the paralytic parts in hot grains till they cool; the ſame is ſaid of an ox's paunch. But perhaps it may be better, in particular palſies, to hold the parts affected over, or bath

them with a ſtrong decoction of cephalic and aromatic herbs; a proper quantity of *ſpt. vini* being added to it; ſo that the ſteam may be received for a good while together; after each time wrapping the parts up with warm flannel.

9. Liniments are proper, being uſed warm, and well rubbed in along the *ſpina dorſi*, if the caſe be univerſal; or on the parts affected, if particular; covering them afterwards with warm flannel.

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. terebinth. ſpt. vin. camph. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ℥ ß. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyper. lumb. terr. aq. hung. ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. volat. ol. āa p. æ. m.*

10. Plaſters alſo, eſpecially in univerſal palſies, are ſerviceably apply'd along the *ſpina dorſi.*

℞ *Gum. ammon. galban. pic. burgund. emp. de cymin. āa p. æ. extende ſuper alutam, ad eum finem.*

11. Cephalic drops ought to be freely uſed thro' the cure.

℞ *Sal. vol. ol.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 50. *frequenter, è quovis vehiculo appropriato.*

In particular palſies *ſem. ſinapios* bruiſed, moiſtened with *ſpt. vini, & acet. vin. alb. āa* apply'd as a cataplaſm, and renewed once or twice a day, is a powerful medicine.

Vinum abſinthites, or other bitter wines, are here ſerviceable. And the affinity between this and the former cephalic caſes, makes ſeveral of the medicines mention'd in the apoplexy and epilepſy uſeful here.

Cort. & lig. guaiac. ſaſſafras, & ſem. ſinap. infuſed in wine, or ale, for conſtant drink, make it

as

as ſerviceable to humid conſtitutions, as *vinum viperinum* to the hectical, in this diſtemper.

Obſerve here that *cinnab. antimonij*, though generally an excellent remedy in nervous caſes, muſt be omitted, or ſparingly uſed, in hectical conſtitutions; the veſſels of ſuch being commonly weak.

A ſalivation may be try'd after all.

12. The *palſy of the tongue* is an accidental diminution, or intire deprivation of ſpeech, from the ſame cauſe as a particular palſy. If the tongue alone be affected, the cure is ſoon perform'd, unleſs the patient has been paralytic before, or is now aged; in which caſe 'tis ſeldom cured. An apoplexy coming either before or after it is accounted bad.

Bleeding in the jugular is here excellent, if the ſtrength will allow it; after which give an emetic. Bliſters greatly aſſiſt; and ſo do warm aromatic bitters. Give alſo frequently *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒj. dropt on ſugar, or crumbs of bread. Theſe failing, uſe the evacuations and internal medicines already mention'd; and in particular, the maſticatories in apoplexy 18. becauſe theſe immediately affect the tongue.

13. *Tremors* ſeem to be a weakneſs, or irregular undulation of the nerves; and are either continual or intermittent; proceeding from a particular ſtructure, being hereditary, or accidental, from errors in life; as hard drinking, profuſe venery, too free an uſe of opiates, working in ſome ſorts of mines, paſſions, *&c.*

Thoſe which are either hereditary, or proceed from ſome particular ſtructure, are not dangerous; though they uſually continue till death. The accidental often prove mortal, by introducing apoplexies and palſies. Aged people are moſt ſubject to them. The cure here is altogether the

ſame as in the palſy; only omitting the weakening evacuations.

14. Of kin to the palſy ſeems to be that numbneſs or deadneſs of the limbs, vulgarly expreſſed by ſaying the *hand*, for example, or *foot*, *is aſleep*; which uſually happens when the circulation of the blood in a part is ſtopped or hindred. People never have it whilſt they are in motion. That ſpecies of it which happens in emaciated perſons, or ſuch as are conſtrained to lye long in one poſture, often cauſes a mortification, ſome obſcure pain is felt, in common kind, till one attempts to move; when that faculty ſeems to be entirely loſt; and a tingling with weakneſs ſucceeds; ſo that if the legs are affected, people often fall down, whilſt they attempt to ſtand or walk.

Motion, or the recovery of a free circulation, is the cure. Frictions, with a fleſh bruſh, or otherwiſe, in violent caſes, may be of ſingular ſervice. If theſe fail, uſe the liniments in epilepſy 21.

The caſe in emaciated perſons, may at firſt be treated with embrocations of *ſpt. vini camphor.* & *aq. hung.* but if the part be excoriated, apply thereto a plaſter of *deminium ſubnigrum.*

VERTIGO.

Def. 1. A *Vertigo* is the appearance of a circular motion in the viſible objects, attended with conſternation, diminution of ſight, and ſometimes an inability to ſtand.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe, in general, is perhaps whatever may diſtend, preſs, or contract the arteries; as ſudden fear, ſurprize, ebriety, voracity, &c. whereby the regular influx and reflux of the animal ſpirits into the optic nerves and retina are prevented. Sometimes it may be occaſioned by an acid, or other humor, lodged in the ſtomach, vellicating its

its nerves, and ſo communicating with the retina: and thus the hypochondriac and hyſteric paſſion may cauſe it.

3. If it be ſymptomatical, recent, happening but ſeldom, and the patient be young; the cure is eaſy: but if original, confirm'd, frequent, apoplectical or epileptical, happening in aged perſons, with great dimneſs of ſight, and inability to ſtand, the cure is difficult. *Prog.*

4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in the apoplexy and epilepſy. *Regim.*

5. For the firſt ſtep in the cure, bleed in the jugular, or cup; then exhibit an emetic; next apply a veſicatory to the neck, or uſe perpetual bliſters, or make iſſues, and order ſternutatories, with moſt of the internal medicines preſcribed in the apoplexy, except the purges, which ought here to be rather lenitive, and more ſparingly exhibited, than ſtrong and frequently repeated. *Cure.*

If the diſtemper proceeds from the hypochondriacal or hyſteric affection, chalybeates take place; and may here be order'd as in thoſe caſes.

Head-Ache.

1. THE *head-ache* is a painful ſenſation in the muſcles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. *Def.*

2. The cauſe hereof is ſuppoſed to be whatever too much diſtends the nervous or membranous parts; whether by rarifying the fluids themſelves, increaſing their quantity, motion, or both. *Cauſe and Diag.*

3. The more ſuperficial the pain the better; but the more acute and continual the worſe. An *eruginous* vomiting in the time of the pain, with deafneſs and watching, portends madneſs. Being attended with noiſe in the ears, vertigo, deafneſs, and dulneſs of feeling in the hands, it threa- *Prog.*

threatens an apoplexy or epilepſy. If violent in a woman with child, if attended with drowſineſs, and it be of long continuance, 'tis accounted very bad.

Regim. 4. Let the diet be panada, gruel, tea, *&c.* Fleſh ſhould be avoided, eſpecially if the pain be attended with pulſation.

Cure. 5. Bleed in the jugular, cup, or apply leeches to the temples and behind the ears. 'Tis proper, in the next place, to give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, be the pain ſymptomatical or original. After which,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n. cinnam. ten. āa* ℥ j. *pæon. c.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℈ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. gut.* 30. *tinct. caſtor. gut.* xx. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ iß. *ſyr. croc.* ʒ iij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. hauſtus, h. ſ. ſumendus.*

6. After this apply a veſicatory to the neck; and when it ceaſes to run, if the patient be of a groſs habit, cut iſſues, ſetons, or uſe perpetual bliſters. Purgatives alſo are proper.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſem. fœnic. d. cinnam. cont. āa* ʒ ß. *rad. rhabarb. agaric. inciſ. āa* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ℥ v. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cerv. roſar. ſolut. āa* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda, cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecierum* ℥ iij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. āa gut.* 30. *m. ſumat ut præcedens.*

If pills pleaſe better,

℞ *Extract. rud.* ʒ j. *pil. fœtid. ſtomach. cum gum. āa* ʒ ß. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ ß. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pil. n°.* xxi. *pro tribus doſib. ſumat unam ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana pro re nata.*

7. Diaphoretics likewiſe aſſiſt.

℞ *Pulv. lapid. contrayerv.* ʒ ß. *rad. ſerp. v.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. c. c. croc. āa gr.* iv. *theriac. andromach.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus hora ſomni ſumendus, cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. theriacal. āa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

After the neceſſary evacuations, this will be of ſervice.

℞ *Lig. guaiac. ſaſſafras āa* ℥ iiij. *decoct. hord. cong.* iij. *coque diu, lento igne, vaſe clauſo, & ſub finem coctionis adde rad. eryng. cond.* ℥ vj. *ſem. fœnic. dulc. cinnam. caryoph. cont. āa* ʒ ij. *colaturam bibat pro potu ordinario ſc.* ℔ ij. *quotidie per quatuor vel ſex hebdomadas.*

8. If the diſorder be accompanied with watching, opiates muſt be uſed after proper evacuations.

Adde laud. liquid. ſydenh. gut. xxx. *plureſve, pro re nata, hauſtui emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Sem. papaver. alb.* ℥ ij. *pæon. amygd. dulc. excortic. āa* ʒ vj. *contunde ſ. a. ſuper-affundendo aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde aq. pæon. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. croc.* ℥ j. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. m. bibat etiam hauſtulum ad libitum.*

9. Plaſters applied to the temples may be of ſome ſervice.

℞ *Gum. maſtich. pic. burgund. āa p. æ. extende ſuper ſericum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.*

Some of the following plaſter, ſpread on fine leather, may ſucceſsfully be laid along the ſutures, after the head has been cloſe ſhaved, and well rubb'd with a little *ſpt. lavend. comp.*

℞ *Emp. è cymin.* ℥ iij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *maſtich. tacamahac. labdan. āa* ℥ ſs. *n. m. caryoph. pip. long. flor. lavend. anthos āa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ iij. *ol. origan. gut.* x. *f. emplaſt. ſ. a.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Aq. hungar. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ℥ j. *vin. camph. laud. liquid. tinct. croc. āa* ℥ ſs. *m.*

A linen rag dipt in this mixture, and apply'd warm to the temples, may here have its uſe. 'Tis alſo proper to ſnuff up the noſtrils a mixture of *aq. hung. & roſ. dam. āa.* Take the following from Dr. *Quincy.*

℞ *Sal.*

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒij. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* xx. *aq. roſar. vel flor. aurant.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Several medicines preſcribed in the apoplexy and epilepſy are proper here.

11. 'Tis an obſervation of moment, that inveterate head-aches are often owing to the *lues venerea*, or are the effect of its remains after the malignity is gone. Where there is ground for this ſuſpicion, the caſe muſt be treated as ſymptomatical, with proper diet drinks, or other antivenerials, preſcribed in the venereal diſeaſe.

As a laſt remedy, apply a veſicatory to the whole ſcalp.

Madness.

Def. 1. *Madneſs* is a delirium without a fever. By delirium, is meant a roving, diſorderly inconſiſtence of ideas.

There may be reckoned three ſpecies or degrees of it, *viz.* mirthful, melancholy, and raving; which variouſly compounded, and in their different degrees, together with anger and boldneſs, fear and ſadneſs, make all the various phenomena in maniacs.

Cauſes. 2. The cauſe, in general, is whatever diſtempers the brain, ſo as to affect the mind; as intenſeneſs of thought, anxiety, watching, great danger, frights and frightful dreams, an unuſual ſtrong deſire, or paſſion, profuſe venery, a ſtoppage of the requiſite evacuations; or, as 'tis commonly ſaid, whatever renders the blood and ſpirits too volatile, cauſes the mirthful and raving, but what depreſſes them, the melancholy madneſs.

The ſoul ſeems here to have too great a ſhare in the cauſe of it, to admit of a clearer account of it, than what a recovered patient can give; for upon the diſſection of maniacs, nothing remarkable is found;

found; unleſs perhaps an induration of the *dura mater* or *meninges cerebri*, which may prevent their uſual contractions, and ſo occaſion an irregular diſtribution of the ſpirits.

3. The ſigns are, unuſual anger, boldneſs, fierceneſs, laughter, loquacity, taciturnity, thoughtfulneſs; the paſſions ſometimes riſing ſo high, or falling ſo low, as to occaſion the patient to attempt his own life. *Diag.*

4. An hereditary madneſs is deem'd incurable. The winter favours the cure more than ſummer. The ſpecies attended with laughter is eaſier to cure than that accompanied with audacity, or taciturnity. Extraordinary, unforced evacuations, as ſweat, an hæmorrhage, a looſneſs, *&c.* are good ſigns. *Prog.*

5. In bold maniacs a ſlender diet is the beſt; ſuch as gruels, thin panada, barley broth, barley water, tea, *&c.* Nothing viſcid, and but little fleſh, or ſpirituous liquors, ſhou'd be allow'd. *Reg.*

6. In the mirthful and raving ſpecies, firſt bleed in the jugular, and afterwards once a month in the arm, during the cure, if the caſe requires and ſtrength allows. After bleeding give a brisk emetic. *Cure.*

℞ *Vin. emet.* ʒx. *aq. lact. alex.* ℥j. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒiij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. emet. gr.* vj. *vel* viij. *conſerv. roſar. rub.* ʒſs. *m. f. bol. veſperi ſumend. more vulgari; & bis in 7mana re poſtulante repetendus.*

In females and tender conſtitutions, give *ipecacuanha* ʒſs. and repeat it once a week, or as there is occaſion.

7. Then proceed to purgatives.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒiij. *rad. ellebor. nig.* ʒiſs. *agar. rhabarb. āa* ʒj. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒſs. *infunde in aq. ceraſor. nig. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒvj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒj.

pulv.

pulv. jalapij ℈ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda, & ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana repetenda, pro rei exigentia.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duobus, coch. minor. āa* ℈ j. *pulv. ellebor. nig. gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *f. pil. doſis.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ellebor. nig.* ʒ j. *jalap. turpeth. fol. ſen. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ iſs. *caryoph. n. m. āa* ℈ ij. *infunde calide in vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ij. *per horas* 48. *colaturæ capiat cochlear.* vj. *omni mane pro re nata.*

In caſe of great weakneſs, glyſters may ſupply the place of purges, ſuch as are order'd in apoplexy 12. and epilepſy 6. but let the ingredients be proportionably leſſened.

Epiſpaſtics are good; and if the diſtemper ſhou'd prove very obſtinate, apply one to the whole ſcalp. Sternutatories, iſſues, perpetual bliſters, and cupping, aſſiſt both here and in other nervous caſes.

8. Theſe drops are uſeful.

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ellebor. n.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volatil. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ j. *m. capiat eodem modo.*

So likewiſe are theſe powders, and emulſions.

℞ *Sal. nitri, pulv. ellebor. n. āa* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* xij. *f. chartæ* xij. *ſumat unam bis in die cum hauſtu emulſion. pag.* 25. *deſcript.*

Remember, univerſally, to ſhave the head, and to encourage a free perſpiration in that part.

The cold bath is advantageouſly uſed, once a day, if neceſſary, from *May* to *Auguſt* incluſive; not only to mitigate the influence of the ſummer ſolſtice, but to forward the cure it ſelf.

9. To cure a melancholy madneſs requires a different proceſs. This is defined a delirium without a fever, joined with fear and ſadneſs.

The diet here ſhould be moiſt and lubricating. Wine may be allow'd in moderation; and chearful converſation, a clear air, exerciſe, and eſpecially riding, contribute to the cure, wherein, alſo, emetics, epiſpaſtics, cephalic drops, and ſternutatories ſhould be freely uſed; but phlebotomy and purgatives more ſparingly.

10. Hereto muſt be added chalybeates.

℞ *Tinct. mart. mynſ. antimon. āa* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. aſæ fœtid. āa* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ad libitum.*

℞ *Pulv. peruv. ellebor. nig. chalyb. ppt. āa* ʒ iij. *conſerv. anthos, rutæ āa* ʒ ſs. *caſtor. opt.* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* vj. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie cum cochl.* iiij. *infuſ. alicujus ſtomachicæ.*

This kind of madneſs is commonly no more than the *affectio hypochondriaca* aggravated; which ought to be regarded in the cure.

The cold bath is good in this ſpecies alſo.

PHRENITIS.

1. A *Phrenitis* is an inflammation of the brain, and its membranes, occaſioning a perpetual delirium, and a continual acute fever. *Def.*

2. It is commonly the effect of inflammatory or malignant fevers, more eſpecially in ſuch as are ſubject to pleuriſies, peripneumonia's, quincies, *&c.* tho' it ſometimes comes from a ſuppreſſion of natural evacuations, as the *menſes*, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. The ſigns of this diſorder are watching, raving, reſpiration one while ſhort and thick, and ſometimes ſmall and weak, with a black, dry, rough, white, or yellow tongue; as alſo an irregular and uncertain pulſe. *Diag.*

4. 'Tis

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis often mortal; and more certainly ſo, if tremors, gnaſhing of the teeth, *&c.* appear; or if grumous, or fluid blood diſtils through the noſtrils.

Cure. 5. The cure is the ſame as of an apoplexy; but if the cauſe be a retention of the *menſes*; thoſe are firſt to be promoted, before the diſtemper will give way.

6. A *phrenitis* may turn to a *ſphacelation* of the brain, which is a ſuppuration of its ſubſtance, or a gangrene from an abſceſs therein.

This may alſo have for its cauſe an acute fever, wounds, contuſions, *&c.* in the head; rarifaction of the blood, producing an inflammation of the veſſels in the brain, ſtagnation, putrefaction, or a mortification; pain in the head, eſpecially in the *occiput*, communicated to the ſpine; a loſs of the ſenſes; convulſive motions, *&c.*

An abſceſs from contuſion is ſignified by the ſudden falling down of the patient, a torpor, ſadneſs, ſmall fever, augmenting gradually, a vertigo, darkneſs of ſight, vomiting, hæmorrhage at the ears or noſe, a *paralyſis* in the *ſphincter ani*, &c. from whence an involuntary emiſſion of the excrements, urine and the *ſemen*.

This caſe is always dangerous, and generally mortal.

A cooling diet ſhou'd be order'd, and all motion avoided.

If it proceeds from inflammation, bleed largely, unleſs weakneſs prevent; and inject purgative glyſters every day. Uſe epiſpaſtics, ſhave the head, and embrocate it.

To this purpoſe,

℞ *Acet. acerrim. ſpt. vin. camph. lavend. comp. ſal. volat. oleoſ. aq. hungar. āa ℥. embrocatio.*

Laxative

Laxative ptiſans, *&c.* are here proper: and bleeding ſhould be repeated *pro re nata.* If theſe ſucceed not, or there be a ſuſpicion of concretions, or ſtones formed in the brain, *&c.* recourſe muſt be had to the trepan.

CATARRH.

1. A *Catarrh* is a more than ordinary flux of ſerum, from the glands about the head, throat, or jaws. *Def.*

If the like flux proceed from the *aſpera arteria*, 'tis called *bronchus*; if from the lungs, a pulmonic, or pectoral catarrh; if from the noſe, *coryza.*

2. This may ariſe from whatever augments ſeroſity, by rendring the blood and juices too fluid; by obſtructing tranſpiration, or the other natural excretions, particularly that of the urine, and ſo accumulating too much ſerum; or by hindering digeſtion, and thence occaſioning a watery chyle, which becoming blood of the ſame looſe texture, its fluid parts run off more eaſily, eſpecially where the glands are moſt numerous. *Cauſe and Diag.*

3. If the diſcharge be by the noſtrils, the cure is eaſy; if by the jaws, harder and more dangerous; if it falls upon the lungs, ſtill more dangerous, and may cauſe a conſumption. *Prog.*

4. Let the diet be milk, barley-broth, rice-milk, and whatever affords a conſiſtent ſmooth balſamic chyle. *Reg.*

5. If the patient be aſthmatic, or plethoric, firſt bleed, then give an emetic; and if neceſſary, repeat it, and afterwards purge. *Cure.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒiij. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒiſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. cont.* ʒj. *ſal. tart. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. q. ſ. in colaturæ* ʒiij. *ſolve gum. arab.* ʒij. *& adde*

ſyr.

ſyr. de ſpina cervina. roſar. ſol. āa ʒ ſs. *ſpt. lavend comp.* ʒ j. *f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruf. extract. rud. āa* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. cinnam. āa gut* j. *f. pilulæ, mane ſumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ.* At night after each cathartic,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *ſpec. diatrag. frigid. gum. arabic. āa* ℈ j. *flor. benzoin. pulv. croc. āa gr.* v. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ʒ ij. *limac. mag.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ ſs. *ſpir. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. tragacanth.* ℈ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. Veſicatories, iſſues, cupping, perpetual bliſters, and ſternutatories, come next in order; as the ſymptoms indicate. Smoaking of tobacco in humid conſtitutions does good; but the following cephalic ingredients are preferable to it; and may be uſed in the apoplexy, epilepſy, head-ache, *&c.* becauſe they are not at all narcotic.

℞ *Fol. tuſſilag. beton. inſtar tabaci ſciſor. āa* ʒ ſs. *flor. lavend. roſar. rubrar. anthos, majoran. āa* ʒ ij. *calend.* ʒ ſs. *lig. aloes, ſantal. citrin. ſuccin. contuſ. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. min. cont.* ℈ ij. *f. ingredientia prout nicotiana vulgaris uſurpanda.*

7. Diaphoretics joyned with diuretics, are to be interpoſed between the purgatives.

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* v. *pulv. croc. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. āa gr.* v. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. pilulæ h. ſ. ſumendæ cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. theriacal. āa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri d. gut. 60. m.*

8. In caſe of reſtleſneſs, uneaſineſs, violent coughing, or great defluxions, provided the patient be neither hectic nor aſthmatic.

℞ *Pil. de cynogloſ. de ſtyrac. āa gr.* iiij. *f. pilulæ duæ h. ſ. ſumend. & pro re nata repetendæ.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruffi* ℈ j. *matthæi gr.* viij. *flor. benzoin. pulv. croc. āa gr.* iiij. *f. pil. n°.* v. *pro doſi.*

℞ *Mithridat.* ℈ ij. *philon. roman.* ℈ ſs. *ſpec. diamb. gr.* x. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend.*

℞ *Pul. gum. arab.* ℈ j. *tragacanth.* ℈ ſs. *balſam. tolut. gum. guaiac. āa gr. laud. lond. gr.* j. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus cum cochl.* vj. *ſolution. ſequent. ſumendus.*

℞ *Succ. glycyrrhiz.* ʒ ſs. *ſolve in aq. hyſſop.* ʒ viij. *colaturæ adde tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. āa* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ℈ ij. *vel flor. ſulphur.* ʒ iſs. *ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. ad ſex vel* 8. *vices, è pauca ſolutione præcedente.*

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ j. *laud. liquid.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat gut.* xx. *e cyatho vini canarin. ter 4rve in ſeptimana.*

9. If it be requiſite to incraſſate the juices, and check the flux, the following may be uſed between the evacuation days, or after, even in hectical, or aſthmatical conſtitutions.

℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *pulv. terr. japon. coral. rub. gum. arab. āa* ʒ ij. *ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. gum. tragacanth. āa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. electuarium; capiat q. n. m. major. ter in die; ſuperbibendo hauſt. apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ.* ʒ vj. *cinnam. mac. n. m. āa* ʒ ſs. *panis fruſtulum, coque in decocti hord.* ℔ iij. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ iſs. *m.*

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam. ol. amygd. dul. āa* ʒ j. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ ij. *pulv. rad. alth.* ʒ ſs. *cum ſyr. pectoral. f. elect. ut præcedens ſumend.*

10. If the form of troches be agreeable,

℞. *Pulv. enulæ, gum. arab. lact. ſulph. āa* ʒ ſs. *terr. japon. oliban. corall. rub. āa* ʒ ij. *rad. alth.*

ſpermat. ceti, ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. āa ʒ iſs. *balſam. tolut. pulv. croc. n. m. cinnam. ſem. cardamom. min. āa* ʒ ſs. *ol. aniſi gut.* xv. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſacch. roſat.* ℥ v. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. aq. roſar. damaſ. factæ q. ſ. ut fiant ſ. a. trochiſci, in ore ſemper geſtandi.*

Lubricating mucilages are good here; and ſo are maſticatories in moiſt and corpulent conſtitutions.

Opthalmia.

Def. 1. An external *opthalmia* is a ſtagnation of the blood in the capillaries of the albugineous coat of the eyes, attended with inflammation, heat, pain and ſwelling.

This is ſometimes complicated with an internal *opthalmia*, or the ſeeming appearance of atoms, flies, threads, *&c.* in the air, without any viſible inflammation or tumor; which when inveterate is the *gutta ſerena*, or *amauroſis*.

Cauſe and Diag. 2. The internal cauſes are the ſame as of other inflammations. The external may be any thing forced againſt, or coming into the eyes, irritating or compreſſing the fibres of the *tunica albuginea*.

Prognoſtics. 3. If an internal *opthalmia* continue long, it ſpoils, by degrees, the retina, and often degenerates into a *gutta ſerena*. If the cornea, the internal and external *palpebræ* be inflam'd; if there be a great flux from the lachrymal glands; if one eye appears to affect the other; if the inflammation and tumor ſpread over the face; if the humors are pungent or corroſive, and the caſe hereditary, account it bad; but if the inflammation be only external; the patient not plethoric, or worn out by other diſtempers; the caſe ſymptomatical, happening in the ſpring, and

and the air be clear and warm, 'tis eaſily cured.

4. Liquids are here preferable to ſolids, and boiled meats to roaſt. All acrid, ſalt and ſpiced meats, much milk, or any thing viſcid, are bad; ſo is wine to the plethoric. Moderate exerciſe, a clear air, and covering the eyes with green ſilk, are uſeful. *Regim.*

5. Firſt bleed, and repeat it in proportion to the inflammation, the patient's habit of body, and way of living; and do it the oftner if the caſe be internal. *Curæ.*

Emetics are generally accounted improper in all opthalmic caſes, unleſs the meaſles or ſmall-pox be approaching.

6. The cure relies chiefly on the due repetition of purgatives, eſpecially if there be a viſcidity of the blood or juices. Begin with lenients.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. rhabarb. inciſ. ſem. fœnic. dulc. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. fœnicul. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſ. ſolut. āa* ʒ ß. *m. f. potio, mane ſumenda, cum regimine.*

If after a ſecond or third repetition of this, the diſtemper contiuue or increaſe,

℞ *Calomel.* ℈ j. *conſerv. roſar. q. ſ. f. bolus hora ſomni ſumendus: mane ſequenti,*

℞ *Pulv. warvicenſ. ſanct. reſin. jalap. āa gr.* x. *cremor. tart. gr.* xv. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* j. *m. f. pulvis e pauco decocto avenaceo ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℈ ij. *calomel.* ℈ ß. *conſ. roſar.* ℈ j. *cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus qualibet nocte h. ſ. ſumend. mane ſequenti tertiam quamq; ſumptionem capiat vel potionem ut ſupra, vel ſequentes pilulas.*

℞ *Extract. rud.* ℈ j. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ß. *reſin. jalap. gr.* viij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis, poſt duos dies, ſi ſit opus, omiſſio interim bolo præcedente, repetenda.*

7. Let this or the like courſe be continued, according to the indications; and if it happens to be without ſucceſs, call it *opthalmia ſtrumoſa*, and treat it as a ſtrumous caſe, either by frequently giving ſtrong mercurial cathartics, *mercurius dulcis* ſimply, or the uſe of mercurial frictions in proper quantities; preventing a ſalivation by interpoſing draſtic purges; or obſerving due diſtances between the doſes; or, ſhou'd the caſe require it, letting the ſalivation riſe proportionably. If the *mercurius dulcis* be apt to take downwards, mix it with purgatives.

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rad. jalap. āa gr.* xxv. *mercur. dulc. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in ſeptimana vel pro re nata ſumendus.*

8. Veſicatories may be apply'd either before or after, or in the intervals of purgation; and ſhould be kept running as long as poſſible. To make a bliſter perpetual, ſpread leather, the breadth of a crown-piece for adults, with ſtrong *empl. epiſpaſticum*, and when it has lain on thirty ſix hours, remove it, and take off the raiſed cuticula, applying a linen rag, of an equal magnitude, ſpread thin with this unguent.

℞ *Ung. baſilic.* ℥ ß. *apoſtolor.* ʒ ij. *cantharid. ſubtiliſ. pulv.* ℥ ß. *m. f. unguentum.*

Keep this cloſe on by a ſticking plaſter, and dreſs it once a day. Should it begin to skin or dry, put on a freſh epiſpaſtic. This will rarely fail of ſucceſs, if it be continued a month or ſix weeks.

Iſſues and ſetons ſupply the place of perpetual bliſters; and if the patient be weak, cupping ought

ought to be uſed inſtead of common bleeding. Sternutatories muſt not be forgot.

Plaſters alſo of *pix burgund.* and maſtic, may be of ſome ſervice, apply'd to the neck and temples.

The *opthalmia* proving very obſtinate, apply a veſicatory to the whole ſcalp.

9. Thro' the courſe of the cure, between evacuations, we are to call in externals; and firſt we may venture to uſe *collyria*, to abate the inflammation, and check the humor, after purging and bliſtering, by inſtilling a few drops into the eyes, and afterwards covering them over with a pledget dipt therein.

℞ *Aq. roſar.* ℥ ij. *vin. emet.* ʒ ij. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantag. fœnic. dulc. āa* ℥ j. *lap. tutiæ, calaminar. āa* ʒ ß. *camphor. in ovi albumine ſolut. ſacch. ſaturn. āa* ℈ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ſperm. ran. euphrag. mucilag. levis ſem. pſyllij & cydonior. āa* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ß. *opij puriſs. gr.* vj. *m.*

The following are detergent and repellent, and therefore proper alſo when the ſight is impaired.

℞ *Aq. calc. vin. alb. āa* ℥ iſs. *vitriol. alb. ſacch. alb. āa* ʒ ſs. *alumin. rup. pulv. ſarcocollæ, ſacch. ſaturn. lap. calaminar. āa gr.* x. *m.*

℞ *Spt. vin. gallic.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m.*

This laſt, after bliſters and collyriums had been try'd in vain, perform'd a remarkable cure in a weakneſs and diminution of the ſight of both eyes, after a month's indiſpoſition, occaſioned by the grazing of a hat in one of them.

In opthalmic defluxions, and ſometimes in ſuffuſions juſt begun, the common people uſe the following with ſucceſs.

℞ *Vitriol. alb.* ʒiij. *ſolve in aq. font.* ℔ j. *f. collyrium.*

10. In caſe of great pain, inflammation, and a ſharp humor, or blackneſs in or about the eyes, occaſioned by blows or bruiſes,

℞ *Pulticul. mic. pan. alb. in lact. vaccin. fact.* ʒ iiij. *pulp. pomor. putrid. rad. ſigil. ſolomon. contuſ. āa* ʒ ij. *album ovor. conquaſat. n°.* ij. *croc. pulv.* ʒij. *camphor. (pauco butyro maiali ſolut.) alum. rup. āa* ℈ ij. *m. f. cataplaſma cujus ſubcalentis q. ſ. panno linteo incluſa oculis h. ſ. alligetur, per totam noctem geſtanda.* To each may be added *conſerv. roſ. rub.* ʒ ſs.

The vulgar uſe this for the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Conſ. roſ. rub. ſigil. ſolomon. cont. balſ. lucatel. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

11. The following ointment is excellent in inflammations and ſlight ſuffuſions; about a grain being put into the corner of each eye, every night going to bed, and a little rub'd over the *palpebræ*; ſuppoſing the uſe of collyriums in the daytime.

℞ *Butyr. non ſalit.* ʒ iiij. *lap. calaminar. tutiæ ppt. troch. alb. rhaſ. āa* ʒiij. *vitriol. alb. ſubtiliſſime trit.* ʒij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ j. *camphor. (pauco oleo amygd. dulc. ſolut.)* ʒij. *ærugin. æris trit.* ℈ j. *f. unguentum ſecundum artem.*

12. Several preparations may be made with millepedes, which are excellent in obſtinate opthalmic caſes, *e. g.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ʒ iij. *contunde leniter in mortar. cum ſacch. alb.* ʒ j. *ſenſim affundendo aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. aneth. āa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ adde aq. raphan. comp.* ʒ iiij. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ſs. *m. bibat cyathum ter quaterve in die.*

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. chin. lign. guaiac. cort. ſaſſafras. āa* ℥ vj. *coque in cereviſ. nov. non fermentat. cong.* vj. *ad cong.* v. *in colaturam immitte ſequentia ingred. ſacculo incluſa. viz. ſantal. citrin.* ℥ iſs. *herb. ſalv. euphrag. āa m.* iiij. *rut. m.* j. *ſem. fœnic. dulc. cont.* ℥ iv. *milleped. vivent. cont. per menſuram æſtimat.* ℔ iſs. *paſſul. ſolis. inciſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſtent ſimul per dies* 3 *vel* 4, *& deinde bibat æger* ℔ ſs. *ter quaterve quotidie per* 4 *vel* vj. *hebdomadas.*

EPIPHORA.

1. AN *epiphora* is a kind of catarrh or flux of blood, diſtilling, like tears, from the angles of the eyes, and *tunica adnata.* *Def.*

2. Tis occaſioned by a dilatation of the glands in the *canthus*, which may happen from the cauſes mention'd in *opthalmia.* *Cauſe.*

Whereto it is alſo ſimilar in diagnoſtics and prognoſtics, and requires a like regimen with that. *Diag. Prog. Regimen.*

3. For the cure, bleed, or cup, and purge, omitting the mercury; bliſter, cut iſſues, ſetons, uſe plaſters, collyriums, unguents, *&c.* as in the *opthalmia*, 9, 10, 11. *Cure.*

The externals here muſt be balſamic, detergent, and aſtringent, to correct the acrimony, mitigate the pain, cleanſe the parts, and recover the tone of the relaxed veſſels.

℞ *Tinct. fort. roſ. rub. mucilag. ſem. pſyllij in aq. plantag. fact. āa* ℥ iſs. *vin. emet.* ʒ vj. *troch. alb. rhaſ. ſine opio* ʒ ij. *ſarcocollæ, ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. in albumine ovi ſolut. ſang. draçon. āa* ℈ ſs. *m. utatur pro collyrio.*

To this may be added, *vin. rubr. decoct. cort. granat. flor. balauſt. rad. & fol. alth. pulv. vitriol. alb, lap. hæmatit.* &c.

4. Where childrens eyes are apt to be glew'd up by a coagulation of rheum from the glands, *Riverius* recommends the application of fine, teaſed, well dry'd cotton, in form of a pledget, to the eyes over night, to be removed next morning; which may be of uſe in the preſent caſe alſo, tho' perhaps ſpunge wou'd be more proper.

Albugo & Pterygium.

Def. 1. *Albugo* is a fleſhy membrane ariſing from the greater *canthus* of the eye, and ſpreading over the *tunica adnata*, or *albuginea*.

If it covers the cornea, 'tis called *pterygium*, and either impairs, or quite eclipſes viſion. And here, according as the patient is plethoric, or icteric, the objects appear red, or yellow.

Cauſe and Diag. 2. The veſſels in the great *canthus*, or *tunica adnata*, being exulcerated or diſtended, the fluids tranſude, extend themſelves, and ſtagnating by degrees, or forcing out the veſſels with them, from theſe excreſcences.

Prog. 3. If theſe excreſcences be thin and white, conſequent upon an *opthalmia*, and be taken in time, whilſt the patient is of a good conſtitution, the cure may prove eaſy; but if they cover the *pupilla*, be thick, hard, black, cancerous, or proceed from a *cicatrix*, the cure is difficult.

Regim. and Cure. 4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in an *opthalmia*; and if the caſe be favourable, proceed with externals, as hereafter in a ſuffuſion: but if obſtinate, it requires the manual operation. The internals may be altogether the ſame here as in the *opthalmia*, and *gutta ſerena*. The externals alſo in the *opthalmia* are proper in this caſe, if the quantity of the deterſive and cauſtic ingredients be increaſed, 9, 10, 11.

Suf-

SUFFUSION and CATARACT.

1. A *Suffuſion* is a thick foulneſs, or excreſcence of the *tunica cornea*, *adnata*, or aqueous humor; which when confirm'd makes the cataract. *Def.*

2. Theſe diſorders may be cauſed by contuſions, foulneſs, *&c.* coming from without; and from within, by whatever increaſes, or condenſes the coats and humors, or lodges corpuſcles there, as viſcid diet, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. In beginning ſuffuſions, various little bodies, as flies, threads, motes, *&c.* ſeem to dance before the eyes. The pupilla ſometimes looks ſo clear and natural, tho' the ſight be impaired, that 'tis apt to be taken for a *gutta ſerena*; but a ſuffuſion ſeldom affects both eyes, or if both, not together, or in the ſame manner: and here the membrane being fine and tranſparent, even where 'tis thickeſt, does not greatly obſtruct the rays of light, and ſo occaſions not a total darkneſs, as in the *gutta ſerena*; but a dimneſs only. A ſuffuſion impedes, but a cataract, by degrees, almoſt, or totally eclipſes viſion; ſometimes extending to the *pupilla*, ſometimes over, or between the *cornea* and *adnata*; being fixt or moveable, thick or thin, true or ſpurious, *&c.* *Diag.*

Old people and children are not to be couched; in the former, the cataract is too much hardned and ſecured; in the latter, not ripe: but in the middle age, 'tis fit for the operation, which ſhould be perform'd in the ſpring. Its ripeneſs is known by not changing its figure upon preſſure; ſo that it muſt be let alone till its parts give no way at all, but in general motion. *Prognoſtics*

If recent, tranſparent, ſoft, and ſome ſight remains, 'tis curable in young perſons; if of long ſtanding, cauſed by a phrenzy, or other cephalic or nervous caſes, uncertain. A cataract is only cured by manual operation; and here, if upon cloſing the unaffected eye, the *pupilla* of the other dilate, and a glimmering of light be perceived, the operation may ſucceed. Black, green, or yellow cataracts, excluding all light, are deem'd incurable by medicine, and commonly by chirurgery. If the parts preſerve their natural magnitude, the operation may prove ſucceſsful.

Regimen. The regimen ſhou'd be the ſame as in the *opthalmia*, 4.

Cure. 4. In ſlight ſuffuſions uſe evacuations and internals, as in the *opthalmia* and *gutta ſerena*, but without repeating phlebotomy, unleſs the patient be plethoric. For externals,

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. ſal. armoniac. crud. āa* ʒß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. vitriol. alb. āa* ℈ j. *camphor. pulv.* ℈ ß. *m.*

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. alum. rup. ſubtiliſs. pulv. āa* ℈ j. *virid. æris gr.* v. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Lap. tutiæ* ʒ ß. *ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. āa* ℈ j. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. ſubtiliſs. trit.* ℈ ß. *m.*

℞ *Pulv. aloes ſarcocollæ, lapid. calaminar. āa* ℈j. *vitriol. roman. gr.* xv. *f. pulv. cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, ſemel vel bis in die.*

Corroſive ſublimate *per ſe*, may be very ſerviceable, provided it could be kept only upon the parts deſigned; and ſome kind of perforated pledget might be contrived for the like purpoſe, when the preceding powders are uſed, to prevent excoriation of the adjacent parts. Without ſuch a contrivance, there is leſs danger in the following

ing liquids, which may conveniently be uſed to the very parts deſigned; the eye being kept open and fixt by a *ſpeculum oculi.*

5. ℞ *Rad. alth. gum. arab.* āa ʒj. *coque in aq. roſ. rub. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ij. *adde vin. emet.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *in tinct. myrrh.* ʒ iij. *ſolut. vitriol. alb. ſal. armon. crud.* āa ʒ ij. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. ſacch. ſaturn.* āa ʒ j. *m. f. collyrium.*

If the balſamics ſeem to hinder the effect,

℞ *Aq. calc.* ℥ j. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. armoniac. crud. ſacch. ſaturn. virid. æris* āa ℈ j. *m.*

Only a ſmall quantity of theſe is to be uſed at once, by dipping a fine linen rag in them, and therewith touching the part; managing the eye in the foreſaid manner. 'Tis more expeditious to touch the part frequently with *vitriol. roman.* or even with the *cauſticum lunare.*

Gutta Serena.

1. THE *gutta ſerena* is a deprivation of ſight; the eyes remaining fair and ſeemingly unaffected. *Def.*

2. The blood-veſſels diſtended and preſſing upon the optic nerves may cauſe it, by preventing their communication with the brain; there being uſually ſome defect found in theſe nerves upon diſſection; and chiefly an *atrophia*: the blood alſo being too viſcid or impure may cauſe it; ſince it has been often obſerved to happen where ulcers have been cured too ſoon. *Cauſes.*

3. A true *gutta ſerena* uſually affects both eyes; equally diminiſhing, or quite eclipſing the ſight of both. *Diag.*

4. If viſion be greatly impeded without any ſigns of an external *opthalmia*, and floating corpuſcles appear, a *gutta ſerena* is threatned; if the darkneſs be total, the conſtitution bad, and the patient aged; *Prog.*

aged; if the diſorder follows the palſy, or the perſon incline to one, 'tis generally eſteem'd incurable The reverſe give hopes of a cure by a long continuance of evacuations and proper internals; for externals can ſcarce do any ſervice.

Regim. 5. Let the diet be attenuating, and all viſcid nutriment, as pork, gooſe, fiſh, cheeſe, *&c.* avoided. Let the bread be mixed with fennel-ſeed. Let turnips be indulged, and pigeons, chickens, broths, and wine medicated with ſage, eye-bright, roſemary, fennel-ſeeds, *&c.* allow'd in moderation.

Cure. 6. Uſe in order all the evacuations mention'd in the *opthalmia*, 6, 7, 8. and calomel in purgatives; tho' perhaps it is here better when given without them.

℞ *Calomel.* ℈ ß. *vel gr.* xv. *conſerv. anthoſ. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. qualibet nocte ſumendus; mane ſequenti 5tam vel 6tam aſſumptionem bibat potionem purg. communem.*

Let this proceſs be continued for ſix weeks if neceſſary.

If the calomel takes downwards, mix with it *cofect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *vel laud. liquid. gut.* xv. But if it ſtill cauſes a diarrhœa with gripings, omit it till they ceaſe, or are carried off by purging.

7. After evacuations, or on intermediate days,

℞ *Vin. alb. aq. fœnicul. āa* ℥ iß. *ſacch. alb. millep. viv. āa* ʒ ij. *n. m.* ℈ j. *contunde ſimul & fiat expreſſio, omni mane per tres menſes ſumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped.* ℥ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒ ij. *n. m. ſal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. āa* ʒ j. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ ß. *f. pulv. chart.* xvj. *ſumat unam bis in die.*

Or,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. āa gr.* iv. *f. pulv. bis in die ſumend. cum cochl. v. expreſs. ſequent.*

℞ *Mil-*

℞ *Milleped. viv.* ʒ vj. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *croci n. m. āa* ʒ ij. *contunde ſimul, paulatim affundendo vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *aq. fœnicul.* ℔ j. *ſtent per dies* 4, *deinde fiat expreſſio.*

All this failing, the beſt thing is a ſalivation; and after that, a ſudorific courſe of the woods.

Anchylops, Ægylops, & Fistula Lachrymalis.

1. *Anchylops* is a tumor between the great *canthus* of the eye, and the root of the noſe; which when it breaks, is called *ægylops*; and this growing ulcerous, and letting out the tears involuntarily, is term'd *fiſtula lachrymalis.* *Def. and Diagnoſtics.*

2. Theſe may proceed from the fluids offending either by their quantity or quality; or from a corroſive humor, corroding and ulcerating the adjacent parts. It may alſo happen from external injuries, as blows, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. *Anchylops* is ſometimes attended with an inflammation, and then reſembles a *phlegmon*; but when not, it approaches nearer to thoſe called *theromata, ſteatomata* and *melicerides.* When the tumor is broke, and the tears flow involuntarily, whilſt the *os lachrymale* is not carious, 'tis an *ægylops.* But when the ulcer is of long ſtanding, deep, fetid, and the *os lachrymale* becomes carious, 'tis a *fiſtula.* *Diag.*

4. An *ægylops* proves hard to cure, often turning cancerous, and the tumor into a ſinuous ulcer; which is the more dangerous, the more it tends to' the *nares*; becauſe the bones there are very apt to foul. *Prog.*

A *fiſtula lachrymalis* continuing long, always turns the *os unguis* carious; and is the more dangerous for happening in a bad habit, and being long ſtanding, ſinuous, or large; eſpecially if the

os

os unguis and *nares* are carious, the matter ſaniou and fetid, the pain pungent, the veſſels tenſe, an the skin hard or livid. If the bones are foul, th caſe requires a chirurgical operation; but whe the fiſtula is recent, and the orifice ſhallow, tho the ſeroſities eſcape involuntarily, it may be cure without it. Underſtand the ſame of the *ægylop* and *anchylops*.

Regim. 5. A cooling ſlender diet is beſt, with gentl exerciſe.

Cure. 6. For all the three caſes, bleed in the jugular unleſs great weakneſs forbid; at leaſt cup, or appl leeches, epiſpaſtics, or make perpetual bliſters, o cut iſſues, give lenient purges as in the *opthalmia* 6. and alſo cathartic glyſters. In the mean tim apply maſtic-plaſters to the temples; and if ther be any inflammation about the eyes, cooling col lyriums; as in *opthalmia*, 9.

7. When the *anchylops* turns to an *ægylops*, an proves a foul ulcer, let it be deterged. See *ſuffu ſion* and *cataract*, 4, 5. To reſtore the tenſity an ſpringineſs, uſe the collyrium in *epiphora*, 3.

8. In caſe of great pain along with the inflam mation, apply the cataplaſm, *opthalmia*, 10. I the adjacent parts are livid, bathe them with *ſp vin. camphorat.*

9. If the *anchylops* breaks not, ſome adviſe a actual cautery; but a lancet is as ſucceſsful an leſs painful. After 'tis opened, and the bloo and *pus* diſcharged, try if the *os lachrymale* b carious; if it be, the operation is neceſſary, an the bone muſt be exfoliated with *euphorbium* infuſe in ſpirit of wine.

10. If the *laminæ* of the noſe ſhould alſo b carious, uſe injections made of *rad. gentian. ari ſtol. rotund. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. ſpt. vin.* & For incarning,

℞ *Lini*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ʒ ß. *præcipit. rub.* ∋ j. *pulv. myrrh. balſam. peruv. āa* ʒ ß. *m.*

Sometimes the lachrymal bag is ulcerated, and upon daily preſſing the noſe, *pus* is forced out; by which means the operation may be deferr'd, and ſometimes prevented.

Rhyas and Encanthis.

1. *Rhyas* is a conſiderable diminution, or intire loſs of the caruncle of the great *canthus*: but when the ſaid caruncle grows too large or high, 'tis term'd *encanthis*. *Def. and Diag.*

2. The firſt proceeds from ſharp humors corroding the caruncle, or cathartics too freely uſed in the cure of the *fiſtula lachrymalis*. *Cauſe.*

The latter from the caruncle relaxing and becoming ſpongy, or ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the cure of the ulcer in the *fiſtula lachrymalis*.

3. An *encanthis* is more eaſily cured than a *rhyas*; as it is eaſier to take away what is ſuperfluous, than ſupply what is wanting. *Prog.*

4. A *Rhyas* is cured by incarnatives. Drop upon the part a little *balſ. peruv.* and *liniment. arcæi āa* warm'd. Then, *Cure.*

℞ *Myrrh. aloes āa* ʒ iß. *flor. roſar. rubrar. pug.* j. *coque in vin. rub.* ʒ iiij. *ut ſint colaturæ* ʒ ij.

Wet a pledgit with this, and apply it over all the eye.

5. Uſe eſcharotics for the *encanthis*, as *alum. uſt.* or *præcip. rub.* or both together; it might alſo be touched with *vitriol. roman.* twice or thrice a day; or if obſtinate, even with *lapis infernal.* or the *lunar. cauſtic. unguent. ægypt. & apoſtolor.* are here likewiſe proper. Laſtly, if the caſe require it, uſe an actual cautery, or take the excreſcence off by inciſion.

Disor-

DISORDERS of the VITRIOUS HUMOR.

Def. 1. THE vitrious humor is ſometimes ſo vitiated, as to hinder, or utterly aboliſh the ſight.

Cauſes. 2. This may proceed from ſome indiſpoſition of the fluids in general, or of this humor in particular; as by a blow, or the like; upon which a change of its ſituation, its ſolution, or coagulation may enſue.

Diag. 3. No viſible effect being here obſervable, the diagnoſtics are uncertain, any farther than we can reaſon from antecedent cauſes; on which account this caſe is often miſtook for a *gutta ſerena.*

Prog. 4. Externals are of no ſervice here, if the cauſe be internal; but if the cauſe be external, outward applications are moſt proper.

Regim. Let the regimen be the ſame as in *opthalmia*, 4.

Cure. 5. If the diſorder proceed from an internal cauſe, treat it as the *gutta ſerena*; if from an external one, after due evacuations, uſe local applications, as in *opthalmia*, 9, 10, 11.

GLAUCOMA.

Def. 1. WHEN the cryſtalline humor is ſo affected as to be turn'd green, the diſorder is call'd *Glaucoma.*

Cauſes. 2. This humor is ſometimes thus alter'd, vitiated, or condenſed, but moſt frequently in old age, by immoderate reading, or poring upon fine work. 'Tis known from hence, that all objects are by it made to appear like vapours or clouds.

Diag. 3. It differs from a ſuffuſion in this, that the whiteneſs in a ſuffuſion appears in the pupilla, very

very near the cornea; but ſhews deeper in the *glaucoma*, when narrowly viewed.

4. 'Tis reckon'd incurable in old age, and diffi- *Prog.* cult of cure, be the cauſe what it will: externals proving of little ſervice.

5. The ſolution of brandy and camphire in *op-* *Cure.* *thalmia*, 9. ſeems beſt fitted for it. Internals here may be the ſame as in the *gutta ſerena*, *p.* 44, 45.

MYOPIA.

1. WHEN viſion proves indiſtinct, unleſs the *Def.* object be placed very near the eye, we call the affection *myopia*.

2. This may proceed from the pupilla being *Cauſe.* too much contracted, or the figure of the eye not ſuffering the rays of light to fall in a focus on the retina, unleſs the object be very nigh.

3. The diſorder, if natural, is eſteem'd incurable *Cure.* by medicines, tho' it may eaſily be remedied by concave glaſſes; but if it proceed from a weakneſs of the parts, medicine may effect the cure by iſſues, bliſters, purges, and ſuch remedies as are preſcribed in *opthalmia*, *p.* 35, 39.

STRABISMUS.

1. WHEN the ball of the eye inclines more *Def.* to one ſide, than to the other, ſo as that the rays of light fall obliquely upon the retina; the affection is call'd *ſtrabiſmus*, or ſquinting.

2. This may be catching in children; or *Cauſe.* proceed from the poſture in which they were laid, not ſuffering the light to come at their eyes in any other direction. Convulſions or paralytic fits may alſo cauſe it, by diſtorting the muſcles of the eyes.

Prog. 3. If it proceeds from habit, 'tis not dangerous, tho' hard to cure; if from the palſy, convulſion, or ſharp humors vellicating and contracting the muſcles, as difficult and more dangerous.

Cure. 4. To prevent it, place the cradle of the child, in a due poſition with regard to the light. Perforated pieces of ſilk, or the like, nicely apply'd for the patient to look through, may cure it.

5. If from ſharp humors, uſe a cataplaſm of *pan. alb. lact. vitel. ovi & croc.* and purge. If from the palſy, uſe anti-paralytics, internal and external, eſpecially fomentations. See *palſy*, p. 19, 20.

All this is to be underſtood of children; for in adults, the fibres are uſually ſo rigid, and habituated to the diſtortion, as ſcarce to admit of a cure.

MYDRIASIS.

Def. 1. TOO great a dilatation of the pupilla, is called *mydriaſis*.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from external injuries, as blows, *&c.* or an internal cauſe, as a ſharp humor, cauſing a rupture or dilatation of the uvea; or from convulſions, which have this effect both in children and adults; as appears remarkably in the paroxyſms. 'Tis alſo ſometimes hereditary.

Prog. 3. If recent, it may be cured, tho' with difficulty, in youth. But in old age, and when hereditary, 'tis pronounced incurable.

Cure. 4. If the cauſe be convulſions, regard muſt be had to them.

If from a hectic habit, uſe the diet preſcrib'd for a conſumption, and bathe the eyes with warm milk and water; or drop breaſt-milk into them. If from a ſharp humor falling on the eyes,

eyes, uſe the remedies preſcribed for a catarrh. If the humor ſettle there, treat it as a *ſuffuſion*, *p.* 42, 43.

5. If from flatulencies; after univerſal evacuations, foment the eyes with a decoction of *fl. roſ. rub. chamæmel. herb. fœnic. rutæ*, &c. If from contuſion, attended with inflammation, treat it as an *opthalmia*, *p.*

6. If there be no inflammation, apply a cataplaſm of *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. cort. granat. farin. fabar. ſigil. ſolom. croc.* &c. And whether hereditary, natural or adventitious, after univerſal evacuations, and removal of ſuch ſymptoms as depend not on the relaxation of the *uvea*, uſe the following.

℞ *Specier. pro confect. fracaſtor. pulv. aloes, flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. cort. granat. alum. uſt. āa* ʒſs. *lap. tutiæ* ʒ j. *ſacch. cand. alb.* ʒ ij. *croci* ∋ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℥ vj. *aq. roſar. rub.* ℥ ij. *f. infuſio ſ. a colaturæ adde vin. emet.* ℥ j. *ut ſit collyrium, de quo diſtilla in oculum frequenter.*

7. From the ſtraitneſs alſo, or conſtriction of the *pupilla*, ariſes a diminution of ſight; which may depend upon a cauſe hereditary, external, or internal. Internal, when 'tis conſequent upon ſome diſeaſe of the body; external, when from ſome accident, as too much light received into the eyes, or extravaſation of the aqueous humor. If hereditary, or in the firſt formation, it appears from the date. If the cauſe be internal, as from a decayed conſtitution, general paralytic, or convulſive motions, it is uſually ſeen in both eyes. If it came by accident, as from contuſions or the like, it is generally determined to that eye which received the hurt. When from an extravaſation of the aqueous humor, 'tis adjudged incurable; except in infancy, when that humor is ſoon recruited. If hereditary, 'tis ſuppoſed incurable, tho' attended with but a ſmall diminution of ſight.

8. When it depends on an external or internal indiſpoſition, regard muſt be had to the cauſe. The cure is to be expected from the uſe of mucilaginous medicines, collyriums, cataplaſms *ex mica panis*, &c. often apply'd, together with proper internals.

℞ *Mucilag. liquid. ſem. pſyl. cum aq. roſar. extract.* ʒ ij. *croci* ϑ j. *infunde & f. colatura collyrium.*

See *Opthalmia*, *p.* 37, 38.

Hypopyon.

Def. 1. A Collection of *pus* under the *cornea*, is called *hypopyon.*

Cauſe. 2. This proceeds from a cauſe external or internal, as from contuſions, ſtraining the voice, *&c.* ſo as to occaſion a rupture of the veſſels in the *uvea*; or from a corroſive ſharp blood or humors, fretting or corroding the veſſels.

Diag. 3. If the matter ſpread over the *pupilla*, the ſight is diminiſhed. In the motion of the eye, the *pus* moves with it. Sometimes a redneſs and pulſation in the eye precedes it.

Prog. 4. 'Tis very difficult to cure, whether in its collection, when collected, or when it brings on an ulcer.

Reg. 5. Let the diet be lenient and ſlender, if you would diſcuſs it. But when 'tis ulcerated, or deſign'd for ſuppuration, a greater liberty in diet may be indulged.

Cure. 6. In the beginning of the diſorder, and to prevent ſuppuration,

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ʒ ß. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ j. *opij. gr.* v. *f. collyrium.*

Cataplaſms alſo are proper, *ex rad. ſigil. ſolom. album. ovi*, &c.

7. If this will not prevent ſuppuration, ceaſe evacuations, and forward it.

℞ *Mic.*

℞ *Mic. pan. alb.* ʒ ij. *coque in decoct. fol. malv. ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmatis, & adde pulv. rad. alth. ſem. lin. fœnugr. āa* ʒ ij. *croci* ʒ ß. *olei lilior. alb.* ʒ ß. *f. cataplaſm. bis in die admovendum oculo.*

In the intermediate time,

8. ℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel. mucilag. ſem. pſylij, decoct. pectoral. vin. canarin. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ j. *f. collyrium, ſæpius utendum.*

9. If the matter ſeems ripe, yet breaks not out, let the operation be performed. After which uſe the ſame or the like cataplaſm and *collyrium*; only adding thereto the yolk of an egg; and continue them for a few days, to mitigate the pain, and promote a diſcharge of laudable matter; but not much longer for fear of too great digeſtion, or a flux of humors, which would render the cure difficult. Now, therefore, uſe evacuations and detergents. The unguent in *Opthalmia* 11. is good here.

Or,

℞ *Vin. alb. aq. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ j. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ß. *m. f. collyrium.*

10. Some *pulv. myrrh.* may alſo be added to the unguent. When the ulcer is well deterged and incarned, cicatrize it by adding *lap. tutiæ* to the *collyrium.*

Or,

℞ *Axung. porcin.* ʒ j. *lap. tutiæ, calamin. āa* ʒ iß. *pulv. ſubtil. myrrh.* ℈ ß. *f. unguentum.*

Or,

℞ *Flor. roſar. cort. granator. āa* ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde vin. rub.* ʒ j. *lap. tutiæ, calamin. troch. alb. rhaſ. āa* ʒ iß. *f. collyrium.*

11. If the ulcer ſtill continues obſtinate, or grows cancerous, a calomel courſe, or a gentle ſalivation, may be tryed.

PHLYCTÆNÆ.

Def. 1. SMALL bladders generated in the *cornea* or *tunica adnata*, and filled with water, are called *phlyctænæ*.

Cauſe and Diag. 2. Theſe may proceed from ſome excoriating humor in the ſerous parts of the blood, or any external cauſe extravaſating the ſame. The puſtules on the *adnata* are red; thoſe on the *cornea* blackiſh, if on the ſurface; but whiter if they lie deeper in the *cornea*.

Prog. 3. Thoſe in the *cornea* are leſs dangerous than in the *adnata*; and thoſe on the ſurface leſs dangerous than thoſe that are deeper.

Cure. 4. The cure is entirely the ſame with that of the laſt mentioned caſe, the *hypopyon*.

ULCERS in the CORNEA and ADNATA.

1. ULcers in the *cornea* and *adnata* may proceed from a degeneration of any of the former caſes; and are eaſy or difficult of cure, according to their nature, and the conſtitution of the patient.

2. If the ulcer be in the *cornea*, it appears white in the black of the eye; and is harder to cure than in the *adnata*, where it is reddiſh.

3. The cure is the ſame as of the *hypopyon*, when formed into an ulcer. Obſerve only that the detergent and irritating medicines ſhould be mixed with balſamics.

RUPTURE of the CORNEA.

1. A Solution of continuity happening in the *cornea*, lets the aqueous humor upon the *uvea*.

2. This

2. This may be occaſioned by an ulcer or wound in the membrane, or a flux of humors which diſtends and breaks it.

3. 'Tis generally reckon'd incurable. But when recent, apply, after univerſal evacuations, balſamic deſiccatives, render'd a little deterſive, as *Epiphora* 3.

Falling out of the Uvea.

1. THERE are four ſeveral kinds or degrees of the falling out of the *uvea*, as to magnitude and inveteracy.

2. The cure is difficult in them all. If aſtringents ſucceed not, recourſe muſt be had to the chirurgical operation.

Hordeolum and Grando.

1. *Hordeolum* and *grando* are ſmall tubercles coming on the eye-lids, and reſembling, the former a barley-corn, and the latter a hail-ſtone.

2. Theſe often diſcuſs, or ſuppurate and heal of themſelves; but if they move ſlowly, apply to them *diachyl. cum gum.* or a cataplaſm *de mic. pan. alb.* &c. or if they will not ſuppurate, a little *emp.* or *ung. mercuriale* may diſcuſs them.

Coalition of the Eye-lids.

1. THE Eye-lids ſometimes grow together in *opthalmia's*; and 'tis otherwiſe no uncommon thing in young children.

2. For the latter, nurſes uſe a mixture of butter and beer, or warm milk, *&c.* But if the coalition be ſtrong, or natural, the lids muſt be ſeparated by inciſion; and after the

operation, uſe a deſiccative *collyrium*, as *p.* 37. with a pledget.

DIMINUTION and loſs of SMELLING.

1. *Diminution* or loſs of ſmelling, is either natural or adventitious; as from ulcers in the *nares*, corroſion of the *membrana pituitaria*, a *coryza*, *ozæna*, *ſarcoma*, *polypus*, &c. or the ſtoppage of ſome evacuation, taking cold, *&c.*

2. If natural, 'tis deem'd incurable; and if of long continuance, inveterate; and from an original cauſe, much worſe than if recent and ſecondary.

3. If the taking cold, coryza's, or the like, be the cauſe, regard muſt be had to them in order to the cure. If original, and of long ſtanding, general evacuations, bliſters, iſſues, *&c.* being premiſed occaſionally, give ſuch medicines as ſtimulate the nerves, *viz. ſem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt.* &c. infuſed in wine. *ſal. vol. c. c. ſuccin. camphor. caſtor.* and let *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* &c. be ſmelt to; or the ſame diluted with water, be ſnuffed up the noſtrils. Throw camphire on live coals, and let the fume be received by the noſe. If the affection remains obſtinate, uſe ſtrong ſternutatories, as *p.* 3. and laſtly, apply a veſicatory to the head.

CORYZA.

Def. 1. *Coryza* is a ſpecies of a catarrh, proceeding from a too great ſeparation made by the glands in the *foramina frontis*, and thoſe of the *nares*.

Cauſe. 2. It may be cauſed by hard drinking, long re-

remaining in the ſun-ſhine, catching cold in the head, *&c.*

3. Antecedent hereto, is a great ſtoppage in thoſe glands; occaſioning pain in the head, and a frequent fruitleſs endeavour to free it by blowing the noſe. This ſometimes cauſes an excoriation; the humor proving ſo ſharp as to abrade the *mucus* which lines the *nares*, eſpecially if the flowing humor be thin. *Diag.*

4. If it be recent, ſmall, and from an external cauſe, the cure is eaſy; but if of long ſtanding, and attended with excoriation and ulcers, 'tis difficult. *Prog.*

5. A collection of *pituita* in the *foramina frontis*, may be removed by proper ſternutatories, which ſhould be diſcontinued as the running increaſes. *Cure.*

6. In the *coryza* uſe the ſame revulſions, *viz.* bleeding and epiſpaſtics, purgatives and other internals, as in caſe of a *catarrh.* If the *nares* are excoriated, inject warm *ol. amygd. d.* or *pomatum* into them with a ſyringe, occaſionally.

7. A diſtemper analagous to this, frequently happens in young children, vulgarly called the *ſnuffles*, and proceeding from a collection and ſtagnation, or ſizineſs of the ſerum; or a quantity of a mucous or pituitous matter in the *foramina frontis.*

8. In this caſe a watery humor commonly diſtils from the noſtrils; cauſing a difficulty, or obſtruction in the pronunciation, when the child ſpeaks.

9. The cure is uſually effected by keeping the patient's head warm; and uſing proper unguents. For which purpoſe, ſome make choice of a mixture of old tallow and brandy; which they rub plentifully upon the *vertex*, forehead, and temples. The following is more to be depended upon.

℞ *Ung.*

℞ *Ung. dialth. (vel ol. amygd. d.)* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. oleoſ.* *āa* ʒ jß *m. f. liniment.*

10. If this method proves ineffectual, a gentle purge may be exhibited and repeated occaſionally. A mild ſternutatory might alſo be uſed.

℞ *Fol. beton.* ʒ jß. *lilior. conval.* ℈ ij. *n. m. caryophil. cort. limon. āa* ℈ ß. *m. f. pulvis, cujus parum attrahatur per nares ſubinde.*

11. The diſorder ſtill remaining, an epiſpaſtic may be applied to the neck; or two behind the ears. An iſſue might prove ſtill more ſerviceable. But if the child be more than two months old, 'twould be proper to give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha.

12. When this caſe is attended with a cough or cold, oleaginous and balſamic medicines may prove ſerviceable. Proper fomentations alſo, made of warm aromatics, are ſometimes ſucceſsful.

℞ *Herb. majoran. flor. chamæmel. āa m.* ß. *bac. junip. laur. āa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *add. ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ j. *f. fotus bis vel ter in die parti affectæ cum pannis laneis calide admovendus.*

Or the ſteam of this liquor might conveniently be received on the part wherein the ſtoppage appears, being directed thereto by means of a funnel.

Sneezing.

1. *Neezing* may be cauſed by irritation of the *fibrillæ* of the *nares*, either from ſome ſharp humor, cold air, pungent particles, acrid externals, or tears flowing thro' the *nares*.

2. 'Tis never mortal, or even dangerous, unleſs in *hæmorrhages*, *pleuriſies*, *peripneumonia's*, or the like. In hyſterical conſtitutions, and in caſe of hard labour, 'tis eſteemed good; or when expectoration is required. When it cannot be cured

cured by art, 'tis dangerous. When it proceeds from a flux of tears thro' the *nares*, 'tis ſtopped by preſſing, or conſtringing the lachrymal glands.

3. If the cauſe be internal, proceed as in the *coryza*. Inject *ol. amygd. d.* or warm milk.

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. lact. vaccin. āa* ʒ ß. *opij* ℈ j. *m. f. injectio.*

OZÆNA.

1. *Ozæna* is an ulcer in one or both noſtrils, wherein the humor is very acrid or corroſive, fetid, ſanious, and oftentimes mixed with a bloody *mucus*. *Def.*

2. It ſometimes proceeds from neglected or ill-managed ulcers, wounds, or contuſions in the noſtrils; eſpecially in ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous or venereal habits; in which caſes, they often grow cancerous. 'Tis uſually painful, and a black cruſt, with a bloody *mucus*, ſometimes follows upon blowing the noſe; both which, when too long detained, may not only hinder reſpiration thro' the *nares*, but prove the cauſe of a *polypus*. *Cauſe and Diag.*

3. The ulcer often ſpreads and eats thro' the *alæ*; at other times preys on the *ſeptum naſi*, cartilage, and *os palati*; eſpecially in venereal caſes. If the ulcer be recent, and not painful, the humor of a good conſiſtence, and not acrimonious, the cruſt ſoft, and eaſy to be excluded, there is room to hope favourably; but if cancerous, and happening in bad conſtitutions, as particularly if the caſe be ſcrophulous or venereal, 'tis likely to prove obſtinate. *Prog.*

4. To remedy the acrimony of the humor; after proper evacuations, as purging, iſſues, *&c.* *Cure.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ j. *m.*

If the pain be great, add *camphor. croc. āa* ℈ j. *opij* ℈ ß. *ut fiat injectio.* If the ulcer be fetid, and

you

you ſuſpect it of a bad ſpecies; or if it be cancerous, ſcrophulous or venereal, ſalivate.

5. After the uſe of the injection, to haſten the excluſion of the cruſt, a gentle ſternutatory is proper.

℞ *Flor. anthos. lavend. āa* ℈ ij. *cort. limon. ſiccat.* ℈ j. *tabac. virg. gr.* x. *f. ſternutatorium.*

Afterwards for a digeſtive,

℞ *Linim. arcæi* ʒ j. *vitel. ovi* ʒ ij. *pulv. ſubtil. myrrh* ʒ j. *aloes* ʒ ß. *præcip. rub. lævigat.* ℈ j. *m.*

When the matter is well digeſted, the running abated, and the pain, *fætor*, &c. almoſt gone; cicatrize it with lotions, as in a *polypus*. Before each dreſſing, ſome warm milk may be ſnuffed up the noſtrils; and after the cure, exhibit a few mercurial purgatives. If it turns to a *polypus*, treat it as follows.

Polypus and Sarcoma.

Def. 1. *Polypus narium*, is an excreſcence in one or both the noſtrils, adhering by many roots to their internal cavity, and being of different colours; ſometimes hanging pendulous, and hindering reſpiration and ſpeech; at others, deſcending to the *uvula*.

If ſuch a kind of excreſcence have no roots, or but one continued root, 'tis called *ſarcoma*. So that this may be conſidered as a beginning *polypus*; and often degenerates into one.

Diag. 2. *Polypus's* may be either many, few, or fleſhy; pituitous, ſoft, or cartilaginous; painful, ſcirrhous, or cancerous; their colour white, red, or livid. They often grow up, in ſcrophulous or cancerous conſtitutions, along with venereal caſes, ulcers, *ozæna's*, &c.

Prog. 3. A *polypus* is harder to cure than a *ſarcoma*; tho' one that is ſoft, white, or red, full grown, and having but few roots, is more eaſily cured after

after the operation; but if cancerous or ſcirrhous, and the colour be livid; if it hath ſeveral roots, be hard and fixed in the upper part, of long ſtanding, painful, deſcend towards the *larynx*, &c. the cure is hard, and the operation commonly either dangerous or ineffectual; catheretics, in theſe caſes, agreeing much better than that.

4. The regimen here ſhould be the ſame as in caſe of cancers. *Regim.*

5. General evacuations muſt begin the cure, *viz.* bleeding, cupping, purging, iſſues, epiſpaſtics, *&c.* *Cure.*

Obſerve that the cure be adapted to the cauſe, whether ſcrophulous, cancerous, venereal, *&c.* in each of which caſes ſee proper internals in the reſpective diſtempers.

6. For a beginning *ſarcoma*, beſmear the internal paſſage with *ol. amygd.* or *pomatum*; and exhibit a ſtrong ſternutatory in order to exclude it. But this muſt not be attempted if the patient is apt to bleed at the noſe, be ſanguin, or the *ſarcoma* appears to proceed from a rupture of any blood-veſſels. Emollient fomentations may, however, by ſyringed up.

℞ *Fol. alth. malv. āa m.* ß. *ſem. lin. fœnugr. flor. chamæmel. āa pug.* 1. *coque in lact. vac. q. ſ. colaturæ, adde tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *camph.* ʒ j.

Afterwards *ol. amygd. dulc.* may be uſed in the ſame manner for a continuance.

7. If it does not give way to theſe means, pull it gently away, piece-meal, with a pair of forceps, at ſeveral diſtant times; conſtringing the pores as there is occaſion; and preventing a freſh generation, by proper deſiccative powders and lotions; ſuch as will be ſet down hereafter.

8. But if on account of pain, ſcirrhoſity, or the like, *forceps* cannot be uſed, and the method

above

above mention'd fails, treat it like a beginning *polypus* as follows.

9. Firſt obſerve, that though a beginning *polypus* will often give way to ſuch medicines as conſume other carnoſities; yet the internal membrane of the *nares* being of exquiſite ſenſe, when deprived of its *mucus*, all poſſible care muſt be taken to preſerve that *mucus*, or ſupply its place by emollients; ſuch as *ol. amygd. dulc.* emollient decoctions, *&c.* Obſerve, ſecondly, that the ſtrong catheretics and cauſtics uſed here, often affect the ſound part of the *nares*; and are alſo apt, when ſeparately uſed, to corrode the veſſels, and cauſe an *hæmorrhage*; and ſhould therefore be joined with aſtringents. Thirdly, dry powders are here with more difficulty and uncertainty apply'd to the *polypus*, than when mixed with liniments, oils, *&c.* tho' an inſtrument might be contrived to apply medicines to the *polypus* only; without endangering the adjacent parts; which would be of more immediate ſervice.

10. Liquid catheretics ought not to be ſyringed up the noſe, but ſhould be cautiouſly apply'd with a probe; they being firſt imbibed by lint. The uſe of theſe medicines muſt be continued, till the ſucceſs ſhews there is no farther occaſion for them. If the powders lodge and clog too much, ſyringe them off with warm milk, or the like.

11. Here follow the forms in uſe.

℞ *Flor. roſar. rub. pulv. ſabin. āa* ʒ iſs. *balauſt.* ʒ ſs. *vitriol. alb.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granator. rad. tormentil. biſtort. flor. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſal. armoniac. crud. alum. rup. merc. dulc. litharg. auri, āa* ℈ j. *m.*

The following are ſomewhat ſtronger.

℞ *Pulv. roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *vitriol. alb.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Balauſt. cort. granat. alum. rup. āa* ʒ j. *ſabin.* ʒ ſs. *ærug. æris, vitriol. roman. præcipit. lævigat. vel mercur. dulc. āa gr.* v. *m.*

Yet ſtronger.

℞ *Alumin. rup. vitriol. alb. pulv. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ ſs. *præcip. rub. lævigat.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Flor. roſar. rubrar.* ʒ j. *præcip. rub.* ℈ j. *pulv. ſabin.* ℈ ij. *vitriol. roman. ſal. armoniac. crud. āa* ℈ ſs. *litharg. aur.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

12. If none of theſe ſucceed, nor greatly affect the adjacent parts; for a ſtronger eſchorotic, to be more cautiouſly uſed,

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. alum. rup. uſt. āa* ʒ j. *vitriol. alb. præcip. rub. āa* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv.*

Of this, blow upon the part once or twice a day, or apply it with a proper inſtrument; beſmearing the adjacent parts between whiles, with *ol. amygd. dulc. mucilag. ſem. lin.* &c. or to apply them more conveniently, add to the laſt mention'd powders *mel opt. vel mel roſat. q. ſ.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. litharg. auri, bol. armen. āa* ʒ j. *vitriol. alb. præcip. rub. āa* ℈ j. *alum. uſt.* ℈ ij. *mel. opt.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Make theſe ſtronger, as occaſion ſhall require, with *alum. uſt. ſal. armon. ærugo, vitriol. roman. præcip. rub.* &c.

13. The following is a very ſafe and effectual liniment.

℞ *Mercur. dulc. mel. opt. āa m.*

A ſtronger.

℞ *Ung. ægyptiac.* ʒ ij. *præcip. rub. vitriol. alb. alum. uſt. āa* ℈ ij. *m.*

14. A mild liquid form to be uſed twice or thrice a day.

℞ *Vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. ſabin. āa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. in colaturæ*

℥ iiij.

℥ iiij. *ſolve vitriol. roman. & alb. alum. uſt. ſal. armon. crud. āa* ℥ j. *m.*

Make it ſtronger occaſionally with *ung. ægyptiac. ſpt. vitriol.* &c.

15. A ſtronger,

℞ *Aq. calc. tinct. terr. japon. āa* ℥ ſs. *mercur. corroſiv. ſal. armon. vitriol. alb. āa gr.* xv. *camphor.* ℈ j. *tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vitriol. laud. liquid. āa* ℥ j. *m.*

16. If the pain be ſmall, the *polypus* not arrived at its height, or become fit for the operation, and no very dangerous ſymptoms are likely to enſue, the ſtrongeſt eſcharotics may be immediately uſed to the *polypus*, by means of a proper inſtrument. For example, *ſpt. vel ol. vitriol. butyr. autimon. alum. uſt. præcipit. rub. lap. infernal. cauſtic. lunare*, &c. which will hardly fail of ſucceſs. But if the *polypus* ſhould increaſe, or have been of long ſtanding, be about its height, and ſeem fit for extirpation; or if the patient appears in danger of ſuffocation, direct recourſe muſt be had to the operation, unleſs the *polypus* be painful, ſcirrhous, ulcerous, or cancerous, in which caſes cauſtic medicines are more ſucceſsful than the operation, unleſs the moſt imminent danger make it neceſſary. In venereal caſes alſo, cauſtics ſeem to be preferable.

17. The operation is performed in two different ways, *viz.* by ligature, or by a *tenacula* made for the purpoſe. When the roots of the *polypus* reach not to the upper part of the *nares*, uſe the ligature. The moſt frequent method made choice of, is, that of extraction, with the *tenacula*, by drawing it gently away in twiſting the inſtrument. When they are very large, and hinder reſpiration and deglutition, they muſt be extracted, by the mouth, with a crooked *tenacula*. After the operation, ſyringe up ſome warm red wine; and in caſe of an *hæmorrhage*, uſe a reſtringent powder, or a deſiccative lotion.

18. Any remains of the roots, after extraction, may be conſumed by the above-mention'd powders;

powders; or elſe dreſs them with the following, twice a-day.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi āa* ʒ j. *pulv. myrrh. aloes, camphor. vitriol. alb. āa* ʒ ß. *m. cum vitello dimidio unius ovi.*

Some uſe the actual cautery, with a *cannula*, after the operation, to extirpate the roots, others *ſpt. vitriol. & mel. roſat.* or *aq. calcis.*

19. In obſtinate or dangerous *polypus's*, or when they are cancerous, fetid, venereal or ſcrophulous, a ſalivation will forward the cure; proper emollients being uſed to the part in the mean time.

When the roots are quite deſtroyed, to prevent their growing again,

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. cort. granator. bol. armen. rad. torment. biſtort. āa p. æ. f. pulvis bis in die, ope pennæ, in nares inflandus.*

And in two or three hours after, ſyringe up ſome *tinct. roſar. rub.* to take away the clods, *&c.* that may ſtuff the paſſage. Or inſtead of the powder,

℞ *Cort. granator. rad. biſtort. torment. cort. peruv. terræ japon. āa* ʒ ij. *coque ter & colaturæ denique* ʒ xij. *add. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. āa* ʒ iß. *coque iterum ad libram ſemis; & adde vin. rub.* ℔ ß. *utatur ſub calide bis in die.*

And continue this for ſome weeks after the cure appears to be finiſhed.

20. To conſtringe the veſſels, and prevent any ouzing which might grow into a *polypus* again, proper evacuations ſhould be continued for ſome time, together with a due obſervance of the non-naturals.

Noli me Tangere.

1. *Noli me tangere*, is an external ulcer in the *alæ* of the noſe; proceeding often from a venereal cauſe, tho' it is ſometimes the effects of a ſcrophulous conſtitution.

2. This does not always confine it ſelf to the *alæ*, but will alſo corrode the very ſubſtance of the noſe.

3. The cure is difficult; the venereal ſpecies proving more eaſy to be ſubdued, than that from a bad habit of body.

4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in a cancer, or ſcrophulous conſtitution.

5. If it be venereal, proceed with internals, as in the *lues venerea*; and uſe for the dreſſing, once a day, with diachylon plaſter, ſomewhat like the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi ung. nicotian. ãa* ʒ iij. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliſſime trit.* ℈ ij. *vel* ʒ j. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ j. *m.*

Waſh it alſo now and then with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes.* A ſalivation in obſtinate caſes is adviſeable: and if the ulcer runs, dreſs it only with dry calomel.

Inflammation, Dryness, and Whiteness of the Tongue.

1. Inflammation, dryneſs, and whiteneſs in the tongue, often proceed from fevers, or hard drinking, an evaporation, diminution, or condenſation of the *ſaliva*, affecting the patient's ſpeech, and vitiating his taſt.

2. In fevers 'tis accounted a bad ſign, but gives no certain indication of life or death.

3. Let the diet be moiſtening and cooling, as is order'd in fevers.

4. In order to the cure,

℞ *Bol. armen.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de moris* ʒ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℈ ij. *m.*

Let this be rubbed on the tongue, with a rag rolled round a ſtick; and waſh it off with the following; or uſe this alone.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ ij. *aceti vin. alb. mel. roſat.* āa ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xv. *m.*

5. Lemon and ſugar, tamarinds, *&c.* will ſometimes take effect. Mucilages of *ſem. cydonior, & gum. tragacanth.* alſo freſh butter, and *ol. amygd. dulc.* are good.

6. Inflammation of the tongue, uſually attends inflammatory diſtempers, or follows upon hard drinking, in ſanguin conſtitutions, in which caſes bleeding (if not otherwiſe contra-indicated) is proper; eſpecially in the *vena ſublingualis*; as alſo lenient purgatives, veſicatories, and cooling emulſions, or ptiſans.

Tumor of the Tongue.

1. THE tongue may have its magnitude increaſed, either naturally or ſymptomatically; that is, a child may come into the world with a tongue too large; or a tumor of it may be the conſequence of a fever, the ſmall-pox, a ſalivation, *&c.*

2. The natural has no cure known; and the ſymptomatical requires nothing but gargles.

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub. vin. rub.* āa ℥ iij. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de moris* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ij. *m.*

3. After ſalivation the ulcers remain long, and ſometimes portions of the tongue are quite loſt; and ſometimes too, this ſwelling has been ſo great, as to ſuffocate the patient.

4. Original tumors of the tongue are apt to grow ſcirrhous or cancerous, and prove mortal. In ſalivation, the teeth ſhould be kept aſunder, and frequent gargles be uſed, ſuch as that juſt now preſcribed. When the tumor is ſcirrhous or cancerous, premiſe general evacuations, and apply *pulv. myrrhæ, ung. ægyptiac. mel. roſat. aq. hord.* &c. If the cancer ſpread, 'tis beſt to cut it out.

Ulcers in the Tongue.

1. *Ulcers* in the tongue ſometimes happen in children and great drinkers.

2. Let them be touched with the following mixture.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ ß. *ol. vitriol. q. ſ.*

When they are venereal, regard muſt be had to the original diſtemper.

Ranula sub Lingua.

1. *Ranula ſub lingua*, which means the ſame thing we expreſs by ſaying the tongue is tied, is a viſible tumor under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from ſucking or ſpeaking.

2. This is cauſed by a ſhort *frænum*, not permitting the tongue to perform its proper motions; at other times, tho' rarely, there is a ſtrong concretion in that part. Sometimes it is *oedematous*, at others *melicerous*, ſcirrhous, black, livid; in which caſes the operation is dangerous; and it grows to the magnitude of a bean or cheſtnut.

3. If a ſhort *vinculum* be the cauſe, cut it aſunder immediately with a *ſcalper*, which is eaſily done except it be denſe and hard. Afterwards touch the part gently with *mel. roſat. & tinct. myrrh.* if neceſſary. Be very careful of cutting the arteries, nerves, or ſalival glands, in the operation.

4. If an *hæmorrhage* ſhould happen, apply to the part a doſſil dipt in *bol. armen. vitriol. alb. āa.*

5. If there be a collection of matter, let it out by the lancet, when ripe; and dreſs with pledgets dipt in *mel roſat. & tinct. myrrh.* twice or thrice a day.

6. If

6. If the ulcer be foul, add a little *ung. ægyptiac.* After it is deterged, ſince the fleſh is apt to grow ſpongy here,

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſtior. āa* ʒ j. *coque in vin. rub. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ x. *adde ſyr. de moris* ℥ ij. *f. gargariſma quocum os colluatur ſæpius in die.* Alum diſſolved in water might anſwer the ſame end.

The TAST impaired or loſt.

1. THE taſt may be impaired or loſt, either from diſtempers of the blood, as fevers, *&c.* or ulcers in the tongue and mouth, which deſtroy the ſenſation of the nervous *papillæ.*

2. A ſweetiſh taſt in the mouth, and a red tongue, 'tis ſaid, commonly happen to the ſanguin. A yellow tongue, and a bitter taſt, to the choleric. Sweetiſh taſt and white tongue, in the pituitous. Acid taſt and brown tongue, in the melancholic. Theſe affections are nothing dangerous, when unattended with other diſorders; but in fevers, *&c.* 'tis no good ſign to have the taſt vitiated.

3. When ſymptomatical, the cure depends on the original diſtemper. If it be natural, uſe *decoct. hord. tinct. roſar. acetum vini alb. ſucc. limon. tamarinds,* and ſharp maſticatories; which may be held in the mouth at pleaſure.

PRÆTERNATURAL THIRST.

1. THAT uneaſy ſenſation, which is known by the name of thirſt, may be præternaturally augmented, either originally or ſymptomatically, that is, be cauſed either thro' neglect or want of drinking, whereby the ſaliva is vitiated or render'd defective: or it may prove the conſequence of fevers, hectics, *&c.*

2. In theſe caſes, the tongue appears dry and white, or black, and all the parts ſerving for deglutition feel ſtiff and uneaſy. If the affection continues long, heat and uneaſineſs are felt about the *ſcrobiculum cordis.*

3. Being the conſequence of a fever, dropſy, *&c.* its cure depends on that of the diſtemper.

4. If occaſioned by great heat, *&c.* let proper liquids be drank warm; if by fevers, *&c.* the primary diſorder muſt be regarded.

5. If there be danger of a hectic or conſumption, let the caſe be ſymptomatical or independant, firſt bleed, then give cooling mucilages.

Or,

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* āa ʒ iij. *ſyr. limon. de rubo idæo* āa ʒ ß. *m. f. julapium, de quo bibat cyathum ad libitum.*

℞ *Spt. nitr. dulc.* ʒ ß. *capiat gut.* xxx. *ſubinde, cum hauſtu, julap. ſupra præſcript. vel emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Amygd. d. excortic.* ʒ ij. *ſem.* 4. *frigid. major.* āa ʒ ij. *contunde, ſuper-affundendo paulatim ſeri lactis vel decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ, adde ſyr. de alth. limon.* āa ʒ ß.

6. Give alſo *ſal. prunel. ſpt. vitriol.* &c. in proper doſes, now and then. Tamarinds likewiſe, where they gripe not, are ſerviceable as palliatives.

Erosion, Blackness, and Discolouration of the Teeth.

1. ERoſion, blackneſs, or diſcolouration of the teeth, may proceed from a general *caries*, a ſcorbutic habit, the eating or drinking of things too hot or too cold, unwaſhed raiſins,

and

and the like, a general neglect of cleaning them, the too liberal uſe of mercury, whether by way of fucus, waſh, or any other external or internal application thereof. The thing in it ſelf is attended with little danger; though it frequently ſubjects the perſon to the tooth-ache upon any conſiderable change of weather, or the catching of cold.

2. If the patient be ſcorbutic, let him obſerve the ſame regimen as is ordered in the ſcurvy; and alſo proceed in the cure after the ſame manner as in that diſtemper.

3. 'Tis a common thing to uſe as a dentifrice, the powder of a cruſt of burnt bread, brick-duſt, tobacco-aſhes, *&c.* but the following are more ſerviceable, and better adapted to cleanſe, preſerve, and whiten the teeth.

℞ *C. c. c.* ʒ ß. *myrrh.* ʒ ij. *f. dentifricum.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. vitriol. cremor. tart. āa* ʒ ij. *bol. arm.* ʒ iij. *moſch. gr.* j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Bol. armen. c. c. c. ſal nitri, ſal kali āa* ʒ ij. *coral. rubr. myrrh. āa* ʒ iß. *alum. uſt.* ʒ j. *ol. origan. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulv.*

4. The ſcurvy often looſens the teeth, or cauſes them to fall out; as does alſo a ſharp humor lodged in the *alveoli*, and corroding the gums.

5. In this caſe the gums are apt to bleed upon the leaſt touch; the teeth ſmell ill; and the texture of the gums is ſpongy. The gums too will grow irregularly, and ſometimes ſink away from, or riſe too high upon the teeth, leaving ſome of them almoſt bare, and covering others too much in an unſightly manner. This affection is not ſo dangerous as troubleſome; tho' the food being in this caſe chew'd

with pain, occaſions it to be ground the leſs, from whence indigeſtion may ariſe.

6. Let the regimen be the ſame as in the ſcurvy, if the diſorder be general; but if only ſlight and partial, no particular diet is neceſſary to be obſerv'd.

7. Bleed, if the patient be ſanguin; or apply leeches to the gums, if the complaint be particular. If the patient be in the flower of his age, or lives high, give a few mercurial purges; afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. terr. japon. āa* ʒ ij. *alum. uſt. myrrh. coral. rub. flor. balauſt. maſtich. āa* ʒ j. *gum. ſanderac. cret. alb. āa* ʒ iſs. *ol. rhod. gut.* x. *mel. roſat. q. ſ. f. dentifricium, ſemel quotidie uſurpandum; deinde os colluat cum ſequenti ſub calide.*

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. plantag. āa* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ß. *ſyr. de moris* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſ.* ℔ j. *cort. granat. flor. balauſt. rad. biſtort. gallar. immatur. āa* ʒ j. *ſalv. rub. m.* ß. *myrrh. terr. japon. āa* ʒ iſs. *alum. uſt. ſal. prunel. cremor. tartar. caryoph. camphor. āa* ℈ ij. *coque & ad* ℔ ß. *colatur. adde vin. rub. ſpt. cochl. ſ. ſimp. āa* ℥ ij. *m.* This may be daily uſed to both teeth and gums, with a ſponge bruſh.

Or,

8. ℞ *Mel. ægypt. roſat. aq. flor. ſamb. āa* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. ſyr. de roſis ſic. mel. roſat. āa* ℥ j. *tinct. myrrh. ſpt. cochl. ſ. āa* ℥ ſs. *mel. ægypt.* ʒ ij. *ol. vitriol. gut.* xx.

9. The following mouth-water is good alſo in ulcers and cancers of the mouth, when uſed as a gargle.

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. ſalv. com. m.* j. *coque in aq. font.* ℔ ſs. *ad colaturæ* ʒ iiij. *adde aceti vin. alb.* ʒ iiij. *alum. rup.* ʒ vj. *mel.* ʒ ij. *iterum coque & deſpuma.*

Tooth-Ache.

1. THE *tooth-ache* commonly proceeds from a *caries* beginning in one tooth, which, unleſs a ſtop be put thereto, uſually deſtroys the nerve in the ſame; and ſo the pain ceaſes. *Def.*

2. The cauſe of this may be whatever corrodes the nerves in the teeth, or makes the teeth fetid or carious. Sometimes no particular tooth is affected, but a whole ſide of the upper or lower jaw, upon catching cold; which does not lead us to ſuſpect 'em all carious. *Cauſe.*

3. When violent, or of long continuance, it makes the patient feveriſh, and may prove dangerous: happening in a ſalivation, or from the uſe of mercurials, 'tis uſually violent. Swelling in the cheek or gums, foreſhews the pain abating. 'Tis reckon'd worſe in winter than in ſummer, and worſt in ſcorbutic habits. Whilſt the pain is preſent, a ſlender diet is the beſt. *Prog.*

4. If the patient be ſcorbutic, let the regimen be the ſame as in the ſcurvy. *Regim.*

5. If the patient be ſanguin, feveriſh, and the head be much diſordered, bleed; and if that relieves not, apply a bliſter to the neck, or behind the ears; or inſtead of the latter, a burgundy-pitch plaſter. Opiates given internally, are excellent here. In caſe of pain in the head, face, *&c.* from the tooth-ache, the following mixture is ſerviceable; a few drops of it being let fall warm into the ears now and then. *Cure.*

6. ℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ vj. *laud. liquid.* ʒ j. *ol. caſtor. gut.* 40. *camph.* ℈ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *caryoph. gut.* viij. *m.*

When

When the tooth is hollow, a drop or two of *ol. caryoph. origan. vel piper.* received in cotton, and put into the cavity, will ſometimes eaſe the pain. Theſe act as a cauſtic, and in time deprive the nerve of ſenſation; but are apt to draw a flux of humors to the part, and create ſwellings in the cheek or gums, eſpecially in moiſt habits. Some even venture to uſe *ol. vitriol.* &c. or an actual cautery, which exfoliates and ſtops the *caries*, deſtroys the nerve ſooner, and ſometimes the tooth it ſelf. 'Tis ſafer to apply the following, in the ſame manner.

7. ℞ *Opij, camphor. āa gr.* vj. *m. pro pilulis* vj.

Or,

℞ *Opij gr.* v. *myrrh. maſtich. camphor. āa* ℈ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. matth. de ſtyrac. camphor. āa gr.* x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. laud. liquid. āa m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *opij gr.* v. *f. ſolutio.*

Theſe put into the tooth, either alone, or with lint, often give immediate relief.

Or,

8. ℞ *Tincturæ myrrh. ſpt. cochl. ſ. āa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *opij* ʒ j. *m.*

A ſtrong lixivium of vine-aſhes is much commended for the ſame purpoſe. Some alſo apply plaſters to the neck, and behind the ears, after this manner.

℞ *Piper. nig.* ʒ ſs. *maſtich.* ʒ ij. *reſin. flav. pic. burgund. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. ſinapios* ʒ ij. *euphorb.* ʒ ſs. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. m.*

9. If the pain ſtill continue, purge; and if that fails, draw out the tooth, leſt it foul the jaw, and bring on bad conſequences. This becomes neceſſary alſo, when, though the pain and *caries* are abated,

abated, yet the hollowneſs is enlarged; the pain renewing with the admiſſion of freſh air. But if this cannot be allowed of, let the cavity be ſtopt up with wax, maſtic, lint, or lead.

Radix pyreth. ſem. cardam. maj. and other hot things, are frequently uſed for the tooth-ache, but they commonly ſtimulate and inflame ſo much as to render them unſafe.

10. Opiates given internally, are excellent in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ j. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒ ij. *opij a gr.* ſs. *ad gr.* j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *theriacal. ſyr. de meconio āa* ℥ ſs. *laud. liquid. a gut.* xv. *ad gut.* xxx. *f. hauſtus, ſemel in die ſumend. vel ſæpius, ſæviente dolore.*

℞ *Pic. burgund. maſtich. āa, extende ſuper ſericum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.*

11. When the pain ſpreads over the whole jaw, brandy held in the mouth will often remove it. In this caſe likewiſe an opiate may be given over night. The mixture with *camphor.* 6. will here be good alſo, but now the *opium* may be omitted. The ſymptoms that ariſe in this caſe are (1.) A pain in the head; for which, if it be obſtinate, preſcribe bleeding, bliſtering, purging, plaſters to the temples, opiates, *&c.* (2.) Pain in the ears, which treat as in the beginning of the cure 5. (3.) Pain and ſwelling of the gums; for which apply leeches, or hot ſlices of toaſted figs to the part; and open the tumor with a lancet if it ripen; which may be known by the diminution of the pain and throbbing, the fluctuation of the matter when felt with the fingers, and the increaſe of the ſwelling. The ſuppuration of theſe gum-boils, as they are vulgarly called, is to be encouraged, becauſe they are commonly critical. (4.) Swelling and pain of the cheek,

cheek, which is alſo critical, as happening when the acute violent pain is gone off. *Ol. lilior. roſar. & ung. de alth.* are proper to take down this ſwelling; or rather,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel.* ℥ j. *ol. tereb.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp. vin. camph. āa* ʒ iſs.

Or,

℞ *Ol. lumbricor.* ℥ iſs. *ſuccin.* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. ſal. armon. laud. liquid. āa* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* (*cum* ℈ j. *camph.*) ʒ ij. *m.*

If it yield not to theſe, uſe bliſters, and purges; and if the patient be ſanguin, bleed. Linen cloths apply'd hot to the part, and frequently renew'd, are good. In caſe of reſtleſneſs give an opiate.

The vulgar uſe with ſucceſs, ſtamp'd camomile fryed with hogs lard.

12. If notwithſtanding all this, the tumor ſhould tend to ſuppuration, deſiſt from evacuations, and let ſuppuratives be directly applied.

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. bryon. recent.* ℥ iiij. *cæp. ſub ciner. coct.* ℥ jſs. *ficuum ping. coct. n°.* viij. *medul. pan. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſem. lini pulv.* ℥ jſs. *farin. tritic. ſem. fœnugr. āa* ʒ j. *ung. dialth.* ℥ ij. *baſilic.* ℥ j. *vitel. ovor. n°.* ij. *croc. pulv.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſm. bis in die applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. lilior. albor. bryon. recent. āa* ℥ ij. *mic. pan.* ℔ ſs. *ſem. lini, fœnugr. pulv. āa* ℥ j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *lac. vaccin. q. ſ. f. cataplaſma, cui adde ol. roſar.* ℥ ij.

13. When the tumor is fully ripe, open it directly, by lancet or cauſtic; becauſe a collection of matter lying long, is apt to corrode the veſſels and glands in general. If the tumor be large, and it poſſeſſes any glandulous part, a cauſtic is preferable to the lancet. When the

diſ-

diſcharge leſſens, and the patient begins to recover, purge him twice or thrice; as alſo if the running ſhould be immoderate, and the matter diſcharged of a bad quality.

Obſerve here that mercurial purges uſually increaſe the ſymptoms in the tooth-ache; or when there is a collection of matter.

Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, and Pain in the Ears.

1. Sometimes the auditory paſſage is wanting or blocked up in children; at others, deafneſs is hereditary, or proves the conſequence of fevers, the *lues venerea*, apoplexy, or epilepſy. This diſorder may alſo proceed from the catching of cold, a ſtoppage of evacuations, concuſſions, or loud noiſes, as the firing of guns, *&c.* by which the *tympanum* is vulgarly ſuppoſed to be overſtretched, broke, or otherwiſe injured. A moiſt air alſo may relax the membranes of the ear; wax may be collected in too large a quantity, hardened in them, and ſo obſtruct the paſſages. Animals or extraneous bodies may inſinuate themſelves and lodge therein; and ſwellings, impoſtumations, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* may prove the cauſe of deafneſs. *Cauſe.*

2. Wax appearing in the ears, is eſteem'd a good ſign. *Diag.*

3. The cauſe of the diſorder ſhould always be particularly inquired into. If it proceed from a rupture of the *tympanum*, or be hereditary, 'tis thought incurable. If it be of long ſtanding, and continual, 'tis ſeldom cured; but there are hopes of a cure when it comes by intervals, and when it attends fevers, the ſmall-pox, *&c.* as it often does about the *criſis*.

4. When

4. When the *meatus auditorius* is not perforated, recourſe muſt be had to the proper chirurgical operation. When it attends other diſeaſes, it uſually goes off along with them; but if it continues or ſucceeds them, purging will ſometimes cure it. If it remains obſtinate, or be the conſequence of the apoplexy, or epilepſy; and the *tympanum* be much injured, mercurials may do ſervice, being internally uſed, in caſe there be obſtructions left in the ears; otherwiſe we ſhou'd proceed as in that caſe, which ariſes from the catching of cold. Obſtructions here are not only cauſed by a mere condenſation or conſtipation of the wax, but alſo by any contraction or dilatation, *&c.* of the auditory parts; which unfits them for the proper vibration requiſite to hearing. In theſe caſes 'tis generally convenient to wear in the ears a little cotton, moiſten'd with *ol. amygdal. d. vel amar.* and afterwards to ſyringe them with ſome warm liquor.

5. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *aq. hung.* ʒ ij. *mel. roſat.* ʒ jſs. *m.*

℞ *Flor. lavend. anthos, chamæm. āa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. & vin. alb. āa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde mel. roſat.* ʒ iij. *f. injectio pro auribus.*

The following is preferable to *ol. amygd. amar.* alone.

6. ℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ iij. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat. lavendul. comp. āa* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *aq. hung.* ʒ ſs. *ol. caryophylor. anthos, ſuccin. āa gut.* vj. *m.*

7. General evacuations are not here to be omitted, eſpecially if the above mention'd remedies fail of ſucceſs; and firſt bleeding ſhould be try'd, if the patient be plethoric. In long continued deafneſs, emetics are proper; ſo are ſternutatories,

tories, in impoſtumations of the ears, and may be applied univerſally, (except the diſorder proceed from contuſions) provided they be not made too ſtrong.

Purging is proper where no running appears; but it ought to be deferred till the drying of the bliſters. Veſicatories and iſſues are uſeful here, and in all caſes where the habit is groſs.

Diaphoretics ſhou'd be employ'd when the diſorder follows upon an obſtructed perſpiration. Sometimes the cold bath, at others a ſalivation by unction, have proved effectual, after other things had failed; but eſpecially when the caſe was venereal. Musk and civet are good univerſally; a grain or two being wrapt up in cotton, and put into the ears. If wax be the cauſe, uſe an ivory ear-picker, dipt in *ol. amygdal. dulc.* When from the ſtoppage of evacuations, promote thoſe again, or at leaſt ſome other, and inject as above. When the *tympanum* is hurt by concuſſion, or the like, order reſt, and *balſ. peruv.* or *ol. caſtor.* to be applied to the part warm, twice every day. In this caſe, ſternutatories muſt be omitted; but musk is adviſeable.

8. For a relaxation of the *tympanum*, drop of the following mixture warm into the ears.

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. caſtor. aq. hung. āa m.*

Here omit oily medicaments, and uſe diaphoretics, purgatives, and veſicatories.

9. If an inſect be got into the ear ſo far that it cannot be extracted by the *forceps*, endeavour to kill it by dropping of the following mixture warm upon it.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. aloes, ol. amygd. amar. āa* ʒij. *ol. ſabin. abſinth. āa gut.* x. *m.*

This is alſo proper in caſe of an ulcer in the ears.

Inſects

Inſects and other foreign bodies ſhould be extracted by proper chirurgical inſtruments, if ſneezing, coughing, blowing the noſe, *&c.* avail nothing.

10. For a noiſe in the head, being a ſymptom of deafneſs, and generally proceeding from ulcers, impoſtumes, *&c.* in the paſſage, or diſlocation of the *officula*, if it requires any particular remedy,

℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ ſs. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ ij. *m.*

11. If the deafneſs be attended with great pain,

℞ *Mic. pan. alb.* ʒ ij. *decoct. malv. q. ſ. f. cataplaſm. cui adde pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. lin. fœnugr. āa* ʒ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc. q. ſ. camphor. croc. āa* ℈ j. *m. f. cataplaſm. Applicetur alterutri vel utrique auri, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Fl. lavend. roriſmar. puleg. fol. lauri āa m.* j. *bacc. junip. lauri āa* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dul.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. lact. āa ; colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ʒ iiij. *& aſcendat vapor per infundibulum in aures.*

12. The like, with proper purgatives, will alſo be ſerviceable in impoſtumes, if the intent be to diſcuſs them; but the cataplaſm alone, without purges, if you would bring them to ſuppurate. If the tumor blocks up the paſſage, or be fully ripened, ſtrong ſternutatories will aſſiſt to break it; applying a plaſter made of *diachyl. cum gum.* melted with a little *liniment. arcæi* to the ear twice a day. You muſt, in this caſe, beware of digeſting too much or too little. The following is ſafe.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ʒ ſs. *pulv. ſubtiliſs. croc. myrrh. āa* ℈ ſs. *vitel. ovi* ʒ ij. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ j. *m. & applica calide bis quotidie.*

Add to this as the ſymptoms ſhall indicate, *balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. elixir proprietat.* &c.

13. If notwithſtanding this, the *pus* be not laudable, the flux be great, thin, or ſanious, make

make a revulſion by bleeding, the uſe of calomel purgatives, and veſicatories: and do the ſame if the running continue too long. In caſe of great pain, epiſpaſtics are proper; and bleeding, if a fever be threatned. Opiates alſo muſt be given to cauſe reſt, when that is wanted.

This mixture is ſerviceable, being dropt into the ears, when they rage with pain.

℞ *Balſam. peruv. laud. liquid. āa m.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. vaccin.* ʒ j. *opij* ℈ j. *croc. camphor. āa* ℈ ß. *m.*

When the tooth-ache cauſes a pain of the ears, regard muſt be had to the original diſorder for the cure.

ANGINA.

1. *Angina*, or the *quincy*, is a difficulty of reſpiration and deglutition, from an internal or external diſorder in the muſcles, and glands about the throat and *larynx*. *Def.*

2. 'Tis either inflammatory, watery, oedematous, catarrhous, convulſive, paralytic, ſuffocative, ſuppurative, gangrenous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous; and ſo may be cauſed by a plethora, a ſtoppage of the *menſes*, a ſudden check of any præternatural evacuation, the drinking of cold ſmall liquors when the body is hot, continuance in a cold air, viſcidity of the juices, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. The *uvula*, and parts adjacent, are inflamed, and ſometimes ulcers appear thereabouts, in the internal kind; eſpecially after lingering venereal caſes, or where much mercury has been taken. In the external, the difficulty in reſpiration and deglutition is greater, though the pain not ſo acute; and in ſwallowing liquids, they often come out through the noſtrils. When any ſigns appear on the inſide or on the outſide, 'tis called ex- *Diag.*

ternal; but if none at all appear, an internal *angina*, redneſs in the face, pain, and a fever, may attend both the external and internal.

Prog. 4. All obſtructions of reſpiration are dangerous, eſpecially thoſe attended with pain, redneſs in the face, and a fever. An inflammation of the muſcles of the *larynx*, is thought worſe than of the *uvula*. Obſtructions from viſcidity worſe than from a *plethora*. Thoſe attended with ulcers, occaſion'd by the *lues venerea*, are dangerous, and difficult of cure. This diſeaſe is ſometimes thought to be epidemical. An internal *angina* coming after long diſeaſes, or great evacuations, is adjudged bad; or happening ſuddenly, without any ſigns preceding, it is thought ſcarce curable; the lungs being then commonly ſuppurated. If attended with frothing at the mouth, an inſenſible paſſing of the excrements, or it happen in a fever, 'tis uſually thought to portend ſudden death.

Regim. 5. In the external ſpecies, wine and fleſh are forbid. Water-gruel, barley-water, tea, ſage-tea, panada, roaſted apples, *&c.* are allowed; and in caſe of faintneſs, ſack-whey, and chicken-broth. Let all that's drank be warm, and the patient's head laid high.

Cure. 6. In an external *angina*, before any ſigns of ſuppuration, phlebotomy is univerſally neceſſary; eſpecially in the ſanguin: and let it ever, in this caſe, be performed in the jugular, and repeated boldly, as occaſion requires.

If this relieves not in a very few hours,

℞ *Sem. lin. fœnugræc. āa* ʒ ß. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv. ſyr. de ſpina cerv. āa* ʒ iß. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ j. *elect. è ſuc. roſ.* ʒij. *m. f. enema, ſtatim injiciendum.* After the operation,

℞ *Sperm. ceti, conſerv. cynosbat. āa* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. corn. cerv. ſuccin. āa gr.* iiij. *ſyr. capillor. vener. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Ol.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de meconio* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ j. *m.*

7. Soon after apply a veſicatory to the neck, and others to the arms, if a fever appear. When the bliſters begin to dry, give a gentle purgative.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *cremor. tart.* ʒ j. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *coque in decoct. pectoral. q. ſ. in colaturæ* ʒ v. *infunde ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhei* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. d.* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſar. ſolut. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℈ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. miner. purgant.* ℔ ij. *mann. cremor. tart. ſal. cathar. amar. āa* ʒ ſs. *ſem. fœnicul. d. cont.* ʒ ij. *coque ad* ℔ j. *ſumat mane & repetatur bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata.*

The diſtemper commonly goes off by the uſe of theſe means.

8. But in caſe of great inflammation, *ſpt. ſulph. per campan.* or *ſpt. vitriol.* taken now and then, in the quantity of ten drops; or fifty of *ſpt. nitri d.* in a draught of *decoct. pectoral.* are of ſervice.

Or,

℞ *Sal. nitri* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ ſs. *f. pulv. ter quaterve in die ſumendus.*

9. Mucilages alſo help to abate the inflammation.

℞ *Mucilag. gum. tragacanth. ſem. pſyl. & cydonior. cum aq. roſar. dam. fact.* ʒ iiij. *ſyr. limon. de rubo idæo āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochl. unum frequenter.*

For forms of emulſions, apozems, and balſamics, proper in ſevere external angina's, ſee *pleuriſy.* Cupping and perpetual bliſters are not to be forgotten.

10. In caſe of violent ſwelling, pain, inflammation, and excoriation, uſe emollient gargles, with a ſyringe, after proper evacuations.

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iſs. *rad. alth.* ʒ ſs. *fol. alth. ſalv. com. āa m.* j. *coque ad* ℔ j. *& adde ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *m. utatur ſæpiſſime ſubcalide.*

11. The ſwelling and inflammation being moderate, but the parts appearing furred or excoriated, and the fibres of the *uvula*, &c. relaxed,

℞ *Flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ ſs. *ſalv. rub. m.* ſs. *ol. ſulphur. gut.* xxx. *ſuperaffunde decoct. pectoral. calent.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de moris, mel. roſat. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. gargariſma.*

To make one more deterſive and aſtringent,

℞ *Alb. græc.* ʒ j. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. āa* ʒ ij. *ſalv. rub. m.* j. *coque in decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ʒ xx. *adde vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *mel. roſat.* ʒ iij. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. gargariſma.*

12. Ulcers on or about the *uvula*, may be touched with *mel. ægypt.* or the following; which are ſafer than a ſolution of corroſive ſublimate.

℞ *Mel. ægypt. tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vitriol. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. roſat. tinct. myrrh. āa* ʒ ij. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m.*

A little after the part is touched, let the mouth always be well waſhed with ſuch a gargle as this.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ʒ iſs. *m. f. gargariſma.*

The following may be ſubſtituted occaſionally.

℞ *Aq. fl. ſambuc.* ʒ vj. *mel. roſat.* ʒ j. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ iſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. roſ. rub. plantag. āa* ʒ iij. *lap. prunel.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de moris* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantag. ſperm. ran. āa* ʒ vj. *albumin. ovor. conquaſſat. n°.* ij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ iſs. *alum. uſt.* ʒ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *m.*

13. Powders

13. Powders alſo are ſometimes blown into the throat; but theſe appear leſs neat, and prove leſs efficacious, unleſs in relaxations of the *uvula*.

℞ *Alum. uſt. boli armen. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv.*

℞ *Alum. uſt. piper. long. fl. roſar. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

℞ *Alum. uſt. zinzib. cort. granat. āa* ʒ j. *f. pulv.*

The *uvula* may ſafely enough be ſnipped off with a pair of ſciſſars, if an ulcer or gangrene render it requiſite.

14. In caſe of hard tumors appearing externally, liniments are ſometimes uſeful.

℞ *Ung. dialth. nervin. ſpt. vini camphorat. āa* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

15. Plaſters alſo may do ſome ſervice by being applied to the throat.

℞ *Theriac. androm. lond. mithrid. ol. mac. per exp. āa* ʒ j. *ung. ſamb.* ʒ ij. *ſterc. canin. q. ſ. m. & extende ſuper alutam.*

But *emplaſt. de cymin.* or *de ran. cum merc.* ſeem much better adapted for hard tumors.

16. If the tumor ſhould not tend to reſolve, but increaſe, encourage it with *empl. diach. cum gum.* cupping without ſcarification, or cataplaſms; and endeavour to ſuppurate it.

℞ *Cataplaſm. vulg. de pane & lacte* ℥ iiij. *ung. ſambuc.* ℥ j. *croc. pulv.* ʒ ſs. *f. cataplaſma, ſæpe mutandum.*

Or,

℞ *Pulp. ficuum, ping. cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct. rad. lilior. alb. recent. āa* ℥ ij. *pulv. fl. chamæmel.* ℥ j. *ſem. lini, fœnugr. āa* ℥ ß. *cum decoct. rad. alth. q. ſ. & ung. dialth.* ℥ j. *f. cataplaſma.*

When the tumor is fully ripe, if it breaks not of it ſelf, open it by cauſtic or inciſion.

When reſpiration can no otherwiſe be procured, recourſe muſt be had to the manual operation, called *bronchotomy*, that is, opening the *larynx*. And if deglutition be hindered, give nouriſhing glyſters, made of broths, eggs, and the like.

17. Internal *angina's*, where the muſcles are relaxed and waſted, are not to be cured by external or internal remedies, but a nutrimental diet. If the quincy be watery or *oedematous*, treat it as the dropſy; if convulſive, as a convulſion; if paralytic, as the palſy, &c.

18. Sometimes the *uvula* in this caſe is relax'd and made to hang down lower than ordinary, from a flux of humors thereon; which, and it's being tumefied, may hinder deglutition and ſpeech, and ſometimes prove ſuffocating. 'Tis dangerous when ſcirrhous or cancerous, as often happens in venereal caſes; and then it is generally eat away, unleſs the operation be uſed to prevent it.

Let the regimen be the ſame as in the foregoing. When the caſe is venereal, proceed as in the *lues venerea*; but when not, as in the *angina* as to evacuations. When the relaxation and inflammation are great, ſtroaking up the hair of the head for ſome time, with a little brandy, and *ung. dialth.* is ſaid to be ſerviceable, tho' it may ſeem a ridiculous remedy.

Let this powder alſo be blown on the *uvula* with a quill, or apply'd to it with an uvula-ſpoon.

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ j. *zinzib. alum. uſt.* āa ʒ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Bol. arm.* ʒ j. *alum. uſt. zinzib. ſal. com.* āa ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granat.* ʒ ß. *coq. in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ß. *affunde ſuper flor. roſar. rub. balauſt.* āa ʒ iij. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* 40. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin.* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ ij. *m.*

If the diſorder gives no way to theſe or the like medicines, recourſe muſt be had to extirpation.

PERIP-

PERIPNEUMONIA VERA.

1. *Peripneumonia vera* is an inflammation of the lungs. It may proceed from the blood violently diſtending the pulmonary veſſels; either by its quantity or rariſaction; or obſtructing 'em for want of a due comminution or fineneſs of parts; by its viſcidity, or defect of *ſerum*, which may take riſe from exerciſe, hard ſtudy, high feeding, indulgent eaſe, the ſtoppage of natural evacuations, living in moiſt or mooriſh places, *&c.* It may likewiſe proceed from the ſame cauſes as the quincy or aſthma. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. 'Tis uſually attended with a ſymptomatical fever, raiſed by the pain, from an irregular interrupted reſpiration; a cough, from the irregular influx and reflux of the air, cauſing a convulſive motion in the muſcles, or otherwiſe; and a difficulty of breathing from the plenitude and inflammation of the pulmonary veſſels, or viſcoſity of the blood. The two latter are moſt obſervable after eating and drinking, becauſe the lungs have then the leſs room to play. *Diag.*

A *peripneumonia* is diſtinguiſhed from an *aſthma* by the concomitant fever; from a pleuriſy, by the cough, which is here more acute and ſevere, and being attended with a thicker and harder reſpiration, or ſnoring. Beſides, the reſpiration, in this caſe, proves eaſier when the patient is erect. The pulſe too is here ſometimes great and hard, at others, ſmall and ſoft, intermitting, or vermicular; which differences ariſe from the reſpiration being irregularly obſtructed.

3. When the ſymptoms are violent, expectoration is ſtopped, a pleuriſy coming on, watching, *delirium* and a *coma* appear, and coldneſs is perceived in the extremities; when reſpiration is nearly ſuppreſs'd, a lividneſs and incurvation of *Prog.*

the nails of the fingers are viſible; and when the urine is firſt thick, and then grows thin, in four or five days, all this ſhews the caſe to be dangerous. On the contrary, a plentiful diſcharge of a well concocted, reddiſh, yellow, or white matter from the lungs, or even tho' it be crude and purulent: The flowing of the *menſes*, or any hæmorrhage, a *diarrhœa*, abſceſſes about the ears, or other parts, coming kindly to ſuppuration, are good ſigns. But if the *phthiſic* has preceded, the ſpitting up of crude bloody matter indicates an ulcer in the lungs, which, tho' it may not ſoon prove mortal, has hitherto been ſeldom cured. A *peripneumonia* is more dangerous, though leſs painful than a pleuriſy; becauſe if reſpiration be ſtopped, tho' but a very few minutes, 'tis certain death.

Reg. 4. All viſcid food, or ſuch as affords too much nouriſhment, is here improper, as cheeſe, butter, milk, *&c.* panada, water-gruel, green and bohea tea mixed, ſage-tea, barley-water, pectoral apozems, *&c.* and in caſe of faintneſs, ſack-whey, and chicken-broth, are ſerviceable. Moderate exerciſe ought to be uſed.

Cure. 5. Externals are here thought to be of no ſervice; and the evacuations and internals uſed in this caſe are altogether the ſame as in the pleuriſy; to which we therefore refer for the cure.

Peripneumonia Notha.

Def. 1. *Peripneumonia notha*, is an univerſal pituoſity, or ſeroſity of the blood, ſurcharging the lungs by degrees.

Cauſe. 2. It may be cauſed by a retention of the natural ſecretions, taking cold, weakneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and viſcera; from preceding diſeaſes, want of exerciſe, *&c.*

Diag. 3. 'Tis known by the viſcidity, paleneſs, and ſlow motion of the blood, ropineſs of the ſaliva, paleneſs and

and want of ſcent in the urine, white ſwellings and obſtructions in the ſmaller veſſels, weakneſs, indolence, ſhort breath, oppreſſion in the thorax, and a ſmall fever in the beginning of it.

4. 'Tis a dangerous and deceitful diſtemper, for the ſymptoms increaſing of a ſudden, ſometimes kill the patient, without giving any ſigns of death or danger, by the pulſe or urine. Worn-out, phlegmatic, cold, phthiſical conſtitutions, are moſt ſubject to it. *Prog.*

5. Let the diet be thin broths and ſpoon-meats: and the drink tea, ſage-tea, hydromel, and diluting apozems acidulated. Moderate exerciſe ſhou'd be uſed, and other particulars, as to regimen, obſerved as in the *peripneumonia vera.* *Regim.*

If no apparent ſymptom forbid it, bleed once in the arm, then give a gentle glyſter every day for ſome time. After this, purge, and uſe the medicines preſcribed in the pleuriſy; with the addition of acids, ſuch as *ſpt. nitri*, *ſpt. vitriol. ol. ſulphur. per campanam*, &c. Bliſters are here of ſingular ſervice, and ſhould be uſed freely. Make them perpetual if neceſſary, or cut iſſues, or ſetons: and in other reſpects proceed as in the *peripneumonia vera.* *Cure.*

Pleurisy True, Baſtard, and Paraphrenitis.

1. A *True*, or internal *pleuriſy*, is an inflammation of the *pleura*. A *baſtard*, or external *pleuriſy*, is an inflammation of the intercoſtal muſcles. *Paraphrenitis*, is an inflammation of the *mediaſtinum*, or *pleura*, about the diaphragm. *Def.*

2. The cauſes here may be the ſame as of the *angina*, *peripneumonia*, and *aſthma*. The ſigns of an internal *pleuriſy* are, firſt, an acute pungent pain of the ſide in inſpiration, proving leſs in expiration, holding *Cauſes. Diag.*

holding the breath, or when it is fetched chiefly by help of the abdominal muſcles. This pain is perceived moſt when the unaffected ſide is lain on. (2.) A conſtant fever, tho' 'tis ſometimes obſcured by the pain, and interrupted reſpiration. (3.) A ſhort cough, and ſometimes a ſpitting of blood or purulent matter.

An external *pleuriſy* is known by the pain lying nearer the ſurface, and increaſing when the affected ſide is lain on; the inflamed muſcles being then compreſſed. The ſymptoms here are leſs vehement than in the internal kind; and is never attended with a ſpitting of blood.

A *paraphrenitis* is attended with a ſevere continual fever, exquiſite pain in the parts affected upon contraction of the abdominal muſcles, a *delirium*, and an internal riſing of the *hypochondria*. Theſe diſtempers chiefly happen betwixt the ſpring and ſummer.

They are attended with a dry cough, *i. e.* a cough without expectoration; the pain is vehemently pungent, the fever high, the pulſe ſmall, frequent, hard and the urine ſometimes bloody.

Prog. 3. If the patient be aged, phthiſical, or cachectical; if a *peripneumonia* be joined with, or ſucceed theſe diſtempers; or if expectoration ſtop of a ſudden, great danger is ſuppoſed to attend, and eſpecially if the patient be a woman with child. If they degenerate into an *empyema*, the patient is likely to die phthiſical, or aſthmatical.

Upon diſſecting the bodies of peripneumonic and pleuritic perſons, *polypus's* have been found in the lungs and *pleura*; and often the lungs adhering to that membrane. Theſe caſes happening on one ſide, will occaſion a ſevere pain when the patient lies on the other; becauſe their weight is then ſupported by the parts they grow to.

A *paraphrenitis* is ever eſteem'd dangerous, and ſually ends in convulſions, raving, an *aſcites pu-ulentus*, and mortification.

4. The regimen may be the ſame as in the *an-ina* and *peripneumonia*. A balſamic diet, conſiſt-ig of gellies, and the like, is excellent in theſe aſes. Frequent frictions ſhou'd alſo be uſed to ie pained parts. Hot water poured upon linſeed, ill make an uſeful liquor in theſe caſes, which ay be ſweeten'd with ſugar, and freely drank as a. *Reg.*

5. Bleed largely in all the ſpecies where the rength will allow thereof, and repeat it boldly s the caſe requires. Obſerve that where there no particular reſtriction mention'd, what is dered in the diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, rves equally in the *angina*, *peripneumonia*, and e preſent caſes. *Cure.*

Apply a veſicatory to the neck; and if the caſe dangerous, give a gentle purgative glyſter. In e next place,

℞ *Spermat. ceti* ʒ ß. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ℈ j. *ſyr. alth. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbibendo hau-um ſequentem.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ iij. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. ord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ v. *adde aq. lumbricor. magi-ral. ſyr. capillor. veneris āa* ℥ ß. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ß. *f. auſtus.*

Remember to order emulſions with *gum. arabic.* n account of the bliſters.

If the fever be high, on the day following apply eſicatories to the arms; or one to the pained de.

Purge as ſoon as the bliſters ceaſe to run.

6. ℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ ij. *gum. arab. fol. ſen. āa* ℥ j. *ad. rhei* ℥ ß. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. aniſ. bacc. junip. ad. glycyrrhiz. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ß. *infunde in ecoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de cichor. um rheo, roſar. ſolutiv. āa* ℥ iß. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iij.

℥ iij. *m. ſumat cochl.* vj. *plus minus, ſubinde, vel pro re nata.*

If the caſe ſhould prove very violent, and be attended with a ſpitting of blood, let the glyſters be given twice a day, eſpecially in the *paraphrenitis*, before purging is begun; and afterwards on the intermediate days of purgation.

7. ℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ℥ ij. *elect. lenitiv. ſal cathart. amar. āa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ iſs. *ol lin.* ℥ iij. *m. f. enema.*

Perpetual bliſters and iſſues come in next: cupping likewiſe might be uſed, except in the *peripneumonia notha.*

General forms for pleuritic diſorders.

8. ℞ *Sperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid. āa* ℈ j. *ſal vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſerv. malv.* ℈ j. *cum ſyr. d alth. q. ſ. f. bolus, quinta quaq; hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *ſequent. julap.*

℞ *Aq. hyſſop. puleg. āa* ℥ iv. *limac. magiſtral.* ℥ ij *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ j. *tinct. croc. cum aq. theriac. fact* ℥ ß. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *gum. arab.* ℥ j. *f. ſolutio; cui adde aq. theriacal.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ iſs *tinct. croc.* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Emulſion. commun.* ℔ ij. *gum. arab.* ℥ j. *a lumb. mag.* ℥ iij. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ iij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℥ ſ *f. emulſio, de qua frequenter bibat hauſtum tepide.*

9. Oleaginous draughts repeated every five o ſix hours, are very ſerviceable here.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. lini recens extract.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. capillor. ver* ℥ vj. *m. Bibat vero poſt ſingulos hauſtus cochleari* vj. *infuſionis ſequentis.*

℞ *Fim. equi non caſtrat.* ℥ vj. *vin. alb.* ℔ j. *in funde frigide & exprime fortiter; colaturæ adde ſy papav. errat.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ij. *m.*

O

Or,

℞ *Fim. equi non caſtrat.* ℔ ß. *aq. puleg. hyſſop.* ecoct. *pectoral. āa* ℔ ſs. *caſtor. ruſs. craſſiuſcule* ontuſ. ʒ iſs. *infunde calide per ſex horas; deinde* xprime, *& colaturæ adde aq. limac. mag. ſyr. de* lth. *āa* ʒ ij. *m. bibat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. nitri d. āa* ʒ j. *m.* umat *gut.* xxx. *frequenter cum hauſtulo infuſionis* upra *deſcriptæ.*

Linctus's are very uſeful here.

10. ℞ *Syr. balſam. papav. errat. āa* ʒ iſs. *ol.* nygd. *d.* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *ſacch.* lbiſs. ʒ ij. *f. linct. ſ. a. ſumat cochleare unum ad* bitum.

Mucilages alſo do ſervice.

℞ *Mucilag. ſem. pſyl. & cydonior. cum aq. ceraſ.* g. *extract.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. alth. croc. āa* ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct.* rd. *q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iiij. *adde pulv. gum. tragacanth.* j. *ſyr. de rubo idæo, papav. errat. āa* ʒ vj. *m. ſu-* at *cochleatim ad libitum.*

11. Here follow ſome proper forms for external euriſies; but they ought not to be uſed in caſe a rupture of the veſſels, or ſpitting of blood, ecauſe by rarifying the fluids they augment thoſe mptoms.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *aq. hungar.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. ſal.* rmon. ʒ ij. *camphor. ol. ſuccin. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. lini-* entum, *cum quo bene fricetur dolens latus calida* anu.

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. camph.* ʒ ij. *lavend.* mp. *ſpt. terebinth. āa* ʒ j. *m. utatur ut præcedens.*

And afterwards,

℞ *Emplaſt. de cymino* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ut. xv. *m. & extende ſuper alutam lateri affecto* pplicand.

12. Some-

12. Sometimes this diſeaſe is tranſlated from th *pleura* to the cavity of the *thorax*, and there form a tumor; which ſuppurating, diſcharges a larg quantity of matter therein. This is called a *empyema*, and commonly happens when bleedin and other evacuations have been omitted at th beginning.

A *paraphrenitis* ſuppurating the diaphragm, a ter the ſame manner, ſometimes collects in th abdomen, and brings on a putrefaction, a conſum ption, or death.

EMPYEMA.

Def. 1. EMpyema is a collection of *pus*, or matter, the cavity of the *thorax*.

Cauſe. 2. This may be cauſed internally, from a ſup puration happening in a pleuriſy, or *peripneum nia*; a ſudden ſtoppage of expectoration, or th rupture of a veſſel; the extravaſated blood bein converted into *pus*, or an abſceſs formed in th *pleura*, *mediaſtinum*, or *diaphragma*, breaking an diſcharging the matter thereof: and externally, fro contuſions, wounds, *&c.* Sometimes alſo the matte or extravaſated blood, is collected in the lung and ſometimes in the duplicature of the *pleura* an *diaphragma*.

Diag. 3. The ſigns of it in the *pleura* are inflamm tion, ſharp pain and weight in the membrane, flo continued fever, difficulty of breathing, a d cough and thirſt, great uneaſineſs in lying the ſound ſide, and a ſudden waſting of th body. If it breaks on the diaphragm, the ſymptoms ceaſe, and the patient finds ſudden ea but there ſoon follow a perceivable preſſure the diaphragm, and great inquietude; the fev augments, the pain is felt leſs violent, and fro a part lower; and eaſe can now only be obtain by lying on that ſide where the matter is.

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the diſcharge be made on both ſides, the patient is eaſy on neither; but only in lying on his back or belly.

If *pus* be lodged in the lungs, and proceed from an internal cauſe, the breath is fetch'd with difficulty; and the patient ſinks under the weight he feels. Pain comes on by degrees, with a continual fever, great thirſt, ſputation of purulent matter, dryneſs of the mouth and throat, and redneſs in the cheeks.

Where the cauſe is external, there happen, at firſt, a ſpitting of blood, a ſhivering, cold ſweats, and at laſt the diſcharge of purulent or frothy matter by the mouth. If this matter be yellow, the caſe is eſteem'd highly dangerous. The patient can now reſt only on his back; feels an uneaſineſs in lying on the injured ſide, and a pricking pain in lying on the other; the wounded lobe then preſſing againſt the *mediaſtinum.*

4. If the collection be very large, it often ſuffo- *Prog.*
cates the patient. That which occupies both ſides, is worſe than that which wholly lies on one. When no relief is found by expectoration, the manual operation, a diſcharge of urine, or by ſtool, the patient uſually dies in forty days. If the *pus* appear white after the operation, or in expectoration, and of a good conſiſtence, it prognoſticates a recovery; but if bloody or fetid, *&c.* the contrary. In ſhort, if the eyes be ſunk, the nails turn'd up, and the body be waſted; if there happens a delirium, a ſputation of livid matter, *&c.* the caſe uſually proves mortal. When the diſtemper ſeems to grow better of its own accord, it often returns, and proves mortal; eſpecially if the expectorated matter be fetid.

5. The regimen ſhould be the ſame as in a *pleu-* *Reg.*
riſy or *peripneumonia.*

6. Bleed

Cure. 6. Bleed in the beginning of the diſtemper, to prevent a collection of matter; and give glyſters, purge, or exhibit balſamics and diuretics, as in caſe of a pleuriſy. Moſt of the internals there preſcribed, are proper here.

The following, after due evacuations have been uſed, are in great eſteem.

℞ *Tereb. è chio* ʒ vj. *balſam. tolut.* ʒ j. *ſperm. ceti, millep. ppt. āa* ʒ ß. *ſal. tart. tartar. vitriolat. ſal. vol. c. cerv. ſuccin. āa* ʒ ß. *camphor.* ℈ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* xx. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. pilul. n°* viij. *è quavis* ʒ j. *ſumat* iv. *mane & veſperi cum cochl.* iiij. *mixturæ ſequentis.*

℞ *Tereb. venet. balſam. capiv. āa* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ j. *vitel. unius ovi, decoct. hord. vin. alb. āa* ℥ iiij. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ʒ ß. *m.*

Alſo,

℞ *Tinct. metallor. ſal. tartar. ſuccin. ſpt. nitri dulc. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter quotidie è quovis liquido appropriato.*

7. In order to diſcuſs the matter in its formation, apply externals.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. d. ſpt. ſal. armon. āa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ij. *m.*

With this embrocate the part twice, and afterwards apply a warm plaſter, as *emplaſt. è cymino*, to the part.

Or,

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. è cicut. cum ammoniac. āa* ʒ vj. *argent. viv. in pauca terebinth. venet. ſolut.* ℥ ß. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m. ſ. a. & f. emplaſtrum, ſuper alutam extendendum, & parti affectæ applicandum.*

If this treatment prevents not a ſuppuration, and the *empyema* does not break of it ſelf, the operation muſt be perform'd, unleſs it be ſeated in the ſubſtance of the lungs. The matter will ſometimes flow for three or four months, and ſhould not in that caſe be ſtopped.

8. In ulcers of the lungs, detergent balſamics, as *tereb. venet. balſ. capiv.* &c. are of great ſervice.

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will bear it, or as the caſe requires. The next day give *ipecacuanha* ʒ ß. if the patient be not ſubject to vomit blood, or bleed at the noſe. After the operation, give the bolus and draught in *aſthma* 7. A day or two after the emetic, exhibit a purge; not only the lungs, but lacteals being commonly obſtructed here. Mercurial purgatives ſhould be preferred; nor ought the weakneſs, or conſequent weakening of the patient, to deter us from the uſe of them; becauſe they afterwards make abundant amends for that apparent injury.

8. In beginning pulmonic conſumptions, therefore,

℞ *Calomel. reſin. jalap. āa* ℈ ß. *pulv. ſanct. cremor. tartar. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſucc. gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. parum; f. pilula hora ſomni ſumenda, & mane ſequenti capiat potionem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *tamarind.* ℥ ß. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ.* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℥ vj. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ß. *vel* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

To Let theſe medicines be repeated, once or twice a week, for a month, or longer, as there is occaſion, a paregoric bolus and draught being taken every night, after each purgation.

ing 9. To forward the removal of theſe obſtructions, ebo the intermediate days,

mil ℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. roman. āa* cc j. *chalyb. cum ſulphur. ppt. antihect. poterij āa* oiij. *ſpec. diatrag. frigid. milleped. pulv. āa* ʒ ij. *cum yr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſtulum emulſionis ſequent.*

℞ *Gum.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ j. *rad. alth.* ʒ vj. *coque in decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *affunde ſuper amygd. dulc. excort. & contuſ. ſem. papaver. alb. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. quatuor frigid. major. āa* ʒ ij. *exprime, & adde aq. limac. mag.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de alth. balſam. āa* ʒ vj. *m. f. emulſio.*

10. Veſicatories are very ſerviceable in keeping down the aſthma, cough and hectic, and ought to be applied proportionably.

A courſe of the juices of antiſcorbutic plants has proved ſerviceable in beginning conſumptions. When the aſthma, cough, and expectoration are abated by evacuations, a gentle infuſion or decoction of the *cortex* may be exhibited, to remove the hectic, night-ſweats and faintneſs: but if the ſymptoms are violent, or there be a ſuſpicion of an ulcer in the lungs, even a ſlight infuſion of the *cortex* ſhould not be ventured upon; much leſs ſhould it be given in ſubſtance: ſo that to cure the hectic, and prevent night ſweats, we are obliged to uſe ſomething leſs dangerous; as the following:

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. arab. tragacanth. rad. alth. cret. alb. coral. rub. ppt. āa* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium; ſumat quant. caſtan. horis medicis, ſuperbibendo lact. aſinin. vel decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ß.

11. Want of appetite always attends a pulmonic conſumption; therefore,

℞ *Rad. gentian. galang. ſummit. abſinth. roman. ſem. cardamom. minor. āa* ʒ j. *cort. aurant. ſic.* ʒ ij. *caryoph.* ʒ ß. *ſuperaffunde aq. bullient.* ʒ xij. *colaturæ cito factæ adde aq. abſinth. mag. comp.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſumat cochl.* vj. *hora ante prandium quotidie.*

Apply alſo *emplaſt. ſtomach. mag. cum ol. n. m.* &c. to the ſtomach.

In caſe of violent ſtitches, give *ſpt. c. c.* ʒ j. or more, in a draught of any convenient liquid, as often as ſhall be required.

In caſe of a catarrh, give *lact. ſulphur.* ϑ ij. once or twice a day. Moſt of the medicines preſcribed for a catarrh, except the opiates, are alſo proper in a conſumption.

In caſe of fainting, give *ſal. volat. oleoſ. & ſpt. lavend. āa.*

12. If an aſthma happen to attend, treat it accordingly; but be ſparing of oils, and never give them here without *ol. ſulphur. per camp.* or *ſpt. vitriol.* leſt they deſtroy the appetite. The diſtemper ſtill increaſing, moſt ſtreſs is to be laid on a reſtorative diet and proper exerciſe. *Vinum viperinum*, taken in the quantity of ſix ſpoonsful, thrice a day, with the following electuary, is excellent.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ʒ j. *croci* ϑ ij. *flor. benzoin.* ʒ ß. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ſuc. kerm.* ℥ ß. *ſyr. pectoral. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die.*

13. If the patient flags more, and is troubled with cold clammy ſweats,

℞ *Antidot. analept. conſ. flaved. aurant. rad. eryng. condit. āa* ℥ iß. *n. m. zinzib. condit. āa* ℥ ß. *coral. rub. ppt. pulv. carn. viperar. āa* ʒ iij. *terr. japon. ſubtiliſſime pulv.* ʒ ij. *croc. opt.* ʒ j. *ſal. viperar.* ϑ ij. *ol. n. m. chym. gut.* x. *ſyr. è cort. citri, balſam. āa q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumendum ut præcedens.*

To theſe may be added, near the height of the diſtemper, musk, ambergreaſe, and the ſtrongeſt cardiacs. The two laſt electuaries may be uſed more ſparingly thro' the increaſe of the diſorder.

14. If the patient be young, the diſeaſe not confirm'd, and ſpring comes on, let him remove to a clear country air, and take the following powders with aſſes milk.

℞ *Margarit. ppt. coral. rub. ppt. gum. arab. lact. ſulph. āa p. æ. ſacch. roſat. ad pondus omnium m. ſumat* ℈ij. *ter in die cum lact. aſinin.* ℔ ß.

Others, to prevent the milk from curdling, and to correct acidities, uſe only *conſ. roſar. rub. ſacch. roſat.* or ten drops of *ol. tart. per deliq.* to ℔ ß. of milk.

15. An eaſy, ſtated or returning eructation of florid blood from the lungs, is uſually a lingering, dangerous ſymptom. A decoction or infuſion of the *peruvian* bark might be proper for it, if the other ſymptoms would allow thereof; but where this cannot be comply'd with,

℞ *Pulv. terr. japon. coral. rub. ppt. ſpermat. ceti āa* ʒ ij. *maſtich. bol. arm. ſang. dracon. āa* ʒ j. *conſ. roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* 40. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter quaterve in die, ſuperbibendo tinct. roſar. rub. cochl.* vj.

16. Violent diarrhœa's are very dangerous towards the end of the diſtemper.

℞ *Conſ. roſ. rub. ſperm. ceti, pulv. rhabarb. gum. arab. āa gr.* xv. *cinnam. gr.* x. *ol. nuc. m. gut.* j. *cum ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, omni nocte ſumendus, ad* 7 *vel* 8 *vices, ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. alb.*

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒ ß. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſolve cum pauco vitello ovi in decoct. hord.* ʒ ij. *& adde ſyr. de roſis ſic.* ʒ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ß. *f. hauſt. ſexta quaq; hora ſumendus per tres dies.*

There are ſeveral forms in the pleuriſy, cough, and aſthma, proper to be adminiſtred here, provided the cardiacs in thoſe preſcribed for the aſthma be leſſened, and the opiates every where omitted; balſamics being uſed in their ſtead: for opiates ſhould not be given in conſumptions, without an abſolute neceſſity.

SYNCOPE.

1. *Syncope* is a ſudden retardation, or ſtoppage of the circulation of the blood. *Def.*

2. It may proceed from a natural weakneſs, any violent paſſion, as ſurprize, fear, joy, *&c.* ſudden and large evacuations, as hæmorrhages, hypercatharſes, profuſe ſweating, *&c.* breathing in an air too thin or hot; hunger, loſs of appetite, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. 'Tis known by a clammy ſweat on the face, loſs of colour in the lips, a *tremor*, dulneſs and fixedneſs of the eyes; only their white ſometimes appearing; a ſmall languid pulſe, but in the very fit none at all is perceivable; and ſenſe and motion appear to be loſt. *Diag.*

4. When this caſe proceeds from large evacuations, paſſions of the mind, natural weakneſs, breathing in an air too hot, or too much rarified, 'tis often fatal. Happening without any evident cauſe, 'tis reputed dangerous. Frequent relapſes are alſo ſuppoſed dangerous, unleſs they be hyſterical. *Prog.*

5. If the cauſe be an hæmorrhage, diluting liquors, barly-water, wine and water, *&c.* are convenient liquors. The proper regimen, when any thing elſe was the cauſe, is obvious. *Regim.*

6. The *ſyncope* that happens after phlebotomy, is cured by lying down on the bed; firſt drinking a glaſs of wine and water. For that, proceeding from a weakneſs or want of ſpirits, *Cure.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. f. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. & tinct. croc. āa* ℥ j. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ß. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

In the fit apply volatile ſalts, *&c.* to the noſe, dip the hands in cold water, or ſprinkle it on the face, burn brown paper under the noſe, *&c.* and

when the fit is over, give ſome of the julep laſt ſet down.

7. If it proceed from a furious paſſion, and the patient be plethoric, bleed directly, and apply a bliſter, for fear the caſe ſhould grow convulſive or epileptic; and give a ſtrong narcotic, and repeat it *pro re nata.* But in depreſs'd paſſions, and inſtead of the narcotic, give wine, *&c.* and endeavour to make the patient chearful. An emetic, epiſpaſtic, and the cold bath, are proper for both kinds. In ſhort, proceed here as in the different ſpecies of madneſs, into which theſe caſes often degenerate.

8. If the cauſe were a violent diarrhœa, firſt put a ſtop to that, and then give a ſtrong cardiac or opiate.

9. If from an hæmorrhage, and this does not ceaſe, during the fit uſe phlebotomy, by way of revulſion, or give and repeat an opiate occaſionally. Allow the patient to drink of claret and water, corroborating gellies, or broths; and let all manner of exerciſe and heat be avoided.

10. If the diſorder proceeds from ſweating, thro' a laxity of the pores, uſe the cold bath out of the fit, and *tinct. cort. peruv. roſ. rub. in vin. rub.* with proper balſamics and agglutinants. See conſumption 10, 12, 13.

11. If from artificial ſweating; let the patient cool gradually by changing his place in the bed: and what he drinks ſhou'd not be made too warm.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. caryoph.* ℥ ß. *pulv. è chel. 69. ſimp. coral. rub. āa* ʒ ß. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat ſtatim.* Then he may uſe and ſhift.

12. When from mephitical exhalations, immediately expoſe the patient to the cool air; and if this

this ſucceeds not, bleed him, or throw him into cold water.

13. When it proceeds from heat, or the air being too much rarified, remove the perſon into an air that is colder and denſer. But when it is ſymptomatical, regard muſt be had to the original diſeaſe.

14. To prevent its happening from phlebotomy, let the patient bleed in a horizontal poſture, or lying on the bed.

Palpitation of the Heart.

1. A *Palpitation of the heart*, is an immoderate and irregular motion of the blood therein; which obſtructs the proper *ſyſtole* and *diaſtole*. *Def.*

2. This may happen from an hectic conſtitution, a natural ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, or any violent motion; ſudden rarifaction of the blood, immoderate paſſions, as anger, fear, ſhame, joy, *&c.* from fevers, wherein the pulſe intermits; calloſities, tumors, concretions, or polypus's, *&c.* in the heart, or *aorta*; as alſo from diſorders in the *pericardium*. *Cauſe.*

3. It may be known by laying the hand upon the part, the irregular variations of the pulſe, and by the diſorder it cauſes in reſpiration. *Diag.*

4. If it proceeds from a tumor, or calloſity, a polypus, excreſcence, *&c.* it augments gradually, and uſually proves mortal; the ſooner ſo if the patient be plethoric, or lives irregularly. *Prog.*

When it is from diſorders in the *pericardium*, and ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, the danger happens late. If the patient grows hectic, and loſes in his fleſh, the caſe is eſteem'd dangerous; eſpecially if the cauſe be internal, or original, and ſeated in the heart. A *polypus* in the heart often kills of a ſudden, and without warning. Proceed-

ing from a wound in the heart, it is always accounted mortal, eſpecially if the larger veſſels are hurt.

Regim. 5. Let the diet be regular and ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of ſpoon-meats, as gruels, whey, *decoct. hordei*, &c. all which ſhou'd be eat lukewarm. Wines and inflammatory liquors, all paſſions, and too violent exerciſe, muſt here be avoided.

Cure. 6. In caſe of hectics, and ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, proceed as in conſumptions; omitting only what is apt to rarify the blood.

Bleeding is the grand remedy, if once it begins to affect the pulſe, and diſorder the body. When an *aſthma* attends it, order bliſters. When paſſion is the cauſe, if that ſymptom continue, bleed, bliſter, and give an opiate. If it proceeds from hyſterical diſorders, or a fever, regard thoſe diſtempers reſpectively. When it happens from *polypus's* in the heart, it has been uſually reckoned incurable: the following medicines, however, may be ſafely tried after bleeding.

7. ℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ʒ j. *myrrh. milleped. ppt. ſpermat. ceti āa* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ j. *balſ. peruv. capiv. āa gut.* xxv. *f. pilul.* viij. *è quavis* ʒ j. *ſumat quinque mane & veſperi cum cochl.* iiij. *ſolution. ſequentis.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ j. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *adde vin. alb.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ß.

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. terebinth. tinct. ſuccin. ſpt. lavend. āa ſumat gut.* xxx. *bis in die è quovis vehiculo.*

Simple and Compound Fevers.

Def. 1. A *Simple continued fever*, is the continuance of an increaſed velocity in the circulation of the blood, beyond what is natural to the conſtitution.

ſtitution. If this velocity often decreaſes, and afterwards riſes to the ſame height, 'tis a continual periodical fever. And if it intirely ceaſes, in the ſpace of a day or two, 'tis called an *ephemeris*.

An *inflammatory fever* is a great rarifaction of the blood, occaſioning violent febrile ſymptoms, at the beginning; and chiefly ariſes in ſanguin conſtitutions, from a neglect of proper evacuations. Of this kind is the ſcarlet fever. The texture of the blood is here ſuppoſed to be not totally deſtroyed.

An *eryſipelatous fever* is of the inflammatory kind, occaſioning great pain, eſpecially in the face, which ſometimes tending to mortify, gives a ſuſpicion that this is of a malignant nature.

A *malignant fever* is the joint appearance of moſt of the ſymptoms of a continual fever, in their greateſt degree, accompanied with livid or other eruptions on ſeveral parts of the body. In this caſe, the blood is ſuppoſed not only to be greatly rarified, but alſo vitiated; or the texture of it ſpoiled or deſtroyed.

A *colliquative fever*, is a fever attended with large evacuations of any kind.

2. The cauſes of fevers, may be many and various; as anger, hard drinking, the taking of cold, high feeding, amputations, and an obſtructed perſpiration, which creating a plenitude of the veſſels, is ſuppoſed to be the moſt general cauſe. All fevers, of which there may be abundance of kinds, tho' all reducible to ſimple and compound, ſeem to proceed immediately from the quantity, quality, or motion of the blood, being vitiated; ariſing, perhaps, from an obſtruction or dilatation of the glands. *Cauſe.*

An *ephemeris* is ſometimes epidemical; depending, perhaps, upon the conſtitution of the air.

3. The diagnoſtics of a fever are (1.) A quick pulſe. (2.) An univerſal heat, creating great uneaſineſs. *Diag.*

caſineſs. (3.) A pain ſometimes univerſal, at others, particular; as in the loins, and frequently in the head, ariſing from the diſtenſion of the veſſels by the rarifaction of the blood. 'Tis perceiv'd commonly in the parts mention'd; perhaps upon account of the pulſation of the *aorta* in the loins, and for want of a ſofter reſiſtance there, as well as in the head. (4.) Watching, ſaid to be occaſioned by the ſeparation of more animal ſpirits than uſual. (5.) Convulſions, or the inflation of one muſcle without its antagoniſt: but theſe rarely happen in legitimate fevers, unleſs complicated with other diſeaſes. (6.) Drowſineſs, which ſeldom comes on but when the blood is corrupted, or its texture ſpoiled. (7.) An hæmorrhage, to which ſanguin conſtitutions are chiefly ſubject. (8.) Spots and puſtules, generally red or livid, occaſioned, perhaps, by the broken texture of the blood, whoſe red globules now tranſude, inſtead of cauſing a rupture. (9.) A difficulty of breathing, which may proceed from the rarifaction of the blood, cauſing a plenitude in the pulmonary veſſels; or, perhaps, from the rariſaction of the air inſpired, occaſioned by the increaſed heat of the lungs, *&c.* (10.) A dryneſs of the tongue and thirſt, cauſed by a defect of ſaliva, from the heat and motion of the blood. (11.) A want of appetite, proceeding poſſibly from a diſtenſion of the veſſels in the ſtomach; which, perhaps, cauſes a preſſure of its nervous coat, not unlike the preſſure felt after eating. This continuing long, creates a *nauſea.*

Prog. 4. An intermitting pulſe, as alſo a low and ticking one, is accounted bad. If the fever comes on with a convulſion, 'tis eſteemed very dangerous. Convulſive motions and twitchings of the tendons, are alſo dangerous. A clammy ſweat, pleuritic pains, frequent reachings and vomitings,

ings, a violent diarrhœa, a lethargy, delirium, the hiccup, dropſy, paſſing the urine and excrements inſenſibly, bloody urine, deafneſs, loſs of memory, violent head-achs, and great hæmorrhages, are reckoned bad ſigns. Laſtly, fevers attended with eruptions of any kind, are accounted dangerous.

On the other hand, an even pulſe, a free diaphoreſis, and a plentiful one about the time that a ſeparation appears in the urine, are good ſigns. If a continual fever intermits, it uſually goes off ſo. A jaundice is a good ſign. A diarrhœa, if moderate, as alſo a hæmorrhage, about the time of the criſis, is good. If a ſediment appear in the urine, about the twelfth, fourteenth or ſixteenth day, ſooner or later, 'tis a ſign of recovery. In ſhort, if the fever be not attended with the foregoing bad ſymptoms, the patient will, in all appearance, eſcape.

5. In depreſs'd fevers, allow a little canary, *Reg.* or white wine to the panada, ſometimes ſago, and chicken broth, to which, in caſe of a diarrhœa, may be added *raſ. c. c.* If the patient be very weak, and no ſymptom contra-indicate, a draught of ſmall beer, or a glaſs of wine and water, with a toaſt, may be now and then permitted. But in inflammatory fevers, wine ought to be forbid, or very moderately uſed. White-wine-whey may be indulged. Water-gruel, and barley-water, are accounted excellent. Sage-tea will ſerve for a change. At the declenſion, a glaſs of ſack, either alone or diluted, may do ſervice. And here, table-beer, with a toaſt, may be more freely uſed. It is generally allowed, that no fleſh-meat ought to be permitted, and fiſh or fowl but very ſparingly, if at all. 'Tis alſo eſteemed the beſt way to keep to ſpoon-meats, and thoſe not thick neither; tho' regard herein

herein muſt be had to the patient's ordinary way of living.

Cure. 6. In the cure of fevers, whether ſimple or compound, phlebotomy is reputed neceſſary at the beginning; unleſs great weakneſs or old age contraindicate; ſince it uſually occaſions either a remiſſion or a total ſolution of the diſtemper. But, 'tis generally thought, this ought not to be performed after the fifth day, leſt it ſhould prolong the *criſis*. Nor is it judged convenient in the time of the *menſes*. After phlebotomy, 'tis proper to give an emetic.

℞ *Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ß. *aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. violar.* ʒ ß. *m. capiat hora quinta pomeridiana, bibendo copioſe de decoct. hordei inter vomendum.*

And afterwards ſome ſuch quieting draught as the following,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig.* ℥ jß. *pæon. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ ß. *confect. alkerm.* ℈ ij. *m. f. hauſt. hora ſomni ſumendus.*

When a vomit is omitted at the beginning of a fever, the patient is uſually troubled with reachings, and a looſeneſs, in the progreſs of it; and therefore the cure ſeems to depend pretty much upon the due adminiſtration of an emetic. So that upon occaſion, one may be given on the eighth or ninth day, provided no ſymptoms of a pleuriſy appear, nor any blood be ſpit up.

7. If the fever ſtill continues, preſcribe thus:

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancr. c. lap. contrayerv. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. prunel. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Oculor. cancror. ppt. chel. cancror. ſ. ppt. āa gr.* xij. *coccinel. caſtor. opt. āa gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. vel cum confect. alkerm. bolus, quinta quaq; hora ſumend. cum cochlearib. aliquot julapij ſequent.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥vj. *epidem. theriacal. āa* ℥j. *ſyr. caryophyl.* ℥vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. lact. alex. āa* ℥iij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ij. *margarit. ppt.* ℥j. *pulv. gum. arab.* ℈j. *ſacchar. alb.* ℥iij. *m. f. julap.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ℥ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ij. *tinctur. croci* ℥j. *m. capiat guttas* xxxx. *ſubinde è hauſtulo alicujus liquoris.*

8. If notwithſtanding this, or the like method, the patient be inclinable to a *delirium*, as may be conjectured by want of reſt, *&c.* we muſt have recourſe to veſicatories, in order to prevent it; or if it be already preſent, to remove it.

Applicetur veſicatorium nuchæ; and if there be occaſion,

Applicentur veſicatoria brachiis internis, carpis, femoribus, ſuris.

9. Plaſters to the feet alſo may be of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. cephal. duplicato euphorbio, & extende ſuper alutam, plantis pedum applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Pic. burgund. galban. āa p. æ. m. in eundem finem.*

Then at night,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ij. *theriacal.* ℥ß. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ſs. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumend.*

10. If the diſtemper ſtill continues bad, now ſuppoſe at the tenth or fourteenth day, we may uſe more generous medicines. For example,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancr. c.* ℈j. *caſtor. opt. croci rad. ſerpent. virg. āa gr.* iij. *f. pulv. vel cum ſyrupo aliquo, bolus quinta vel ſexta quaq; hora ſumend.*

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, our chief hope is in bliſtering; and here, ſometimes, we apply a veſicatory to the head: but this is to be uſed cautiouſly; for in caſe the eyes are inflam'd,

during

during the diſtemper, bliſters are found to do harm.

11. When the *criſis* begins to appear, that is, when the urine begins to have a ſediment, we may venture upon diaphoretics, or other medicines proper to promote it.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv. gr.* xv. *pulv. croci gr.* v. *rad. ſerpent. virg. camphor. āa gr.* ij. *ſal. vol. c. c. gr.* iv. *theriac. andromachi* ℈ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus ſexta quaq; hora ſumend. cum julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. lact. al. theriacal. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croci* ℥ j. *ſal vol. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languore.*

12. And if the fever goes off thus, it is proper to give a gentle cathartic or two, and ſo conclude the cure.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rhabarb. inciſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infund. in aq. fontan.* ℥ iv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de ſpin. cerv.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ ij. *aq. mirab.* ʒ ij. *m. f. potio.*

13. There are ſeveral ſymptoms, which, belonging not to a ſimple fever, conſtitute one of the compound or putrid kind. And firſt, the livid ſpots, which prognoſticate danger to the patient, and ſeldom appear without convulſions and a *delirium.* In this caſe, ſtrong alexipharmics are uſually preſcribed.

℞ *Camphor. croci, ſal. ſuccin. āa gr.* iv. *mithridat.* ℈ j. *conf. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. c.* ℈ j. *rad. contrayerv. pulv. caſtor. croci āa gr.* iv. *m. f. pulv. quarta quaq; hora ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. de guttet. gr.* xv. *rad. ſerpent. v. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.* x. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* 1. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſumend. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ℥ vj. *theriacal. pæon. c. tinct. rad. ſerpent. v. ſyr. caryophyl. āa* ℥ j. *ſucc. kerm.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſpt. nitri dulc. āa* ʒ j. *m. capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languoribus.* Obſerve that *ſpt. c. c. & tinct. caſtor.* ought not here to be omitted.

14. In all inflammatory fevers, the patient is order'd to drink largely of ſmall thin liquors, ſuch as white-wine-whey, ſage-tea, barley-water, *&c.* and in each draught of theſe, it may be proper to mix ſome of the following.

℞ *Spt. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *capiat gut.* x. *in omni hauſtu potulenti.*

Or,

℞ *Spt nitr. dulc.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat gut* xxx. *ſæpius in die, è quovis liquore.*

Emulſions alſo come in properly here, made of *ſem. pæon. ſem. papaver. alb.* &c. according to the common forms.

15. In ſanguin conſtitutions, we often find an *ophthalmia* in the progreſs of a fever, which indicates bleeding after the *criſis.* This ſeems to be chiefly occaſion'd by a neglect of evacuations at the beginning.

16. It is of ſome ſervice to bathe the forehead and temples, twice or thrice a day, with the following mixture, in caſe of great inflammation.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. aq. roſar. āa* ʒ iij. *tinctur. croci* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. hungaric.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c. laud. liquid. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

17. It frequently happens that the patient is pleuritic in the progreſs of this diſtemper, and troubled with a cough or aſthma, ariſing likewiſe, it may be, from the omiſſion of bleeding, *&c.* at the beginning; or ſometimes from the particular conſtitution of the patient. The cure of this ſymptom depends upon proper pectorals,

rals, ſuch as common linctus's with *ol. amygd.* &c. taken pretty freely.

18. An obſtinate vomiting too, ſeems ofte to proceed from a neglect of an emetic at firſt and if it be too late to give one now, or thro the weakneſs of the patient, or other ſymptoms we dare not venture upon it, we proceed to re medy this ſymptom by the *mixtura antiemetica* thus:

℞ *Suc. limon. recens expreſ.* ℥ ß. *ſal. abſinth.* 3 ſ. *m. pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Suc. limon.* ℥ iij. *ſal. abſinth.* 3 ij. *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ℥ j. *menth. ceraſ. n. āa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* 3 *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *poſt ſingulos conatus.*

Spt. lavend. c. taken frequently in the liquid which the patient uſes, is of ſervice; as alſo th following plaſter apply'd to the ſtomach.

℞ *Emp. ſtomach. magiſtral.* ℥ ß. *ol. menth. chym gut.* xx. *extende ſuper alutam, ventriculo applicand*

19. A diarrhœa is no leſs frequent, trouble ſome and dangerous. However, care muſt b taken, that it be not ſtopt or checkt about th *criſis*; or if the patient be of a very ſangui conſtitution: but in caſe the fever ſinks, and th patient grows weak, it is proper to reſtrain i raiſe the fever, and recover ſtrength.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de me con.* ℥ j. *diaſcord.* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ß. *m. ſuma cochlear.* ij, *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquida.*

In caſe this proves ineffectual, we add *pulv bol. armen. coral. rub. terr. japon*, &c. and likewi make uſe of *laudanum liquid.* in the quantity fifteen or twenty drops, over night, or as occaſio requires, in a little *decoctum album*, which toge ther with *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ℥ iij. to ℔ ij. ough to be the patient's common drink at this time.

Bolus's may be preſcribed after this manner.

℞ *Pulv*

℞ *Pulv. terr. japon.* ℈ ß. *cinnamom. ſpec. hyacinth. āa gr.* vj. *coral. rub. gr.* xv. *conf. fracaſtor. ſine melle,* ʒ ß. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumend. pro re nata.*

Reſtringent glyſters are of ſingular ſervice, when this ſymptom proves obſtinate.

℞ *Decoct. alb.* ℥ vj. *diaſcord. theriac. androm. āa* ʒ iß. *laud. liquid.* ʒ j. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granator. contuſ. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. āa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ viij. *adde holi armen.* ℥ ß. *theriac. androm. diaſcord. āa* ℥ ij. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *f. clyſter.*

In caſe of bloody ſtools, or exquiſite gripings, 'twill be very proper to add to either of the glyſters *balſam. capiv. (in vitello ovi ſolut.)* ℥ ß. and to increaſe the quantity of the decoctions; or rather, inſtead thereof, to uſe mutton broth ℔ j.

20. If the patient ſhou'd be lethargic or comatous, opiates muſt be omitted; and, on the contrary, ſuch medicines made uſe of, as are known to excite a brisk motion in the blood or ſpirits: *viz. ſal. vol. corn. cerv. ſal. ſuccin.* &c. ſhou'd here be given internally. Sternutatories alſo in theſe caſes may be very proper; but the moſt certain of all externals are veſicatories.

21. A bleeding at the noſe is no uncommon ſymptom in this diſtemper: and if it ſhou'd happen about the time of the *criſis*, the fever may go off that way; and therefore it ſhou'd not be ſtopt; eſpecially if the ſanguin conſtitution of the patient requires ſuch an evacuation. But if the flux ſhou'd prove immoderate; and the patient be conſiderably weaken'd thereby; it then becomes neceſſary to put a ſtop to it; which may either be done by revulſion, as they term it, (that is, by opening a vein) or by local application.

℞ *Acet.*

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *vitriol. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *m.*

If this ſhou'd prove painful, mix a little *aq. roſar.* with it. And if it ſhou'd not ſtop the flux, add to the mixture *alum. rup. & vitriol. roman. āa* ʒ j. In caſe this alſo fails, give cooling emulſions plentifully, *diacodium*, &c. at night, and laſtly, laxative glyſters.

22. The *menſes* happening in a fever ought, by all means, to be encouraged, if they don't flow regularly. To which purpoſe,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croci āa gr.* iij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *pulv. myrrh. gr.* viij. *conſ. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. atriplic. olid. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumend. cum julap. ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. puleg. rutæ āa* ʒ ij. *bryon. c.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ʒ j. *f. julap.* At this time we apply *galbanum* plaſters to the navel. The flux here proving immoderate, ought to be ſtopped by ſuch medicines as are uſed in the diarrhœa, glyſters excepted.

23. The hiccup is look'd upon as a dangerous ſymptom in fevers; perhaps the following may be of ſervice for it.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *ſpec. diambr. gr.* viij. *ſal vol. ſuccin. camphor. āa gr.* iv. *pulv. caſtor. gr.* iij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. detur pro re nata.*

24. Sometimes when the diſtemper is very violent, 'tis attended with a dropſy; this julap wou'd be proper in ſuch a caſe.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ʒ vj. *raphan. c.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat cochlearia aliquot frequenter.*

Let it be obſerv'd, that at firſt, 'tis commonly thought the patient had better be looſe than coſtive, but in the progreſs otherwiſe, till the *criſis*; after which, the laxative ſtate is again accounted beſt.

25. The

25. The great thirſt and drought which accompany this diſtemper, are beſt allay'd by cooling emulſions, acidulated liquors, or ſharp gargles: and in caſe of extraordinary dryneſs, and pain in the jaws and throat, let the patient frequently ſwallow a ſpoonful of ſome ſuch mucilage as the following.

℞ *Sem. cydonior.* ʒ ij. *infund. in aq. fontan.* ℥ iv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. limon. de rub. idæis āa* ʒ vj. *f. mucilago.*

26. One of the laſt, and worſt ſymptoms in a compound fever, is an involuntary paſſing of the urine; a ſtill worſe, and almoſt infallible ſign of death, is its appearing bloody; both of which may be attempted by the ſame remedies. For example,

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *tragacanth.* ʒ ſs. *ſolve in decoct. horde* ℔ ij. *& affunde ſuper amygd. d. excort. contuſ.* ℥ ſs. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de alth.* ℥ j. *aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ iij. *f. emulſio, libere bibenda.*

In a draught of this may be given, now and then, ten or fifteen drops of liquid *laudanum.* Mucilages alſo may be of ſome ſervice here.

27. The laſt mention'd remedies are more ſerviceable in curing the *dyſury* occaſion'd by the bliſters, applied in this diſtemper; but a ſtrong ſolution of gum arabic (ſuppoſe ℥ ij. to a quart of barley-water) plentifully drank, will anſwer this end as well.

28. Sometimes a compound continued fever is ſucceeded by an intermittent, which, if the blood be not rendred too poor by the former diſtemper, may happily be cured by the following.

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr.* xv. *rad. ſerpentar. v. gr.* v. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ ſs. *m. capiat ter in die, abſente paroxyſmo, cum decocto amaro.*

If this proves ineffectual, it muſt be treated with the bark, as a true intermittent. Chalybeate bitters are here ſuppoſed of ſingular ſervice, if the patient be not hectical; which is a caſe that often happens after a continued fever, and ſometimes ſeems to ſettle upon the lungs; at others, to ſeize the whole nervous ſyſtem, and ſo occaſions a conſumption, or *ſubſultus tendinum*; in which caſes, after proper purgation, the patient ſhou'd remove into a clearer and warmer air; and enter into a courſe of aſſes milk and teſtaceous powders, together with proper reſtoratives; ſuch as *vinum viperinum*, &c.

29. It is not very unuſual to ſee a complication of the dropſy and jaundice follow upon this diſtemper; which appearing to ariſe from a poorneſs of blood, purging is ſuppoſed improper; and the cure is thought to be beſt attempted by aromatics and chalybeates.

30. The fever ſometimes ſeems to fall upon the legs, occaſioning a ſwelling there; which gives way to purging, or the application of cataplaſms.

℞ *Micæ panis albi* ℔ ſs. *coq. in lact. vaccin. q. ſ. add. ung. ſambuc.* ℥ j. *& f. cataplaſma.*

31. A kind of madneſs now and then happens to follow one of theſe fevers, when the patient's nerves ſeem to have been much affected. The cure of this likewiſe depends, not upon evacuations, but a nouriſhing diet, reſtoratives, and a moderate uſe of wine, and generous liquors.

32. There are many more ſymptoms, or diſtempers, either occaſioned by the preceding fever, or following upon it; ſuch as loſs of appetite, convulſions at particular times, univerſal weakneſs, tremors, deafneſs, loſs of memory, *&c.* which are to be treated as original diſtempers,

without

without any regard to the fever, that ſeem'd to give them riſe.

INTERMITTING FEVERS and AGUES.

1. AN *ague* is the ſeiſure of a cold ſhivering, which being ſoon ſucceeded by heat, goes off in a *diaphoreſis*. *Def.*

When the coldneſs or ſhivering is ſcarce perceptible, or there is a periodical return of a hot fit only, 'tis called an intermitting fever.

According to the different returns of theſe fits, the diſtempers are differently term'd, *viz. quotidian*, *tertian*, or *quartan* ague, or fever.

A *quotidian* is the return of the fit once every day: if it comes twice every day, 'tis a double *quotidian*.

A *tertian* is the return every other day, *i. e.* every third day incluſive: if it return twice on the ſaid day, 'tis a double *tertian*.

A *quartan* is the return every third day: if it happen twice on the ſaid day, 'tis a double *quartan*.

2. The principal cauſe of *agues* ſeems to be an obſtructed perſpiration; or whatever by overloading the juices retards their motion, or creates a *lentor* in the blood. *Cauſe.*

3. The diagnoſtics are heavineſs, dulneſs, drowſineſs, reaching and vomiting. A ſmall ſlow pulſe, coldneſs and ſhivering, beginning in the joints, and thence creeping all over the body; pain in the loins, paleneſs in the face, ſinking of the eyes, and a quick involuntary motion of the under jaw. *Diag.*

In the hot fit; internal heat, quick and ſtrong pulſe, thirſt, reſpiration ſhort, watchfulneſs and pain in the head, urine pale, or red, univerſal ſweat.

4. A vernal ague is eaſily cured, but an autumnal one will ſometimes laſt for ſix months. Happening in aged and cachectical perſons, 'tis bad; as alſo if it be complicated with the dropſy, dyſentery, pleuriſy, peripneumonia, hoarſeneſs, pain in the tonſils, *&c.* But breakings-out on the lips, noſe, *&c.* the hæmorrhoidal flux, black and concocted urine, ſucceeded by a diarrhœa; a ſwell'd belly in children, and ſwell'd legs in adults, are eſteem'd good ſigns; eſpecially if the perſon be ſtrong. When an ague proves fatal, the patient uſually dies in the cold fit.

Reg. 5. The diet ſhould be warm, attenuating and ſomewhat aſtringent. If exerciſe be uſed, fleſh may be allow'd. Muſtard and aromatics eat plentifully, are of ſervice. Red wine is thought proper, but ſalt meats, cheeſe, and any thing viſcid, ſhou'd be avoided.

Cure. 6. In the cure of agues or intermittents, the firſt thing preſcrib'd is uſually an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, to be exhibited about an hour before the fit is expected.

If it be an autumnal ague, purgation and another emetic may be convenient, to prepare the body for the *cortex*. At leaſt 'tis proper to ſee two or three paroxyſms over, before the cure of an autumnal be attempted with the bark.

In vernals leſs preparation is neceſſary.

To prevent the fit,

7. ℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *rad. ſerp. v.* ʒ j. *ſyr. caryoph. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. tertia quaq; hora, incipiendo ſtatim a peracto paroxyſmo, ſuperbibendo cyathum vin. rub. vel julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ʒ vj. *cinnam. fort. gentian. c. āa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. croc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ij. *vin. rub.* ℔ iſ̃. *m. capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter quaterve quotidie, dum abſit paroxyſmus; agitato prius vaſe.*

If the *cortex* be good, and freſh pulveriz'd, ʒ vj. taken in the interval of two fits, are uſually ſufficient to ſtop a vernal ague; and an autumnal one will ſeldom require more than an ounce. But altho' this quantity may put by the fit for the preſent; yet the uſe of the *cortex* muſt be continu'd for a conſiderable time, to prevent a relapſe.

Let a doſe then be given twice or thrice a day for the firſt week after the fit is ſtopp'd, and once a day for another week, and then once in three or four days, for a month.

If the bark take downwards, ten or fifteen drops of liquid laudanum added to each doſe, eſpecially the night doſe, may prevent it.

8. Some recommend plaſters and cataplaſms, but theſe are leſs certain.

℞ *Thur. terebinth. com. āa* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri, cinnab. nativ. āa* ʒ ſ̃. *camphor. pulv.* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ ſ̃. *f. emplaſtr. ſuper alutam extendend. carpis & plantis dum applicandum.*

Thacamahac. & pulv. ellebor. alb. are here added by others.

9. ℞ *Mithridat. theriac. androm. ſapon. nig. āa* ʒ j. *ſal nig. cepæ ſub cineribus coctæ āa* ʒ ſ̃. *camphor. pulv. euphorb. gran. paradiſ. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma; applicandum ut præcedens.*

Some for this purpoſe are fond of *fol. rutæ, acet. vin. alb. fuligio, pulv. tabaci, telæ aranear. ſterc. pavon. pulv. ſabin. balſ. peruv. ſal. armoniac.* &c.

10. In weak conſtitutions, infuſions and decoctions of the bark uſually agree better than the ſubſtance.

℞ *Pulv. peruvian. opt.* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde frigide, per ſex vel octo dies, agitando ſæpe vas*

dein ſubſidat pulvis, & ſumat cochlear. vj. *omni mane.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. contuſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒ ij. *ſit demum poſt tres coctiones in aq. font. colaturæ* ℔ ß. *cui adde vin. rub.* ℔ ß. *ſumat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. contuſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *aq. font. q. ſ. f. tribus coctionibus decoctum, cui adhuc bullienti infunde rad. gentian. inciſ. galang. zedoar. āa* ʒ ß. *cort. aurant. exter.* ʒ iij. *ſummit. abſinth. rom. flor. chamæmel. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. min.* ʒ iß. *colaturæ* ʒ xx. *adde aq. abſinth. magis comp.* ʒ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ß. *m. capiat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

11. In cold and leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, ſomewhat like the following is reckoned more proper.

℞ *Pulv. rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒ ij. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒ j. *mithridat.* ʒ ij. *pulv. peruv.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. chalybeat. q. ſ. f. elect. capiat q. nuc. caſtan. ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.*

To this end conduce *chalybs per ſe vel cum ſulphur. ppt. ſal. abſinth. ol. cinnamom. n. m. chym. theriac. androm.* &c.

12. When the cold and hot fits are not diſtinct and regular, the following powder is thought preferable to the *cortex.*

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. rad. gentian. ſal. abſinth. āa* ʒ j. *caſtor. opt. gum guaiac. myrrh. croci, bacc. lauri āa* ʒ ß. *f. pulv. ſumat* ℈ ij. *4ta quaq; hora è pauco vino rubro, vel infuſ. ſalviæ com.*

The ſame intention is anſwered by *cort. aurantior. n. m. rad. galang. cort. winteran. flor. benzoin. camphor. rad. ſerpentar. contrayerv. zedoar.* &c.

13. A *diarrhœa* prevents the effects of the contex, and therefore ſhould be ſtopt with all conveni-

ent

ent ſpeed. If laudanum, uſed as before mentioned, fails; now and then ℈ j. of *ipecacuanha*, with carduus tea, may be of ſingular ſervice. The *decoct. alb.* muſt be here uſed for common drink, and reſtringent glyſters given *pro re nata.*

The cortex, in the different forms of exhibiting it, may be mixed with *conſ. fracaſtor. ſ. m. conſ. roſ. rub. ſyr. de mecon. pulv. terr. japonic. cinnamom. ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. bol. armen. aq. cinnamom. fort. menth. ſpt. lavend. comp.* &c.

14. A *chloroſis* happening in this caſe, may be treated thus:

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ʒ vj. *chalyb. cum ſulphur. ppt.* ʒ j. *conſ. rutæ* ʒ ß. *pulv. croci, myrrh. caſtor. āa* ʒ ß. *ſyr. è* 5. *rad. q. ſ. f. elect. ut ſupra ſumendum, cum julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ʒ vj. *hyſteric.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. atriplic. olid.* ʒ j. *tinctur. caſtor.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Alſo,

℞ *Elix. proprietat.* ʒ iij. *tinctur. mart. myns.* ʒ ij. *elix. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *frequenter è quovis liquore.*

15. The cure of ſtubborn agues in very groſs conſtitutions is to be attempted thus:

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ vj. *æthiop. min. pulv. ari c. āa* ʒ ij. *conſ. lujulæ* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de* 5. *rad. q. ſ. f. elect. more ſumendum conſueto, cum julap. ſubſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. vin. chalyb. āa* ʒ iv. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib.* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.* Or, inſtead of this julap,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt. āa* ʒ iß. *infunde frigide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij.

16. In hectical, aſthmatical or phthiſical conſtitutions,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *fiant tres coctiones in aq. fontan. q. ſ. ſub finem vero coquendi adde balſ. tolutan.* ʒ ij. *ſtyrac.* ʒ j. *colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde aq. lumbric. mag.* ʒ iv. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ß. *ſyr. capil. vener.* ʒ iß. *m. capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter quaterve in die, abſente paroxyſmo.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *croci pulv.* 3 j. *balſ. tolut. flor. benzoin. caſtor. opt. āa* 3 ß. *ſal. vol. c. c.* ϑ j. *cum ſyr. balſ. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cum julap. ſeq. ſumendum.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ʒ vj. *theriacal.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. croci* ʒ j. *m.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. croci caſtor. āa* 3 j. *m. capiat gut.* 40. *cum pauca hyſſopi infuſione, theæ adinſtar.*

Veſicatories are here to be applied upon occaſion.

17. In caſe 'tis complicated with a dropſy and jaundice,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſal. abſinth.* 3 j. *pulv. milleped.* 3 iß. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ϑ ij. *theriac. andromach.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. chalyb. q. ſ. f. electuar. cum ſequenti ſumendum.*

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtican. curcum. ſem. ſinap. limatur. chalyb. cort. peruv. āa* ʒ ß. *croci* 3 ij. *ciner. geniſt.* ʒ j. *infunde frigide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *bibat etiam cochlearia* vj. *ſubinde, cum guttis aliquot ſpt. nitri dulc.*

When this diſtemper is attended with a quincy, or any great inflammations, obſtructions, or impoſtumes, the cortex is dangerous, and ought not to be exhibited before the removal of ſuch ſymptoms; and this is alſo to be obſerved of the iliac paſſion. Likewiſe, when intermittents change into continuals, the bark muſt not be uſed; but the cure is then to be attempted as before mentioned.

19. About the declenſion of autumnal agues, children ſometimes have a ſwelling of the ſpleen or parts adjacent, which gives way to emollient liniments. Ancient perſons, and thoſe of a weak conſtitution, are ſubject to a *mania*, towards the end of this diſtemper; for which a free uſe of wine, and a nouriſhing diet, is the moſt approved cure.

20. The

20. The method of curing agues by glyſters, is not much in uſe, that by the mouth being found more certain; but in caſe of an averſion to the bark, they may be employed.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ j. *coque partitis vicibus in aq. fontan. vel vin. canarin. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ x. *adde theriac. androm. conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. aa* ʒ iſs. *f. enema abſente paroxyſmo injiciend. diu retinend. & ter quaterve de die iterandum.*

In caſe of a looſeneſs, add to the decoction *rad. tormentil. biſtort. cort. granator. flor. balauſt.* &c. and after ſtraining *bol. armen. ter. japon. laud. liquid.* &c.

21. Children are here to be treated ſomewhat otherwiſe than adults; a child of a year old thus.

Apply a bliſter-plaſter to the neck, at night, after the fit, if there be occaſion; and the next morning, if the fit be off,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhabarb. aa* ℈ ß. *m. capiat cum regimine.*

After another fit,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℈ ß. *ſal. abſinth. gr.* v. *m. detur* ʒtia *vel* 4ta *quaq; hora ad* 8 *vices, abſente paroxyſmo.*

22. In weakly conſtitutions, or where the *cortex* cannot be given internally,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ vj. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. extend. ſuper alutam ut fiant emplaſtra applicanda toti abdomini, plantis pedum, & internis carpis.*

23. Glyſters will often ſucceed well in children.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ iſs. *coque tribus vicibus in aq. fontan. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒſs. *f. enema ter in die injiciendum.*

This may be uſed at the ſame time that the above mentioned plaſters are worn.

For a child of about ſix or ſeven years old,

24. *Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr.* xv, *vel* xviij. *capiat è pauco quovis liquore, hora una vel duabus ante paroxyſmum.*

After the operation is over,

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ j. *cinnam. fort.* ʒ ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. gut.* xv. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ʒ ij. *f. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumendus.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ iij. *aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ iv. *cinnamom. f.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c. gut.* 50. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *mane ſequenti, ſi abſit paroxyſmus, & totidem omni triborio, in tertiana, omni vero biborio in quotidiana, agitato prius vaſe.*

In caſe of a diarrhœa, here alſo are to be uſed glyſter-wiſe, tho' in a leſs quantity, the aſtringent ingredients before-mentioned.

25. The following method of managing the *cortex* has rendered it effectual for the cure of obſtinate agues, when other ways of treating it had failed.

℞ *Cort. peruvian. craſſiuſcule pulverizat.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. tribus vicibus ad colaturæ* ℔ ij. *quam affunde ſuper rad. gentian. inciſ. zedoar galang. calam. aromat. ſerpentar. virg. āa* ʒ iſ℈. *cort. aurantior. ſic.* ℥ ſ℈. *ſummit. abſinth. rom.* ʒ j. *centaur. min.* ℈ ij. *ſtent ſimul leni calore per aliquot horas, deinde cola & adde aq. theriacal. epidem. āa* ℥ ij. *vin. chalybeat.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſ℈. *ſumat cochlearia* vj. *ter quaterve quotidie, abſente paroxyſmo.*

26. 'Tis ſuppoſed, be the method of cure what it will, that the proceſs which proved ſucceſsful, is to be repeated in about a week, and again in two weeks after, to prevent a relapſe.

27. The cold bath is recommended as one of the laſt things in the cure of an ague; but this is not to be uſed in the winter, nor by ancient or extreamly debilitated perſons.

After all other things had prov'd unſucceſsful, a removal from a chill air to a warmer, has made a cure.

SMALL-

SMALL-POX.

1. THE *Small-pox* is a general eruption of particular puſtules on the body, gradually tending to ſuppuration. *Def.*

2. The true cauſe of this diſtemper, is hitherto unknown. It is ſaid, in order to account for it, (1.) That new-born infants muſt needs have their cuticular pores, their fluids, and the circulation of them, much altered by the air and nouriſhment, which are different from what they received in the womb. (2.) That the quantity of the nutriment after they are born, is often greater, and the change of it more conſiderable than before; ſince it cannot well be known how much they require in proportion to their faculty of digeſting; as is clear from the frequent convulſions, gripes, vomiting and diarrhœa, which few eſcape, and abundance die of. (3.) By this means the texture of all the fluids muſt needs be altered, and imperfect chyle be made, and ſo the blood be rendered foul, if it is not actually corrupted; which foulneſs or corruption, in the circulating fluids, may, it is ſuppoſed, arrive, by degrees, to a fitneſs for eruption, when excited to it by concurrent accidents or ſome diſpoſition of the body, changes in the air, ſurfeits, *&c.* in which caſes the diſorder thence ariſing, may ſhew it ſelf under the form of the ſmall-pox. But if this be the cauſe, it ſhould not take place till after the birth of the infant; yet children, 'tis ſaid, have been found to have had the ſmall-pox in the womb. The reaſons aſſign'd why ſome people have it not upon this ſuppoſition, are (1.) Becauſe ſuch perſons may never have been in places where the air was epidemic in this reſpect. (2.) Becauſe the digeſtion of ſuch might have been ſtronger; or they might *Cauſe.*

have

have dieted themſelves more regularly. (3.) Becauſe, when they were grown up, they might have had a greater preſence of mind, whilſt they ſaw others around them, afflicted with the diſtemper. And, (4.) Becauſe they might not have been voracious, or guilty of any great exceſs. For ſuch reaſons as theſe, 'tis ſuppoſed people may die without having the ſmall-pox. It will, however, be ſaid, ſome have lived an irregular life, and ſpoiled their conſtitution; have been in ſuch air and ſuch company, when the ſmall-pox actually raged: but were theſe people ſickly? if not, this ſhews a good ſtate of the ſolids and fluids; which might enable them to reſiſt ſuch an attack, were it actually made; and ſo no eruptions ever appear, tho' the cauſe had actually exiſted in ſo ſtrong a body. But if ſuch perſons were ſickly, did no extraordinary evacuations attend that ſtate? If they did, as when do they not, theſe might be as ſo many *criſes*, which, tho' they could not totally eradicate, might ſo weaken the cauſe of the ſmall-pox, as never to ſuffer it to appear in that form. If this ſeems probable, it may from hence be conjectured why all perſons have them not in their infancy; why all have them not at the ſame age, or all in a family at once; why ſome have 'em more mildly than others; and why ſome about eighty years of age. But why is it that people have them not twice? Dr. *Drake* ſuppoſes, becauſe the glands of the skin, having been once greatly dilated by theſe eruptions; were the ſame cauſe to act again, after the ſame manner, the ſame reſiſtance would not be made; but the matter now readily exhale thro' the widen'd orifices without cauſing eruptions a ſecond time. This would ſeem more probable, were it not that ſome have ſo very few of theſe eruptions, perhaps, not above twenty or thirty, which cannot fairly

be

be allowed ſo far to enlarge the pores of the skin.

It may more plauſibly be ſaid, that in a genuine eruption, the cauſe of the diſtemper is ſo far evacuated, as ſcarce to leave a poſſibility of a return; and that if part of the original cauſe did remain behind, it might, when the air favours it, or when by other accidents 'tis ſecreted from the blood, appear in the form of eruptions, and ſo prove to be the meaſles, chicken-pox, *&c.* It may, indeed, be objected, that theſe laſt mentioned often happen before the ſmall-pox: But whatever be the cauſe of the ſmall-pox, the ſeparating power muſt be in ſuch a determin'd proportion, or it will fail to cauſe a regular ſmall-pox; and ſo acting proportionably, may produce any of the other diſtempers juſt mentioned. It may alſo be ſaid, that the nature and phenomena of the meaſles, *&c.* are different from theſe of the ſmall-pox. But granting this, 'tis only ſuppoſing the original cauſe to differ as to *majus & minus*, and that alone will ſufficiently deſtroy the objection. But to leave theſe uncertain conjectures; the occaſional cauſes that the ſmall-pox is ſeparated from the blood, may be (1.) From ſome alteration in the air; ſince they happen moſt frequently about the ſpring ſeaſon; and both in *Europe* and elſewhere, are more epidemical and mortal at particular times. (2.) From fear; which appears more evident than eaſy to explain. (3.) From ſurfeits, as by eating any thing too chilling to the blood, as cucumbers, oranges, *&c.* in hot ſeaſons; or when the body is heated by motion, the drinking of cold liquors. (4.) From too plentiful feeding. (5.) From any way over-heating the blood, or too ſuddenly cooling it after it is heated, whereby a ſudden check is given to perſpiration; and this more eſpecially if the air favours ſuch an eruption.

eruption. Other cauſes aſſign'd for this diſtemper, may be reduced to theſe.

Diag. 3. There are two kinds of ſmall-pox, the diſtinct or regular, and the confluent or irregular; called alſo the flux-pox; or when the puſtules appear black on their tops, the black ſmall-pox. The ſigns of the firſt kind, are (1.) A pain in the head, back, and *ſcrobiculum cordis*. (2.) A fever, which decreaſes as the eruptions increaſe; with redneſs of the eyes. (3.) *Nauſea* and reachings. (4.) Little reddiſh ſpots, or beginning puſtules, appearing on the neck, face, breaſt, *&c.* about the third or fourth day incluſive, from the beginning of the illneſs. (5.) Reſtleſneſs. (6.) About the ſeventh or eighth day, other little red ſpots uſually appear between the growing puſtules. (7.) The puſtules about the ninth day are at their ſtate, being then generally as big as a large pea; the matter in them well concocted, of a whitiſh colour, inclined to yellow; at which time, (8.) The patient is uſually light-headed and feveriſh. (9.) About the tenth day the puſtules begin to dry on the face. (10.) And about the fifteenth, they appear ſhrunk, and begin to ſcale off; and now the danger is eſteem'd to be over.

We here conſider the diſtinct kind, unattended with a looſeneſs and other ſymptoms, which ſometimes happen in it, as well as in the other.

The ſigns of the confluent kind in adults, are (1.) Violent pain in the head, back and *ſcrobiculum cordis*. (2.) *Nauſea* and reaching, with a fever, which rather increaſes than decreaſes after the eruption. (3.) In children, a diarrhœa, which uſually precedes the eruption, and attends the diſtemper throughout. (4.) A *ptyaliſmus* in adults, and but ſeldom a diarrhœa. (5.) *Deliria*, convulſions, hoarſeneſs, difficulty of breathing, fixedneſs of the eyes, and reſtleſneſs; which may alſo in a leſſer degree attend the diſtinct ſort. (6.) The

ſpots

ſpots are here more red, thick, and cloſe, than in the diſtinct; and the ſpaces between them more inflamed and ſwell'd: purple or livid ſpots alſo often appear in theſe ſpaces, from whence the ſmall-pox with purples. At other times, in theſe ſpaces, or on the heads of the eruptions, appear bladders full of clear water, vulgarly called the *white-hives*. And laſtly, theſe eruptions are frequently depreſſed in the middle, and there turn black, from whence the black ſmall-pox. (7.) The eruptions often riſe and ſink in the progreſs of the diſtemper. They uſually firſt appear about the fourth or fifth day, and come to their ſtate about the fifteenth.

4. The ſooner they appear in the ſpring, and the more the air is diſpoſed to favour the diſtemper, the more fatal they prove. (2.) The confluent ſpecies, both in adults and children, is dangerous; and the more ſo, if attended with a ſuppreſſion of urine, nauſea, reaching, delirium, purple ſpots, cryſtallines, bloody urine, *&c.* after the eruption; but the blackneſs of them is not dangerous before the criſis. (3.) Diarrhœa's in the confluent kind, are not ſo bad in children as in adults. (4.) A *ptyaliſmus* is a regular attendant of the confluent kind in adults from the ſixth or ſeventh day till after the criſis; and is ſo neceſſary, that if it ſtop ſuddenly, and return not for twenty four hours, the patient is ſuppoſed to be in great danger. (5.) A quincy here is highly dangerous. (6.) The eruptions and ſwelling ſinking ſuddenly are bad ſigns. (7.) The danger is not over till about the twentieth day in the confluent ſpecies. But if the eruptions be diſtinct, few, round, plump, riſe full, and grow up ſharp at the top; if the ſickneſs, vomiting, *&c.* go off or remit upon the appearance of the eruptions, and the patient be under no dreadful apprehenſions; the *Prog.*

danger

danger is uſually over about the tenth day in the diſtinct kind. Convulſions attending the firſt ſymptoms of the ſmall-pox in children, are ſaid to forethew the appearance of the eruptions within twelve hours; which then generally prove diſtinct, and the patient does well. The ſmall-pox ſucceeding a debauch in liquors, or happening upon an irregular courſe of life, is uſually mortal.

Reg. 6. The patient ſhould be kept warmer in winter, and when the eruptions appear ſlowly, than in ſummer, and when they come out faſt, and the fever is high. A hot regimen, and the uſe of ſtrong cardiacs, will eaſily change the diſtinct into the confluent kind; and by throwing the patient into profuſe ſweats, deſtroy the texture of the fluids, and prevent the matter of the eruptions from coming to its due conſiſtence; at the ſame as it increaſes the number of puſtules; which apparently endangers the patient's life. Let the liquors be ſage-poſſet-drink, ſage-tea, ſack-whey, or white-wine-whey, table-beer warm, with a toaſt, unleſs there be fear of a looſeneſs; in which caſe give *decoct. alb.* becauſe that evacuation may prevent the increaſe and ſuppuration of the eruptions, *&c.* If therefore it happens before the criſis, give ſago with claret, *&c.* If the eruptions riſe not plump and regular, let the drink be a decoction of tares. About the criſis allow a glaſs of white-wine, mountain, or claret, with a toaſt and nutmeg, twice or thrice a day; but if they ſhould begin to ſink before this time, give wine or other proper cordials more plentifully, eſpecially if there be a diarrhœa. Sometimes ſuch a caſe will require that a pint or more be drank in a day. Panada, water-gruel, rice-gruel, *&c.* with a little wine, may be given, till the time of the criſis; after which, when the face begins to dry, the patient may

may eat pretty freely, provided he be not of an inflammatory conſtitution, and have no ſwelling or ulcers in his legs; but the uſe of fleſh ſhould not be allowed before purgation.

6. In the beginning of the diſtemper, before the eruption, whether you ſuſpect the diſtinct or confluent kind, bleeding at the arm *pro ratione virium*, eſpecially if the patient be plethoric, and to children of a groſs habit, the application of leeches, may prevent much danger. If you bleed in the morning, give an emetic in the evening; or in caſe of weakneſs, the next morning. *Cure.*

For adults,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ß. *vel* ϑ ij. For children of three or four years old, *gr.* xv.

In very young children of a groſs habit, an emetic might better be omitted than leeches. After the operation of the emetic,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒß. *ſal. prunel. coccinel. āa gr.* vj. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus hora 5ta pomerid. vel h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ℥ ß. *de rubo idæo* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri d. lavend. comp. āa* ʒ ß. *laud. liquid. gut.* x. *m. f. hauſtus.*

For a child of four or five years old,

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv. gr.* xv. *coccinel. gr.* ij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat hora commoda cum hauſtus præcedentis parte tertia.*

Neither of the above-mention'd evacuations are generally thought proper after the appearance of the eruptions, tho' we have ſometimes ſeen a vomit ſucceſsfully given two days after a plentiful eruption; but few care to venture this, except in deſperate caſes, and where there is a great danger of ſtrangulation.

7. If laxative glyſters are requiſite at the beginning, they may more ſafely be given in the firſt three days from the eruption, than afterwards. But if the pulſe be languid, the fever low,

the eruptions inconſiderable, or a diarrhœa be ſuſpected, they muſt be omitted. On the contrary, if the fever is high, the patient coſtive or plethoric, and bleeding or vomiting has been omitted, a glyſter or two may be injected, at proper intervals, as occaſion ſhall require; provided they be not too ſtrong, and after the operation, a proper paregoric be exhibited; as the bolus and draught juſt ſet down. Obſerve that the ſame medicines, being duly proportioned in their doſes, are proper for adults and children in both ſpecies, only the cardiacs, in general, ſhould be augmented in the confluent, unleſs the fever or a great number of eruptions forbid. And in inflammatory conſtitutions, or where the fever is high, cardiacs ſhould be cautiouſly given, in point of quantity, or frequency, till after the criſis

8. Before and about the time of the eruption, if any medicines at all are neceſſary,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ j. *lapid. contrayerv.* ∋ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ß. *coccinel. croc. āa gr.* vj. *m. f. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam* 5*ta quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. lact. alexit. āa* ʒ iij. *pæon. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *in languoribus.*

If the fever be high, the proportion of the compound waters muſt be leſſen'd in the julap; and *ſpt. nitri dulc.* may ſupply the place of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* Or thirty drops of *ſpt. nitri dulc.* or eight or ten drops of *ſpt. vitriol.* may be given thrice a day, in any proper liquid. But this latter ſhould not be continued for many days, becauſe it tends to coagulate the blood.

9. About the fifth or ſixth day, cardiacs may be given to raiſe the fever a little, if it be too low; but if it riſes of it ſelf, 'tis beſt to give none at all. When they are neceſſary,

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp.* ʒiſs. *rad. ſerpent. virg. coccinel. caſtor. opt. croc. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.* iiij. *mithridat.* ℈ij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. boli tres; capiat unum 4ta vel 5ta quaq; hora cum julap. ſeq. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. lact. alexit. ceraſ. nig. āa* ʒij. *mirab.* ʒiij. *margarit. ppt.* ʒiſs. *gum. arab. pulv.* ℈j. *ſyr. ſacch.* ʒvj. *m. f. julapium; cui adde, ſi opus fuerit, ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. croc. ſpt. ceraſor. nig.* &c. *ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *cum ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* 50. *in languore.*

10. Continue thus, increaſing or diminiſhing the cardiacs, in order to raiſe or depreſs the fever, as it ſhall be found neceſſary, till the time of the *criſis*. Then,

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv.* ℈j. *rad. contrayerv. croc. āa gr.* vj. *ſal. volat. corn. cerv. ſuccin. āa gr.* iiij. *mithridat.* ℈j. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. caryophylor. vel confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, repetend. ut opus fuerit una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. ten. āa* ʒj. *theriacal. pæon. comp. āa* ʒſs. *ſyr. caryophyl.* ʒiij. *tinct. rad. ſerpent. virg. croc. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa* ʒj. *m.*

11. About this time, eſpecially in the confluent kind, if the eruptions ſink, and the patient be greatly weakened, or rendered faint thereby, without a diarrhœa, and continues thus for twelve hours, notwithſtanding the frequent exhibition of ſtrong cardiacs, give a pretty ſtrong glyſter, and during the operation, let him be ſupported by the ſtrongeſt cordials and alexipharmics. This method has appear'd to ſnatch many from imminent danger; but if it ſhould fail, and the matter ſeem to be ſo far ſunk as to fall upon the *viſcera*, and internal parts, out of the reach of a glyſter, give a purge directly, and evacuate the matter by the inteſtinal glands.

℞ *Fol. ſen. rad. rhabarb. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc* ʒ ß. *ſal. tartar. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde mann. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. āa* ʒ vj. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa gut.* xxxx. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ß. *ſumat hora commoda.*

If this operate not effectually, within the ſpace of a few hours, give another, or half another doſe, as occaſion ſhall require, and repeat it thus, or increaſe the doſe till an evacuation be procured, adequate to the ſymptoms and ſtrength of the patient.

12. Remember in the mean time to exhibit ſtrong cardiacs, or to allow a few glaſſes of warm wine. The laſt remedy here, as well as in *deliria* and convulſions, is bliſtering in all the uſual parts, as the caſe requires. This is alſo very proper upon a ſudden ſtoppage of the *ptyaliſmus* in the confluent kind, before the *criſis*. Nor in the caſe laſt mention'd, is it improper to blow up the noſtrils, now and then, a little of a mild ſternutatory; and in caſe of great danger, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be exhibited. Convenient doſes of calomel, alſo, have at proper intervals been ventured upon; the patient being ſupported at the ſame time with ſuitable cardiacs. Every one knows, that the patient muſt drink plentifully of ſmall liquors warm'd, thro' the cure; eſpecially when ſuch hot cardiacs are given as are neceſſary in this dangerous ſtate of the diſtemper. The vulgar, at ſuch a time as this, often preſerve their patients, by giving them freely of ſack and ſaffron. When the *criſis* and the danger is over, the cardiacs muſt be leſſen'd or omitted, and a proper diet ordered in their ſtead.

13. About

13. About the ninth or tenth day in the diſtinct, and 15th or 16th in the confluent ſpecies, the eruptions upon the face begin to dry, grow cruſty and black; at which time 'tis proper to anoint the face, now and then, with ſome emollient unguent. The vulgar for this purpoſe uſe unſcented pomatum, hogs lard, oil of almonds, or the fat of unſalted beef, skim'd off in boiling, ſmall beer and butter, *&c.* Some indeed think it beſt to uſe nothing. But the following liniment appears to be excellent.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ ij. *ceræ alb. ſperm. ceti āa* ʒ j. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ß. *ſolve & f. linimentum.*

14. When the puſtules are pretty well dry'd, and begin to ſcale off the body, and the patient has a little recovered his ſtrength, purge him; the ſooner 'tis done the better, to prevent a ſecondary fever; and repeat the doſes at proper intervals, in proportion to the demand there is for them, that is, as the caſe has proved gentle or ſevere. A neglect of this caution has had very deſtructive conſequences. 'Tis of the greateſt moment to purge proportionably, after the ſmall-pox.

15. There are ſeveral ſymptoms which often happen in the diſtinct, but more frequently, and in a greater degree, in the confluent ſpecies, that require each a particular remedy. Thus, a *nauſea* and vomiting frequently appear in children, eſpecially in the confluent kind, and as we before hinted, are always more violent when an emetic is omitted at the beginning. If theſe continue violent, and an emetic was not exhibited at firſt, we may in adults, even after the eruption, venture to give *oxymel. ſcillit.* ʒ j. or *ſal. vitriol.* ʒ j. *in infuſion. card. benedict.* and afterwards, the *mixtura antiemet.* as in *continual fevers* 18. tho' that mixture ſhould not here be too freely uſed, becauſe it is ſuppoſed to looſen the texture of

the blood. Sixty drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* may here be frequently given in ſome proper liquid: and other cardiacs are alſo convenient; but all malt liquors are ſuppoſed to do harm.

If to theſe be join'd a want of reſt, give now and then *laud. liquid. gut.* x. See *continual fevers* 18.

16. A diarrhœa alſo happens frequently in the confluent kind, and is eſteem'd leſs dangerous in children than in grown perſons; tho' the common practice univerſally teaches to ſtop it in the diſtinct ſort, as ſoon as can be done with convenience; but if it happen to a child in the confluent ſpecies, or about the *criſis* in either kind, or comes after a ſinking of the eruptions, and the patient bear it pretty well, we are allow'd rather to encourage than check it. At other times it ſeems proper to mix cardiacs with reſtringents, or to give them intermediately, ſuch as *coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* &c. If the patient be reſtleſs, we alſo give *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *pro re nata*; and the *miſtura reſtringens, bolus reſtring. & enema reſtring.* preſcribed in *continual fevers* 19. *Spt. lavend. comp.* is alſo uſeful here. The omiſſion of an emetic at the firſt ſeizure of the diſtemper, ſeems ſometimes to occaſion this ſymptom.

17. A ſudden and untimely ſinking of the puſtules, either with or without a diarrhœa, is accounted a dangerous ſymptom. If attended with a diarrhœa, and it happens before the *criſis*, that muſt be immediately ſtopped. In order whereto, let the patient drink *decoct. alb. vel rubefact. cum coccinel.* &c. give ſtrong cardiacs and alexipharmics; and, if requiſite, reſtringent glyſters. Theſe things failing, and the patient growing light-headed, or lethargic, apply veſicatories to the uſual parts. In a ſinking of the puſtules without a diarrhœa, in both ſpecies, and for a

ſtop-

ſtoppage of the *ptyaliſmus* in the confluent kind, proceed as 11, 12. The purples and cryſtallines together, or the purples alone, ſhew an univerſal tendency to mortification; and muſt be attempted by ſtrong alexipharmics, as in *continual fevers* 13.

18. In caſe of a lethargy, or great drowſineſs, all opiates muſt be avoided, and *ſal. vol. c. c. ſal. ſuccin. pulv. caſtor.* &c. be given frequently, as well as cordial drops of *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. c. c. lavend. comp.* &c. And at length apply epiſpaſtics; but before theſe are laid on, 'tis proper to enquire whether the patient has not now long continued reſtleſs; for if that ſhou'd be the caſe, ſleepineſs may afterwards be of real advantage; eſpecially if it happen after the *criſis*, and therefore ought not to be remedied by medicines. See *apoplexy* 28, and *continual fevers* 20.

19. Againſt *deliria* and convulſions, or the *ſubſultus tendinum*, we have already recommended bliſtering, as one of the laſt and moſt powerful remedies. Strong cardiacs and perſpiratives, as in *continual fevers*, 13. after the *criſis*, are alſo of ſervice. A lenient cathartic likewiſe, as before directed, may in this caſe very properly be given about the *criſis*, eſpecially in the confluent kind, and repeated as there ſhall be occaſion. If the patient be very reſtleſs, give a few drops of *laudanum* often. See *continual fevers*, 13.

20. Reſtleſneſs and ſoreneſs of the body, which often occaſion the laſt mention'd ſymptoms, uſually begin about the ſixth or ſeventh day, and continue till after the *criſis* in both ſpecies: to remedy theſe before the time of the *criſis*,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ʒ iſs. *mirab.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de meconio* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat bis vel ter in die pro rei exigentia.*

When the *criſis* is at hand,

℞ *Aq. lact. alexit. cinnam. ten.* ää ʒ j. *theriacal.* ʒ vj. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xx. *syr. croc.* ʒ ß. *spt. lavend. comp.* ℈ ij. *m. f. haustus eodem modo sumend.*

21. A ratling in the throat is no uncommon symptom in the confluent small-pox, proceeding from the dryness or inflammation thereof, or the pustules obstructing or straitening the passage; from whence also a difficulty of respiration and deglutition. To remedy this, let the mouth and throat be syringed frequently with warm *decoctum pectorale*; which if done with force enough, will break the pustules that lie in the way. Mucilages and balsamic linctus's are also here proper to be swallowed down gently. Let the patient likewise drink often of *decoct. pectoral.* first made warm. Red cloth, ferret, or flannel, have been apply'd to the throat, to remedy this dryness and ratling; and some think, that a piece of red hot iron quenched in what the patient drinks, will infallibly prevent them. However this be, 'tis certain, that if these symptoms so far increase as to threaten the patient's life, an emetic ought to be directly given, of carduus tea, *oxymel. scillit. sal. vitriol.* or *ipecacuanh.* &c. the former whereof seems the safer, and is the oftenest used for this purpose, being repeated as occasion requires. And in case of a very dangerous *angina* here, phlebotomy must be perform'd, whatever the *stadium* of the distemper, or whatever almost be the symptoms that seem to contraindicate it.

22. A difficulty of breathing, or asthma, is a frequent attendant on the small-pox, in plethoric or inflammatory constitutions; bleeding is counted proper for it, if the *crisis* be over; and if there be an oppression at the stomach, an emetic. In other respects proceed as in the asthma; and afterwards give laxative glysters and proper purgatives. If the *crisis* be not over, give freely of the *decoct. pectoral.*

pectoral. and now and then a bolus with *sperm. ceti,* as *pag.* 98. 7.

23. Thirst is sometimes very troublesome in the small-pox. In the beginning of the distemper, give acidulated liquors for it, or a little tamarinds; but in the progress or state, about forty drops of *spt. nitri dulc.* or a few grains of *sal. prunel.* now and then in a draught of some cooling emulsion. See *continual fevers* 25.

24. The *menstrua* happening here, ought rather to be encouraged than in the least obstructed, unless they flow too plentifully. See *continual fevers* 22.

25. The hiccup is always reckon'd a dangerous symptom in the small-pox. To remedy this, recourse must be had to strong alexipharmics, as in *continual fevers* 23. Sternutatories also are thought serviceable here.

26. A difficulty of making water, or the strangury, usually happens towards the latter end of the confluent small-pox. If this proceeds from blisters, give emulsions with *gum. arabic.* as in *continual fevers,* 26, 27. If otherwise, order *spt. nitr. dulc. sal. prunel.* &c.

27. The making bloody urine is a very dangerous symptom; let it happen in what time soever of the distemper, the patient seldom lives above three or four days after. The chief remedy here is thought to be *laudanum,* repeated in a proper dose, *pro re nata,* together with a suitable emulsion, as in *continual fevers,* 26. To bolus's, powders, *&c.* may be added such balsamics as are allow'd to give a consistence and thickness to the fluids; as *species diatrag. frigid. pulv. haly, gum. tragac.* &c. or gentle astringents, such as *coral. rub. bol. armen. spec. hyacinth. aromat. rosat. conf. fracast.* &c.

28. A

28. A ſwelling or inflammation in the legs, uſually comes on, as the diſtemper ſeems to go off; and is perhaps occaſion'd by ſome remains of the matter falling downwards; or may proceed from feeding too heartily, or walking too ſoon before purgation. In this caſe, if the patient be plethoric, bleed and purge, as there ſhall be occaſion; and let the legs be held in a horizontal poſture: or perhaps the patient wou'd do well to keep his bed for ſome days, and uſe the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Cataplaſm. ex farin. avenac. in aq. com. coct. extend. ſuper linteum duplicatum, & applica bis in die cruri vel cruribus affectis.*

Fomentations alſo may be of ſervice.

℞ *Flor. ſambuc. chamæmel. melilot. fol. malv. alth. āa m.* j. *coque in lact. vaccin. aq. calc. āa q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ʒ iij. *f. fotus.*

Sometimes theſe inflammations degenerate into ulcers, which ought to be dreſſed with *baſilic. flav.* or *liniment. arcæi*, and ſoon after with *diapomph.* or *deſic. rub.* for a flux of humors ſhou'd not be encouraged by the too long uſe of attractives.

If the cure proves tedious, or the flux too great, cut an iſſue in the oppoſite leg: but above all, purgation is neceſſary from the firſt, and ought all along to be uſed at proper intervals.

If the inflammation and ulcer continue very bad, after the firſt purge give calomel conſtantly the night before the others.

For children of five or ſix years old,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. warvicenſ. rhabarb. āa* ℈ ß. *calomel. gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſafras, gut.* ß. *m. f. pulv. ſumat mane pro re nata.*

29. A weakneſs, and ſometimes an inflammation of one eye or both, now and then happens even after purging, and when the patient ſeems otherwiſe well. The weakneſs may perhaps be remedied by a piece of green ſilk worn over the

eye

eye for a conſtancy; and the inflammation by proper evacuations, and this collyrium.

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. plantag. āa* ʒ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. collyrium.*

If this prove of no ſervice, apply a bliſter-plaſter to the neck, and make it perpetual if neceſſary; or cut an iſſue.

30. A tendency to a conſumption, is no unuſual conſequence of the confluent ſmall-pox. This is cured by a nouriſhing diet, and a removal into a clear warm air; uſing at the ſame time teſtaceous powders and aſſes milk, as in caſe of an original conſumption.

Small-Pox by Inoculation.

1. *Inoculation* of the *ſmall-pox* is an artificial introduction of the diſtinct kind of that diſtemper, which is uſually practiſed after the following manner. An inciſion of the length of a quarter of an inch, and no deeper than the *cutis*, being made with a lancet, in the brawny part of the arm; and another in the leg of the oppoſite ſide, a pledget, which has imbibed a little of the variolous matter, is preſently convey'd into each wound; and kept therein for twenty four hours, by means of a roller, or a ſticking plaſter. The pledgets are afterwards taken out, and the ſores kept dreſſing once a day, with common diachylon plaſter, or a warm colewort leaf; but when the diſcharge comes to be conſiderable, they are dreſs'd twice a day. *Def.*

2. This artificial method of giving the *ſmall-pox*, has been practiſed in hopes of preventing the miſchiefs that attend it, when taken in the natural way. *Cauſe.*

3. In about eight days after the operation, the diſtemper begins to manifeſt it ſelf in eruptions, of the ſame kind with thoſe in the natural *ſmall-* *Diag.*

pox,

pox; being uſually preceded by a feveriſhneſs, and a leſs degree of the ſame ſymptoms with that. In four days after the inciſions are made, they begin to appear red, inflam'd, and grow painful; and in two days more, to digeſt and diſcharge a thin purulent matter. This diſcharge leſſens when the feveriſhneſs comes on; but increaſes as the eruptions appear; the inciſions then alſo growing wider and deeper; and continues till the turn of the diſtemper; after which it gradually decreaſes; ſo that the inciſions are uſually heal'd up in the compaſs of five weeks.

Prog. 4. The *ſmall-pox* given by inoculation appear to be the diſtinct kind; the ſymptoms here being generally light and favourable; the puſtules few, and not apt to pit or mark the face; and the danger little thro' the whole courſe of the diſtemper. Tumors and boils, in various parts of the body, ſometimes follow upon inoculation; but ſoon tend to ſuppuration, and prove of eaſy cure. The operation is ſaid to take no effect, when the ſubject has had the *ſmall-pox* before. It appears not to ſucceed ſo well where the patient lives low, as when he uſes a generous diet. When the inciſions are made too ſhallow, the diſcharge is not plentiful. When convulſions happen after inoculation, 'tis eſteem'd a ſign that the *ſmall-pox* will appear in a few hours after, and the ſymptoms abate. When the matter for the operation is taken from wither'd puſtules, the inciſions ſoon heal up, and the operation proves ineffectual. The larger the diſcharge by the inciſions, the more favourable the diſtemper is ſuppoſed to prove. In caſe the inoculated perſon has iſſues, they run more freely than uſual during the time of the diſtemper. The operation ſeems to prove ineffectual in perſons advanced in years, oftener than in ſuch as are young. The matter of the inoculated ſort

is

is ſaid to give the diſtemper, as well as that of the natural one.

5. If the ſubject be plethoric, phlebotomy is eſteem'd a good preparative to the operation. An emetic alſo in caſe of a foul ſtomach, or too great a fulneſs, is allow'd of; and a gentle glyſter or cathartic if the patient be coſtive. But 'tis generally thought ſufficient that the perſon lives temperate for ſome time before he is inoculated. The ſubject for this operation, is to be of a good habit of body, and free from any apparent diſeaſe. The matter to be inſuſed, is ordinarily taken from a young perſon of a ſound conſtitution, having the diſtinct kind of *ſmall-pox*, whilſt the diſtemper is upon the turn. Two or three of the puſtules being ripp'd up with a lancet; two ſmall pledgets of lint are dipt in the matter of them, and immediately put into a little wide-mouth'd vial, or a box, to be carried in the warm hand or boſom, till the time of the operation; for which, 'tis ſaid, it will be fit, tho' kept in this warm ſtate, the ſpace of twelve hours. After the operation is perform'd, the patient is allow'd to continue in his uſual manner of living, as to eating, drinking and exerciſe, provided it be moderate. At moſt, the regimen need only be the ſame with that obſerved in the favourable kind of the natural *ſmall-pox*. *Regim.*

6. The cure of the *ſmall-pox* from inoculation is the ſame with that of the natural diſtinct kind; tho' the ſymptoms proving generally mild, this kind ſeldom requires any particular medicines. But if it proves violent, it is to be treated as a fever. Opiates and anodynes, given too freely in this caſe, are ſuppoſed to cauſe troubleſome boils. *Cure.*

CHICKEN-POX and SWINE-POX.

THE *chicken-pox* and *ſwine-pox* ſeem to be the *ſmall-pox* in a leſs degree, tho' they ſometimes precede, and ſometimes ſucceed the *ſmall-pox*. The puſtules appear to be of the ſame kind, only in the *ſwine-pox* they are much larger, and in the *chicken-pox* ſomewhat leſs, than in the *ſmall-pox*. There commonly appear five or ſix, ſometimes twenty or thirty on the face, and but very few on the body. The patient is very little indiſpoſed, either before, at, or after their appearance, tho' the ſudden ſinking of them often cauſes ſome diſorder; but 'tis preſently relieved by a little ſack and ſaffron, or a doſe of treacle-water. Grown perſons ſeldom keep within doors for either; and upon that account the eruptions may continue the longer, becauſe the cold air is ſuppoſed to hinder their ripening; ſo that it is ſometimes three weeks or a month before they totally diſappear. Theſe caſes being ſo very ſlight, ſeldom come under the care of a phyſician; but if they do, 'tis uſual to preſcribe thus: For a child of three or four years old,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈j. *croc. gr.* iij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n.* ℥ iv. *theriacal. epidem. āa* ℥ ß. *ſyr. croc.* ʒvj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒj. *m. f. julap. ſumat etiam cochlear.* ij. *bis in die.*

After the eruptions are vaniſhed, the patient is to be purged.

MEASLES.

Def. 1. THE *meaſles* is a general appearance of particular eruptions, not tending to ſuppuration.

2. The

2. The cauſe is unknown, unleſs it be of the ſame kind with that of the *ſmall-pox.* *Cauſe.*

3. The ſigns of the *meaſles* are, (1.) *Nauſea* and vomiting. (2.) Pain in the head, and a violent fever. (3.) A troubleſome cough; and theſe uſually continue from the beginning to the end of the diſtemper. (4.) A looſeneſs, in caſe of dentition. (5.) Swelling and inflammation of the eyes. (6.) Effuſion of tears and ſneezing. (7.) Eruptions, which uſually appear about the fourth day, tho' ſometimes not till the ſixth, like ſmall flea-bites, over all the ſurface of the body; being thicker and redder, and attended with greater inflammation than the firſt eruption of the *ſmall-pox*; tho' they vaniſh in four or ſix days time from their firſt appearance; being, when at the height, not bigger than large pins heads. *Diag.*

4. The *meaſles* is accounted much more threatning than really dangerous, tho' it often inclines to conſumptions by the continuance of the cough it leaves behind; which ſometimes changes to the hooping-cough, or chin-cough, as 'tis vulgarly called. The looſeneſs attending here in the time of dentition, is not accounted dangerous, but ought not to be too much encouraged. *Prog.*

5. The regimen may be the ſame here as in the *ſmall-pox*; only as the *meaſles* is a more inflammatory diſeaſe than that, we allow leſs wine in it. *Regim.*

6. Bleeding and vomiting are eſteemed highly proper at the beginning of the diſtemper, ſo that bad conſequences often ſeem to be cauſed by the omiſſion of them. Give ſmall doſes of *ſpt. nitri d.* and *ſal. prunel.* frequently in proper liquids. The vulgar ſeldom give any thing more than *aq. theriacal.* and *ſyr. croc.* till after the *criſis*; and then *ſyr. de ſpina cervina & cichor. cum* *Cure.*

rheo,

rheo, for a purge, when the ſpots diſappear; and this they do almoſt always with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *ſal. prunel.* ℈ ß. *croc. gr.* v. *m. f. pulv. ſumat quinta quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n. lact. alexit. āa* ℥ iij. *theriac. limac. mag. āa* ℥ iß. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc. confect. alkerm. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

6. Several medicines deſcribed in *ſmall-pox* are alſo proper here, provided you diminiſh the cardiacs; ſince the inflammation in the *meaſles* is ſo much more violent, and of a ſhorter duration than in the *ſmall-pox*.

7. For the cough, ſee proper forms of linctus's, *pleuriſy*, 10.

8. Other material ſymptoms attending this diſtemper, are to be treated as in the *ſmall-pox*; care being always had not here to increaſe the inflammation.

9. Soon after the diſappearance of the eruptions, exhibit a purge, and repeat it occaſionally.

10. The cough remaining, or turning to a convulſive or hooping-cough, bleed, and apply an epiſpaſtic to the neck. See *ſmall-pox* 22.

11. A weakneſs of the eyes alſo happens here, which will not give way ſometimes, but to an iſſue, or perpetual bliſter. See *ſmall-pox* 29.

12. For a conſumption following this diſtemper, ſee *ſmall-pox* 30. and *conſumption p.* 7, 8, 9, *&c.*

SURFEITS.

Def. 1. A *Surfeit* is a ſickneſs, or the ſenſation of a load at the ſtomach, uſually attended with eruptions; and ſometimes with a fever.

2. *Surfeits*

2. *Surfeits* may be cauſed, (1.) By voracity, from whence the ſtomach and inteſtines are overcharged, digeſtion weakened, and the chyle rendred crude or viſcid, and the blood corrupted. If what was thus devoured were high ſeaſoned or inflammatory, or happens to lye long in the body, it is ſuppoſed to cauſe a fever alſo. (2.) The drinking of ſmall liquors in hot weather, or when the body is heated by exerciſe; which perhaps chills the fluids, and gives a check to perſpiration; from whence alſo may ariſe a fever and eruptions. Summer fruits likewiſe, as cucumbers, apples, cherries, *&c.* may have the ſame effect. (3.) Too great exerciſe or heat, whence the fluids are rarified and thrown into too rapid a circulation; which being ſuddenly ſtopped, as may happen by cooling too faſt, there enſues alſo a ſtoppage of perſpiration. (4.) By the ſtate or ſome change of the air, as by blaſts, or vehemently hot and ſultry weather, or cold winds giving a ſudden check to, and preventing perſpiration. *Cauſe.*

3. Eruptions may not appear in *ſurfeits*, either by reaſon of the ſlightneſs of the cauſe, or ſome wrong management at the firſt. *Nauſea's*, oppreſſion, ſickneſs, and ſometimes vomiting and a fever, but ſeldom eruptions, attend an overloaded ſtomach. This ſpecies of a *ſurfeit* is called *crapula*. Sickneſs, gnawing at the ſtomach, ſometimes eruptions and a fever, attend *ſurfeits*, from the bad quality of any thing uſed as food. The fever always decreaſes as the eruptions increaſe; and if theſe ſuddenly diſappear, the fever increaſes. Thoſe *ſurfeits* which proceed from too great exerciſe, or too ſudden cooling after it, appear with ſickneſs, a fever and eruptions; though the two laſt ſymptoms may be wanting. Thoſe cauſed from ſome alteration in the air, and vulgarly called blaſts, appear with redneſs *Diag.*

of the face, ſpots, and a fever, often with bliſters upon the lips.

Prog. 4. Thoſe that proceed from fevers, the *ſmall-pox*, &c. and thoſe from gluttony, are dangerous; but the other are ſeldom mortal; unleſs thro' ignorance or miſtake, in the regimen or medicines made uſe of; whereby the eruptions are check'd, or the fever too violently ſuppreſs'd.

Regim. 5. In ſurfeits from gluttony, let the diet be very thin and ſparing, ſuch as tea, ſage-tea, barley-water, water-gruel, and panada: in the other ſorts, ſack-whey, white-wine and water, panada with wine, *&c.* but much wine, and eſpecially fleſh-meat, is not proper, if the fever be high.

Cure. 6. In all *ſurfeits* proceeding from an exceſs of quantity, or ſome ill quality, whether of the ſolids or liquids, uſed as food, or from motion, bleed, if the patient be plethoric, or inclin'd to a fever; and the ſame day, or the day after, give a puke of *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ j. or *ipecacuanh.* ʒ ß. with carduus-tea, or barley-water; and after the operation a paregoric. If the fever comes on, proceed as in caſe of a fever. If eruptions appear, forward and keep them up as long as poſſible by proper cardiacs, perſpiratives and ſudorifics; but if a fever accompanies 'em, warm medicines muſt be given more ſparingly.

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv. pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. āa* ʒ ß. *croc. gr.* xij. *coccinel. gr.* vj. *m. f. pulv. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam quinta quaq; hora cum julapio ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ vj. *theriacal.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languoribus.*

Alſo,

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. ſpt. croc. āa* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *vel* 50. *ſubinde è quovis liquido appropriato.*

7. Repeat theſe or the like, till the eruptions go off, and then exhibit a gentle purge or two. But if neither eruptions nor a fever appear, purge directly. For example,

℞ *Pil. ſtomach. cum gum. ruff. āa gr.* xv. *calomel.* ϶ ß. *reſin. jalap. gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *f. pilulæ ſummo mane ſumendæ, cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. rubrar. parum, ol. menth. gut.* j. *f. pilula h. ſ. ſumenda, & mane ſequent. capiat ſequentes pilulas.*

℞ *Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. āa gr.* xv. *tart. vitriolat. ſal. tartar. āa gr.* v. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *m. f. pilulæ pro doſi.*

8. The following is perhaps more proper, if the viſcidity of the juices does not require calomel.

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ʒ iiß. *aq. menth.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. elixir. propriet. āa* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt. mane ſumend. & bis terve in ſeptimana repetend. ad* iv. *vel* vj. *vices.*

The ſtomachics preſcribed in want of appetite are here alſo proper.

9. *Surfeits* from blaſts, occaſioning an eryſipelas in the face, lips, *&c.* bleed, give gentle purgatives, and apply veſicatories. If it happen in the legs, give the purging waters with *cremor. tartar. manna*, &c. and for externals, ſee *ſmall-pox*, 28. But bliſter cautiouſly, wherever an inflammatory fever attends; becauſe cantharides are thought to diſſolve the texture of the blood; which is here already too much diſſolved.

PLAGUE.

Def. 1. THE *plague* is taken for a general, precipitate, deſtructive, contagious, malignant, nervous fever.

By malignant, nervous fever, is meant the worſt kind of compound fevers, which ſeeming to be particularly ſeated in the nervous ſyſtem, often gives no ſigns of a common or inflammatory fever, either in the pulſe, tongue or urine.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe differs as the *plague* is original or ſecondary. An original *plague*, or at leaſt a malignant or contagious fever, may ariſe conjunctly with other cauſes; from unwholeſome proviſion too freely fed on; from exhalations of ſtagnating ponds, marſhy places, priſons, dead carcaſes, and other filth or corruption; from inſects floating about, or dying in the air; the air's ſtagnation, or bad conſtitution; long continued heat, or ſudden change of weather; and laſtly, from mineral effluvia, whether arſenical, mercurial, *&c.*

The ſecond kind may, perhaps, proceed from inſpiring, or any way receiving the breath or exhalations of infected perſons, wearing their cloaths, uſing their utenſils, or too haſtily inhabiting an infected houſe, *&c.* and poſſibly, alſo, from infected goods, eſpecially thoſe of the ſpungy ſort, and perſons coming from infected places.

Diag. 3. The diagnoſtics here are not ſo certain as in other diſtempers; but a ſudden ſucceſſion of a number of the following ſigns, will manifeſt the *plague*; eſpecially when the air is peſtilential; *viz.* chilneſs, ſhivering, heavineſs, pain in the ſtomach, head and back, *nauſea*, reaching, *cardialgia*, reſtleſneſs, broken ſleep, drowſineſs, confuſion, fear, anxiety, dejection, deſpondency, a wild,

wild, fixed or diſtracted look, difficulty of reſpiration, internal heat, hiccup, ſyncope, *delirium*, *ſubſultus tendinum*, or convulſive twitchings, diarrhœa, pulſe high and quick, in ſome low and quick, in others natural, intermitting, unequal, and often varying; eyes inflamed or ſunk, tongue black and dry, tho' in ſome 'tis white, in others natural; violent drought, high fever, which abates upon the appearance and increaſe of tumors in the *inguina*, *axillæ*, or behind the ears; but renews if they ſink, diminiſh, or diſappear; fetid ſweat, breath fetid, carbuncles, ſpots, livid, purple, violet, green, and black; ſometimes broad, and diſappearing of a ſudden, at others ſmall, diſtinct and conſtant; but not uſually raiſed above the *cuticula*, as is common in ſome fevers.

4. All degrees of this infection are ſuppoſed dangerous; but if attended with any of the following ſymptoms commonly mortal; *viz.* an hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, dyſentery, ſternutation, hiccup, conſtant profuſe ſweats, continual drowſineſs, ſudden diminution or entire unſeaſonable vaniſhing of ſpots or tumors; ſpots black or green, eſpecially in ſcorbutic conſtitutions; many carbuncles; ſyncope, delirium, *ſubſultus tendinum*, intermitting pulſe, *facies hippocratica*, hoarſeneſs, pain in the throat, diabetes, bloody urine, deſpondency, *&c.* But if the patient be free of theſe: if his body be coſtive, his reſt moderate, and the fever, tho' high, yields an equal pulſe; if buboes or *parotides* appear ſoon, grow gradually large and hard, happen before the fever, or about the time of the *criſis*, and ſuppurate kindly, there are hopes of recovery. It cannot, however, be determined what ſymptoms will happen firſt, what laſt, or when the plague will come to its ſtate; only as ſoon as large eruptions appear, we may ſuppoſe the *criſis* to begin; when theſe are

in their ſtate, then is the middle of the *criſis*, and as they regularly go off, ſo does the diſtemper. When the *criſis* happens with regular tumors, *viz.* in the *axillæ*, *inguina*, or behind the ears, 'tis a good ſign; but ſpots or carbuncles appearing without theſe tumors, the cauſe is accounted very deſperate.

Reg. 5. From a conſideration of the ſymptoms, and conſequent effects of the *plague*, it is ſuppoſed that the regimen which is beſt fitted to keep up the circulation, and prevent putrefaction, is moſt proper here. This regimen is thought chiefly to conſiſt in a free uſe of freſh air, acids, and generous liquors, proportion'd to the exigence of the ſeveral ſymptoms.

But when the fever is languid, and the ſpirits are depreſſed; when the peſtilential ſymptoms are urgent; when the eruptions appear late, ſink ſuddenly, or ſuppurate unkindly; when the diſeaſe is at its ſtate, *&c.* in ſuch circumſtances as theſe, a glaſs of pure wine is allowed of, and both that and acids are mixed with the panada, gruel, *&c.* They allow alſo good chicken-broth with mace, cloves, *&c.* And upon the appearance of livid, purple, black or green ſpots, it is thought convenient to give wine burnt with aromatics; and even compound waters, as *aq. mirabil.* &c. more eſpecially if no large tumors, but many carbuncles appear.

Cure. 6. The cure of this diſtemper is generally attempted by ſtrong ſudorifics, alexipharmics and cardiacs, given at the very beginning; but bad conſequences have ſeem'd to flow from phlebotomy, purging and vomiting; whether attempted in a great or ſmall degree. Omitting therefore all evacuations, and even emollient glyſters, for fear of a fatal diarrhœa, let the following *formulæ* ſerve as an example in the beginning, ſtate and de-

declenſion of the diſtemper; regard being always had to omit, diminiſh or augment the hot cardiacs, as the abſence, or preſence of the febrile ſymptoms require.

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. lap. contrayerv. āa* ℈ij. *ſpec. diambr. camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. āa gr.* vj. *ſyr. è ſucco citri q. ſ. f. bolus extemplo ſumendus; iteretur vero ut opus fuerit, una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyr. è corricib. citri* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ß. *rad. angel. hiſpan. ſerpent. contrayerv. āa gr.* x. *camphor. caſtor. opt. coccinel. āa gr.* viij. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſpt. ſulphur. per campan. gut.* iv. *f. pulvis è cochleari julap. hujuſmodi ſumend. ſuperbibendo cochlear. aliquot.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. ten. theriacal. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. ol. āa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear.* iv. *ſubinde.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ij. *ſal. nitri purificat.* ʒ j. *rad. contrayerv. croc. caſtor. myrrh. āa* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. vitriol. gut.* ij. *f. pulver. ch.* vj. *ſumat unam* ʒ*tia vel* 4*ta quaq; hora, cum julap. ſeq. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. rutæ āa* ℥ iij. *cinnamom. fort. theriacal. āa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è ſucco citri* ℥ ß. *margarit. ppt.* ʒ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *ſal. vol. ol. ſpt. nitri d. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languore, cum ſpt. nitri d. lavend. c. āa guttulis aliquot.*

10. Some ſuch proceſs as this is to be continued till the *criſis* approaches; about which time the acids may be omitted, and the doſes of the cardiacs augmented, or repeated ſomewhat oftener.

When the criſis actually appears, 'tis commonly thought that more powerful ſudorifics

ſhould be exhibited. But this method is by ſome eſteem'd more proper towards the end of the *criſis*, if the patient's ſtrength will allow; at which time they may be of ſervice to compleat a cure, if any ſeeds of infection remain.

℞ *Theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. āa* ℈ j. *antimon. diaphoret.* ʒ ß. *rad. contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. āa gr.* xij. *camphor. croci, ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. āa gr.* vj. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, pro re nata repetend. cum julap. ſeq. cochl.* iv.

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ vj. *theriacal. epidem. tinct. rad. ſerpent. virg. āa* ℥ ij. *tinct. croci, ſyr. è corticib. citri āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. ol. confect. alkerm. āa* ʒ ij. *f. julap. de quo capiat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde.*

11. After a criſis is regularly obtained, the doſe of theſe alexipharmics and ſudorifics muſt be proportionably decreaſed, as health comes on. Veſicatories being univerſally good in nervous caſes, of which this ſeems to be the chief; they may be ſerviceable in this diſtemper; except, perhaps, in the caſe of purple ſpots, or bloody urine: but the moſt proper ſeaſon for them ſeems to be, when the regular tumors appear; provided you apply them ſomewhat below thoſe tumors, in order to diſcharge the matter of them. But other ſymptoms may require their aſſiſtance before, or after the appearance of eruptions; in which caſe let them be applied to the uſual parts: only obſerve that ſo many are not to be laid on at once in *deliria* as in depreſſions; and that their ill effects on bladder, muſt be here carefully prevented, or remedied by a ſtrong ſolution and *gum. arabic.* &c.

12. Sleepineſs being accounted no good ſymptom here, there will ſeldom be occaſion for the ſtronger opiates. When they are uſed, let them be mixed with proper cardiacs, and given only in ſmall quantities; at ſuch times chiefly when they have leaſt effect by way of narcotic; as

in

in caſe of vomiting, diarrhœa's, hæmorrhages, &c. but after the criſis they are allowed to be uſed more freely.

13. The concomitant ſymptoms of the *plague*, are generally the ſame with thoſe of a compound fever; excepting that in the former they are more ſudden, violent and mortal: each ſymptom has its proper cure; tho' the original is principally to be regarded. See *fevers* 13——27.

14. Peſtilential buboes are fix'd or moveable tumors happening in the *axillæ* or *inguina*, painful in their formation, and conſequent upon receiving the infection. When the like tumors happen behind the ears, they are called *parotides*. Theſe ſwellings are by all means to be encouraged with internal cardiacs, and external applications; for if they ſuppurate kindly and ſeaſonably, they are ſuppoſed to cure the diſtemper. Cupping-glaſſes have been uſed to forward them. The *emplaſt. paracelſ.* or the following cataplaſm, may anſwer the ſame end.

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct. āa* ℥ iv. *ficuum ping. coct. n°.* xv. *medul. pan. alb.* ℔ ß. *in lact. vaccin. coct. pulv. ſem. lini fœnugrec. āa* ℥ ß. *vitell. ovor.* ij. *ung. baſilic.* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſma, ſ. a.*

A proper quantity of this may be applied warm to the part once in four or five hours, by means of a proper bandage. As ſoon as there is any appearance of matter in the tumor, it is to be open'd, by means of a cauſtic; and the eſchar to be ſeparated with *liniment. arcæi*, let down with a little *ol. roſar.* When the eſchar is ſeparated, or if the tumor be opened by inciſion, a proper digeſtive muſt be uſed to ripen and incraſſate the matter, and promote the diſcharge thereof. Dreſs with the following for this purpoſe.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ℥ ij. *vitellum unius ovi, m.*

&

℈ *add. unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi* āa ʒ ß. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ iß.

If the lips grow callous, cut them down, or touch them with *lapis infernalis*; or elſe ſprinkle thereon *præcipit. rub. lævigat.* and apply over it a pledge of *unguent. apoſtolor.*

If the new fleſh be ſpongy, uſe the following for the dreſſing, and cover it with a plaſter of *diachylon cum gummi.*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ʒ ß. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ℈ ij. *m.*

In caſe of a ſcirrhoſity, proper emollient fomentations muſt be employed; and when the fleſh is fully grown up, it may be cicatrized or skinn'd over with *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* ℈ *diapomphol.* āa.

15. Carbuncles are ſmall eruptions, which coming on any part of the body, ſoon diſcharge their contents, and afterwards appear in the form of a cruſty tubercle, of the ſize of a millet-ſeed; being ſurrounded with a very red and fiery circle. The ſmaller theſe are, the fewer in number, and the nearer to the extremities of the body, the leſs danger they foreſhew. Their cure is to be attempted by cataplaſms made of *theriac. londinenſ. allium. cepæ coct. ſapo nig.* &c. care being taken that they prove not too ſtimulating. If a gangrene be threatened, 'tis to be treated with penetrating embrocations, made of *ſpt. vin. elix. proprietat. theriac. androm.* &c. And if theſe avail not, recourſe muſt be had to inciſion, actual cauteries, &c.

Anorexia.

Def. 1. A *Norexia*, or loſs of appetite, is a longer continuance than what is natural, without any inclination or deſire to eat.

When

When the thoughts or ſight of proper food, create a ſickneſs in the ſtomach, or a tendency to vomit, 'tis called *nauſea.*

2. Theſe diſorders may proceed from hard drinking, great heat, a fever, conſumptions, laxity of the ſtomach, occaſioned by tea, *&c.* narcotics, as tobacco, *&c.* paſſions of the mind, as fear, *&c.* ſuppreſſion of evacuations, as the *menſes*, &c. cauſing a plenitude; a foul ſtomach, or any tenacious humors lodged therein; a diarrhœa, vomiting, *&c.* want of ſaliva, or its being vitiated, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. If an *anorexia*, or want of appetite, be conſtant, 'tis reputed dangerous, in proportion to its increaſe, rather than its continuance. When it proceeds from viſcid humors lodged in the ſtomach, 'tis not reputed ſo dangerous as when from hard drinking; which often ends in an incurable *icterus*, dropſy or conſumption. Happening on account of the ſummer's heat, 'tis not thought dangerous; but coming upon the palſy, bad. Corpulent bodies are thought better able to bear it, than ſuch as are lean or emaciated. When from a relaxation of the fibres of the ſtomach, 'tis not eſteemed dangerous if taken in time; but when it proceeds from other diſtempers, it is to be judged of from them. If it continues after thoſe are gone off, it may be looked upon as original. *Prog.*

4. Reliſhing ſauces are here allowable, if not over-doſed with unctuous ingredients. All acids are here accounted good. The night-meal ſhould be very eaſy of digeſtion, and made an hour or two before bed-time. Riding is thought excellent. The ſleep ſhould be moderate, and the air clear. *Reg.*

5. If the patient be plethoric, or the diſorder proceeds from a ſtoppage of evacuations, bleed; and in caſe of ſour eructations, pain in the head, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, dulneſs, heavineſs; *Cure.*

neſs; or if crapula's, or the uſe of narcotics have preceded, give an emetic; and afterwards a paregoric. In the next place purge; eſpecially if the *menſes* are ſuppreſſed, and that with calomel. The *tinctura ſacra* is alſo excellent, being taken in the quantity of an ounce at a time.

The following purging pills alſo are excellent in this caſe.

℞ *Pil. ruffi, ſtomach. cum gum. extract. rudij, tart vitriol. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. n. m. ſtillit. menth. āa gut.* ij. *m. f. pil. n°.* xx. *quarum ſumat* v. *bis in ſeptimana.*

At night going to reſt, after the operation of each purgative, give a cardiac draught, without opiates. Thus:

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. fort. mirabil. āa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. menth. lavend. comp. āa* ℈ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. gut.* 40. *ſyr. è ſucc. citri* ℥ ß. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. Purgatives and bitters here agree well, when mixt together.

℞ *Rad. gentian.* ℈ j. *ſummit. abſinth. roman. ſem. cardamom. min. rad. galang. āa* ʒ ß. *cort. aurant.* ℈ ij. *caryoph. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ℥ vj. *colaturæ adde fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ß. *coque & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. volat. oleoſ. āa gut.* xxxx. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ß. *m. f. potio.*

7. The following drops may help to diſſolve or diſlodge ſuch viſcid humors as proceed from hard drinking or the like.

℞ *Elixir. propriet.* ℥ ß. *elix. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *omni mane cum hauſtu infuſion. card. benedict. vel vin. alb.*

Or,

℞ *Elixir. propriet.* ℥ vj. *elixir. vitriol.* ʒ iij. *tinct. mart. mynſicht.* ℈ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

8. When the blood is depauperated by hard drinking, or the *menſes* are obſtructed, and the heat of the weather will permit the uſe of ſteel,

℞ *Elixir.*

℞ *Elixir. propriet. tinct. chalyb. āa m. ſumat gut.* xv. *bis terve quotidie è hauſtulo tinct. quavis ſtomach. vel aq. paleg.*

9. In caſe of tremors and paralytic affections,

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. elixir. proprietat. āa ſumat gut.* 80. *bis terve in die cum vin. alb. cyatho.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. aurantior. āa* ʒſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

10. The following may be uſed univerſally, after proper evacuations.

℞ *Rad. gentian. zedoar. inciſ. āa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒ ſs. *ſummit. abſinth. rom.* ʒ iſs. *cort. aurant. ſicc.* ʒ ſs. *croc. caryoph. āa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* x. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *ſtent ſimul frigide per tres dies, & colaturæ capiat cochlear.* iv. *hora una ante & poſt prandium.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. aurant. recent.* ʒ ij. *rad. gentian.* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſacchar.* ℔ ij. *coccinel.* ℈ j. *capiat gut.* 100. *pro doſi è quovis vehiculo.*

The following ſeems to be ſtill better.

℞ *Cort. aurant. ſicc.* ʒ j. *rad. gentian.* ʒ ij. *ſem. cardamom. minor. zedoar. āa* ʒ j. *caryoph. croc. āa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* x. *ſpt. vin. gallic.* ℔ j. *m. f. tinct. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. aurant.* ʒ j. *rad. gentian.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. vin. rect.* ʒ xij. *infunde ſ. a. colaturæ add. ſpt. ſulphur. per campan.* ʒ vj. *ſumat gut.* xx. *vel* xxx. *pro doſi.*

11. Here follow ſuch extemporaneous preſcriptions, as may be uſed where ſpirituous compoſitions are improper.

℞ *Rad. gentian.* ʒ ij. *ſummit. abſinth. roman. p.* ij. *calam. aromat.* ʒ ij. *cubeb.* ʒ j. *cort. aurant.* ʒ iſs. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ʒ xx. *colaturæ* ʒ xv. *adde aq. abſinth. mag. comp. aq. gentian. āa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iiij. *bis terve quotidie.*

12. The

12. The following is very uſeful:

℞ *Rad. gentian. zedoar. galang. ſem. cardamom. minor. āa* ʒj. *cort. aurant.* ʒij. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde aq. abſinth. pæon. comp. āa* ʒij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒſs. *m. ſumat cochl.* vj. *bis quotidie.*

13. For thoſe of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, add to this *vin. chalyb.* inſtead of the compound waters. When there is a general laxity of the pores, and much ſweat attending, the infuſion of *cort. peruv. in vin.* is ſuppoſed to be of great ſervice; as alſo a moderate uſe of the cold bath.

If narcotics become abſolutely neceſſary, join them with warm cardiacs, ſuch as *croc. caſtor. ſal volat. ſuccin.* &c.

14. If the indiſpoſition continues after the opiates are left off, bliſter, vomit, purge, give warm bitters, and adviſe the cold bath ſucceſſively. When it proceeds from any paſſion, bliſtering, emetics, the cold bath, free air, and diverſions are of ſervice, together with proper ſtomachics as before preſcribed.

15. If it comes from a ſuppreſſion of any evacuations, promote them, and uſe ſtomachics. Proceed in the ſame manner when this caſe is a ſymptom in other diſtempers. If it was cauſed by too liberal an uſe of tea, let it be left off by degrees, and a glaſs of red wine be drank in its ſtead, or an infuſion of cortex in red wine. And laſtly, let the cold bath be try'd.

16. The chewing of rhubarb is good in moſt of theſe caſes, eſpecially if they are attended with great coſtiveneſs.

Apepsia, or Want of Digestion.

Def. 1. *Apepſia*, or want of digeſtion, is ſome defect in the ſtomach, which prevents the aliment taken in from affording a proper chyle for

for ſupplying the blood, and nouriſhing the parts of the body.

2. This may have the ſame cauſes with *anorexia*, as alſo gluttony, the *fames canina*, much ſleep after eating, the uſing improper food, *pica* and *malacia*, the lientery and cœliac paſſion, too long detention of the aliment, an univerſal weakneſs of the muſcles, want of proper ſaliva, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. This diſorder is commonly attended with paleneſs of the face, eructations of crude indigeſted aliment, inactivity, dulneſs after eating, and a ſweetiſh nauſeous taſte, ſometimes voracity, and at others a want of appetite, now and then with a nauſea and vomiting, and a tenſion about the *ſcrobiculum cordis* and abdomen. *Diag.*

4. When it proceeds from a crapula, or the eating things hard to be digeſted, 'tis eaſier cured than when hereditary, or when from an internal cauſe. After it has produced a cachexy, *anaſarca* or *icterus*, 'tis uſually accounted incurable. *Prog.*

5. The regimen here may be the ſame as in the *anorexia*; only wine might be allowed more freely in this caſe, provided it was not the cauſe of the diſeaſe; and now and then a little ſnake-root-brandy might be of ſervice. *Reg.*

6. The medicines in *anorexia*, are all proper, and may prove ſerviceable here. But the following may be uſed when an *anorexia* is complicated with an *apepſia*, as it frequently happens. *Cure.*

Applicetur ventriculo empl. ſtomach. magiſt. ſuper alutam extenſ. & cum ol. macis, vel n. m. & menth. āa illitum.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. gr.* vj. *ſerpent. virg. croc. ſpec. diambr. āa gr.* iv. *extract. gentian. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut.* i. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumat hora una poſt prandium quotidie, in ſeptimanas aliquot.*

Or,

Or,

7. ℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom.* ℈ j. *pulv. cinnam.* ℈ ß. *cort. aurant. externn. gr.* xv. *rad. angel. hiſpan. lign. aloes, āa gr.* v. *zinzib. gr.* iij. *ol. menth. caryoph. āa gut.* j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. bolus, eodem modo ſumendus.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pulv. cortic. winteran. cinnam. āa* ʒ iij. *cort. aurant.* ʒ iß. *croc. mac. caryoph. n. m. ſpec. diambr. rad. angel. hiſpan. āa* ℈ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. zinzib. āa* ℈ ß. *conſerv. abſinth. roman.* ʒ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. elect. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. ter quotidie.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Cort. aurant. cort. citri, caul. angelic. rad. zinzib. condit. ſucc. kerm. āa* ʒ ß. *ol. cinnam. n. m. caryoph. mac. gut. āa* iv. *ſyr. de mentha q. ſ. f. electuarium eodem modo ſumendum.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. cinnamom. cort. aurant. fol. menth. āa* ʒ j. *extract. gentian.* ʒ ij. *croc.* ʒ j. *zinzib. piper. long. caſtor. rad. ſerpent. virg. mac. lign. aloes, rad. angel. hiſpan. contrayerv. caryoph. āa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* xv. *ol. n. m. gut.* vj. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è* ʒ j. *capiat* v. *bis terve in die.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Croc. rad. angel. hiſpan. lig. aloes āa* ʒ j. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. menth. āa gut.* vj. *ſacch. alb.* ℔ ß. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ſs. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. ſ. f. troch. in ore tenendi ad libitum, præſertim vero poſt paſtus.*

Or,

12. ℞ *N. M. cinnamom. mac. caryoph. croc. āa* ℈ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. angel. hiſpan. contrayerv. lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel. āa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. cort. aurant.* ʒ j. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat* ʒ iſs. *bis vel ter in die cum cochlearib. aliquot vini albi.*

13. The

13. The following julep may be uſed occaſionally with any of the foregoing medicines.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. fort. āa* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de menth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

14. ℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ iiij. *angel. comp. mirab. epidem. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. croc. āa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. è cortic. citri* ℥ j. *m. f. julapium.*

Alſo,

15. ℞ *Spt. menth. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter è quovis liquore.*

16. In leucophlegmatic conſtitutions,

℞ *Cinnamom.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒ j. *mac. n. m. caryophyl. āa* ℈ j. *lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel. āa* ℈ ſs. *infunde in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſacch. alb.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. croc. āa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochl.* iiij. *bis terve quotidie.*

17. If the patient be icterical or leucophlegmatic, chalybeates ſhould be added to the aromatics above-preſcribed. If the caſe ſtill proves obſtinate, a courſe of chalybeate-waters may do ſervice. Obſerve that throughout the cure, the hot cardiacs are to be ſparingly exhibited to children, and to ſuch as are of a ſanguine conſtitution, for fear of inflammatory diſeaſes. It may be convenient to mix them, when neceſſary, with ſimple waters.

Fames Canina.

1. *Fames canina* is an increaſe of the appetite beyond what is natural to the conſtitution, attended with a vomiting: but when unattended with that, and joined with a ſinking of ſpirits, or a *deliquium*, and coldneſs of the extremities, 'tis called *bulimia*. *Def.*

2. This may proceed from a too ſudden digeſtion, whatever be the cauſe of that in the *Cauſe.*

human body; from too great evacuation; from acids too freely uſed; from worms and pregnancy. If the cauſe be external, 'tis not reputed dangerous; but if internal, and a vomiting, or other violent evacuations, or *deliquia* attend, it often brings on a cachexy, dropſy, lientery, *&c.* In pregnancy, 'tis not dangerous.

Reg. 3. Let the food made uſe of be fat, the ſauce rich and unctuous, or well ſtored with butter: allow gellies and rich ſweet wines, as ſack, *&c.*

Cure. 4. If the patient be ſanguine, bleed; afterwards give an emetic, and repeat it *pro re nata.* Order lenient purgatives; and let both the emetic and cathartic be ſtronger or weaker as a vomiting or looſeneſs are preſent or abſent. Allow the perſon to drink freely of fat broth in the operation of purgatives, and of barley-water, made very ſlimy, in that of emetics. After the operation of each, exhibit an oleaginous paregoric draught. Suppoſing the ſtomach deprived of its *mucus*; the quantity of its natural fluid augmented, or its texture changed; ſtrong ſolutions of *gum. arabic. in decoct. hord.* may be ſerviceable; as will alſo oleaginous medicines, mucilages, and linctus's of *balſam. peruv. ſperm. ceti,* &c. taken in large quantities.

5. If a vomiting or diarrhœa continue, and are attended with fainting, after proper evacuations, particular regard muſt be had to thoſe ſymptoms. Exhibit opiates freely for them, if the patient be not lethargic.

6. If too free an uſe of venery be the cauſe of the diſorder, give *ſal. prunel. ſacchar. ſaturni, camphor.* &c. cooling emulſions, and other proper refrigerants. But if it proceed from pregnancy, the way is to allow of the thing longed for.

A courſe of bitters may prove ſerviceable after this diſeaſe appears to be conquered.

Pica or Malacia.

1. *Pica* or *malacia*, is an unnatural deſire of feeding on ſuch things as are accounted noxious, or unfit for nutrition. *Def.*

2. This diſorder is ſeldom original, but ſometimes the effect of a delirious hypochondriacal affection in men; a chloroſis, ſtoppage of the *menſes*, or their eruption, about the ſecond or third month of pregnancy in women; or elſe it may be hereditary in children, from ſome cauſe affecting or reſiding in the mother. *Cauſe.*

3. Leanneſs, an ill colour of the face, or *facies hippocratica*, and irregular evacuations, uſually attend this diſtemper. *Diag.*

4. When ſymptomatical, 'tis judged of by the original diſeaſe: a long continuance of it vitiates both the ſolids and fluids. When it is the conſequence of a delirious hypochondriacal affection, the cure is difficult. *Prog.*

5. A nutrimental diet is recommended; with proper exerciſe. *Regim.*

6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed, vomit and purge; then order chalybeates, and proceed as in *apepſia*. When 'tis from pregnancy, it uſually goes off before the delivery; and demands no particular cure. If it be ſymptomatical, regard muſt be had to the original diſeaſe; and afterwards a courſe of chalybeates may be proper. *Cure.*

Vomiting.

1. Vomiting is a convulſive motion of the ſtomach, whereby its contents are thrown up thro' the mouth, inſtead of deſcending thro' the *pylorus*. *Def.*

Cauſe. 2. A vomiting may be cauſed internally either from too great a quantity of aliment taken in, as happens in crapula's, *&c.* or from the quality of it being too ſtrong or diſagreeable to the conſtitution; alſo from ſome particular medicines or poiſons; or from an abſceſs in the coats of the ſtomach. It may alſo be occaſioned by a diſorder in the fluids of the ſtomach, or the nerves thereof being affected; as happens in conſumptive, hectic, or paralytic and cachectical conſtitutions, or in ſuch as have been hard drinkers. It may happen externally from blows, *&c.* diſagreeable ſights, bad ſcents, and ſailing on the ſea: 'tis often ſymptomatical, as in the iliac paſſion, *cholera morbus*, colic, worms, obſtructions, fevers, women with child, *&c.*

Diag. 3. If it be original, an uneaſineſs is firſt felt in the ſtomach; but if ſymptomatical, in other parts.

Prog. 4. After crapula's, *&c.* a vomiting is often of ſervice; but when it proceeds from poiſon, overdoſed emetics, or purgatives, abſceſſes in the ſtomach, violent blows, the iliac paſſion, *cholera morbus*, malignant fevers; and when very violent in women with child, it is reputed dangerous, if not timely remedied. Otherwiſe, when original, 'tis not accounted dangerous; and when ſymptomatical, it depends upon the original diſtemper.

Regim. 5. Malt liquors are here to be avoided; ſage or mint-tea is eſteemed good. Burnt wine, chicken-broth, ſago, panada with wine, fine ſugar, and nutmeg, are thought uſeful. But nothing that is too ſolid, ſhould be eat. Reſt and ſleep are to be indulged.

Cure. 6. If the caſe be original, and the patient at all plethoric, bleed; and afterwards exhibit an emetic, unleſs there be an abſceſs in the ſtomach. If the patient be very weak, carduus-tea drank freely, or with *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ ß. or *ſal. vitriol.* ℈ j. in the firſt draught, may be ſufficient.

After

After the operation,

℞ *Mithridat.* ℈ j. *ſpec. diambr. croc. ol. cinnamom. menth. āa gut.* j. *laud. londinenſ. gr.* j. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Flaved. aurant.* ʒ ß. *philon. roman. extract. gentian. āa* ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut.* 1. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. bolus, poſt operationem emetici ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequentem.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. menth. cinnamom. fort. āa* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de menth.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ iß. *theriac. mirab. āa* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ß. *ſpt. menth. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ ß. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Give alſo frequently a few drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* in a glaſs of wine.

7. The following ſeldom fails of ſucceſs.

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ß. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *ſacchar. alb. parum. m. f. hauſtulus bis terve in die repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ij. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnam. fort. ceraſor. nig. āa* ℥ j. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *poſt ſingulas vomitiones.*

8. If theſe ſucceed not, and weakneſs comes on, we muſt have recourſe to opiates; which are to be exhibited in doſes ſuitable to the demand there is for them.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. fort. ceraſor. nig. āa* ʒ vj. *laud. liquid. ſpt. lavend. comp. āa gut.* xxxx. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ ij. *m. f. hauſt. bis in die, vel pro re nata, repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Conſerv. flavend. aurantior.* ℈ ij. *laudan. londinenſ. gr.* iſs. *ol. n. m. cinnamom. ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, quem ſumat vel per ſe, vel cum hauſtu præcedente.*

Allow a proper time for theſe opiates to have their effects, and repeat them occaſionally, increaſing or diminiſhing the doſe as the caſe ſhall require.

9. The following *fotus* may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Bacc. junip. laur. āa* ʒ ſs. *n. m. mac. caryoph. āa* ʒ j. *cort. granat. flor. balauſt. āa* ʒ ij. *herb. menth. meliſs. āa m.* j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *coque in vin. rub.* ℔ iſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin. camphor. āa* ℔ ſs. *theriac. lond.* ʒ ſs. *opij crudi gr.* x. *m. f. fotus cum pannis linteis calide adhibendus.*

Afterwards,

10. ℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. caryoph. mac. menth. āa gut.* iiij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ iij. *opij gr.* vj. *m. & inunge ventriculi regionem.*

Or,

℞ *Balſam. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ ij. *ol. menth. caryoph. āa gut.* vj. *laudan. liquid. ſydenh.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem uſum.*

11. This plaſter is often uſed to children.

℞ *Mithridat.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. croc. ol. mac. per expreſs. āa* ℈ j. *m. & extende ſuper alutam, ventriculo adhibend.*

For adults,

℞ *Theriac. venet.* ʒ j. *ol. mac. p. expreſs.* ʒ ij. *ol. nuc. moſch. menth. āa gut.* iv. *m.*

12. In a lax or cold conſtitution, when the vomiting is frequent, the medicines in *anorexia*, 10, 11, 12. are of uſe.

If coſtiveneſs happen in a violent vomiting, a doſe of an opiate ſhould a little precede or be joined with a purgative; the doſe of the latter being augmented proportionably in reſpect of the opiate. And let the form, in this caſe, be rather ſolid than liquid.

13. In caſe of morning retchings, firſt exhibit a gentle emetic, and afterwards let a quart of carduus-tea be drank for a few mornings running. In the next place may be uſed the medicines preſcribed in *anorexia.*

14. If an abſceſs happen in the ſtomach, a courſe of terebinthinate medicines, with *balſam. peruv.* and a decoction of the woods, are ſuppoſed pro-

proper. Otherwiſe proceed as in caſe of an *empyema.*

15. When the vomiting proceeds from blows or bruiſes, bleed, give *ſperma ceti* with *pulv. rhei* and the *decoct. pectoral.* likewiſe make uſe of this embrocation.

℞ *Ol. roſar. aq. hnngar. āa* ℥ j. *camphor.* 3 j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* 3 iij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℈ ij. *m.*

16. When from an intermitting fever, as often happens in the cold fit, unleſs the caſe be very urgent, endeavour not to ſtop it by anti-emetics; but rather encourage it with carduus-tea, and proceed as in caſe of agues.

17. When it ariſes from a foggy air, as happens in aſthmatical and hectic conſtitutions, allow of rheniſh wine, whey, tea, gruels, *&c.* and avoid malt liquors and much fleſh-meat.

18. When from the uſe of violent emetics, let the remains of them be well waſhed off the ſtomach with barley-water; and when a truce is procured, exhibit a grain or two of opium alone, or in a proper bolus, and repeat it *pro re nata.* Burnt brandy will often ſucceed here. Remember to bleed if the patient be plethoric. A cathartic with calomel, and an opiate, is ſometimes neceſſary to recover the inverted periſtaltic motion. The *ſucc. limon. & ſal. abſinth.* ſeldom fail to give relief in this caſe.

19. When it is cauſed by too ſtrong a purgative,

℞ *Confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *coral. rub. ppt.* ℈ j. *terr. japon. bol. armen. āa gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus & pro re nata repetendus.*

20. When a vomiting is joined with a diarrhœa, malt liquors muſt be avoided; but red wine, in moderation, is allowed; and *decoct. alb.* made uſe of for ordinary drink.

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumendus & pro re nata repetendus cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ℥ ij. *mirab.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ß. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ʒ j. *m.*

21. And if neceſſary,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. āa* ℥ iij. *theriacal. epidem. āa* ℥ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ij. *bol. armen. coral. rub. āa* ʒ iß. *ſyr. de meconio, de menth. ſpt. menth. āa* ʒ iij. *laud. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. capiat cochl.* ij. *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones, vel vomitiones.*

22. When it ariſes from a too free uſe of unctuous or fat bodies, acids, ſuch as the *ſucc. limon.* &c. in white wine, are of ſervice.

23. When from diſagreeable ſights or ſcents, ſnake-root brandy, and grateful odors, are the cure.

24. Vomiting from ſailing, has been prevented by plentifully drinking of wine. In ſome conſtitutions, reſt, and the enjoyment of a free air, will cure it. Grateful acids are of ſervice in the caſe; and ſo is keeping in the ſame place and poſture.

Inflammation in the Stomach.

Def. 1. THE ſtomach is ſaid to be inflamed, when any part thereof is excoriated, or præternaturally diſtended; whether it be from any excoriating thing taken at the mouth, or an inflammatory diſpoſition, *&c.*

Diag. 2. It manifeſts it ſelf by pain, heat, diſtenſion, and pulſation in the part, reaching thro' to the back; a tumor in or about the *ſcrobiculum cordis*, which may be either felt or ſeen; difficulty of deglutition, and reſpiration; a pain in ſneezing, yawning, *&c.* If it be violent and of long ſtanding, 'tis ſometimes attended with an internal burning,

and

and a violent thirſt, while the external parts feel cold.

3. When it proceeds from poiſons, ulcers, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, fevers, *&c.* 'tis accounted dangerous. *Prog.*

4. The regimen may be the ſame as in an *angina* or pleuriſy; but the exerciſe ſhould be little, the ſleep much; and the body ought to be kept ſoluble by emollient glyſters of fat broths, *&c.* *Regim.*

5. If it be cauſed by an inflammatory diſpoſition, repeat bleeding *pro re nata*; and give the balſamics preſcribed in pleuriſy and *angina*. When 'tis from a ſcirrhoſity, uſe the ſame internals as in ſcrophulous caſes and cancers. If it turns to an abſceſs, treat it as an *empyema*, or adviſe a long continued courſe of *emplaſt. flor. unguent. vel de mucilag.* made into pills; or *balſam. capiv.* in milk. When it proceeds from any thing ſwallowed too hot, it ſeems very proper that ſome cold liquors ſhould be drank immediately. If a pain ariſe in the ſtomach, from too large a quantity of food taken in, adviſe a vomit. 'Tis remarkable that exerciſe in one man, but ſleep in another, beſt promotes digeſtion. When 'tis from corroſives ſwallowed, treat it as a poiſon. If the pain cauſes a fever, bleed; give laxative glyſters, and avoid hot cardiacs. *Cure.*

Cholera Morbus.

1. *Cholera morbus*, is a plentiful diſcharge of a bitter, green, tranſparent fluid, both by vomit and ſtool. *Def.*

2. This may proceed from any cauſe which ſo affects the ſtomach and pylorus, gall-bladder, *porus bilarius* and *pancrea's*, as to occaſion a great or ſudden ſeparation of the bile and pancreatic juice. *Cauſe.*

3. 'Tis

Diag. 3. 'Tis attended with convulſions in the inteſtines, and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, a quick and ſmall pulſe, cold ſweats and coldneſs of the extremities, tho' at ſometimes the pulſe is high and quick, and then a feveriſh indiſpoſition ſucceeds. A greater quantity is at this time evacuated than was taken in. 'Tis attended with thirſt, great nauſea, and a loathing of ſolid food. Vomiting or a ſtool, generally follows upon each draught of drink. If this diſeaſe continues for a few days, a ſyncope uſually enſues, and then convulſions. This diſtemper is moſt frequent in the middle and end of ſummer. When it attends the iliac paſſion 'tis known by a bitter taſte in the mouth, and the green colour of what is caſt up.

Prog. 4. This proves much more dangerous than a common vomiting and diarrhœa. If the patient be ſtrong, the diſeaſe not violent, and no ſymptoms appear beſides the ſickneſs, vomiting and looſeneſs, 'tis not ſo dangerous as when there are cold ſweats, an intermitting pulſe, a ſyncope, and eſpecially when it happens in old age. But if frequent faintings prevent the evacuations, whilſt the diſpoſitions to them ſtill continue, and there be a ſwelling in the *ſcrobiculum cordis*, with the *facies hippocratica*, there are no hopes. In a true *cholera morbus*, the diarrhœa uſually goes off before the vomiting; which is accounted a good ſign.

Regim. 5. The exerciſe muſt be very moderate, and ſleep is to be encouraged. Let the drink here be *decoct. alb.* made, if neceſſary, with the addition of *rad. tormentil. biſtort. fl. roſar. rub.* A little cinnamon-water, or plague-water, drank now and then, is not amiſs, if no fever appears. In caſe any thing that is a little ſolid can be reliſhed, give panada or ſago, with white wine, nutmeg and ſugar.

Cure. 6. In a bilious, or very ſanguine conſtitution, it ſhould

ſhould not be ſtopped too ſuddenly. If the patient be florid and bilious, bleed; and if the ſtrength will allow, and the ſymptoms are violent, give ℈j. of *ipecacuanha*, or at leaſt a moderate quantity of carduus-tea, or *decoct. hord.* with a little *oxymel ſcillit.* and after the operation,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. fort. āa* ʒj. *ſucc. limon.* ʒvj. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒß. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒiß. *opij pur. gr.* i. *f. hauſtus ſtatim ſumendus.*

7. In the mean time a glyſter *de juſculo vervecin. vel pullino abſque ſale*, may be injected every hour; and after a few repetitions, add to one of them *vitellum unius ovi, theriac. andromach. diaſcord. ſ. m. āa* ʒiß. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, proceed as in caſe of vomiting, 7, 8. next give a rhubarb bolus, afterwards an anodyne glyſter, and then proceed as in caſe of a fever. If both the vomiting and diarrhœa ſtill continue, and endanger an excoriation of the ſtomach and inteſtines, which is known by the coming away of a frothy *mucus* and blood, with intolerable gripings; let *balſam. capiv.* be always injected with the glyſters, or elſe mucilages, oils, *&c.* and let the broth uſed for the glyſter be boiled to a jelly. Here alſo give ſtrong ſolutions of *gum. arabic. pro potu ordinario.* Let this be the form of the glyſter.

℞ *Gelatin. è pedibus vitulin.* ʒviij. *axung. porcin. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. āa* ʒiij. *balſam. capiv.* ʒj. *vitel. ovor. duor. laud. liquid. ſydenh.* ʒij. *m. f. enema diu retinendum.*

Opiates given in proper doſes are the laſt refuge.

9. If it proceeds from too pungent things uſed, as food, ſuppoſe *rad. raphan. ruſtican.* &c. and the perſon be plethoric, bleed, bliſter, and give gentle cardiacs, jellies, mucilages and glyſters, if neceſſary, as before mentioned.

10. Sometimes only a vomiting happens; in which caſe, a due time after the operation of an emetic, a cathartic may be exhibited. ℞ *Pil.*

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. āa gr.* xv. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pil.* v. *ſumat duas hora ſomni & reliquas mane ſequenti ſi fuerit opus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *ſen. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *m. f. pulv. mane ſumend.*

If there be a ſuſpicion that the purge cannot be retained by the ſtomach, give a grain of laudanum a quarter of an hour before it is taken.

11. When this attends the iliac paſſion, the cure is the ſame with that uſed for the latter.

HEART-BURN.

Def. 1. WHAT we commonly call the *heart-burn*, is a painful ſenſation of heat or acrimony, at particular times, about the upper orifice of the ſtomach.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis ſuppoſed to proceed from the acrimony or acidity of the fluids, or contents of the ſtomach, occaſioning a ſmall excoriation. Stale liquors, vinegars, ſpices, *&c.* may alſo cauſe it. Some conſtitutions are more ſubject to it than others; and, perhaps, 'tis moſt commonly found in the ſanguine and bilious.

Diag. 3. The uneaſineſs is firſt felt about the *cartilago xiphoides*. Its coming is uncertain if natural, or independent, but if accidental, it generally happens ſoon after eating or drinking.

Prog. 4. 'Tis ſometimes ſo great as to cauſe a nauſea, *cephalalgia* or *vertigo*.

Happening in fevers, 'tis accounted bad; otherwiſe, 'tis ſeldom dangerous, tho' always troubleſome.

Reg. 5. A ſlender diet, conſiſting of gruel, panada, ſago, fat broths, oils and gellies, is accounted moſt proper here.

6. A due quantity of any teſtaceous powders, ſuch as oyſter-ſhells, crabs-eyes, *&c.* ſeldom fails to cure it; or leſs ſeldom, the inner coat of a fowl's gizzard dry'd, beaten to powder, and taken about ʒ j. at a time, eſpecially when the ſtomach is almoſt empty. *Cure.*

7. The following is eaſie, ſafe and uſeful.

℞ *Pulv. teſt. oſtrear. vel crætæ alb.* ʒ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* iv. *m. pro* 4, *vel* 6. *doſibus.*

The next is more powerful.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimpl. ocul. cancror. ppt. coral. rub. āa* ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. ſacch. alb. āa* ʒ j. *ol. n. m. cinnamom. āa gut.* iij. *f. chart.* vj. *ſumat unam bis vel ter in die è cochlearibus aliquot emulſionis commun.*

8. Thoſe ſubject hereto, may always carry about them ſome of theſe lozenges:

℞ *Pulv. teſt. oſtrear.* ʒ iv. *cret. alb.* ʒ ij. *chel. cancror. ſimp. ocul. cancror. ppt. āa* ʒ iſs. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ iv. *bol. armen. terr. japon. āa* ʒ ij. *coccinel.* ʒ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* xv. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. ſ. f. trochiſci* ʒ j. *pendentes, quorum duo ſint pro doſi.*

Hiccup.

1. THE *hiccup* is a convulſive motion of the *larynx, oeſophagus*, ſtomach, diaphragm, or other parts of the *thorax.* *Def.*

2. 'Tis cauſed by whatever is apt to irritate the fibres of thoſe parts, as ſometimes by drinking or eating too much; at others, by eating any thing which is too dry, as bread or bisket; at others again, by the want of proper nouriſhment, the drinking of cold liquors, or the attack of a malignant fever, *&c.* and ſo may be either original or ſymptomatical. *Cauſe.*

3. Original hiccups are common, but not dangerous, unleſs ſometimes in old age; but the ſymptomatic, as thoſe that happen in dyſenteries, *Prog.*

ries, &c. are always accounted bad; ſo alſo are thoſe in aſthma's, and fits of vomiting. The original return by fits, but the ſymptomatical are almoſt continual. Thoſe from fulneſs are accounted leſs dangerous than thoſe from the contrary cauſe.

Regim. 4. The regimen here is the ſame with that in caſe of an aſthma.

5. A fit of this in children, and ſometimes in adults, is uſually put away by drinking a draught of ſome ſmall liquor, or by ſtrongly compreſſing the pulſe in the wriſt; but if theſe fail, proceed with children, proportionably, as with adults. And firſt, a hiccup from emptineſs, may be cured by eating and drinking; but if it be from fulneſs, or no ſigns of emptineſs appear, and it continue long, and grow dangerous, give a gentle emetic of carduus tea, and ſoon after apply a veſicatory. Whether this be done or not, or in caſe it fail of ſucceſs, a drop or two of *ol. aniſ. n. m.* or rather *ol. cinnamom.* may be taken twice or thrice a day in a little ſugar or *diaſcordium*; and more frequently fifty drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. caſtor. āa* in ſugar; drinking after it a little *aq.* or rather *ſpt. menth.*

6. If theſe relieve not,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ j. *croc. caſtor. āa* ℈ j. *rad. ſerp. virgin. contrayerv. angel. hiſpan. camphor. āa gr.* xv: *ſal. vol. c. c. gr.* xij. *ſuccin. flor. benzoin. āa gr.* viij. *moſch. ambr. gris. opij āa gr.* ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. āa gut.* ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ ij. *balſ. peruv.* ℈ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. boli* iv. *ſumat unum 5ta vel 6ta quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. coch.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ʒ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ʒ ij. *angel. comp. ſyr. croc. āa* ʒ j. *ſpt. menth. lavend. c. croc. āa* ʒ ß. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

℞ *Spt.*

℞ *Spt. c. c. tinct. ſuccin. āa dentur guttæ* 40. *ſæpius in die è quovis liquore.*

7. Surprizing the patient will often put away the fit; and ſtrong ſternutatories are proper to be try'd. If all theſe ſhould fail, the patient muſt be treated as in caſe of a ſpaſmodic aſthma.

Bite of a Viper.

1. IN the bite of a viper, a very ſmall quantity of the *virus* of the creature appears to be infuſed immediately into the blood; upon which ſoon follow a train of particular ſymptoms. *Def.*

2. Theſe ſeem to be cauſed by the *ſtimuli* or ſharp pungent ſaline *ſpiculæ* of the *virus*. *Cauſe.*

3. The ſymptoms are an acute pain in the wounded part, attended with a ſwelling, which is firſt red, then livid, and gradually ſpreads it ſelf around; faintneſs; a quick, low and ſometimes an interrupted pulſe; ſickneſs at the ſtomach; bilious, convulſive vomiting, and cold ſweats. Sometimes a pain is felt about the navel; and if the poiſon be not overcome by the natural ſtrength of the patient, ſpeedy death enſues. If the perſon recovers, the ſwelling continues inflamed for ſome time; or the other ſymptoms abating, the wound grows worſe, and diſtils a ſanious matter; ſmall puſtles being raiſed about it, and the whole skin appearing of a yellow caſt. *Diag.*

4. All bites of the viper are dangerous, if the *virus* be at the ſame time emitted into the wound, otherwiſe not. The hotter the ſeaſon or climate, the more enraged the viper, the greater the quantity of *virus* infuſed, *&c.* the worſe. *Prog.*

5. The cure regards either the wounded part directly, or endeavours to ſubdue the *virus* already mixed with the blood. Neither a hot iron, nor *Cure.*

the

the ſnake-ſtone, nor *ſal. viperarum*, nor cupping with ſcarification, nor enlarging and dreſſing the wound with *ung. ægyptiac.* need be here tried, ſince the *axungia viperarum* proves ſo excellent a remedy, if directly applied and rubbed well into the wound, a few minutes after the bite was received. The quantity of this fat ſhould be proportioned to the demand of the *virus* infuſed, if that can any way be known. But when the *virus* has once got fully into the blood; even this great ſpecific will fail. If, therefore, ſome minutes have paſſed ſince the bite, externals muſt not be truſted to alone; but internals alſo ſhould be uſed. If the conſtitution or the ſymptoms indicate it, bleeding is allowed: then proceed to give anodynes and diaphoretics.

6. ℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ℥ iſß. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ß. *camphor.* (*in album ovi ſolut.*) ʒ ß. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſt. ſtatim ſumend. & repetatur 4ta quaq; hora, cum vel ſine laudano pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Spermat. ceti* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. viperar. volat. ſuccin. camphor. āa gr.* viij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus eodem modo ſumend. una cum hauſt. ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. tenuis theriacal. āa* ℥ iſß. *ſyr. è cort. citri, croci āa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. Theſe medicines ſeem more proper than thoſe which at the ſame that they promote a diaphoreſis, inflame the blood; as *theriac. andromach. rad. ſerp. virg.* &c.

After a plentiful ſweat, the following are ſuppoſed proper to involve or ſheath the ſaline *ſpiculæ* of the *virus*, and carry them ſafe out of the blood.

℞ *Spec.*

℞ *Spec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ℥ j. *milleped. pp^t.* *ſperm. ceti ãa* ℥ ſs. *conſerv. malv. cynosbat. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat q. n. m. qualibet hora, cum hauſtu largo liquoris ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ ij. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. & *adde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de quinq; radicibus aperient.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Common mucilages and linctus's, compoſed of *ſperma ceti*, &c. may be here alſo proper.

Bite of a Mad Dog.

1. THE cauſe of the ſymptoms conſequent upon the bite of a mad dog, is ſuppoſed to be the infected ſaliva of the dog infuſed into the blood. *Cauſe.*

2. The conſequences of this bite are flying pains over all the body, eſpecially about the wounded part; penſiveneſs and ſadneſs; iraſcibility; intermitting pulſe; tremors, and contractions of the nerves; inward heat and thirſt; and after ſome time an *hydrophobia*, and convulſions at the ſight of any liquids whatſoever; which is ſuppoſed to be an infallible and univocal ſign of this poiſon. *Diag.*

3. All bites of a mad dog are dangerous, but more or leſs ſo, as they are more or leſs deep, the ſaliva more or leſs tainted, more or leſs infuſed, or the dog more or leſs enraged by heat, *&c.* The *hydrophobia* is commonly the fore-runner of death, and comes but three or four days before it. *Prog.*

4. The cure reſpects the wound directly, or the ſymptoms that follow upon it. *Cure.*

'Tis beſt that the cure be begun long before the *hydrophobia* appears.

The dog's liver fry'd and eaten, and theriaca, are ſaid to ſignify nothing towards the cure.

The wound ſhould immediately be enlarged, and cauterized with a hot iron, and then proper digeſtives are to be apply'd, or where this proceſs will not be comply'd with, cupping with ſcarification may ſupply its place; provided *ung. ægyptiac.* &c. be uſed, and apply'd ſcalding hot, for the dreſſing.

Or,

℞ *Ung. ægyptiac.* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *tinct. myrrh: ol. terebinth. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

5. The cure of the wound is as eaſy as of any other freſh wound; but while this cure is in hand, and after it is performed, whether other ſymptoms appear or not, internals muſt be given, and the following method obſerved.

The reputed proper medicines in this caſe are either diuretics, or abſorbents, *viz. Allium, terra lemnia, agrimon. oxylapath. lichen, cinereus terriſtris, cineres cancror. fluviatil. gentian. roſa ſylveſtris, cantharides,* &c.

℞ *Coral. rubr. pp^t. cret. pp^t. milleped. pp^t. ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. nitri* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ϑ ij. *conſerv. cynosbat. malv. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſolution. gummi arabic. in aq. fontan. fact. & ſaccharo albo edulcorat.*

From the great inflammation of the *fauces* and parts adjacent, which ſeems to be the cauſe of an *hydrophobia*, it is thought probable, that treating it like an *angina* might ſometimes ſucceed. There is the leſs hazard in this experiment, becauſe an *hydrophobia* has been always eſteem'd mortal. As ſoon as it appears, therefore, bleed largely in the jugular, be the conſtitution what it will, and repeat it at proper intervals. Then an epiſpaſtic might be apply'd, and the common emulſions, with

with *gum. arabic. ſpt. nitri dulcis,* &c. given if they can be drank, as alſo cooling mucilages and linctus's.

However the moſt powerful remedy yet ſuppoſed to be known, is frequent ſubmerſion in ſalt water, before or, even after the ſymptoms appear; tho' 'tis thought to be moſt effectual if uſed at firſt. The patient, 'tis ſaid, ought to be plunged deep, and kept as long there as may be without drowning. And this immerſion is to be repeated ſeveral times.

Sting of a Hornet, Bee or Wasp.

THE ſting of a *hornet, bee* or *waſp,* is often exceeding painful. The ſting or ſpear of theſe creatures, if left behind in the fleſh, is beſt extracted by preſſing the end of a key, or the like inſtrument, upon the part, ſo that it may let the ſting riſe up into the hollow of it. Honey and oil mixt together and apply'd externally is the common cure. The following may do better.

℞ *Ol. terebinth. amygd. dulc. tinct. myrrh. āa p. æ. m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. & ſpt. vin. camphorat. ol. terebinth. ā* ℥ ij. *tinct. croc.* ℥ j. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. gallic. aq. regin. hungar. tinct. myrrh. āa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *m. f. liniment. bis terve quotidie calido uſurpandum.*

Bite of a Tarantula.

THE pain attending the bite of a *tarantula* is but ſmall, tho' the part ſoon inflames and grows livid; and then follow ſickneſs, difficulty of breathing, faintneſs, tremors,

mournful complaints, when queſtion'd; a melancholy look; and the patient points to his breaſt.

Their bite is moſt venomous in hot weather, and the ſymptoms uſually return the next year. Muſic is reputed the only cure; but this muſt be of a particular kind; which can only be found out by trial.

Bite of a Bug.

IF the bite of a *bug* be recent, to rub the part well with roch-alum moiſten'd in ſaliva, or water, will ſoon effect the cure.

Or,

℞ *Balſam. peruv. aq. hung. ãa m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vin. camphor.* ℥ ij. *ol. terebinth. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ℨ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ℥ j. *aq. hung. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Corrosive Sublimate.

WHEN *corroſive ſublimate* is ſwallow'd, there ſoon after enſues a griping pain in the ſtomach and bowels, with a diſtenſion of the belly; then by vomit or ſtool, a ſlimy matter, mixed with blood, is voided; great heat and thirſt come on, with cold ſweats, tremors, convulſions; and laſtly an inflammation, and gangrene of the *viſcera.*

A ſmall quantity, perhaps four or five grains, of corroſive ſublimate, may prove immediately mortal. In order to prevent the effects of this poiſon, give directly, both by the mouth and glyſter-wiſe, a large quantity of warm river water; and after a plentiful evacuation obtain'd both by vomit and ſtool, give largely of oil, *gum. arabic.* &c. in *decoct.*

decoct. hord. mucilages and linctus's, with *ol. amygd. dulc. ſperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid.* &c. as alſo glyſters with *balſam. capiv.* &c.

In caſe of this or any other poiſon receiv'd into the ſtomach, a medicine that will work inſtantly by vomit bids fair to afford relief. Such an one is *ærugo æris*, given in the quantity of a grain or two.

In the ſame manner is cured the poiſon cauſed by arſenic, auripigmentum, and ſandarac.

Oenanthe Cicutæ Facie, Succo Viroso.

THE *oenanthe cicutæ facie, ſucco viroſo*, being taken by the mouth, cauſes heat and pain in the ſtomach, convulſions, loſs of the ſenſes, and an hæmorrhage at the ears. 'Tis ſaid to ſtend the eyes, cloſe the mouth, and occaſion vain efforts to vomit, the hiccup, with diſtenſion and ſwelling, eſpecially at the pit of the ſtomach; and after death, it cauſes a flux of green frothy matter at the mouth.

A moderate quantity of this plant may prove mortal. The cure is the ſame with that of corroſive ſublimate, *&c.* and is to be attempted chiefly by vomiting. In like manner a perſon is to be treated who has ſwallow'd *aconitum*, which is accounted leſs poiſonous than the *oenanthe*, and the *cicuta* ſtill leſs than the *aconitum*.

The cure of the poiſon from *nux vomica, coculus indi, ſolanum, & mandragora*, is the ſame with the foregoing; and in general all poiſons ſhou'd be evacuated as ſoon as poſſible, or the ſtomach and *viſcera* be defended from their acrimony, and their getting into the blood prevented, or their ſtimulating power be weaken'd.

Opium.

WHEN *opium* is given in too large a quantity, it cauſes apoplectic ſymptoms. In this caſe 'tis reputed the beſt way, firſt to bleed freely, and next to give an emetic immediately, with a little *ſal vitriol.* in every draught of the water; then to apply veſicatories, and afterwards to give ſtrong diuretic acids, and lixivious ſalts; in other reſpects proceeding as in caſe of an apoplexy; or if it comes to a great degree of ſleepineſs, a lethargy.

Venomous Exhalations from the Earth.

THeſe commonly cauſe apoplectic ſymptoms, for which the ſpeedy enjoyment of cool air, or immerſion in cold water, is found the ſureſt remedy.

Yellow-Jaundice.

Def. 1. THE *yellow-jaundice* is too great a proportion of the matter of the bile in the blood, exhibiting a yellow colour on the ſurface of the body.

Cauſe. 2. This Diſtemper may be cauſed either by an increaſe of the quantity of the bile, or a ſtoppage in the *ductus bilarius*, or any other means whereby the mixture of that fluid with the aliment in the inteſtines is prevented.

Diag. 3. In a ſecondary *jaundice*, as that from the bite of a viper, from a fever, *&c.* the fæces appear yellow, but in an original one white, unleſs it hath continued long. Coſtiveneſs alſo attends the original ſpecies. The yellowneſs on the ſurface of the body is moſt conſpicuous in the albugineous coat of the eyes. All objects appear

yellow

yellow in the *jaundice*; and 'tis attended with an univerſal itching, indolence, and a bitterneſs in the mouth. Sometimes alſo a bilious vomiting and hiccup follow upon it. The urine in this caſe is yellow, and tinges pale bodies like ſaffron. It happens after hard drinking or vehement exerciſe; and in a plethoric conſtitution, an inflammation uſually attends.

4. 'Tis ſeldom mortal, unleſs the liver or bile-veſſels be ſcirrhous: but when from the bite of a viper, dangerous. Happening about the criſis in fevers, 'tis eſteem'd a good ſign; but if from calculous concretions in the liver or gall-bladder, 'tis reputed incurable; as alſo if it be violent, and very long neglected. *Prog.*

5. The diet here ſhould be attenuating and deterſive. The *german* ſpaw-water is thought ſerviceable. Water-gruel with white wine, whey, medicated broths and drinks with millepedes, *&c.* are proper. Brisk exerciſe and moderate ſleep, are advantageous. *Reg.*

6. If hard drinking, or the ſuppreſſion of any evacuation has preceded, if the patient be plethoric, or there be a ſuſpicion of a ſcirrhoſity, or it happens after violent exerciſe, and the patient be ſtrong enough, bleed; and gently vomit with *ipecacuanh.* After the uſe of the emetic purge. *Cure.*

7. If there be no inflammation,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ℥ iiſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *elixir. propriet.* ℥ j. *tinct. croc. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat mane & repetatur bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ℥ vj. *vin. alb.* ℥ iiij. *m. pro hauſtu.*

8. If there be an inflammation,

℞ *Rad. curcum.* ℥ iij. *rub. tinct.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. tart.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ* ℥ v. *adde ſen.* ℥ iij. *rhabarb.* ℥ iſs. *cremor.*

mor. tart. ℥ j. *croc.* ℈ j. *infunde iterum, & colaturæ adde ſyr. de rhabarb.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat mane.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. ſal. tart. ſal. chalyb. ãa gr.* iv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* v. *ol. junip. gut.* j. *ſyr. è ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilulæ n°.* vi. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. è ſucc. roſar.* ℈ ij. *pulv. rhei, jalap. ãa* ℈ j. *ſal. abſinth. croc. ãa gr.* v. *ol. mac. chym. n. m. ãa. gut.* j. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumendus.*

9. Between evacuations, chalybeates, aromatics, attenuants, deterſives and ſtomachics, are of ſervice.

℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. roman. ãa* ʒ ſs. *chalyb. pp^t.* ℥ ij. *antihect. poterij* ʒ j. *pulv. ari, milleped. pp^t. curcum. ãa* ℥ ij. *rhei* ℥ iſs. *croc. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo cochl.* iv. *infuſ. alicujus amar.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped. ſapon. venet. ãa* ʒ ſs. *rad. curcum.* ℥ iij. *croc. gum. guaiac. ſpec. diambr. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth. ſal. vol. c. c. camphor. piper. long. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. elect. ut ſupra ſumendum.*

10. When the diſtemper is inflammatory, the *chalybs* and hot cardiacs muſt be omitted. After proper evacuations, if the caſe proves obſtinate, the following may be uſed.

℞ *Sapon. venet.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. milleped. curcum. gum. ammon. ãa* ℥ ij. *croc. ſal. abſinth. vol. ſuccin. coccinel. macis ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ari* ℥ j. *extract. gentian.* ℥ ij. *ol. juniper. gut.* xx. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ℥ j. *ſumat* v. *bis in die cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ʒ v. *lumbricor. mag.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ j. *tinct. croc. tinct. ſal. tartar. ãa* ℥ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped. ſal. chalyb. gum. ammon. tart. vitriolat. ãa* ℈ j. *croc. rad. curcum. ãa* ℈ ij. *f. chart.* iv. *ſumat*

iv. *ſumat unam bis terve in die cum expreſſion. ſequent. cochlear.* iiij.

℞ *Rad. curcum. rub. tinct. ãa* ℥ ſs. *milleped. vivent. contus.* ℥ ij. *croc. coccinel. cinnamom. ſal. tart. ãa* ℥ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde & cola.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ iij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ iiij. *infunde & in colatura ſolve gum. ammon.* ℥ vj. *ſapon. caſtil.* ℥ ſs. *add. tinct. croc. ſacch. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *vel* 5. *bis quotidie.*

12. The following pills may prove ſucceſsful when other things have failed.

℞ *Sal. mart. aloes ſuccotr. croc. ã* ℥ j. *gum. ammon. myrrh. ãa* ℥ jj. *ol. n. m. macis, junip. ã gut.* x. *f. pill. n°.* 140. *ſumat* iij. *mane & veſp. ſuperb. hauſt. vin. alb.*

13. The next are alſo excellent where there is any viſcidity, or obſtruction in the glands. But in this caſe they ought to be uſed for ſome time.

℞ *Gum. ammon. myrrh. dyagryd. ſpec. hier. picr. ſal. chalyb. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum guaiaci* ℥ iſs. *calomel. pulv. ari, croci, ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. abſinth. tart. vitriolat. caſtor. camphor. ãa* ℥ j. *extract. gentian.* ℥ ij. *ol. junip. macis, n. m. cinnamom. menth. ãa gut.* x. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ℥ i. *ſumat* 5. *bis quotidie; ſuperbibendo infus. milleped.* 11. *cochlear. tria.*

14. The following diet-drink may be of ſervice thro' the cure.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. curcum. rub. tinct.* 5. *rad. aper. glycyrrh. cort. tamariſc. bacc. junip ſem. fænic. dulc. ſinap. rad. zedoariæ galand. cort. aurantior. limon. ãa* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. ſal. abſinth. ãa* ℥ j. *n. m. piper. long. ãa* ℥ ſs. *caryoph. macis, croci, coccinel. ãa* ℥ ij. *milleped. vivent.* ℔ j. *herb. ſcord. chelidon. min. ãa m.* vj. *f. ingred. pro cervis. cong.* v. *vel* vj.

Add to theſe, if neceſſary, *limat. chalyb.* ℔ ſs.

15. Decoctions alſo have their uſe in this caſe.

℞ *Cort.*

℞ *Cort. tamariſc. rad. rub. tinct. curcum.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font q. s. colaturæ* ℔ j. *affunde ſuper rad. zedoar. galang.* ãa ℥ ij. *mac. croc. n. m. caryoph.* ãa ℥ ſs. *cinnamom. zinzib.* ãa ℈ ij. *aurant. limon,* ãa *n°* j. *colaturæ adde aq. mirabil.* ℥ iv. *ſumat* ℥ iv. *bis in die.*

When the circulation is languid, add to it *vin. chalyb.* inſtead of *aq. mirabil.*

16. A warm bath of emollient herbs is proper; eſpecially when the diſtemper has continued long.

If the yellow-jaundice degenerate into the black, it may be treated as a ſcirrhous liver, with which 'tis generally ſuppoſed to be attended.

Scirrhous Liver.

Cauſe. 1. A *Scirrhous liver* may have the ſame cauſes as the jaundice: it alſo ſometimes happens in cancerous or ſcrophulous conſtitutions; or proceeds from hard drinking, or from a long continuance of the jaundice.

Diag. 2. This diſorder is attended with a tumor and hardneſs, a weight and heat in the right *hypocondrium*, as alſo a difficulty of reſpiration, and frequently with the black jaundice.

Prog. 3. It is commonly thought incurable, being apt to bring on a dropſy. A *diarrhœa* in this caſe ſometimes prolongs life.

Regim. 4. The regimen here ſhou'd be the ſame as in ſcrophulous tumors, cancers, hypocondriac affections, and the yellow jaundice.

Cure. 5. If the ſtrength will allow, bleed freely, and uſe the detergents preſcrib'd in the yellow jaundice; only leſſening the proportion of the aromatics. And after the uſe of an emollient liniment, apply the following plaſter to the part.

℞ *Emp.*

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum. gum. de cicut. cum ammoniac. de ran. cum mercur. è cymin ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *f. emplaſtr. cujus q. s. extend. ſuper alutam, regioni hepatis poſt inunctionem applicand. & ſubinde renovetur.*

Alſo,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℈ ſs. *antihect. poter. gum. ammon. milleped. ppt. ſapon. venet. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhei, calomel. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. è chio* ℈ ij. *f. pil.* x. *è quavis* ℥ j. *ſumat* 5. *bis in die ſuperb. ſolution. ſeq. coch.* iv.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. balſ. capiv. ãa* ℈ ſs. *vitellum ovi unius, vin. rhenan.* ℔ j. *ſyr. limon. de* 5. *radic. aperient. ãa* ℈ iſs. *m.*

Many of the medicines ordered in ſcrophulous tumors, and the *affectio hypochondriaca*, will ſerve here alſo; but particularly fomentations and warm bathing, are not to be omitted, in caſe no dropſy attends.

A ſalivation may be tried when all other things have proved ineffectual.

Diarrhoea.

1. A *Diarrhœa* is a too frequent and liquid ejection of the contents of the inteſtines, cauſed by whatever may ſerve to irritate them. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. The excrements are here ſlimy, bilious, or black; but ſometimes 'tis a limpid fluid, like water that is caſt out; at others the excrements are frothy, greaſy, and mixed with a fat clayiſh ſubſtance. A loſs of appetite often attends a *diarrhœa*, as alſo a fever, and a weak depreſſed pulſe. If it continue long, an atrophy enſues, with faintneſs, a lientry, the *cœliaca paſſio*, &c. *Diag.*

3. If it be not of long ſtanding, and the griping be tolerable; if the effect of crapulas; if habitual, and the patient feeds well, and ſuffers no conſiderable loſs of ſtrength; or if it be critical, *Prog.*

cal, and proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration, *&c.* 'tis ſeldom dangerous: but if it happen in old age, if the gripings be ſevere, the *mucus* of the inteſtines be abraded by its long continuance; if attended with a fever, conſumption, or great loſs of appetite, an atrophy, faintneſs, or old age; if it begins with and continues thro' an acute diſtemper, (except it be the confluent ſmall-pox in children) or happen to pregnant women, *&c.* 'tis dangerous; as alſo if the urine be ſuppreſſed, and the ejections be livid, black, fœtid, and the caſe degenerates into the dyſentery, lientery, or cœliac paſſion. 'Tis often ſucceeded by a dyſentery and dropſy, eſpecially if it be too ſuddenly ſtopped; from whence uſually proceed a nauſea, ſickneſs, inflammation of the inteſtines, a fever, the head-ach, a lethargy, and the return of the *diarrhœa*. A *diarrhœa* is thought to be moſt frequent in moiſt or changeable weather.

Reg. 4. In ordinary caſes let the patient drink freely of *decoct. alb.* and eat barly-broth, rice, milk or gruel; but little ſpice ſhou'd be here uſed, unleſs a cœliac paſſion comes on; in which caſe, let the diet be moderately ſolid. If a dyſentery enſues, diſſolve *gum. arabic.* in all that the patient drinks. Moderate riding, if practicable, is good, eſpecially if the diſorder proceed from an habitual weakneſs; and then the cold bath is excellent. The patient ſhould remove into an air that is clear and dry. If a *diarrhœa* be habitual to a weak conſtitution, allow nutrimental broths, with *raſ. c. c.* and *c. c. c.* gellies, ſago, rice-gruel, burnt claret, wine and water with a toaſt and nutmeg, *&c.* The following might prove ſerviceable, if uſed as common drink.

℞ *C. c. c.* ℥ ij. *pan. alb. fruſtrum, cinnamom.* ℥ j. *decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *coque ad* ℔ ij. *& colaturæ adde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſacch. albiſs. parum.*

5. If

5. If the caſe be recent, and the patient's ſtrength will allow, bleed, eſpecially if he be plethoric, or if any ſigns of a dyſentery appear, or the diarrhœa ariſe from the ſtoppage of any evacuation. In the next place, unleſs it be critical, or unleſs ſome great weakneſs, or a diſpoſition to hæmorrhages forbid, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or carduus tea at leaſt, and after the operation a paregoric, eſpecially if it happens upon a crapula, or be attended with a fever, a lientery, atrophy, *&c.* The emetic ſhould be repeated occaſionally. A glyſter alſo of *jus ovinum vel pullinum, bacc. junip. lauri, ſem lini, fœnugr. fol. malv. alth.* &c. would be proper, and may ſafely be often repeated if there be occaſion; and after each exhibit a proper paregoric. Then proceed to aſtringents, as in continued fevers, 19. *Cure.*

6. Lenient purgatives muſt always here be interpoſed between aſtringents.

℞ *Pulv. rhei, gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *m. f. pulv. pro re nata ſumend. è cochlear decocti alb.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* 1. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. andromach. rad. rhei ãa* ʒ ſs. *pulv. cinnam.* ℈ ſs. *ol. menth. cinnam. ãa gut.* 1. *laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus. h. ſ. cum hauſtu ſequent. ſumend.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. If the diſtemper ſtill continues, preſcribe as follows:

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ſs. *bol. armen. terr. japon. maſtich. ſang. dracon. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* 1. *ſyr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *bol. armen. cret. alb. croc. mart. aſtring. pulv. cinnam. aromat. roſat. ãa* ℈ ſs. *laudan.*

laudan. liquid. gut. xv. *ol. n. m. menth. ãa gut.* i. *ſyr. roſar. ſicc. q. s. f. bolus* 4ta *vel* 6ta *quaq; hora ſumendus, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnam. tenuis ãa* ℥ iiij. *epidem. mirab. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. è cort. citri, de roſis ſicc. ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ iij. *m. f. julapium.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Bol. armen. coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb. rad. tormentil. gum. maſtich. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cinnam. pulv.* ʒ ij. *ſpec. diambr. aromat. roſat. ãa* ʒ ſs. *n. m. mac. ãa* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſtor. conſerv. roſar. rub. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. cydonior. ãa q. s. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter* 4 *terve in die, ſuperbibendo hauſt. tinct. roſar. vel. vin. rub. & aq. font. ãa, cum pane toſto alterat.*

Alſo,

℞ *Tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſumat. gut.* xxx. *ad libitum è quovis liquore idoneo.*

Again,

9. ℞ *Bol. armen. cret. alb. ãa* ʒ ij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ ſs. *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ℥ j. *m. capiat* ℥ iiij. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ ſs. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ij. *infunde in aq. lact. alexit. menth. ãa* ℥ vj. *colat.* ℔ ſs. *adde ſpt. menth. aq. cinnam. fort. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ iſs. *m.*

A laſt thing to be preſcribed in an obſtinate diarrhœa, is a courſe of vomits of *ipecacuanha.*

10. When the diſtemper is habitual, or proceeds from a bad digeſtion; mix more aromatics with the aſtringents; and adviſe an infuſion of *cort. peruv.* and the uſe of the cold bath.

11. When from it proceeds crapula's; give no aſtringents, till the firſt paſſages have been well emptied and cleared.

12. If from a plethora; after bleeding, and other proper evacuations, the cortex, by way of infuſion or tincture, may prove ſerviceable. When

13. When from an obſtructed perſpiration; gentle ſweating and volatiles, may affect the cure. When from thickneſs of the juices, give the *infuſ. cort. peruv. cum chalyb.* When from an hypercatharſis, proceed as above.

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. fort. ãa* ℥ j. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℥ j. *coral rub.* ∂ ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. laud. liquid. ſydenham. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. ſumat hora ſomni.*

14. When the diarrhœa is critical, it muſt not be ſtopped, unleſs exorbitant, and then proceed as above.

15. It ſometimes happens from the uſe of aſtringents, when given too freely; and from the exhibition of the cortex; in which caſe, opiates generally effect the cure. When the ſtools are bilious, uſe frequent glyſters of *jus ovinum* as 5. When a clear water is ejected, give balſamics along with aſtringents, and let the diet be ſolid.

16. When the excrements are greaſy, frothy, *&c.* and a loſs of appetite attends, and the caſe is degenerated into a lientery; *ſucc. limon. acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vitriol.* &c. are to be added to the diet and medicines above preſcribed.

17. When there is a fever; let rhubarb be mixed with the aſtringents, or give it intermediately. If the caſe continues, and ſtrength will allow, bleed. When the pulſe is languid, and ſpirits low, add *caſtor. croc. coccinel. ſal. volat. ſuccin.* &c. to the aſtringents.

18. If an atrophy comes on, join ſtomachics with the aſtringents, and give nouriſhing glyſters. If it tends to a dyſentery, bleed, ſweat, give diuretics, and balſamic glyſters.

19. If it ſtop of it ſelf, or be checked too ſoon, ſo that ſickneſs, plenitude at the ſtomach, inflammations of the *viſcera*, a dropſy, *&c.* ſucceed; let

let it be again encouraged by a gentle purging potion.

20. If a dropſy comes on, give *cort. peruv. chalyb.* &c. together with proper ſtomachics, and diuretics.

DYSENTERY.

Def. 1. A *Dyſentery* is a *diarrhœa cruenta*, attended with griping or great pain in the inteſtines.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from an increaſe of the ſame cauſes which bring on a diarrhœa.

Diag. 3. Bile, phlegm, *pus*, and ſometimes caruncles and skins, are here voided in the ſtools; proceeding from an excoriation or exulceration of the inteſtines.

Prog. 4. When it is of long continuance, and attended with a nauſea, loſs of fleſh and ſtrength, the voiding of caruncles, and joined with a fever, 'tis dangerous. The inteſtines may hence become not only inflamed, ulcerated, but alſo ſcirrhous and gangrened. If unſeaſonably ſtopped, it often occaſions a *mania*, the apoplexy, pleuriſy, a ſpitting of blood, or a dropſy. The danger increaſes as it grows more immoderate, and the excrements more corrupt or bloody; or as a lientery, the hiccup, or violent thirſt comes on; eſpecially in old people or children. When it proceeds from mercury in a ſalivation, 'tis dangerous, eſpecially if the flux and gripings be ſevere.

Reg. 5. Let the regimen be the ſame here as in a diarrhœa; or rather let all the liquors be render'd more balſamic; as by adding to the *decoctum album*, &c. *gum. arabic.* &c.

Or,

℞ *Juſcul. vitulin.* ℔ ij. *coq. cum gum. arab. cretæ alb. ãa* ʒ j. *rad. tormentil. biſtort. ãa* ʒ ſs. *raſur. c. c.* ʒ ſs.

℥ ſs. *icthyocol. gum. tragac. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacch. albiſs. q. ſ. f. gelatina, de qua comedat frequenter.*

6. Bleed univerſally, eſpecially if the dyſentery proceed from a plethora, or the ſtoppage of any evacuation. Next, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, and after that a lenient purge of *rhubarb.* *Cure.*

7. If the caſe be inveterate, or if what is voided prove *viſcous* or *mucous*, glyſters are of good ſervice. Warm whey, for this purpoſe, frequently injected is uſeful.

Or,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. ãa m* ſs. *ſem. lin. fœnugræc. cydoneor. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. font. vel lact. vel juſcul. ovin. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ vj. *adde vin. canarin. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. junip. chym.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. enema.*

This may be repeated twice or thrice.

Or,

℞ *Decoct. com. glyſterizant. vin. canarin. ãa* ℥ iij. *theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vitellum unius ovi, balſam. capiv.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. enema, bis terve in die injiciendum.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. carui* ℥ ij. *coque in decoct. hord.* ℥ xij. *colaturæ* ℥ vj. *adde vitel. ovor. duor. opij gr.* iij. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ℥ ij. *vin. canarin.* ℥ vj. *mucilag. gum. tragac.* ℥ j. *laud. liquid.* ℥ j. *m. f. enema.*

8. During the courſe of theſe glyſters,

℞ *Bol. armen. ſang. dracon. cretæ alb. terr. japon. ſperm. ceti, ãa* ℥ ij. *ceræ flav.* ℥ iij. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ j. *mac. n. m. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *ol. cinnamom.* ℈ j. *f. s. a. pil.* 8. *è qualibet* ℥ j. *capiat* iv. *vel* v. *ter* 4 *terve in die.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rub. cynoſbat. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cinnamom. rad. tormentil. coral. rub. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. mithrid. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum. tragac.* ℥ j.

ſperm. ceti, aromat. roſat. ãa ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve in die, ſuperbibendo tinct. roſar. rub. ſine acid. parat. cochl.* v.

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arab. ſperm. ceti, ãa gr.* xv. *ſpecier. hyacinth. coral. rub. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. lapid. hæmatit. ppt. ãa gr.* x. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* vj. *philon. roman. gr.* xij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. de roſis ſiccis q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Bol. armen.* ℈ j. *ter. japon. ſang. dracon. aromat. roſat. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *f. pulv. ter in die ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſolve in aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ʒ iij. *colaturæ adde ſyr. balſam. aq. lumbricor. mag. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

12. Opiates ſhould here be uſed diſcretionally; the beſt in this caſe are *pil. matth. de ſtyrac. & cynogloſ.* Theſe are alſo the laſt refuge in caſe of extremity.

13. The ſymptoms in a dyſentery are uſually the ſame with thoſe in a diarrhœa, and the medicines there preſcribed will ſerve here alſo; the aromatics being omitted or moderated, and the balſamics increaſed.

14. If a dyſentery proceeds from an hypecatharſis, or too much mercury; give opiates by the mouth, and inject glyſters at the ſame time.

℞ *Fuſcul. vervecin.* ℔ ſs. *vitel. ovor. duor. m. f. enema, ſtatim injiciend.*

Add to the next, if there be need, *theriac. andromach. diaſcord. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ ij. *balſam. capiv.* ʒ vj. and repeat it as occaſion requires.

15. If the cauſe were a ſtoppage of perſpiration, the hæmorrhoids or *menſes*, encourage thoſe evacuations immediately. But if the diſtemper was brought on by high living, or too free an uſe of ſpirituous liquors, bleed, give an emetic, lenient purgatives, and inject whey-glyſters.

COSTIVE-

COSTIVENESS.

1. COſtiveneſs is either natural or acquired; clean people are uſually moſt ſubject to it. 'Tis often the effect of drinking rough wines, uſing too much exerciſe; and proves the attendant of many diſtempers. *Cauſe.*

2. It will ſometimes occaſion a pain in the head, and an inclination to vomit. 'Tis ſeldom very dangerous, tho' ſometimes indigeſtion, the colic, the iliac paſſion, and worms in children, are its conſequences.

3. The diet here ſhould be aperitive, as grewels with currants, butter and ſugar; fat broth, *&c.* *Regim.*

4. Some for this diſorder drink ſena-tea, ſome eat ſtew'd prunes, and others uſe ſuppoſitories, or lenitive glyſters and purgatives. If it be habitual, 'twould be proper ſo to order the matter that a ſtool might be obtain'd every morning. *Cure.*

The following may be taken till this habit is required.

5. ℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. de roſ. ſolut. mannæ opt. ãa* ℥ j. *ſumat* ℥ iiij. *h. ſ. vel bis quotidie.*

Or,

6. ℞ *Aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij. *mannæ cremor. tart. ãa* ℥ iſs. *coque & cola; bibat ad libitum, vel pro re nata.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ j *cremor. tart.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. roſur. ſolut. q. s. m. ſumat quant. n. m. h. ſ.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pil. ruff. extract. rud. ãa* ʒ j. *tart. vitriolat.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* iij. *ſyr. violar. q. s. m. f. pil. n°.* XXV. *ſumat* ij. *vel* iij. *omni nocte, vel pro re nata.*

If theſe fail, add calomel to the electuary, or pills; and now and then exhibit a brisk purge.

9. When only one ſtool is deſired, as is often the caſe in fractures, feveriſh diſtempers, or before a purgative is to be exhibited, a ſuppoſitory ſeems to be an uſeful thing to procure it.

℞ *Mel. opt.* ℥ vj. *ſpec. hier. picr.* ʒ j. *ſal. gem.* ʒ ſs. *coque ad conſiſtentiam debitam, & in formam regatur pro ſuppoſitorio aptam.*

A violet-comfit is ſucceſsfully uſed by the vulgar, to anſwer the ſame end in children; but a dram of *pil. ex duob.* will do it better in adults.

Tenesmus.

Def. 1. A *Teneſmus* is a too frequent and ineffectual inclination to go to ſtool.

Cauſe. 2. Beſides the cauſes of a diarrhœa and dyſentery, this may alſo happen from a weakneſs, or ulceration in the *ſphincter ani*, or an irritating humour in the *rectum*.

Diag. 3. The inclination here returns more frequently than in a dyſentery; the pain is limited to the *rectum*; and the evacuations are little elſe than a mucus tinged with blood.

Prog. 4. 'Tis leſs dangerous than a dyſentery, unleſs there be an ulcer in the *rectum*, or a *fiſtula in ano*, or the rectum be ſubject to fall down.

Reg. 5. The regimen here is the ſame as in the dyſentery. Reſt and an eaſy poſture are requiſite.

Cure. 6. The cure is much the ſame as in caſe of the dyſentery. In the firſt place,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhei ãa* ʒ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

Give a paregoric at night, and afterwards come to glyſters.

7. *Seri lact. vel juſcul. vervecin.* ℨ iv. *vin. canarin.* ℨ ij. *gum. arabic.* ℨ ſs. *tragac.* ʒ j. *opij crudi gr.* ij. *f. enema, injiciend. bis terve in die.*

Or,

Or,

8. ℞ *Decoct. fol. malv. vin. canarin. ãa* ℥iij. *ſevi meliloti* ℥ iſs. *ſperm. ceti, confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ iſs. *vitel. unius ovi, laud. lond. gr.* iv. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Rad. tormentil. biſtort. cort. granator. ãa* ʒ j. *flor. roſ. rub. balauſt. ãa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde vin. rub.* ℥ iij. *vitel. ovor. duor. laud. lond. gr.* v. *m. f. enema.*

10. Afterwards continue this for ſome time.

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſperm. ceti gr.* xv. *rad. rhabarb. ſpec. hyacinth. terr. japon. coral. rub. bol. armen. ãa gr.* viij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in die ſumendus, cum hauſtulo tinct. roſar. rub.*

The laſt refuge in this caſe is to opiates.

Hepatic Flux.

1. THE *hepatic flux* is a *diarrhœa cruenta ſe-roſa*, proceeding from the ſame cauſes as a diarrhœa and dyſentery. *Def.*

2. This is ſeldom original, but the conſequence or attendant of other diſeaſes; and frequently happens in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption. *Cauſe.*

3. The evacuated matter reſembles the water in which raw fleſh has been waſhed; and comes away without griping; different from what happens in a dyſentery. *Diag.*

4. In conſumptions and fevers 'tis generally accounted mortal. 'Tis in other caſes to be judg'd of from its cauſe, and the conſtitution of the patient. *Prog.*

5. The regimen and cure are both the ſame as in a diarrhœa and dyſentery. Or give the following for a conſtancy. *Reg. and Cure.*

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. pulv.* ℈ j. *conſerv. roſar. rubrar. q. ſ. ut f. bolus, omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend.*

Coeliaca Passio, & Lienteria.

Def. 1. *COEliaca paſſio*, is a diarrhœa, wherein the aliment is diſcharged in a ſtate of indigeſtion: but when the aliment is diſcharged quite crude, the diſorder is called *lienteria*.

Cauſe. 2. Theſe diſtempers appear to be no more than a want of digeſtion joined with a diarrhœa; and therefore may have the ſame cauſes with thoſe.

Diag. 3. The griping here is generally leſs than in a diarrhœa or dyſentery; and the ſtools happen immediately after eating. This caſe is often attended with a pain in the ſtomach, and heat in the *hypochondria*, paleneſs, faintneſs, thirſt, *tympanites*, the jaundice, a difficult reſpiration, and a conſumption. That ſpecies of worms call'd *aſcarides*, is here alſo frequent.

Prog. 4. The *cœliaca paſſio* is harder of cure than a diarrhœa; young perſons are more eaſily cured of it than ſuch as are old; when it follows a diarrhœa, 'tis accounted better than when it ſucceeds a dyſentery. A *tympanites* coming upon it, is reputed a bad ſign; but a conſumption or jaundice a worſe. If from a ſtrumous diſorder in the lacteals, 'tis deem'd incurable. Great loſs of appetite, an increaſe of drought, little urine, a bloated, or eryſipelatous face, black or light ſtools, *&c.* are all accounted dangerous. If chyle be mixed with the excrements, the fault appears to lie in the inteſtines.

Regim. 5. The regimen may be the ſame with that obſerved in the diarrhœa, *cholera morbus*, vomiting, want of appetite and indigeſtion; only let the warm cardiacs be here more freely uſed. The patient ſhou'd eat and drink but little at a time.

6. Bleeding

6. Bleeding is thought proper at the begin- *Cure.*
ning of the diſtemper, if the patient be plethoric, or athletic, or if the juices appear too viſcid; eſpecially if a fever attend. In the next place, vomit with *ipecacuanha*, if the ſymptoms indicate. Then purge as in *anorexia* 6. But where 'tis joined with a diarrhœa or dyſentery, give rhubarb bolus's, *&c.* as *p.* 205, 206, 209, 210. omitting the balſamics, unleſs the *ventris tormina* require them. The following potion may be taken occaſionally.

℞ *Rhad. rhei* ʒ ij. *ſen.* ʒ j. *tamarind.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. abſinth. tart. vitriolat. ãa gr.* xv. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ϑ ij. *infund. in aq. cinnam. tenuis* ℥ v. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumend.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. gr.* xxv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* vj. *tart. vitriolat* ϑ ſs. *extract. gentian.* ϑ j. *ol. mac. liquid. gut.* ij. *f. bolus.*

8. If the caſe be ſcirrhous, or the juices very viſcid, as may be ſuſpected if the preceding treatment proves ineffectual, recourſe muſt be had to mercurials, either alone, or mixed with proper purgatives. But if it be ſtrumous, as may be conjectured if any ſcrophulous diſorder has preceded, we are to proceed as in ſcrophulous tumours.

9. A courſe of terebinthinate medicines, may here alſo be uſeful.

℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ℥ j. *balſ. tolut.* ʒ ij. *vitel. unius ovi, aq. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat. cochl.* ij. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ℥ ſs. *maſtich. ſtyrach. myrrh. gum. elem. ãa* ʒ j. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *croc.* ϑ j. *f. pilul. maſſa cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *ter* 4*terve quotidie.*

To this maſs may be added occaſionally *calomel.* ʒ ſs. *alum. uſt.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ϑ j.

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Tinct. myrrh. croc. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſumat gut.* 60. *ad libitum, è vin. alb. & decoct. hord. ãa.*

Elixir proprietatis, ſpt. terebinth. & ſpt. ſal. armon. are alſo proper here.

11. If nutriment be wanting to the body, or to attenuate the viſcidity of the chyle in the lacteals, and deterge them,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in vin. alb. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi ſolut.)* ℥ vj. *tinct. myrrh.* ℨ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℨ ij. *f. enema, ſemel in die, vel pro re nata, injiciendum.*

12. The following are proper after due evacuations.

℞ *Caſtor. gr.* xij. *lign. aloes, rad. contrayerv. rhabarb. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* v. *extract. gentian.* ℈ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, mane & veſperi ſumendus, cum cochl.* iiij. *infuſ. alicujus ſtomach.*

Or,

13. ℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. rom. ãa* ℨ ſs. *pulv. cinnamom. cort. winteran. aromat. roſat. ãa* ℥ iſs. *terr. japon. rhei, coral. rub. ãa* ℥ j. *mac. croc. ãa* ℈ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. maj. ter in die, è cyatho vini albi.*

14. In young children, when this diſorder ariſes from the curdling of the milk, *&c.* in the *primæ viæ*, the teſtaceous powders are generally ſucceſsful.

The other ſymptoms attending the *cœliaca paſſio*, are to be treated as thoſe in a diarrhœa or dyſentery.

Colic.

Def. and Cauſe.

1. THE *colic* is a violent pain in the inteſtines, from a too great diſtenſion, irritation, or ſolution of continuity of their fibres.

2. The

2. The bilious *colic* generally attacks about the beginning of the Summer; in which caſe the patient vomits a green colour'd, porracious, or a white, pituitous, and frothy fluid, with great heat and griping pain: being alſo thirſty, feveriſh, and generally coſtive. After eating and drinking the pain increaſes. The flatulent *colic* is now in one part, then in another, ſometimes above, and ſometimes below the navel, and attended with a grumbling or rolling noiſe in the *viſcera*. Air when ſet free gives eaſe; but if it remains pent up in the coats of the bowels, it cauſes a vehement tenſive pain. The ſame will alſo happen from an induration of the *faces*, or a depravation of the aliment. The pain often occaſions vomiting and nephretic ſymptoms; from whence the ſtone *colic*, as 'tis vulgarly called. This diſtemper proceeding from exceſſive paſſion, ſometimes continues long, and in its remiſſion attacks the *ſpina dorſi*: in hyſteric perſons 'tis not fixed like the true *nephritis*; beſides, the pain here augments after eating; the vomiting alſo and coſtiveneſs are great; and ſome eaſe is uſually perceived after any evacuation by the mouth or *anus*; the urine has a ſediment all the while, and an iſcuria ſeldom or never attends, as in the true *nephritis*. It ſometimes happens from violent purging, which will bring on a fit; and at others a ſpontaneous looſeneſs will attend one. Sometime *colics* appear to be epidemical. *Diag.*

3. If there be intervals or remiſſions, and the body be ſoluble, the cure proves generally eaſy; but when attended with watching, hiccup, delirium, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, *&c.* 'tis accounted dangerous. The bilious and ſtone-*colic* are apt to degenerate into the iliac paſſion, epilepſy and palſy. The epidemic kind often proves mortal: but the hyſteric is ſeldom dangerous. *Prog.*

4. Allow

Reg. 4. Allow a warm aromatic diet, unleſs in a bilious *colic*, wherein all ſtrong ſpirituous liquors are thought to do harm; here, therefore, give panada with mace, *&c. decoct. hord. cum vin. alb.* chicken broth, gellies, *&c.*

In a pure flatulent *colic* give ſpicy and ſpirituous liquors more freely; ſuch as burnt wine, ſnake-root-brandy, *&c.*

In an hyſteric *colic*, let the regimen be cardiac, and allow of wine, acids and ſpice.

When it is cauſed by a *crapula*, ſometimes a little ſurfeit-water, wine, or brandy will do ſervice, and may be uſed more freely here than in the bilious kind: the ſame alſo may ſucceed in that from indigeſtion.

If it proceed from any large thing ſwallowed down, that will not readily digeſt, let the diet be aperient, balſamic, and oleaginous.

If it be epidemical, regard muſt be had to the ſymptoms which attend it, the conſtitution of the year, and the temper of the patient; in all the caſes let ſleep be encouraged, the air be warm and dry, and all paſſions be avoided.

Cure. 5. In the bilious *colic* bleed; eſpecially if the perſon be plethoric, or a fever be threatened: then give a gentle emetic, and after it a paregoric. Next let a purgative glyſter or two be injected, and at length may be uſed proper antiemetics with *ſal. abſinth.* &c.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. abſinth. comp. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſucc. limon.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth. lavend comp. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *poſt ſingulas vomitiones. Urgente vero dolore adde opij gr.* j. *vel* ij. *ſive laud. liquid. gut.* 50.

6. If this don't ſucceed, anodyne glyſters muſt be uſed, which are here preferable to purges. If the caſe be ſlight,

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. puleg flor. chamæmel. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. junip. lauri, ſem. carui ãa* ℥ ij. *c. que in aq. font.* ℥ xiv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. violar. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ iſs. *opij gr.* iv. *f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. vaccin. decoct. avenac. vel juſcul. vervecin.* ℥ xij. *vin. canarin.* ℥ iiij. *laud. liquid.* ℥ ij *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *m. f. clyſter, bis in die violentius cum ſiphone injiciend.*

7. If the caſe be hyſterical, let the decoction be made of *ſabin. artemiſ. puleg. atriplex. olid.* &c. and add afterwards to each, *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ ij. *aſæ fœtid.* ℈ j. *camphor.* ℈ ſs.

In caſe of a diarrhœa, give the glyſters preſcribed in diarrhœa and dyſentery; but repeat them not ſo often, or make them leſs reſtringent.

9. But if the patient be coſtive,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz. (addendo inter coquendum, ſem. lin. fœnugr. ãa* ℥ ſs.) ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv. ſyr. de ſpina cervina ãa* ℥ j. *ſpec. hier. picr.* ℥ j. *ol. ſambuc.* ℥ ij. *aniſ. cumin. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. enema.*

9. If there be a ſuppreſſion of urine, pain in the loins, vomiting with coſtiveneſs, and other ſymptoms of a *nephritis*,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſterizant.* ℥ xij. *terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi ſolut.)* ℥ ſs. *elect. lenitiv.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. ol. chamæmel. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ol. junip. chym.* ℥ j. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz. (incoct. ſem. carui* ℥ ſs.) ℥ xij. *terebinth. venet. (vitel. ovi ſolut.) ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ iſs. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ℥ j. *ol chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema, repetend. pro re nata.*

If the evacuation, cauſed by the glyſter, be not ſufficiently large to prevent a ſuſpicion of the iliac paſſion, add to it *pil. ex duobus* ℈ ij. *vel pulv. jalap.* ℥ j.

10. If

10. If an iliac paſſion comes on, and the pain be violent, anodynes muſt be exhibited, both before and after the ſtimulating evacuants. When the coſtiveneſs will not give way to glyſters, we muſt come to ſolid purgatives, which are to be made the ſtronger, the more opiates you give before or mix with them. If theſe don't operate, they uſually augment the ſymptoms. In caſe, therefore, of a vomiting and coſtiveneſs, begin with purgatives thus,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ʒ ſs. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *opij gr.* ſs. (*vel gr.* j.) *ſyr. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *rhei gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *laud. liquid. ſydenh. gut.* xxx. *ſyr. de roſ. ſol. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. pulv. rhabarb. reſin. jalap. cremor. tart. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſpec. diambr. pulv. caſtor. ãa gr.* viij. *opij gr.* ſs. *ol. junip. carui ãa gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus.*

If one of theſe repeated two or three times, ſhou'd prove ineffectual, add to another of them *mercur. dulc. gr.* x. xv. ℈ j. *vel etiam* ʒ ſs. *pro rei exigentia.*

11. Pills may ſucceed when powders will not.

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ſs. *ol. caryophil. fœnicul. ãa gut.* j. *opij gr.* ſs. *vel gr.* j. *f. pil.* v. *ſtatim ſumenda.*

The next are ſtronger.

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus ãa* ℈ j. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnam. menth. chamæmel. ãa gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *vel gr.* j. *m. f. pil. ſumend. ut ſupra.*

Add to theſe *mercur. dulc.* as above if requiſite: and remember to proportion the doſe of the opiate given along with the purgative to the violence of the pain, even tho' it were to the quantity of two, three, or four grains of opium. However, the leſs there is occaſion for in plethoric

ric habits, the ſooner the ſymptoms go off. An opiate may precede a purgative in this form.

12. *Pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. ãa gr.* vi. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *plus minus prout res exigit, theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *ſyr. de mentha q. ſ. f. bolus hora integra, media, vel quadrante à purgatione ſumend.*

13. When there is no tendency to a vomiting, liquid cathartics may be exhibited. Thus,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ vj. *aq. junip.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* XXV. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina, aq. menth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *elixir. proprietat. gut.* 50. *laud. liquid. gut.* XXX. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. elixir. ſalut. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *tinct. aurant.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* XXX. *m.*

14. The ſtone-colic is beſt cured by lenient purgatives, unleſs nothing be voided downwards, and life be thereby endanger'd; in which caſe ſtrong purgatives, with an opiate, muſt take place. Afterwards,

℞ *Fol. malv. ſen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j *adde gum. arab.* ℥ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℥ iv. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat* ℥ iiij. *ſecunda vel quarta quaq; hora.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. alth. m.* j. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *glycyrrhiz.* ʒ ij. *bacc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ʒ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. font. & petroſelin. ãa q. ſ. ut ſit colaturæ* ℔ j. *cui infunde calide fol. ſen.* ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *rad. rhei* ʒ ij. *in colatura ſolve extract. caſiæ fiſtul. recent.* ℥ j. *& adde vin. alb. lisbonen.* ℥ viij. *aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat* ℥ iiij. *ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij. *ſal. cathart. amar* ʒ vj. *n. m. cinnamom.* ãa ʒ ıs. *zinziber.* ə j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc* ʒ iſs. *coque ad* ℔ j. *& ſub finem adde ſen.* ʒ ij. *mannæ* ℥ j. *cremor. tart.* ℥ ıs. *colaturæ adde aq. juniper. mirab.* ãa ʒ j. *ſpt. menth. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleoſ* ãa ʒ j. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhei* ʒ iſs. *ſal. tart.* ə j. *ſem. carui contus.* ʒ j. *cort. aurant.* ə ij. *infunde in aq. fœnicul.* ℥ vj *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ℥ ıs. *elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *aq. junip.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio, ſumenda cum regimine.*

To theſe, if requiſite, may be added *pil. matth. laud. lond.* &c.

15. If purgatives are not required,

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. flor. chamæmel. vin. alb* ãa ℥ iſs. *lumbricor. mag. junip.* ãa ʒ vj. *ol. amygd. dulc* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ j *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ãa ʒ j. *f. miſtura, cujus ſumat cochl.* iij. *ſingulis vel alternis horis.*

Or,

℞ *Syr. papav. errat. de mecon. alth.* ãa ℥ j. *ol. lini* ℥ iſs. *aniſ. gut.* x. *tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. comp.* ãa ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochleare unum frequenter.*

16. If the ſymptoms ſtill continue, bathing is proper.

℞ *Rad alth.* ℥ iiij. *flor. chamæmel. bacc. junip. lauri, ſem. fœnicul. dulc. carui, cumin. aniſ. lini fœnugr.* ãa ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. & omni congio adde ſpt. vini com.* ℔ ıs. *f. ſemicupium, bis terve in die uſurpandum.*

17. If there be a ſuſpicion of air pent up in the inteſtines, give perſpiratives.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor.* ə ıs. *camphor. ſal. ſuccin. c. c. volat.* ãa *gr.* iij. *mithridat.* ə j. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. m. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. cum hauſt. ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. theriacal.* ℥ ij. *vin. alb.* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. croci, ſpt. lavend. comp.* ãa ʒ j. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ıs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

18. The

18. The following liniment, after the uſe of bathing, may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc. terebinth.* ãa ℥ j. *ſuccin. ſpt. ſal. armon.* ãa ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m. & cum hoc inungatur locus affectus frequenter.*

19. If the pain and ſymptoms of the ſtone-colic ſtill continue violent,

℞ *Fim. equin.* ℥ iij. *aq. puleg. petroſelin.* ãa ℔ j. *infunde calide & colaturæ adde vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *aq. junip.* ℥ iiij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat* ℥ iiij. *pro doſi, & repetatur pro re nata.*

20. If it degenerates into the iliac paſſion, 'tis to be treated accordingly. If a true *nephritis* comes on, 'tis a perplexing caſe; becauſe oppoſite remedies are here required: opiates however may prove ſerviceable, being freely given; but ſpirituous medicines are to be forborn. Proceed thus,

℞ *Gum. tragac. arab.* ãa *gr.* xij. *pil. matth. gr.* viij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* x. *balſ. gilead. gut.* v. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* ij. *ſyr. alth. q. ſ. f. ut bolus quem ſumat pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *lumb. mag. ſyr. è mecon. ol. amygd.* ãa ℥ iſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat dimidium ſtatim, & intra duas horas reliquum, ſi non prius ceſſaverit dolor.*

Or,

℞ *Bacc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dul. gum. arab.* ãa ℥ ſs. *n. m. galang. cinnam. mac.* ãa ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. petroſel. & decoct. malv.* ãa ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde ſpt nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *aq. raphan. comp. lumbricor. mag.* aa ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. menth. lavend. comp.* ãa ʒ ij. *ſumat cochlear.* iiij. *ter quaterve in die.* Add a few drops of *laud. liquid.* to the doſes, as there ſhall be occaſion.

21. Theſe pills ſeldom fail to give eaſe, after proper evacuation.

℞ *Pil.*

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* xij. *caſtor. opt. gr.* x. *ſapon. caſtil. gr.* xv. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *balſam. gilead. q. ſ. f. pil.* iv. *hora commoda ſumendæ.*

22. In nervous and hyſterical colics,

℞ *Philon. roman.* ℈ j. *extract. gentian. gr.* xv. *pulv. caſtor. ſem. aniſ. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſemel vel ſæpius in die ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. chalyb.* ℈ ſs. *vol. ſuccin. c. c. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *caſtor. myrrh. ãa gr.* v. *extract. gentian.* ℈ ſs. *balſam. peruv. gut.* iv. *opij gr.* j. *ſyr. artemiſ. q. ſ. f. pil.* iv. *h. ſ. ſumendæ.*

23. In flatulent colics, when carminatives do more good than cardiacs,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. carui* ℈ j. *flor. chamæmel. mac. rad. galang. angel. hiſpan. ãa* ℈ ſs. *conſerv. flaved. aurant* ℈ j. *pil. matth. gr.* vi. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *ſyr. è meconio q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumendus.*

24. In habitual colics,

℞ *Rhei* ʒ j. *paſſul. exacinat.* ʒ x. *ſem. cardamom. min.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. gal.* ℔ j. *infunde frigide, & colaturæ ſumat cochl.* ij. *vel* iij. *quotidie ſeviente dolore.*

Or,

℞ *Rhei, rad. glycyrrh. ãa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardam. minor. cinnam. croc. ãa* ʒ ſs. *zinzib. caryoph. n. m. mac. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *vin. alb. & canarin. ãa* ℔ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *infunde frigide, & colaturæ ſumat* ʒ ij. *pro doſi, ſubinde.*

The following drops are ſerviceable here.

℞ *Rad. ſerpent. virg. angel. caſtor. ãa* ʒ ſs. *cinnam. rad. galang. ſem. cardamom. min. piper. long. ãa* ʒ ij. *croc. zinzib. ãa* ʒ iſs. *mac. caryoph. n. m. ãa* ʒ j. *cort. aurant. ſicc.* ʒ j. *infunde in ſpt. vini gall. & vin. alb. ãa* ℔ j. *colaturæ cuilibet* ʒ j. *adde laud. liquid. ſydenham.* ʒ ij. *& ſit doſis gut.* 60. *vel* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan.* ʒ iij. *ſem. cardam. min.* ʒ j. *gran. paradiſ.* ʒ ſs. *infunde in ſpt. croc. tinct. aurant. ãa* ℔ j. *& colaturæ adde laudan. liquid. pro re nata.*

25. When

25. When the colic lies chiefly in the ſtomach,

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan. galang. ſerpent. virg. caſtor. ſem. cardamom. minor* ãa ℥ ij. *croc. mac. zinzib. piper. long.* ãa ℥ ſs. *vin. canarin.* ℔ ij. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſpt. menth. ceraſ. nigror. tinct. aurant. ſpt. lavend. comp.* ãa ℥ j. *aq. aniſ. junip.* ãa ℥ iſs. *ſumat* ℥ iſs. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Bacc. junip.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. aniſ. coriand. carui, fœnicul. dulc. cort. aurant.* ãa ℥ ij. *zinzib. mac. piper. long. cinnam.* ãa ℥ j. *n. m. caryoph.* ãa ℥ ſs. *vin. canarin.* ℔ ij. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp.* ℥ iv. *ſumat ut præcedens.*

26. Decoctions are almoſt out of uſe, tho' they may be of ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Rad. galang. zedoar. ſerpent. virg. cort. aurant.* ãa ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. ad* ℔ ij. *ſub finem addendo bacc. junip. laur. ſem. fœnic. dulc.* ãa ℥ ij. *zinzib. ſem. cardomom. min. caryoph. cinnam.* ãa ℥ j. *colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp. abſinth. comp.* ãa ℥ iiij. *ſpt. menth. ſyr. croc. è cort. citri* ãa ℥ j. *m. ſumat* ℥ iij. *ter quaterve quotidie.*

This may be fitted for hyſteric colics, by adding *herb. artemiſ. puleg. rut.* &c. to the decoction.

27. In flatulent nervous colics,

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. aniſ.* ãa *gr.* xv. *rad. angel. hiſpan. zedoar. cinnam. pulv.* ãa *gr.* vj. *ol. carui, gut.* ij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. h. ſ. ſumendus, & pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. croc. ſpec. diambr. ſal. volat. ſuccin. rad. contrayerv. ſerpent. virg.* ãa *gr.* iv. *caſtor. opt.* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *ſacch. alb.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. tenuis* ãa ℥ iij. *ſtephan.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel.* ℥ vj. *angel. abſinth. epidem.* ãa ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ʒ iij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ iſs. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

28. In the hyſterical and ſtone-colic,

℞ *Pulv. gum. arab. tragac.* ãa ϑ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ſal. tart. flor. chamæmel.* ãa *gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſafras, fœnicul.* ãa *gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. pro re nata ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. vol. c. c. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* v. *camphor. gr.* vj. *cinnam. pulv. caſtor. chalyb. pp^t.* ãa *gr.* x. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *ol. mac. liquid. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus ſumendus cum cochlear. aliquot julapii ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. ceraſ. nig. rutæ bryon. c.* ãa ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor.* ãa ʒ j. (*laud. liquid.* ϑ ij.) *ſyr. de artemiſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel. fœnicul. petroſel. raphan. comp. vin. alb.* ãa ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. nitri dulc.* ãa ʒ ij. (*laud. lond. gr.* iij.) *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *m. f. julapium.*

29. When the colic proceeds from a ſurfeit, if ſnake-root brandy, or the like, will not ſucceed, give an emetic, and treat it as a *crapula.*

When it takes its riſe from beans, peas, tea, or any flatulent thing, eat or drank, the common cordials will uſually be ſufficient; but if theſe inflame too much, bleed and give an opiate.

If the diſorder proceeds from indurated fæces; inject an emollient glyſter, order laxative ſpoon-meats, then give a gentle purgative, and afterwards a brisk one with calomel.

If it happen from any thing ſwallowed, that was too big to paſs the ſtomach and guts with eaſe, give oleaginous medicines and purgatives.

If

If from the uſe of violent ſtyptics, give lenient purgatives and glyſters; and order a ſoft laxative diet.

In hyſterical colics, beſides cardiacs, alexipharmics, and chalybeates, exerciſe and the air prove of ſingular ſervice.

When the colic is epidemical, the higheſt cardiacs and anti-colics are to be given in proportion to the ſymptoms.

If it be cauſed by worms, treat it with regard to them. And ſo when it proceeds from tumors or ulcers in the inteſtines, or the lientery, or when it degenerates into a palſy, regard muſt be had to the original cauſe.

But if it ſeems to be ſeated in the region of the ſpleen, apply *emplaſt. è cicuta cum ammon.* to the part; or elſe a plaſter of *galbanum* with a little camphire.

When great weakneſs attends the colic, glyſters and opiates are the only things to be depended upon.

Iliac Passion.

1. THE *iliac paſſion* is an obſtruction to the paſſage of the excrements downwards; whence they come to be ejected thro' the mouth. *Def.*

2. It may proceed from violent vomiting, crapula's, diſtenſions, tumors, ſcirrhoſities, *&c.* in the inteſtines. *Cauſe.*

3. If crapula's or high living be the cauſe, it happens in inflammatory conſtitutions, the pain is great, and a pituitous or bilious vomiting and fever attend. When from the ſame cauſe in pale and thin perſons, theſe ſymptoms are leſs acute, appear later, and often without a fever. If it happens from air pent up, and inflaming the inteſtines, it uſually precedes or follows the colic. It ſometimes, alſo, follows *Diag.*

upon a rupture in the groin or *ſcrotum.* The common ſigns are, acute pain, inflation and diſtenſion of the whole *abdomen*, or part the re of; ſometimes a hard tumor in the hypogaſtric region, and violent vomiting, which, if it continues, grows chylous, fœtid, excrementitious, *&c.* difficulty in breathing and making water; reſtleſneſs, cold ſweats, coldneſs in the extremeties and *deliquia.*

Prog. 4. All the kinds of it are dangerous; but if there are polypuſſes in the inteſtinal tube, or if there be a *hernia*, and the inteſtines cannot be ſoon replaced, 'tis thought incurable. If no excrements or urine paſs for ſix or ſeven days, 'tis uſually mortal. A fever happening upon the ſtrangury is here thought a good ſign. Tho' medicines may paſs when the caſe is inveterate, 'tis not always ſafe to foretel a recovery. If the vomiting be truly excrementitious, there are hopes of a cure from glyſters.

Regim. 5. A ſlender diet ſhould here be obſerved. It may conſiſt of ſpoon-meats, grewels, panada's, with wine, *&c. decoct. hord.* chicken-broth, with *rad. alth. gum. arab.* and other oily, fat or lubricating liquors.

Cure. 6. If a fever attends, or one be feared, bleed, and repeat it once or twice during the cure, if the patient's ſtrength will allow. If it proceeds from an accumulation of fæces, attended with a hardneſs, tumor and inflation, a warm fotus or bath, with a proper liniment, will be of uſe; as alſo liquid lenient purgatives, if the patient can retain them. See colic 16, 18, 13. If it proceed from a rupture, let the inteſtines be replaced before any medicine is given. If from too reſtringent remedies, or food, give laxative glyſters and lenient purges. If from a ſpontaneous vomiting, begin with a gentle emetic, and proceed as in caſe of vomiting.

Or

Or if neceſſary, mix an emetic, a purgative, and opiate together. Thus,

℞ *Vin. emet.* ʒ iij. *tinct. ſacr.* ℥ iſs. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *vel gr.* ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. ipecacuanh. ãa* ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *m. ſumat è quovis vehiculo; bibendo de decoct. hord. & aq. miner. ãa in operatione.*

7. In general, give a glyſter, when requiſite, after bleeding. The following has been often found ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. lin.* ℔ ſs. *colocynth.* ʒ iij. *coque parum, cola & injice pro clyſtere ter in die ſi opus fuerit.*

After this, proceed to ſuch as are more emollient, attenuating, and purgative.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *fol. malv. alth. ãa m* iſs. *flor. chamæmel. m.* j. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ xij. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. vin. emetic. turbid. ãa* ℥ iſs. *elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. ol. chamæm. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.*

If this be thought too ſtrong, let the doſes of the purgative ingredients be moderated; always omitting anodynes in theſe glyſters, or whatever may take off from their irritating force. Between the injection of the glyſters, give purgatives with opiates, or give an opiate both before and after the purge. If a liquid form will not be retain'd by the ſtomach,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *m. ſumat hora una à pilulis ſeq.*

℞ *Pil. ſtomach. cum gum. ruff. ex duob. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. tartar. tart. vitriolat. ãa gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. f. pil.* v.

Or mix the opiate with the purge thus,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ ſs. *jalap.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. tartar. gr.* viij. *opii gr.* iſs. *ol. menth. gut.* j. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

After the operation give a paregoric.

8. If theſe fail, increaſe the doſe.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *reſin. jalap. gr.* xij. *pulv. cornachin.* ℈ ſs. *calomel. gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ol. caryoph. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pil. ſumend. ut bolus præcedens.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duob.* ℈ ij. *calomel. gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *m. f. pil.* v. *pro doſi.*

9. One or more of ſuch pills, as thoſe of the two doſes laſt deſcribed, may be given every three or four hours, with ſome of the following julep, till they anſwer the end propoſed.

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ vj. *theriac. epidem. ăa* ℥ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri* ℥ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julapium.*

The glyſters notwithſtanding muſt be continued every four or five hours. When ſtrong purgatives fail to operate, lenient will often ſucceed. But if theſe ſhou'd not ſtay in the ſtomach, give anti-emetics, as in caſe of vomiting, and afterwards gentle purgatives. But obſerve here not to ſtop the vomiting ſuddenly, eſpecially if no excrements come away with the glyſters, for fear purging ſhould not anſwer after that is ſtopped. But when it is ſafe to put a ſtop thereto, it cannot be affected better than by the following.

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. & repetatur pro re nata.*

But neither opiates nor cardiacs muſt be very freely uſed, for fear of increaſing the nauſea, and cauſing an inflammation of the inteſtines.

10. The vomiting therefore being ſtay'd, and ſtrong purgatives proving uſeleſs,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum vin. alb. parat.* ℥ vj. *ſumat cochl.* iv. *ſtatim & repetatur doſis omni bihorio vel trihorio donec effectus edat; bibat interim copioſe de aq. miner.*

miner. purg. coquendo alterat. cum n. m. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. &c.

And if neceſſary, diſſolve in each ℔ ij. of the waters *ſal. cathart. amar. mann. ãa* ʒ j. or the ſtrength of the medicine may be augmented by boiling the water longer, and adding *ſena* to it in boiling.

If the *tinctura ſacra* be judged too inflammatory, it may be diluted with *aq. menth.* The uſe of glyſters is ſtill to be continued.

11. In caſe all this proves unſucceſsful, and there is imminent danger of the patient's life, *argent. viv. crud.* may be given; beginning with ʒ iij. or ʒ iiij. and repeating the doſe twice or thrice in an hour; increaſing alſo the quantity if it be neceſſary. This remedy has ſometimes ſucceeded. The danger of it may be leſſened, and its effects increaſed, by giving a little before it a ſtrong anti-emetic and opiate, as alſo a glyſter. After the mercury is ſwallow'd down, gentle exerciſes is proper. But if this dangerous remedy be refuſed a tryal, 'tis thought the beſt way to give frequent emetics, as the ſtrength will bear, to force a paſſage downwards.

Worms.

1. Different ſpecies of vermicular animals are apt to lye in the inteſtinal tube, eſpecially of children. They are ſuppoſed to be bred from *ova*, ſwallowed down with the food, and encouraged by any viſcidity in the paſſages. *Cauſe.*

The *teretes* or *rotundi* commonly ſeat themſelves in the ſtomach, or *inteſtina tenuia*; the *aſcarides* in the *inteſtina craſſa*, and often near the *ſphincter ani*; the *lati*, *faſciæ*, or tape-worms, lye any where in the paſſage indifferently; being often jointed; and knitting together, they ſometimes appear like a bag of worms.

Diag. 2. Frequent diarrhœas, ſometimes a dyſentery, and lientery, are cauſed by the *aſcarides*. The dejections here are frothy, green, greaſy, and ſometimes like fullers-earth diſſolv'd in water. Worms are attended with a fetid breath, a hard or inflated belly, voracity, thirſt, feveriſhneſs by fits, with an intermitting pulſe and glowing cheeks; heavineſs and pain in the head; ſleepineſs, nauſea, vomiting, pain in the ſtomach or guts, a dry cough in children, and ſometimes delirium, convulſions, fainting, cold ſweats, and an atrophy.

Prog. 3. The more violent and laſting the ſymptoms, the worſe is the diſtemper; and if they proceed from natural indigeſtion, 'tis more dangerous than when cauſed by a crapula, viſcid aliment, *&c.*

Reg. 4. Acids are good here, ſuch as *ſucc. aurant. limon.* &c. and when they proceed from a weak concoction, exerciſe and air are uſeful. If from crapula's, a thin diet is beſt; if from viſcidity, the diet ſhould be ſlender; and if from coſtiveneſs, laxative.

If from putrefaction or ill digeſtion, let wine be mix'd with the gruels, panada, *&c.* and in this caſe to adults, wine may be allow'd freely, provided there be no fever. The following drank plentifully, may be of ſervice.

℞ *Argent. viv.* ʒ iſs. *coq. in aq. rutæ q. ſ. ad colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſucc. aurant. limon. tinct. croc. ſyr. croc. ãa* ʒ iſs. *m.*

This may perhaps be mended by throwing melted tin often into the decoction. But *aq. font. ſyr. limon.* and *ſpt. vitriol.* duly proportion'd, will make a more pleaſant liquor for conſtant drink.

Cure. 5. In new born infants, to purge off the meconium, and prevent the generation of worms,

℞ *Syr.*

℞ *Syr. flor. perſicor. roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. rhabarb.* ℥ ij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *m. detur cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

6. For thoſe of eight months or a year old, when crapula's, or the curdled milk may favour the generation of worms,

℞ *Diagryd. calomel. 6ies. ſublimat. ſacch. alb. ãa m. dentur gr.* vj. *vel* viij. *vel* ℈ ſs. *puerulo* 6. *vel* 8. *menſium, & gr.* xij. *puero anniculo.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhei ãa gr.* viij. *calomel. gr.* v. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ſs. *m. pro puero anniculo.*

7. When calomel is not neceſſary, or thought unſafe,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℥ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pulv. chart.* iiij. *vel* vj. *ſumat unam bis in ſeptimana.*

After two or three purges,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. cret. alb. teſt. oſtrear. pp^t. ãa ſumat gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *bis terve quotidie è lacte materno.*

8. For thoſe of about ſix years old, and under or over proportionably, after a few calomel purgatives,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. pulv. ſem. ſanton. ãa* ℥ ij. *corallin.* ℥ j. *ſabin.* ℥ ſs. *croci* ℈ j. *f. pulv. chart.* xij. *ſumat unam mane & ſero è pauco decocto ſupra deſcripto* 4.

9. After the uſe of theſe powders purge again.

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. cornachin. ãa gr.* xv. *calomel. rhei ãa gr.* viij. *ol. rutæ gut.* j. *m. ſumat bis in ſeptimana cum regimine.*

During the operation may be drank a draught or two of the *decoct. mercurial.* Or three or four grains of calomel may be given alone, for two or three nights ſucceſſively; and afterwards the above-mention'd powder, leaving out the calomel.

Or,

Or,

℞ *Reſin. ſcammon. jalap. calomel.* ãa ʒ ij. *ſacch. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ol. cinnam. n. m.* ãa *gut.* xx. *mucilag. gum. tragac. q. ſ. f. troch.* ʒ ſs. *pendentes, quorum unus ſit doſis pro puero duorum annorum.*

10. When worms lodge in the *inteſtina craſſa*, about the *cœcum*, or near the *anus*, as may be known ſometimes by an itching there, glyſters are ſerviceable both in adults and children. The following *formulæ* duly proportioned will ſerve for both.

℞ *Abſinth. vulgar. rutæ, centaur. min.* ãa *m.* ſs. *ſem. ſanton. contuſ.* ʒ iij. *colocynth.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde ol. terebinth* ℥ ſs *ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſabin. gut.* x. *ſpec. hier. pic.* ʒ j *ol. lin. rancid.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema bis in die injiciend. & diu retinend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. ſem. ſanton* ãa ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ viij. *adde ol. abſinth.* ℥ ij. *ſuccin. chym.* ʒ ſs. *rut. ſabin.* ãa *gut.* x. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ vj. *pil. ex duob.* ʒ ſs. *elixir. proprietat.* ʒ ij. *m. f. enema.*

11. Suppoſitories alſo are uſeful here.

℞ *Pulv. rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ſem. ſanton. fol. abſinth. vulg. ſpec. hier. picr.* ãa ʒ ij. *fell. tauri* ℥ ſs. *ol. abſinth. rut. ſabin. junip.* ãa *gut.* vi. *mel. q. ſ. fiant glandes.*

12. Fomentations to the belly, tho' they are not much in uſe, may alſo do good.

℞ *Fol. abſinth. vulg. praſs. ſabin. rut. abrotan. flor. chamæmel.* ãa *m.* j. *rad. gentian. ariſtol. long.* ãa ℥ ſs. *colocynth.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ ij. *f. fotus bis in die utend.*

13. Liniments are frequently uſed with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Ung. laurin.* ℥ ij. *ol. rut.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *tinct.*

tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ol. abſinth ſabin. ãa ℥ j. *m. f. liniment. ſuper ventrem ſubinde inungend.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. neopolitan* ℥ iij. *fel. tauri, pulv. aloes, colocynth. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. rut. ſabin. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment. parcius adhibend.*

14. Cataplaſms likewiſe prove ſucceſsful in children.

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℥ ſs. *ung. dialth.* ʒ ij. *ol mac. per. expreſs.* ʒ j. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. diagryd. colocynth. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. abſinth. rut. chym. ãa gut.* iv. *m. f. cataplaſm. abdomini infantis ſex annorum applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Mel.* ℥ j. *ſpec. hier. picræ* ℥ ſs. *fel. tauri* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſabin. gut.* vi. *pulv. gentian. q. ſ. f. cataplaſma.*

15. Plaſters are alſo very uſeful.

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. ſem. ſanton. rad. ariſtol. rotund. colocynth. aloes, ſcammon. myrrh. ãa* ʒ j. *fel. bov.* ʒij. *camphor. ol. abſinth. ſuccin. rut. ãa* ℈ j. *reſin. com.* ʒj. *tereb. venet. q. ſ. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extend. toti abdomini applicand.*

If this plaſter be thought too ſtrong for children, add to it an equal part of *emplaſt. è cymino.*

16. The following draught is beneficial.

When the cure is attempted by *æthiop. mineral.* or *mercur. crud.* they often fail, unleſs purgatives be given alternately.

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iiſs. *elixir. proprietat.* ʒ j. *elix. vitriol. gut.* xv. *m. ſumat manc pro re nata.*

17. If worms be ſuppoſed in the ſtomach, firſt exhibit emetics and afterwards,

℞ *Spec. hier. picr.* ℥ ſs. *pil. ruff.* ʒ ij. *myrrh.* ʒ j. *ſal. chalyb.* ʒ j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *ol junip. gut.* xx. *ſyr. de abſinth. q. ſ. f. pil.* 5. *è* ʒ j. *qualibet; ſumat* iij. *vel* iiij. *ter in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata.*

The *tinctura ſacra* may alſo be given in a ſmall quantity over night.

GRAVEL, or a STONE in the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETERS, and URETHRA.

Def. 1. WHEN there happens a collection of the terreſtrial parts of the urine in any of the urinary paſſages, and this occaſions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the ſmall of the back, or *os pubis*, the patient is ſaid to have the *ſtone* or *gravel*.

When this collection is ſo large as to form one or more bodies unable, by reaſon of their ſize, to paſs thro' the conduits of urine, they frequently cauſe great pain, ulcers in the parts, and an entire ſuppreſſion of urine: and from the part where this obſtructing matter happens to lodge, the diſtemper receives its denomination, as from the *kidneys*, *bladder*, *ureters*, or *urethra*.

Cauſe. 2. This diſorder may ſometimes have an hereditary cauſe; that is, the urinal paſſages may be naturally ſtraiter than they ought to be; or the conſtitution may be diſpoſed to generate a ſtony matter. An obſtructed perſpiration and a cold or moiſt air may alſo give riſe to it; for by means hereof, the more heavy particles of the animal fluids will be detain'd in the body. Another occaſion of this diſtemper may be the uſe of waters, which running thro' various *ſtrata* of the earth, are impregnated with ſtony particles. There are ſome wines too, and other liquors, which being either foul, or not ſufficiently fined down, or abounding in tartar, or other terreſtrial corpuſcles, may lay the foundation for the ſtone. Again, in perſons ſubject to the aſthma or gout, who have a weak digeſtion, viſcid chyle, and ſtony concretions in the joints, there are manifeſt ſeeds of this diſtemper. In

ſhort,

ſhort, whatever can bring on an accumulation of earthy matter in the urinary paſſages, whether by obſtructing or leſſening the capacity of the canals, or by immediately or remotely producing the ſubſtance it ſelf, will cauſe gravel, and in time the ſtone.

3. The ſymptoms of the gravel or ſtone are frequently, a *nauſea* and vomiting, with a numbneſs down the leg and thigh of the part affected; a pain, fixed or moveable, great or leſs, in proportion to the bulk of the impacted matter, felt generally about the region of the loins, *os pubis*, and parts adjacent. This pain is very acute and almoſt continual, when the gravel or ſtone remains at the head of the *ureters*; but begins to leſſen as it is protruded forwards. Sometimes when the ſtone is angular, or continues long fixed, the urine is bloody; and generally in all nephritic obſtructions, 'tis thin, and made in ſmall quantity, eſpecially at the beginning of the fit. Sometimes there happens a total ſuppreſſion of it; in which caſe both the *ureters* may be obſtructed. When the matter is forced into the bladder, the urine is turbid, and comes away plentifully; and there appears in it much ſand, and ſometimes ſmall ſtones; which if angular, are ſeldom voided without pain. When the paroxyſm is violent, and of long continuance, there ſometimes happens an entire ſuppreſſion of ſtool, ſo far that cathartics loſe their force; and ſometimes too, tho' rarely, the terreſtrial matter is depoſited in ſuch parts where the canals are lax, and the circulation languid; ſo as, at the ſame time, to occaſion both an arthritic and a nephretic fit. When a ſtone is lodged in the *urethra*, the pain generally proves exquiſite, but limited to the part; where ſometimes the ſtone will bulge outwards, and may be felt with the fingers. *Diag.*

4. All

Prog. 4. All paroxyſms, in caſe of a confirm'd ſton are dangerous. An accumulation of ſand in t *kidneys* or *ureters*, is leſs dangerous than a form ſtone; ſince if there was occaſion, it might cruſh'd to pieces. A ſtone in the *kidneys* is worſe conſequence than in the *ureters*, and mo or leſs ſo in proportion to its bigneſs. T largeſt ſtone naturally capable of paſſing t *urethra* in men, is ſuppoſed to be about t ſize of a ſmall hazel-nut; but in women, o conſiderably larger may paſs the *meatus urinari* When both *kidneys*, or both *ureters* are affe ted, 'tis ſo much the more dangerous; eſpecial if attended with ſharp pain, exulceration, inflam mation, want of ſleep, loſs of ſtrength, a feve ſuppreſſion of urine, *&c.* When the ſymptom continue for many days without intermiſſio the caſe is deſperate; eſpecially if coldneſs h ſeized the extremeties, the pulſe ticks, and t patient has cold ſweats, *&c.* When the caſe habitual or hereditary, happens in old age gouty conſtitutions, the cure is difficult. T ſymptom of bloody urine, continuing after t fit is gone off, proves hard to remove. Whe the urine is plentifully diſcharged, has its ord nary ſediment, is turbid, and the ſymptoms d creaſe, 'tis a ſign the paroxyſm is going off. a large ſtone be long detain'd in the *urethra*, e pecially if it be rugged, and can neither be pr pell'd backwards nor forwards, and there be total ſuppreſſion of urine, the caſe uſually prov mortal.

Reg. 5. A laxative diet is here the moſt ſuitabl A glaſs of white-wine, either pure or mix'd wit barley-water may be allow'd. But during t paroxyſm, 'tis beſt to uſe ſome ſuch as the fo lowing liquor.

℞ *Decoct*

℞ *Decoct. hord.* (*cum incoct. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs.) ℔ ij. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ſs. *ſyr. de alth. de* 5 *rad. aper. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m. bibat cyathum frequenter.*

All viſcid aliment, hot ſpices, *&c.* are to be avoided, and only gruels, whey, broths, teas, *&c.* made uſe of. Marſhmallow or linſeed tea might here be ſerviceable. Gentle exerciſe, eſpecially walking and riding, are uſeful.

6. The cure regards either the fit immediately, or the prevention of it. *Cure.*

In the fit, 'tis firſt proper to bleed, eſpecially if the patient be robuſt, of a ſanguine conſtitution, or feveriſh. In the next place,

℞ *Aq fœnicul. petroſelin. ãa* ℥ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *f. ſolutio cui adde ſyr. de alth. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *f. hauſtus ſtatim à phlebotomia ſumend.*

7. If the fit continues, order the *enema terebinthinat.* as *p.* 219. 9. to be repeated once or twice a day, and after it comes away the following draught.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. ãa* ℥ j. *raphan. lumbric. mag. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *pilul. matth. gr.* vij. *vel* x. *tinct. ſal. tart. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſt.*

8. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, we muſt have recourſe to lenient purgatives. See the moſt proper in this caſe under the head of colic, 14.

When by reaſon of a violent vomiting, a purgative cannot be detain'd in the ſtomach, the *mixtur. anti-emetica cum ſuc. limon.* muſt be uſed, as in iliac paſſion, 9. or elſe an opiate precede, or be given along with it.

After the operation of every purgative, and eſpecially if the pain be violent, 'tis proper to exhibit an opiate.

9. When liquid purgatives cannot be conveniently uſed, becauſe of a vomiting or great ſuppreſſion of urine; or if they having failed of ſucceſs, ℞ *Elect.*

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ j. *pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth.* ãa ℈ j. *balſ. gilead. gut.* xxx. *pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *jalap. pil. matth.* ãa ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. bolus, partitis vicibus ſumend. cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Pulp. caſſiæ, fiſtul. elect. lenitiv.* ãa ℨ j. *pulv. ſanct.* ℨ ſs. *ſal. prunel. teſt. ovor. pulv. rhabarb.* ãa ℥ ij. *milleped. ſal. ſuccin. ſpec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ãa ℥ iſs. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo capiat. q. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibend. mixt. ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Balſ. gilead. tereb. ven. balſ. capiv.* ãa ℥ ij. *vitell. unius ovi, vel etiam duorum, terantur ſimul in mortario, ſenſim addendo vin. alb. aq. flor. chamæmel. petroſelin. fœnicul. ſyr. de alth.* ãa ℨ ij. *ſpt. nitr. dulc.* ℥ ij. *tinct. cantharid. tinct. ſal. tartar.* ãa ℥ j. *m.*

10. If theſe medicines ſucceed not, and the ſymptoms increaſe, it may not be amiſs to uſe calomel purgatives.

℞ *Pulv. varvicens. jalap. calomel.* ãa ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *ſal. tartar. ſuccin. vol.* ãa *gr.* x. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

During the operation, let fat broths or ſome balſamic apozem, with *gum. arab.* &c. be plentifully drank.

The purging waters, with *ſal. cathart. amar.* or rather *ſal. mirabil. glauberi, manna, crem. tartar.* &c. are alſo proper here; only we muſt obſerve, that when the ſtone is large; when the pain proves continual and fixed; when the urine is bloody, the ſuppreſſion great, *&c.* ſaline ſtimulating purgatives, or ſtrong diuretics, ought not to be made uſe of, becauſe they often increaſe the pain, prolong the paroxyſm, and ſometimes occaſion death it ſelf; and therefore after the exhibition of laxatives, or gentle emetics is leſs dangerous and often more ſucceſsful; ſo that half a dram or two ſcruples of *ipecacuanha*

anha may be given; the patient drinking a ſmall quantity of white-wine-poſſet-drink in the operation: and after that is over, a paregoric ſhou'd be exhibited. If *ipecacuanha* be thought too ſtrong, the *oxymel. ſcillit.* or *ſal. vitriol.* may be uſed in its ſtead.

11. Between theſe evacuations, proper liniments, cataplaſms, baths, fomentations, *&c.* muſt not be omitted.

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. chamæmel. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ſs. *opij* ʒ ſs. *m. f. liniment. quo cum inungantur partes affectæ bis quotidie, ſuperapplicando pannum wallicum.*

12. For a fomentation,

℞ *Rad. fœnicul. petroſelin. raphan. ruſt. ãa* ℥ ij. *herb. alth. malv. ãa m.* j. *ſem. fœnicul. lini bac. junip. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſal. nitri* ℥ ij. *ut f. fotus, bis quotidie utendus, ante applicatum linimentum.*

13. After the uſe hereof,

℞ *Cepar. ſub cineribus coct.* ℥ iv. *ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *camphor. pulv.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma, poſt uſum liniment. applicandum.*

14. *Semicupia* likewiſe may be ſerviceably uſed as in the colic, 16. the aromatics being left out, or diuretics and emollients ſubſtituted for them. About an hour before the patient enters the bath, let him take the following.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℈ j. *ſal. prunel. ocul. cancror. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. tartar. gr.* x. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa gr.* vi. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ ſs. *m. exactiſſime, & ſenſim adde aq. fœnicul.* ℥ j. *raphan. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *tinct. ſal. tartar. cantharid. ãa gut.* x. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

15. The *tinctur. cantharid.* ought always in this caſe to be exhibited along with opiate or balſamic medicines, thus:

℞ *Tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. laud. liquid. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *ter in die è cochleari ol. amygd. dulc. vel hauſtulo ſequentis apozemat.*

℞ *Decoct. rad. alth.* ℔ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ℥ j. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ij. *vin. alb.* ℥ iv. *f. apozem.*

The ſame end may alſo be anſwer'd by linctus's or mucilages.

16. Opiates are very ſerviceable when the patient can retain no purgative, when the pain is violent, after all artificial evacuations, and when the patient is grown very weak, and other things have long been tried in vain; in which latter caſe,

℞ *Tartar. vitriolat. ſal. tartari, ſuccin. vol. camphor. ãa* ℈ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℈ ij. *ſapon. venet.* ʒ j. *pilul. matth.* ʒ iſs. *ol. junip. gut.* x. *balſ. gilead. q. s. m. f. maſſa, è cujus qualibet* ʒ j. *formentur pilul.* viij. *quarum ſumat* iv. *bis in die cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. alth.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iij. *camphor.* ℈ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℥ j. *aq. fœnicul.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* x. *m. f. hauſt. quem etiam capiat bis terve in die.*

17. The following may alſo be taken with any proper bolus, pills, or powders.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, balſ. capiv. terebinth. ven. ãa* ʒ ij. *vitell. ovi q. s. vin. alb. aq. fœnicul. ãa* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ j. *pilul. matth.* ʒ j. *aq. raphan. c. ſyr. de alth. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. s. a. & ſumat cochlear.* iv. *pro re nata.*

18. The following may thro' the whole cure ſupply the place of *Tipping*'s liquor, and is perhaps a much better medicine, tho' it receives not a twentieth part ſo many ingredients.

℞ *Decoct.*

℞ *Decoct. pectoral. (cum gum. arabic. & rad. alth.* ãa ℥ j. *parat.)* ℔ j. *vin. milleped.* ℔ ſs. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ iv. *theriacal.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. (in quo ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſtetit per noctem)* ℥ j. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ʒ vj. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. albiſs. q. s. m. ſumat* ℥ iv. *bis in die, vel pro re nata.*

19. Cathartic glyſters, oleaginous linctus's, and lubricating mucilages, may alſo be uſed intermediately.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. ſyr. de alth.* ãa ℥ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ iſs. *m. ſumat cochlear.* i. *ad libitum.*

20. The following mixture too, may be taken, by way of drops, in any mucilage, linctus, or ſolution of *gum arabic.*

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *tinct. cantharid. milleped. laud. liquid.* ãa ʒ j. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa ʒ ſs. *m. s. a. ſumat gut.* 50. *ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.*

21. If this procedure hath not the deſired effect, and the ſymptoms continue or grow more ſevere; if the coſtiveneſs remains, yet the patient's ſtrength not too much impair'd; as alſo if a vomiting happen or continue,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *pulv. ſanct. jalap.* ãa ℈ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *camphor. gr.* v j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ ſs. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus mane ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Fil. coch. min. extract. rud.* ãa ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* xv. *camphor. ſal. tartar. vol. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* vi. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *f. pilul. n°.* vi. *in eundem finem.*

22. If the ſymptoms ſtill continue, and the ſtrength be greatly diminiſh'd, our laſt refuge is to *laudanum*, which ſhou'd be given in ſome balſamic vehicle, not too much charged with pungent diuretics. Thus,

℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic.* ℈ j. *laudan. lond. gr.* ij. *vel* iij. *ſal. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* vi. *conſ. malv. vel cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus, ſemel in die ſumend. vel ſæpius, diminuendo laudani quantitatem pro re nata.*

Or let forty or fifty drops of liquid *laudanum* be given once or twice a day, in a draught of canary mix'd with barly-water.

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth. gum. arab. ãa* ʒ j. *balſam. tolutan. ſal. tartar. ãa* ʒ ij. *decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *coq. s. a. & colaturæ calent.* ℔ jſs. *affunde ſuper rad. raphan. ruſtic.* ʒ iij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *milleped. vivent. contus.* ʒ j. *cepar. incis.* ʒ ij. *colaturæ adde vin. alb.* ℔ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ j. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *pilul. matth.* ℈ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *ſemel, bis vel ter in die,*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. præcedent. ol. amygd. d. ſyr. alth. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſtus* 5ta *quaq; hora, vel pro re nata ſumend.*

23. The following pills and emulſion alſo may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Sapon. venet. pilul. matth. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. tartar. camphor. ãa* ʒ ſs. *terebinth. è chio, balſ. capiv. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. junip. gut.* xij. *ſyr. alth. q. s. f. pilul.* xij. *è quavis* ʒ j. *ſumat* vi. *bis terve quotidie, ſuperbibend. emulſion. ſequent. cochlear.* vi.

℞ *Balſ. tolut.* ʒ ij. *ol. amygd. d.* ʒ ij. *vitellum ovi, decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *in quo prius ſint ſolutæ gummi arabic.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de alth. aq. raphan. c. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. emulſio, de qua bibat etiam hauſtulum ad libitum.*

24. When both *kidneys* or *ureters* are ſo far obſtructed, that no urine at all is ſuffer'd to paſs thro' them, relaxing diuretics are firſt to be employ'd, that the paſſages may be the eaſier widen'd. But if this method, together with the uſe of a warm bath, ſhou'd fail, the more deterging diuretics and cathartics muſt be made choice

choice of, mixed up with a requiſite proportion of *terebinth. venet.* Glyſters alſo, compoſed of ingredients of the like virtues, may prove ſerviceable. But if this treatment ſhou'd fail of ſucceſs, we muſt at laſt place our dependance upon opiates, which are here to be freely adminiſtred, and repeated, in proportion to the demand there is for them.

25. If, as it frequently happens when the ſtone is confirm'd and large, or the fit has continued long, the patient ſhou'd be feveriſh or plethoric, phlebotomy becomes neceſſary; and gentle purgative glyſters alſo might be frequently injected to mitigate the ſymptoms, by warming and relaxing the parts, without irritating the ſtone it ſelf. But if the patient be laxative, glyſters without the purgative ingredients ſhou'd be adminiſtred.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ vj. *vitellum unius ovi, ol. terebinth.* ℥ ſs. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *ol. junip. chym.* ʒ j. *m. f. s. a. enema, pro re nata injiciendum.*

26. In the mean time, proper lubricating linctus's and mucilages are not to be omitted; for theſe in ſome meaſure may ſupply the parts with a *mucus*, that will render the irritation cauſed by the ſtone more tolerable. *Gum. arabic.* is excellent in this caſe, being taken in large quantities, by way of apozem or ſolution. But the quantity requiſite on this occaſion, may moſt conveniently be taken down in the form of a mucilage thus.

℞ *Gum arabic.* ℥ ij. *tragacanth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ x. *f. ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iij. *m. f. mucilago, cujus ſumat cochleare unum vel alterum frequenter.*

27. Anodynes and balſamics are highly proper in caſe of a confirm'd ſtone, to mitigate the violence of the ſymptoms, and put an end to the preſent paroxyſm, or to gain a truce till

the operation can be perform'd. And when the ſtone is too large to come away by the natural paſſage, 'tis abſurd to exhibit forcing diuretics, or ſtimulating medicines. In this caſe therefore,

℞ *Gum. arabic. ſperm. ceti, conſerv. malv. ăa* ℈ j. *laudan. lond. gr.* j. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, pro re nata ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ iſs. *ol. amygd. de ſyr. capillor. vener. ăa* ℥ vj. *m. f. hauſtus.*

28. When a total ſuppreſſion of urine happens from the ſtone falling upon the neck of the bladder, the patient ought to lye upon his back, elevate his knees, and ſo move himſelf, firſt on one ſide, and then on the other, or ſuffer himſelf to be ſhook in that poſture. It might alſo be proper in this caſe to uſe a warm bath. But theſe proving ineffectual, a catheter muſt be introduced, by which the ſtone may be repelled back into the bladder, and the urine be let out.

29. If a ſtone happen to fall down into the *urethra*, and proves too large to paſs naturally thro' it, the proper chirurgical means may be uſed to break, extract, or repel it. But ſometimes injections thrown in with violence, will force it back into the bladder. If nothing of this kind proves ſucceſsful, and the ſtone, by reaſon of its bulk or figure, be abſolutely unable to move backwards or forwards, without intolerable pain, and very great danger, the operation muſt be perform'd on the ſide of the *urethra*, and the ſtone extracted thro' the wound. The like method is to be taken when ſuch a ſtone ſticks faſt in the *meatus urinarius* of women; tho' the large diameter and the ſmall length of that paſſage, with the great dilatation whereof 'tis capable, frequently allow of an exit to ſtones of a moderate ſize, by means of the

the *dilatory*; an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to extract them when lodg'd in this paſſage. But when a ſtone in the *urethra* is thought capable of paſſing it, without any conſiderable damage to the parts, a gentle diuretic, anodyne medicine, as 27. may be exhibited with ſucceſs. In this caſe the doſe of the opiate ſhou'd be increaſed in proportion to the pain; for ſometimes an ordinary doſe will here prove ineffectual.

30. The particular ſymptoms which happen in nephritic diſorders, if they prove violent, or go not off with the original diſtemper, are to be treated as originals. Thus a numbneſs down the leg may be treated as a partial palſy; and underſtand the ſame of bloody urine, *nauſea*, vomiting, coſtiveneſs, *&c.*

31. To prevent the return of the fits, we muſt order a proper regimen, and convenient medicines to be uſed in the intervals of them. The diet may be the ſame with that above preſcribed.

32. The medicines are to be proper diuretics mix'd with balſamics; lenient purgatives being interpoſed. But in corpulent and groſs conſtitutions, cathartics with calomel, as alſo the ſtrongeſt diuretics, are ſometimes required.

33. ℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. ſal. tartar. ãa* ℈ ij. *cantharid. pulv. gr.* vj. *m. s. a. & f. pilul.* x. *è ſingula* ℥ j. *quarum capit.* v. *bis in die cum cochlear.* ij. *ſolution. ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ iſs. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

It might likewiſe greatly tend to prevent the return of a paroxyſm to inject now and then a lenient glyſter, with a proper quantity of *terebinth. venet.* or *ol. terebinth.*

Spirit. nitri dulc. is allow'd to be the moſt promiſing, and at the ſame time the ſafeſt menſtruum hitherto diſcovered for diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder. It might therefore be given freely for this purpoſe, mixed with proper emollient and diluting liquors.

34. When the ſtone in the bladder is confirm'd, and ſo large that there are no hopes of diſſolving it, or of its being ever able to paſs thro' the urinary conduits, the ſurgical operation, called lithotomy, becomes neceſſary. Such a ſtone is known or ſuppoſed to be lodged in the bladder from the following ſigns. (1.) A pain felt about the *os pubis*, neck of the bladder, or parts adjacent; which increaſes juſt after the urine is diſcharged, and grows violent in the *urethra* about the *glans penis*. (2.) An itching in the *glans penis*, attended with frequent erection. (3.) A weight felt in the *ſcrotum*, *peritonæum*, and the parts that lye above it, with ſickneſs, *nauſea*, &c. when the ſtone happens to be large. (4.) A frequent deſire to make water, and great difficulty in doing it; for it often comes but in drops, which ſometimes will not all together amount to the quantity of half a ſpoonful. (5.) Sometimes too, the urine appears bloody; in which caſe the ſtone is ſuppoſed to be rugged. (6.) A total obſtruction will now and then happen at the beginning, middle, or towards the end of making water; occaſion'd by the ſtone falling upon the orifice of the bladder. (7.) A *teneſmus*, attended with a deſire of making water. (8.) The patient is frequently very reſtleſs; and the pain cauſes him to change his poſture or ſituation, croſs his legs, or give himſelf violent motions; but if the ſtone be large, he can hardly ſtand erect, walk, or ride upon rugged or even ground. (9.)

When

When the pain and other ſymptoms continue after ſome ſmall ſtones have been voided; this indicates that more, or larger remain behind. (10.) 'Tis highly probable, that a ſtone is actually form'd, if the patient ſuffers repeated paroxyſms without voiding any ſtone, or urine, different from what is natural. (11.) But a ſtone is with the moſt certainty known to lodge in the bladder by introducing a catheter; for the inſtrument may be made to ſtrike againſt it. This information too is the more confirm'd by introducing the finger into the *rectum*, or *vagina uteri*; whence likewiſe the poſition, mobility, or fixedneſs, magnitude, roughneſs, *&c.* of the ſtone may be known; or whether it be included in a cyſtis: and hence a fleſhy ſubſtance growing from or adhering to the bladder, in which caſe the operation might prove fatal, may be diſtinguiſh'd from a heap of ſand, or more ſolid ſubſtance.

34. The operation is always dangerous, and often mortal. If a perſon relapſes, or ſuffers freſh paroxyſms after he has once been cut, and all the ſtones extracted, the caſe is highly dangerous.

35. Before the operation is reſolved upon, 'tis proper to conſider the ſtate, ſtrength, and age of the ſubject; with the ſituation, magnitude and number of the ſtones in the bladder, ſo far as they can be known by ſearching, *&c.* The time uſually made choice of for the operation, is the ſpring-ſeaſon, tho' in caſe of neceſſity, no regard is had thereto. The patient is generally prepared for the purpoſe, by bleeding, and two or three lenient purgatives, adminiſtred a few days before he ſubmits to the operation. Some alſo a little before the time, give a conſiderable doſe of an opiate, with a view as well to render the patient inſenſible of the pain, as

to

to prevent a fever, which might otherwiſe be raiſed thereby.

36. Lithotomy is performable three different ways, *viz.* by the *apparatus minor*, the *apparatus major*, and the *apparatus altus*, as 'tis called. The *apparatus minor* is as follows. The patient being laid ſoft upon his back, with his hands tied down to his feet, and legs kept by two aſſiſtants as far as poſſible aſunder, the operator having dipt the two firſt fingers of his left hand in oil, introduces one or both of them into the *anus*, and with his right hand gently compreſſes the parts above the *os pubis*, to direct the ſtone from thence downwards; then with his fingers before introduced, he compreſſes the ſtone againſt the left ſide of the *perinæum* near the ſuture, and afterwards makes the inciſion with a ſharp pointed two-edged knife, proportionable to the bulk of the ſtone, and ſufficiently deep to reach it; when, if the ſtone does not fall, or cannot be thruſt out by the fingers, it is to be extracted by the *forceps*, or other convenient inſtrument. And when the bladder is ſufficiently clear'd of all the extraneous bodies it might then contain, the patient is to be looſed, and the wound to be dreſs'd up, as is uſual in caſes of the like kind; care being taken to heal it up ſpeedily, to prevent the urine from paſſing that way. Lithotomy is practiſed in this manner principally upon children, or when the ſtone can be felt with the fingers introduced into the *rectum*; but when it cannot be ſo felt, the *apparatus major* takes place.

37. In the *apparatus major*, the patient is placed upon a table, and ſecured as in the *apparatus minor*; then a channell'd catheter being introduced thro' the *urethra* into the bladder, and paſſing near to the ſtone contain'd therein, up to the *perineum*, the operator cuts as in the *apparatus minor*;

nor; his biſtory or knife now running in the channel of the catheter; then whilſt the catheter remains in the bladder, near the ſtone, the *forceps*, or other convenient inſtrument, muſt be introduced, by its direction thro' the wound, to take hold of the ſtone, which may then, the catheter being firſt withdrawn, be extracted.

If the wound in this caſe happens to be very large, 'tis uſual to ſew it up; as alſo by means of a ſilver *cannula* fixed therein, to evacuate the grumous blood, or other matter lodged in the bladder.

In women, the fingers are introduced thro' the *vagina uteri*, and not thro' the *rectum*; and a ſtrait ſhort catheter uſually made choice of.

38. The manner of the *high operation* we ſhall give in the words of Mr. *Cheſelden*, who has frequently perform'd it with good ſucceſs.

" Before we go about this operation, " ſays " he," it ſeems neceſſary that the inteſtines " ſhould be emptied, to prevent their preſſing " upon the bladder. For this purpoſe, I order- " ed my patients a ſlender diet, for about two " days, and glyſters a little before the opera- " tion.

" The patient being placed upon a bed, or " quilt, laid upon a table, with his head on a " pillow, his legs off the table, his thighs raiſed, " and his back a little hollow, ſo as to relax " the abdominal muſcles; we paſs a ligative " looſely above each knee, and faſten it to " the outſide of the table; an aſſiſtant on each " ſide holding his hands. And having paſſed " the catheter, another aſſiſtant graſping the " *penis* gently with his hand, to prevent a re- " flux of the water, we inject as much warm " barly-water as will fill the bladder to its ut- " moſt natural diſtenſion; more being of little

" or

" or no uſe to the operation; but very painful,
" if not dangerous, to the patient. Into a man
" full grown may be injected near twelve ounces;
" and into a boy nine years old, about eight
" ounces; allowance being made for the ſize of
" the ſtone: which being difficult to do exactly,
" the proper quantity for every patient may, I
" think, be more certainly known from the ſwel-
" ling of the *abdomen* juſt above the *os pubis*, if
" the integuments are thin; by the patient's
" growing uneaſy from the extenſion of the
" bladder; and from the reſiſtance which the
" operator feels to the injection. And that we
" may better judge with what quantity of wa-
" ter we diſtend the bladder, the urine ſhould
" be diſcharged, before the injection is made.
" And becauſe an immediate connection of
" the ſyringe and the catheter, without the
" intervention of a flexible tube, would make
" the catheter too liable to be moved in the
" bladder, and give great uneaſineſs; I joyned
" them together by an ox's ureter, which ef-
" fectually prevented that inconvenience. But
" before we leave this part of the operation, I
" muſt recommend the paſſing the catheter de-
" liberately, and gently; chuſing rather to ſeem
" leſs artful in doing it, than ſecretly to hurt
" the patient, for the reputation of doing it
" quick and dexterouſly: and indeed, I judge this
" no unneceſſary caution in every part of the
" operation.

" The bladder being filled, and the cathe-
" ter drawn out, the aſſiſtant muſt continue
" to hold the *penis*, till the inciſion is made in-
" to the bladder; I think it may be beſt held
" between the fore-fingers, or the fore-fingers
" and thumb, the aſſiſtant's hands being placed
" between the patient's thighs; for in this man-
" ner the *penis* may be ſo held, that neither

" the

" the skin of the *abdomen* ſhall be any way ex-
" tended, nor the aſſiſtant's hand interrupt the
" operator. The firſt inciſion may be made
" with a round edged knife, thro' the skin, the
" *membrana adipoſa*, between the *muſculi recti* and
" *pyramidales*, even to the bladder, near the *os*
" *pubis*; for in that part it may be done ſafely,
" the bladder there not lying cloſe to the in-
" teguments. This firſt inciſion in a man may
" be about four inches long; one end of it ex-
" tending almoſt to the skin of the *penis*. Then
" introducing a ſtreight edged knife, with the
" back lying upon the foremoſt, or middle fin-
" ger of the left hand, to direct it, the inciſion
" may be ſecurely finiſhed upwards, and the
" bladder laid bare from the *os pubis*, near
" three inches long: then paſſing a crooked
" knife into the bladder near the *urachus*, un-
" til the point is near the centre of the blad-
" der, ſo that bringing it out, it may cut un-
" der the *os pubis*; and immediately, while the
" water is flowing out, a finger ſhould be in-
" troduced into the bladder, with which the
" *forceps* (which may be very thin) will be di-
" rected to take hold of the ſtone; which, if
" large, ſhould not be extracted haſtily, be-
" cauſe that increaſes the reſiſtance. The wound
" may be dreſſed with any digeſtive medicine,
" upon which may be laid a ſoft compreſs,
" kept on with an eaſy bandage. The dige-
" ſtive I uſed was this.

" ℞ *Ceræ flav.* ℥ iv. *ol. lini* ℥ iij. *terebinth. ven.*
" ℔ j. *f. unguent.*

" The wounds for ſome time were fomented
" at each dreſſing, which was at firſt every ſix
" hours, except they were aſleep; and as long
" as the urine came thro' the wounds, the parts
" about were conſtantly anointed, to preſerve
" them from being excoriated by the urine."

DIA-

DIABETES.

Def. 1. A *Diabetes* is a frequent and copious diſcharge by urine, waſting away the body by degrees.

Cauſe. 2. It may proceed from the *ſerum* being too much attenuated; from the *glandulæ renales* being too much dilated; and from the cuticular veſſels being too much contracted.

Diag. 3. The ſigns of it are an immenſe thirſt, not ſatisfied by drinking, becauſe of the ſudden ſeparation made by the kidneys; the whole body is emaciated; and generally a hectic fever, with a quick and weak pulſe, accompanies this diſtemper.

Prog. 4. A *diabetes* is always difficult to cure, and generally proves mortal, if it continues long. In old age it is very dangerous; and alſo when it happens after immoderate venery, or fevers of a long continuance.

Regim. 5. A ſub-aſtringent and acid diet is thought proper in this caſe. Red wine is allowable in moderation. Coffee ſeems to be no improper liquor; but the *decoctum album* and *tinct. roſar. rub.* are excellent; and ought to be drank pretty freely. Moderate exerciſe is of ſervice, if the ſtrength of the patient will allow of it.

Cure. 6. As we can have no certain criterion when this diſtemper is occaſion'd by the juices being too much attenuated, or the pores of the *glandulæ renales* too much dilated; the beſt method we can take, is to preſcribe ſuch medicines as will equally ſerve in both caſes: and thoſe muſt conſiſt of aſtringents, anodynes, and balſamics, or agglutinants, which will not only ſerve to thicken the juices, but alſo conſtringe the pores.

In

In this caſe there ſeems to be no occaſion for evacuations, unleſs when the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration; or when we are ſure the fault is entirely owing to the dilatation of the pores; and then the cold bath wou'd be of great ſervice.

7. ℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. bol. armen. terr. japonic. ſang. dracon. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ʒ j. *laud. lond. gr.* iij. *m. f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ℈ ij. *ter in die, cum hauſtulo vin. rub. vel potius apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. calcis* ℔ iij. *gum. arabic.* ℥ j. *ichthyocol.* ʒ j. *rad. biſtort. tormentil. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde conſ. roſar. rub.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. cydon.* ℥ ij. *m.*

8. ℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *pulv. rhabarb. gum. arabic. tragacanth. ãa* ʒ j. *ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. croc. mart. aſtring. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. è roſis ſicc. q. s. f. pil. n°. x. è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat quinque* 5ta *quaq; hora cum cochlear.* vj. *decoct. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. calcis* ℔ ij. *pulv. cort. peruv. contuſ.* ℥ j. *coque s. a. ad tres vices, colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. limon.* ℥ ij. *aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ iv. *tinct. terr. japonic.* ℥ j. *m. & adde pro re nata laud. liquid. gut.* xx.

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ iſs. *cort. peruv.* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ adde vin. rub.* ℔ j. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

9. The following electuary may alſo be uſed.

℞ *Gum. arab. maſtich. ãa* ʒ ij. *lap. hæmatit. ſang. dracon. terr. japonic. cort. peruv. ãa* ʒ j. *conſerv. ros. rub. confect. fracaſt. s. m. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. balſam. q. s. f. elect. cujus ſumat quant. nucis caſtan. ter quaterve in die cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. plantag. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℥ iv. *vin. rub.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. limon. q. s. m. f. julap.*

10. There is alſo, beſides the true *diabetes*, a certain incontinency of urine, involuntary dripping, or difficulty of holding in the water, which

which may proceed from a *paralyſis* in the neck, or ſphincter of the bladder, or from a too great relaxation of either; which is often the caſe in women with child and young children. It ſometimes likewiſe happens from coughs, and near the ſtate of fevers, or other diſeaſes, and in the article of death. The thing in it ſelf is ſeldom dangerous; and when 'tis cauſed by other diſeaſes, the cure of thoſe will commonly effect the cure of this. But when it proceeds from a palſy, or a relaxation of the *ſphincter veſicæ*, or attends old age, 'tis hard to remove. The diet in this caſe ſhould be aſtringent, and if the tincture of red roſes be made the conſtant drink, the cure may prove the eaſier. In caſe of old age, 'tis not always thought ſafe to employ aſtringents; but if neither that nor any thing elſe contra-indicate the uſe of them, the cure may be attempted in the following manner.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. rad. tormentil. gum. maſtich. ter. japon. ãa* ʒ ij. *diaſcord. conſerv. ros. rub.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de roſis ſic. q. s. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. ter in die, cum hauſtulo vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Coral. rub. ppt. ſang. dracon. ſpec. hyacinth. ãa* ℈ j. *maſtich. pulv. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. bis vel ter in die ſumendus è cochlear. aliquot. tinct. roſar. rubrur.*

Ischuria and Strangury.

Def. 1. *Ischuria* is a total ſuppreſſion of urine. But when the ſuppreſſion is only partial, we call it the *Strangury*.

Theſe caſes are either true or ſpurious; true, if the ſuppreſſion happens when the bladder is full; but ſpurious, when, from ſome fault in the parts, there is no ſeparation made of the urine, ſo that the bladder remains empty.

2. Para-

2. Paralytic or convulſive motions in the *ſphincter veſicæ*, may cauſe theſe diſorders. The neck of the bladder may alſo be too cloſely ſhut by tumors, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, calloſities, caruncles, the ſtone, *&c.* The *fœtus* likewiſe, by preſſing hard upon the neck of the bladder, may give a riſe hereto; the *inteſtinum rectum* being fill'd with indurated *fæces*, or the hæmorrhoids being greatly ſwelled internally. This ſuppreſſion may likewiſe happen from the urine being too long detain'd, which diſtending the bladder, may preſs its neck againſt the adjacent parts ſo hard, as to hinder the excluſion of its contents. A ſuppreſſion alſo muſt neceſſarily enſue, when the *ſerum* of the blood is not duly ſeparated, as in dropſies; in luxations of the *vertebræ* of the back; in fevers; or when the kidneys or ureters are obſtructed, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. When this diſtemper proceeds from the ſtone, caruncles, tumors, *&c.* 'tis known by introducing the catheter. The other ſymptoms are eaſily diſcover'd from the relation of the patient. If from inanition no tumor appears, there is little pain, and the deſire of making water returns leſs frequently; nor is there any weight or preſſure perceivable in the *abdomen*; all which ſymptoms attend when it proceeds from repletion. *Diag.*

4. An *iſchuria* is more dangerous than a *ſtranguria*, and if it continues long, proves always mortal; eſpecially if it be from repletion, or when the ſpinal *vertebræ* are broke. The ſuppreſſion continuing, and a hiccup ſupervening, is accounted a ſign of death. *Prog.*

5. If the ſuppreſſion be total, the patient muſt drink little, and uſe the ſame regimen as in caſe of the ſtone. *Regim.*

6. If it proceed from paralytic diſorders, 'tis to be treated as the palſey. *Cure.*

7. If from convulſions in the *ſphincter veſicæ*, emollient liniments are to be uſed about the *os pubis*, *perinæum*, &c. Fomentations are alſo of ſervice; ſo likewiſe are baths, emollient clyſters, injections, *&c.*

As to internals, balſamics are proper, but the diuretics ought not to be ſtimulating. *Sal ſuccin. & millepedes* are very ſerviceable.

8. If from tumors, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, calloſities, *&c.* and the uſe of emollient glyſters, lenient purgatives and balſamics take no effect, the catheter muſt be introduced: the ſame is to be underſtood if the ſuppreſſion happen from the bladder being full, or by holding the urine too long.

9. If from caruncles, they are to be broke by introducing the catheter, or rather ſuppurated away or corroded.

10. If from grumous clotted blood, warm injections, fomentations, baths, *&c.* ſhould be uſed.

11. When from the *fœtus* preſſing upon the bladder, uſe gentle purgative glyſters, phlebotomy, and balſamic laxatives. And here let the patient lye ſupine. Emollients are alſo convenient, being made up with *ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. unguent. dialth. laurin.* &c. If theſe take no effect, the catheter muſt be uſed.

Dysuria or Heat of Urine.

Def. 1. *Dyſuria* is a difficulty, uſually attended with a painful heat in making water.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſes hereof may be a ſolution of continuity in the bladder, its *ſphincter*, or the *urethra*, from inflammations, ulcers, or an abraſion of the *mucus*, appropriated to defend thoſe parts from the ſaltneſs or acrimony of the urine, which is ſometimes highly ſaturated with hot acrimonious particles. The long continuance like-

likewiſe of a diarrhœa, teneſmus, *&c.* may cauſe it. 'Tis alſo an attendant in a gonorrhœa, and ſometimes ſeems natural to the conſtitution. Violent or long continued exerciſe, or epiſpaſtics, may give occaſion to it, and ſo likewiſe may ulcers in the reins and bladder.

3. The heat is moſtly perceivable at the beginning and end of making water; and if the pain happen in the internal part of the *glans penis*, where the *urethra* ends, the ſenſation is the more exquiſite. *Diag.*

4. When this diſorder is natural in any particular conſtitution, as alſo when it continues long in antient people, it is very difficult of cure. But when it proceeds from other diſeaſes, the removal of them is often the cure of this. *Prog.*

5. The diet ought to be balſamic and cooling, and the exerciſe moderate. *Regim.*

6. In caſe of a *plethora* or inflammation bleed, and let the patient drink freely of marſhmallow-tea, in which *gum. arab.* is diſſolv'd. Mucilages alſo are proper, and all the balſamic diuretic and lenient cathartics preſcrib'd in the ſtone. But all violent purgatives, and ſharp irritating diuretics, ought to be here omitted. *Manna* diſſolv'd in whey is excellent; and it might be proper here to drink largely of that liquor without the *manna*. *Cure.*

When veſicatories, or the uſe of *cantharides*, cauſe this ſymptom, a ſtrong ſolution of *gum. arabic.* in water, drank freely, will give ſpeedy relief. When 'tis an attendant in venereal caſes, it muſt be treated with regard to the original diſtemper.

Inflammation of the Reins and Bladder.

1. AN *inflammation* of the *reins* and *bladder* happens, when ſome of the fibres com- *Def.*

poſing their ſubſtance are obſtructed and tumefied.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſes of it may be a *plethora* or *cacochymia*, violent motion long continued, and hard drinking, eſpecially of ſpirituous liquors. It may alſo be the conſequence of falls, blows, a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, long and violent paroxyſms of the ſtone, *&c.*

Diag. 3. The ſigns of this diſorder are a heavy pain felt in the region of the loins, and ſometimes a pulſation in the parts inflam'd: the pain is generally increas'd by ſneezing, or other violent motions. If the inflamed fibres are tumefied to a great degree, a numbneſs in the thigh of the ſame ſide frequently happens from a preſſure of the nerves, *&c.* the patient lyes with difficulty on the oppoſite ſide, nor can he ſtand erect without great pain. If the inflammation continue, there often ſucceeds a *nauſea*, vomiting, fever, *&c.* If the bladder be inflamed, the pain is generally felt about, or above the *os pubis*, where there is often alſo a heat and pulſation. Pains, and heat in the parts themſelves, together with a *dyſuria*, frequently attend.

If the inflam'd fibres be near to, or have any communication with the *inteſtinum rectum*, there generally happens a *teneſmus*.

In caſe of a violent inflammation, there is ſometimes a ſuppreſſion of urine and a coſtiveneſs. In ſhort, moſt of the common ſymptoms of inflammations attend one in the reins, *viz.* thirſt, fever, *&c.*

Prog. 4. Inflammations both in the reins and bladder are accounted dangerous, if they prove violent, or are of long continuance, *&c.* An internal ſpontaneous inflammation is thought worſe than when 'tis the conſequence of other diſorders. If it proceed from the ſtoppage of ſome evacuation, and the ſame returns, it often cures

the

the ſymptom. If from blows or bruiſes, and the ſymptoms prove violent and dangerous, the inflammation may continue long.

5. The regimen and diet ought to be gentle, lenient and cooling, as in caſe of the pleuriſie, *peripneumonia*, and *angina*. *Reg.*

6. Whatever be the cauſe, bleeding will, 'tis thought, be of ſervice, and may be repeated according to the conſtitution of the patient, and demand of the ſymptoms. Lenient cathartic glyſters may alſo be given once or twice a day, *pro re nata*; the cathartics being omitted when the patient is not coſtive, or only whey, mutton-broth, or warm milk being uſed in their ſtead. Gentle purging draughts ought alſo to be taken twice or thrice a week. Fomentations, baths and emollient liniments are proper here. Emulſions likewiſe and mucilages, oleaginous medicines, and ſolutions of *gum. arabic.* will be of ſervice. So may cataplaſms, *ex medulla panis alb. croc. camphor.* &c. *Cure.*

7. If the pain be violent, and the inflammation increaſes, gentle anodynes ſhould be cautiouſly uſed. If the inflammation be in the bladder, inject ſome ſuch as the following into it.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. injectio.*

8. If a bruiſe or fall ſhould have occaſioned the inflammation, the following powder may be given.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. ſperm. cet. lap. hybernic. ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ʒ j. *f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *vel* ϑ ij. *ter in die cum hauſt. decoct. pectoral.*

The inflammation of the *reins* and *bladder* increaſing may end in an ulcer; which muſt be treated accordingly.

Ulcers in the Reins and Bladder.

Def. 1. AN inflammation of the *reins* or *bladder* may augment, ſo as to come to ſuppuration, and form an ulcer. The fibres of them may alſo be lacerated, by any external or internal violence, or corroded ſo as to ſuffer a loſs of ſubſtance.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from a ſtone proving angular, large, or continuing long in one place; from corroſive ſublimate, cantharides, or ſome ſuch corroding ſubſtance taken inwardly in too large a quantity. It may likewiſe happen in venereal caſes, which have been of long ſtanding, ill managed, or become univerſal. All inflammations being apt to turn into ulcers if not ſpeedily cured, whatever may cauſe theſe will alſo give riſe to this.

Diag. 3. The ſigns here are an excretion of *pus* along with the urine, which laſting long, ſhews there is an *ulcer* in the *bladder*, or urinary paſſages. What part is affected may be known from the ſeat of the pain; if it be the kidneys, the region of the loins; but if the *bladder*, either the region of the *os pubis* or *perinæum* are chiefly pain'd. When the diſorder lies in the kidneys, *pus* is more intimately mixed with the urine than when it is in the *bladder*, where it is more purulent, crude and changeable. If the *ulcer* be in the neck of the *bladder*, or *meatus urinarius*, ſincere *pus* without a mixture of urine is often voided. To this we may add, that in caſe of *ulcers* in the *bladder* and its neck, there is a continual *dyſuria*, and pain in the part affected; but when the reins are ulcerated, the *dyſuria* and pain attack by intervals. If the ulcer be deep, and happen greatly to corrode the veſſels, 'tis ſome-

ſometimes attended with a large hæmorrhage.

4. *Ulcers*, whether of the *kidneys* or *bladder*, *Prog.* are difficult of cure.

The ſymptoms continuing or increaſing, the patient being reſtleſs, a fever, conſumption, cachexia, *&c.* being alſo preſent, are thought bad ſigns.

All *ulcers* proceeding from internal cauſes are accounted dangerous, ſo likewiſe are thoſe of long ſtanding, and happening in aged people.

5. Cooling liquids and jelleys are here proper; *Reg.* ſo likewiſe are broths or decoctions made with *conſerv. ros. rub. gum. arabic. rad. ſarſaparil. conſolid. maj. c. c. ras. glycyrrhiz. paſſul. exacin. fol. alth. malv. capil. ven. ling. cervin.* &c. A milk diet may alſo be of great ſervice, being uſed along with a proper electuary, ſuch as was preſcrib'd in conſumptions, *p.* 112. The regimen order'd in the ſtone and gravel, omitting the ſharp diuretics, will here be very uſeful.

6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and next *Cure.* give gentle balſamic and lenient cathartics, either by the mouth or glyſterwiſe. The balſamic terebinthinated medicines preſcribed in caſes of the ſtone and gravel are here likewiſe ſerviceable, the ſharp diuretics being omitted.

7. The following pills and ſolution may be greatly ſerviceable,

℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *myrrh. maſtich. ăa* ʒ ij. *gum. tragacanth. pulv. rad. alth. ſang. dracon. ăa* ʒ j. *balſ. tolut.* ϑ ij. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. pilulæ* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 5. *ter in die cum cochlear.* iij. *ſolution. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *cum gum. arabic.* ℥ j. *balſ. capiv. ſperm. ceti ăa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ij. *in vitel. ovi ſolut. ſyr. alth.* ℥ iv. *m.*

The *emplaſt. flos unguent.* may anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

8. If

8. If the *ulcer* be in the neck, or cavity of the *bladder*, the following injection may be syringed warm, twice a day, thro' a catheter, when 'tis so introduced that the *sphincter vesicæ* may not hinder its entrance.

℞ *Rad. aristol. long. & rotund. ãa* ℥ ss. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ss. *adde vin. rub.* ℔ ss. *tinct. myrrh. elix. propriet. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio.*

Liniments and other external remedies can here be but of little service. If a large hæmorrhage should happen, use phlebotomy, and give proper refrigerants, astringents and anodynes. When the ulcer is seated in the bladder, aluminous or vitriolic injections may be made choice of; but if the case be venereal, recourse must be had to emetics of *turpeth. mineral.* or to a *salivation.*

Dropsy.

Def. 1. A *Dropsy* is a gradual collection of *lympha* or *serum* in some particular part of the body; or a too great proportion thereof in the blood; and so may be either general or particular.

If this collection happens in the head, 'tis called *hydrocephalum*; if in the breast, *hydrops pectoris*; if in the belly, *ascites*; if a flatulency attend in the latter, *tympanites*; if just above the navel, *hydromphalum*; if in the *scrotum*, *hydrocele*; if universal, and it be but in its beginning, *cachexia*; but when increased, *leucophlegmatia* or *anasarca.*

Cause. 2. The *dropsy*, in general, may proceed from whatever diminishes perspiration, lessens the quantity of the urine, and renders the blood too fluid, or damages the lymphatics. The blood also may be render'd so viscid, that the serous

ſerous part of it cannot be ſeparated, and thrown off by perſpiration or urine. Hard drinking may cauſe it, by bringing on obſtructions, or weakening the fibres. A ſtoppage of natural evacuations may alſo give riſe to it; ſo likewiſe may other diſtempers, as the jaundice, ſcirrhous liver, conſumption, natural weakneſs, old-age, want of exerciſe, *&c.* Laſtly, the renal glands, or the urinary paſſages may be obſtructed or block'd up by gravel, ſand, ſtones, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* ſo that a ſufficient diſcharge cannot be made that way; whence the ſuperfluous ſerum is turn'd into another channel.

3. The ſwellings it occaſions are ſoft, not painful, and pit, or keep for ſome time depreſs'd, after the finger is forced againſt them. *Diag.*

In a *leucophlegmatia* and *anaſarca*, the legs ſwell at the beginning, eſpecially towards night, and then pit remarkably. The urine is pale, the appetite decays; and at length the ſwelling riſes higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breaſt, arms. The face becomes pale and cadaverous; the fleſh ſoft and lax; the urine thin, white, crude, and little; a difficulty in reſpiration comes on, and is attended with a ſlow fever and drought.

In an *aſcites*, the *ſerum* ſometimes lodges between the dupiclatures of the *peritonæum*; at other times the liver, ſpleen, and all the *viſcera* are loaded therewith; it being contain'd in bladders called *hydatides*. The belly in an *aſcites* not only ſwells, but the *ſerum* may be felt to quaſh, upon handling; and the patient feels it in turning from one ſide to another in bed. The feet, legs, thighs, and *ſcrotum* ſwell, while the upper parts are emaciated and waſte away. The urine is little in quantity, and has often a brick-colour'd ſediment. In the proceſs of the diſtemper, there comes on a difficulty of reſpi-

ration,

ration, and a fever, with great drought, inward heat, loſs of appetite, and univerſal weakneſs.

In a *tympanites* the *ſerum* is more rarified than in an *aſcites*; and the *abdomen* harder and more tenſive; nor does it leſſen or increaſe upon the patient's lying on his back, or turning on his ſide. Pains in a *tympanites* are frequently felt about the navel and loins; otherwiſe it appears as an *aſcites*. Women are frequently ſubject to this windy *dropſy*, which will almoſt in every ſymptom impoſe upon them, ſo as to perſuade them they are pregnant.

Hydrocephalum happens chiefly to children, and is eaſily known by the magnitude and opening of the head. The ſigns of a *leucophlegmatia* are obvious.

Prog. 4. All *dropſies* are hard to cure, but more ſo when attended with a fever, a difficulty of reſpiration, *&c.*

The *aſcites* and *tympanites* are more dangerous than the *anaſarca*; and where water is contain'd in the *viſcera*, the caſe is worſe than when 'tis more external. An *aſcites* happening in a fever generally proves mortal: and that proceeding from a ſcirrhoſity of any of the *viſcera*, worſe than a *tympanites*. Abſceſſes, or ſpots on the thighs, are accounted bad ſigns.

When it proceeds from hard drinking, 'tis ſeldom cured; eſpecially if age comes on. If from a ſuppreſſion of urine, thro' a continual default of the kidneys and urinary paſſages, 'tis eſteem'd dangerous. If from an obſtructed perſpiration, as by drinking cold water, *&c.* and it be taken in time, 'tis leſs difficult of cure. A *diarrhœa* happening at the beginning is a good ſign; unleſs it be attended with an *apepſia*. A cough in dropſical caſes is bad. But if the fever, thirſt, reſpiration and cough be tolerable, and the urine flow pretty plentifully, there are hopes;

as

as alſo if it proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and they take to flow again. The cure of an aſcites remains hitherto unknown, becauſe more patients die than recover after the operation.

5. The diet in *dropſies* ought to be chiefly ſolid: and roaſted food is here preferr'd to ſuch as is boiled. Liquids ought to be uſed ſparingly. Wine or other proper liquors, medicated with broom, are eſteem'd excellent drinks in a *dropſy*. Water acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol is proper to quench the thirſt, being uſed as a gargle. *Reg.*

To remove from a thick air, to one that is thin, has proved ſerviceable.

6. The cure of *dropſies*, in general, principally depends upon the due uſe of cathartic, ſudorific, and diuretic medicines. *Cure.*

The purges employ'd ſhou'd be of the more violent kind.

℞ *Pil. ex duob. extr. rud. ãa gr.* xv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* viij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ ſs. *ol. fœnic. gut.* i. *ſyr. è ſpin. cervin. q. s. f. pil.* vj. *ſummo mane ſumend. & repetantur bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

The following may, if there be occaſion for it, be drank during the operation.

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contus.* ℥ j. *coque parum in ſeri lact.* ℔ iij. *colaturam epotet ad libitum.*

7. When the operation of the purge is over,

℞ *Ocul. cancror. pp^t. ſal. nitri ãa gr.* xv. *gum. guaiac. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa gr.* viij. *camphor. gr.* vj. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib. q. s. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequenti.*

℞ *Vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal. raphan. c. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ℥ ſs. *m. Si vero vigil fuerit adde vel bolo vel hauſtui pil. matth. gr.* v.

Other experienced forms of purgatives for the *dropſy* follow.

℞ *Pil.*

℞ *Pil. coch. min.* ℈ j. *gambog. ſal. tartar.* ãa ℈ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* ij. *cum tereb. venet. parum f. pilulæ* v. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Scammon. gambog. reſin. jalap. tart. vitriolat.* ãa *gr.* viij *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* iv. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. f. pil.* v.

To a doſe of theſe pills may be added occaſionally, where the ſtrength of the patient will allow, *calomel. gr.* x. or *mercur. virid. gr.* v. or *turpeth. min. gr.* iv.

8. In perſons of a robuſt conſtitution, the following pill has been given with incredible ſucceſs, in caſe of an *anaſarca* or *leucophlegmatia*; eſpecially where they proceeded from obſtructions, a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hard drinking, or the like.

℞ *Extract. aloes* ʒ ij. *ſcammon* ʒ j. *reſin. jalap. extr. colocynth.* ãa ʒ v. *gambog. extr. benedict.* aa ʒ ſs. *tart. vitriolat.* ʒ iij. *elater. caryoph. n. m. mac caſt. ruſs. ext. croc.* ãa ʒ ij. *calomel.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. f. a. maſſa, cujus fere ſumma doſis eſt gr.* xv.

The *extractum benedictum* here mention'd is made thus.

℞ *Fol. ſen. rad. rhei* ãa ʒ ſs *agaric.* ʒ ij. *aq. lact. ſpt. vin.* ãa ʒ iv. *infunde cola & exhala ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. jalap. gambog. ſal. tartar.* ãa *gr.* xij. *ſcammon. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* v. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *m. f. pulv. vel cum ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. bolus, cui adde, pro re nata, elater. gr.* ij.

9. The following are milder.

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ iij. *ſp. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *m. f. potio.*

The following wine uſed for ſome time is admirable in the *anaſarca.*

℞ *Ciner.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt. milleped. vivent.* ℥ iij. *ãa rad. raphan. elleb. nig. calam. aromatic. mechoacan. jalap. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal abſinth.* ℥ iſs. *cort. winteran. cinnamom. n. m. ãa* ℥ iſs. *caryoph. macis, ãa* ℥ ſs. *piper. long. ſem. cardamom. min. ãa* ℥ j. *ſenæ* ℥ iij. *rhei* ℥ j. *m. f. ingred. pro vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ vj. *ſtent ſimul, leni calore, & capiat colaturæ cochlear.* vj. *omni mane, vel cochlear.* iij. *bis quotidie.*

Or,

℞ *Ciner. geniſt.* ℥ ij. *rad. raphan. ruſt.* ℥ iij. *ſem. ſinap. contus.* ℥ ij. *petroſel. fœnic. d. ãa* ℥ j. *cort. ſambuc. intern.* ℥ ij. *fol. ebul. cinnam. ſal. abſinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. nitri, ſem. dauc. ſylv. ãa* ℥ j. *rad. jalap.* ℥ vj. *chalyb. ppt. ſen. ãa* ℥ ij. *infund. in aq. fœnic.* ℔ ij. *vin. alb.* ℔ iv. *ſtent ſimul pro debito tempore, & colaturæ capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter in die.*

10. If the caſe proceed from a retention of the urine, and an obſtruction of the ſecretory veſſels,

℞ *Pulv. bufon.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. chalyb. gr.* vj. *tart. vitriol.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *m. f. pulvis, ſumat ter quotidie, vel pro re nata, cum cochlear. aliquot ſequent. infuſion.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt.* ℥ ij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *ſtent ſimul per diem, deinde cola.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. terebinth.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat guttas* 60. *in cyath. vin. alb. vel infuſion. præcedent.*

11. The following mixture may be ſucceſsfully taken for ſome days together.

℞ *Vin. ſcillit.* ℥ iſs. *aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. alth. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m. ſumat pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. ſcillit.* ℥ ij. *aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. de mecon. aa* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ ij. *m. pro duabus doſib.*

Or,

℞ *Oxymel. ſcillit. vin. ſcillit. aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. de mecon. ãa* ℥ ſs. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ℥ j. *m. pro doſi.*

12. If

12. If the foregoing remedies prove unſucceſsful, the patient ought to uſe a hot room and dry frictions. When the motion of the blood is languid, we muſt uſe proper aromatics with chalybeates thus.

℞ *Rad. gentian. raphan. ruſt. ſem. ſinap. calam. arom. cort. tamariſc. ebul. elleb. nig.* ãa ℥ ij. *lign. guaiac. ſaſſafras, bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. dulc. cort. winter. ſem. petroſel.* ãa ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ℥ iſs. *herb. abſinth. rom. marrub. alb. centaur. min.* ãa *m* ij. *ciner. geniſt. milleped. vivent.* ãa ℥ iv. *infund ſ. a. in cerevis. fortior. cong.* iij. (*vel potius in vin. rhenan. & alb. lisbon.* ãa *cong.* iſs.) *colaturæ adde vin. chalyb.* ℔ iij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ iij. *m. bibat* ℔ ſs. *bis vel ter in die.*

The following electuary may prove beneficial where the caſe is not grown inveterate.

℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom. flaved. aurant.* ãa. ℥ vj. *chalyb. cum tart. pp*t. *pulv. ari* ãa ℥ ij. *cort. winter.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è cort. citri de* ʒ *rad. aper.* ãa *q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie cum infuſion. ſequent. hauſtulo.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt. ſem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt.* ãa ℥ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℔ j. *aq. fœnic. petroſelin. aa* ℥ iv. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſyr. alth.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Thus much for the cure of a dropſy in general.

13. When a dropſy proceeds from drinking of cold water, or whatever obſtructs perſpiration, diaphoretics are the proper remedies; ſuch as *camphor. ſal. ſuccin. vol. c. c. ſpec. diamb. mithrid. rad. ſerp. virg.* &c. And if the patient be ſtrong, young and ſanguine, and the diſeaſe in its infancy, bleeding will be convenient.

14. When the diſtemper is cauſed by the ſtone or gravel in the kidneys, whence the *ſerum* cannot freely paſs them, to remove this obſtruction with ſafety, opiates muſt be joined along with balſamics and diuretics, as in the caſe of the ſtone or gravel.

15. In

15. In a dropſy proceeding from a viſcidity of the blood; the veſſels being ſtuft up, and the circulation languid, mercurials, chalybeates, and aromatics, are the moſt proper.

16. When it proceeds from hard drinking, wine may be more plentifully allowed, and a higher diet than in other caſes Riding and moderate exerciſe is here of great ſervice.

17. If from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual diſcharges, they ought again to be promoted, if poſſible; but in this caſe it very often happens, even in young ſubjects, that upon a ſtoppage of them for ſome time, the *ovaria* ſwell and grow dropſical, which, together with the *tubæ fallopianæ* are of ſuch a nature, as to contain ſome gallons of ſerum.

18. In dropſies proceeding from a conſumption, natural weakneſs, and old age, purgatives ought to be ſparingly uſed: and on the intermediate days, lixivious diuretics and proper corroberants, ſuch as chalybeates, *&c.* may be adminiſtred.

19. If from a ſcirrhous liver or the jaundice, ſuch medicines ought to take place as are preſcribed in thoſe diſtempers reſpectively.

20. If œdematus ſwellings happen in the legs, or other parts, chalybeates; or if the patient be only cachectic, a courſe of the minerals or *German* ſpaw water, will be proper. And for externals, fotuſſes *ex fol. puleg. flor. chamæm.* and other warm and ſpicy ingredients, will be convenient.

21. When the diſtemper proceeds from large hæmorrhages, other evacuations, or a fever, purgatives ought to be ſparingly exhibited; the cure in theſe caſes depending principally upon the proper uſe of bitters and chalybeates.

22. The *hydrocephalum*, which is frequently ſeen in children, from the time of their birth till they come to be about three or four years old,

old, is to be cured by making iſſues in the *occciput* or neck, perpetual bliſters, and the uſe of calomel purgatives. A purgative diet-drink alſo prepared of rhubarb, *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* &c. may forward the cure, being drank daily.

23. If the *hydrops pectoris* be original, or proves not an attendant in the *aſcites*, and yields not to the general method of cure, already preſcribed, the ſame operation may be performed as is practiſed in the *empyema.*

24. The *hydromphalum & hydrocele* are to be treated as the *aſcites.*

25. An *aſcites & tympanites* are to be treated with the ſame medicines; only carminatives ſhould be added to them when they are deſign'd for the latter. The chirurgical operation ſucceeds not ſo well in the *tympanites* as in the *aſcites*; becauſe, tho' the ſwelling be large in the *tympanites*, it often contains but a ſmall quantity of water. Too ſtrong purgatives ought not to be uſed in either caſe. When they grow inveterate, and greatly weaken the patient, our chief hope is from perſpirative fomentations, liniments, cataplaſms and plaſters, together with proper internals; or elſe from the manual operation, which it is thought ſhould be performed as ſoon as ever the lymphatic veſſels are known to be actually burſt.

26. ℞ *Ciner. clavell.* ℥ iv. *urin. human.* ℔ iij. *coque ad* ℔ ij. *& adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ℔ j. *ſal. nitri, armon. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus. In tympanite adde decocto flor. chamæmel. m.* ij. *ſem. aniſ. cumin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *utatur frequenter cum ſpongia; & poſtea,*

27. ℞ *Ung. martiat.* ℥ iv. *ol. terebinth. chamæmel. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℥ iij. *ol. cumin. carui, anis. ãa gut.* xx. *m. & illine partes affectas, deinde appliceter cataplaſma ſequens.*

28. ℞ *Sterc. bov. rad. bryon. alb. recent. raphan. recent. ãa* ℔ j. *pulv. fl. chamæmel. ſem. anis. cumini carui.*

carui ãa ℥ ſs. *cepas* ij. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ſulph. viv. alum. ãa* ℥ j. *ung. martiat.* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſm. applicet. toti abdomini & ſæpe renovetur.*

28. Afterwards may be applied the following plaſter.

℞ *Emp. è cumin.* ℥ v. *camphor.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. terrebinth. ol. ſuccin. carui, aniſ. ãa* ϑ j. *m. f. emplaſt. cujus extende* ℥ iſs. *ſuper alutam, abdomini toti applicand.*

29. Laſtly, when the *aſcites* is confirmed, and there remain no hopes of relief, but from the operation, it is proper to perform it ſpeedily, before the water has time to form it ſelf into *hydatides*, or corrupt the *viſcera*.

Previouſly whereto 'tis neceſſary we ſhould regard the preparation of the patient, and have in readineſs a proper bandage, to apply when the *ſerum* is extracted.

If the patient has been coſtive for ſome days, and the inteſtines are ſuppoſed to be overloaded with excrements, a gentle *enema* may be given the night before the operation.

There muſt alſo be in readineſs for the dreſſing, (1.) A ſmall piece of *emplaſt. de minio fuſcum*, or *emp. adheſiv.* to be applied to the orifice after the operation: above which is to be placed a bit of fine linen rag doubled, as after phlebotomy. (2.) A large piece of flannel, three or four times folded, ſufficient to cover the whole *abdomen*, reaching upward about three inches above the navel, deſcending as low as the *os pubis*, and extending on each ſide as far as the *oſſa ilia*. (3.) A flannel-roller, five or ſix yards in length, and five fingers in breadth; but if the perſon be fat, it may be a yard or two longer. (4.) And laſtly, there muſt be in readineſs about half a pint of ſpirit of wine, and twice as much ſmall beer, in which to dip the bandages.

The patient being ſeated in a chair, with a pillow or bolſter between that and his back, the operator makes the puncture, with his triangular inſtrument or ſtylet, about two or three inches below the navel, either on the left or right ſide (but generally on the left) about half an inch or an inch from the *linea alba*. This inſtrument is ſo contrived, that to make the puncture, it paſſes thro' a *cannula*, ſo that when the former is drawing out, the *cannula* is introduced, without any pain to the patient; and the ſharp inſtrument being entirely removed, the water flows thro' the *cannula* in a full ſtream, which is received into a baſin, and emptied into a larger veſſel, until all is evacuated. But toward the latter end, when the ſtream begins to leſſen, both ſides of the abdomen are pretty tightly to be compreſſed with the hands, till all the water be entirely diſcharged. If the patient ſhould be faintiſh, during the operation, he may be ſupported with wine or proper cordials. After the due evacuation of the *ſerum*, the *cannula* is taken out, and the patient aſſiſted to ſtand upright; then immediately the plaſter is applied to the puncture, and after that the ſmall compreſs. Next, the ſmall beer being made pretty hot, pour the ſpirit of wine to it, and therein immerſe the large flannel compreſs; gently ſqueezing it out again, and apply it equally to the *abdomen*. And to keep on all, ſtrengthen the veſſels, and prevent as much as poſſible the influx of the waters, the flannel roller is to be applied as tight as the patient can well bear it. After this the patient is to be put to bed, and when he has eat ſome light thing, and drank a glaſs or two of wine, he may compoſe himſelf to reſt; or if there be occaſion, let him take the following draught.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥iſs. *raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *laud. lond. gr.* 1. *ſpt. nitri d. gut.* xxx. *ſyr. alth.* ℥ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

The preſent method of performing this operation is preferable to the antient, in evacuating all the water at once; by which means the veſſels have a better opportunity of contracting themſelves.

It is never found that the extraction of the water all at once, either kills or weakens the patient, more than the doing of it at ſeveral times would do; if the *ſerum* be thin enough to paſs thro' the *cannula*.

The method of letting the *cannula* remain after the operation, was generally the occaſion of a mortification.

When the *ſerum* is thick, or contain'd in *hydatides*, the operation is leſs certain: but the patient may, in this caſe, live longer without the operation, than in the other; and when it becomes neceſſary, 'tis here generally perform'd with a lancet, at proper intervals.

When the *ſerum* is contain'd in the *ovaria* of women, the caſe ſeldom admits of an internal cure; and never by the operation.

When an *aſcites* is the conſequence of other diſeaſes, as hæmorrhages, agues, *&c.* 'tis more eaſily cured, and the operation proves more ſucceſsful, than when it proceeds from hard drinking, or ſome fault in the conſtitution of particular perſons.

In an *aſcites* a great quantity of *ſerum* is generally contained in the *ſcrotum* and legs, which will afterwards aſcend into the *abdomen*; and when the patient begins to ſwell again conſiderably, it will fall down again. But when after the operation, the water does not fall down again, or but little, 'tis reckon'd a diagnoſtic of recovery.

The operation of the *hydrocele* is needleſs when it attends an *aſcites*; becauſe of the communication of the one with the other; unleſs in either caſe the *ſerum* be contain'd in *hydatides*; and then it will be neceſſary. 'Tis proper that the legs be rolled with linen rollers, beginning from below upwards, to hinder the waters from falling down, and over-ſtretching the veſſels.

RUPTURES.

Def. 1. A *Rupture*, in general, is an external protuberance of the inteſtines, *omentum*, or parts adjacent, from a relaxation of the *peritonæum:* and ſo may happen either in the *abdomen*, *inguen*, or *ſcrotum*. When ſuch a rupture happens in the navel, 'tis called *exomphalos*; when in the groin, *herna inguinalis*; and when in the *ſcrotum*, *hernia ſcroti*.

Cauſe. 2. Ruptures may proceed from violent exerciſe, vaulting, leaping, running, *&c.* blows, falls, or any other accident which overſtretches the *peritonæum*. In women, a hard labour has often cauſed a rupture both in the navel and groin.

Diag. 3. If the *hernia*, in whatever part it is, proceeds only from a relaxation, it appears without inflammation or pain, and diſappears when the patient has lain for ſome time on his back in bed, and appears again when he riſes. If it be an *hernia inteſtinalis*, from an eruption of the inteſtines, *omentum*, or both, it may either ſlide down into the *ſcrotum*, or lye in the *inguen*; and this prolapſion is ſudden, if it proceed from a blow or fall. Sometimes, alſo, blood is extravaſated, and the ſwelling painful. If you place your hand upon the production of the *peritonæum*, at its exit from the *abdomen*, and put the patient upon coughing

or

or ſneezing, it may be diſtinguiſh'd from a *ſarcoma*, by the motion of the gut perceivable in that caſe.

The *hernia omentalis* is an unequal, ſoft, ſlippery tumor, of a ſtated magnitude; but that of the inteſtines is round, and yields a certain murmuring noiſe if they are empty; but if full of excrements, thoſe may readily be felt.

4. The *hernia inteſtinalis* is not without danger; tho' by means of a good bandage it may be cured in young people. The *hernia omentalis* is the leaſt dangerous. All *hernia's* from external accidents are dangerous. When they happen in old people, they are thought incurable. Thoſe joined with a cough are of difficult cure. In the *hernia inteſtinalis*, if the excrements harden by being long detain'd in the ruptur'd inteſtine, 'tis often of dangerous conſequence; and occaſions pain, inflammation, the iliac paſſion, and ſometimes a gangrene. The *hernia omentalis* is leſs dangerous, and eaſier of cure. In moiſt conſtitutions, ruptures are eaſier cured than in dry ones. A cure may generally be expected if the ruptures be well kept up, with a proper truſs, till the perſon be twenty years of age. *Prog.*

5. The patient's drink ought to be ſubaſtringent and agglutinant, and conſiſt of medicated or aſtringent ales, wines, *&c.* The food ſhould alſo be aſtringent, and the bread might be mixed with the *ſem. aniſ. carui, fœnicul. dulc.* &c. Reſt is here preferable to motion. *Regim.*

6. If the excrements be indurated, or the patient be coſtive, a carminative and laxative glyſter will be proper, from time to time. *Cure.*

After the operation, the rupture ought to be replaced, and kept up with a convenient bandage or truſs. When it is replaced, ſome adviſe the putting upon the part a reſtringent and agglutinant plaſter, antecedent to the

truſs or bandage, to corrugate the fibres, and ſtraiten the paſſages where the rupture was, in order to hinder a relapſe. The *emp. ad herniam* is moſt commonly applied for this purpoſe; or in its ſtead,

℞ *Emp. è cymino* ℔ j. *oxycroc.* ℔ ſs. *ſolve & adde bol. armen. mumiæ ãa* ʒ ij. *ſang. dracon. maſtich. ſarcocol. pulv. gallar. flor. roſar. rubr. radic. torment. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. balſam. peruv. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. roſar. q. s. f. emplaſt. durioris conſiſtentiæ.*

But if the perſon be paſt the time of his growth, it is to no purpoſe to apply ſuch reſtringents; the caſe being now reckoned paſt cure. It is ſufficient that he keep it up with a bolſter, and convenient bandage, or rather a proper truſs; by which means, and ordering the non-naturals aright, life may be prolong'd.

7. In the *hernia ſcroti*, inſtead of the plaſter above preſcribed, the following *cataplaſm* may be applied, after the inteſtines or omentum are replaced.

℞ *Pulv. cortic. granator. rad. torment. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſt. ãa* ʒ j. *farin. fabar. ad pontus omnium, vin. rubr. q. s. f. cataplaſma, cujus applicetur q. s. parti affectæ cum parum ol. roſar.*

8. Fomentations alſo may be made; but it is to be feared their heat and aqueous parts will relax too much.

The following may be tryed.

℞ *Acet. acerrim.* ℔ j. *album ovi conquaſſat.* ℔ ſs. *m. f. fotus utatur ſemel in die ſubcalide.*

A cataplaſm alſo of *conſerv. roſar. rubr.* may here be of ſervice.

9. During the uſe of externals, we muſt not omit internals; which ought to be of a carminative, reſtringent, and agglutinant nature.

℞ *Troch. de carab.* ʒ ſs. *bol. armen. ſang. draçon. pulv. çinnamom. ſemin. aniſ. carui coriand. ãa* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *ſyrup. è*

çoral.

coral. q. s. f. pil. n°. 8. ex ſingul. ℥ j. ſumat 4 bis in die ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rub.

Or,

℞ *Radic. tormentil. biſtort. coral. rubr. ãa ℥ ij. pulv. cinnam. ſem. carui, terr. japonic. gum. arabic. bol. armen. ãa ℥ j. ſacchar. roſat. ad pondus omnium, f. pulvis cujus ℈ ij. ſint pro doſi, bis in die, cum cyatho vin. rubr.*

10. Proper gellies or mucilages, might here alſo be conveniently adminiſtred, made of *ichthyocol. gum. arabic. tragacanth. raſur. c. c.* &c.

Aſtringent and agglutinant ingredients might likewiſe be ſteep'd in the wine or other liquor, or boiled in the broths uſed by the patient. The ſimples proper for this purpoſe are *rad. biſtort. tormentil. conſolid. major conſerv. roſar. raſ. c. c. ebor. cinnamom. herb. plantag. piloſel. centinod. quinque fol. ſanicul. auricul. mur. cort. granator. fl. roſar. rubr.* &c.

11. A rupture from wind, called *hernia ventoſa*, may be cured by proper carminatives given inwardly. Diſcutient warm fomentations will alſo be adviſeable; and eſpecially the *emp. è cymin.* applied warm upon the part.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

1. THE *hæmorrhoids* are a painful, periodical tumor in the lower part of the *inteſtinum rectum*; uſually appearing externally in the *anus*. *Def.*

2. They may be cauſed by a diſtenſion of the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, either from high living, a plethora, or a too rich and ſizy blood; or elſe from old-age, weakneſs, or a blood that is depauperated, render'd too ſerous, and apt to ſtagnate in the veſſels. Coſtiveneſs alſo gives frequent occaſion to them; ſo does the ſtoppage of any other natural evacuation, as the *menſes*, &c. *Cauſe.*

or whatever may occaſion the blood to ſtagnate in the hæmorrhoidal veſſels.

Diag. 3. Sometimes they are internal, and cauſe great pain in going to ſtool, eſpecially if the *fæces* are indurated; after which they often appear externally, and blood is ſeen upon the excrements. When they are external, the touching of them, or ſitting without a cuſhion, is commonly painful; but moſt ſo after going to ſtool. They vary in magnitude, figure and colour; ſome are hard, others ſoft; and they often bleed plentifully, and then grow more eaſy.

Prog. 4. They are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs when they inflame, and threaten a gangrene. When they bleed, they are accounted ſalutary; eſpecially if it be critical, or happens upon the ſtoppage of any other evacuation. If they ſuppurate, or become ulcerous, they often occaſion a *fiſtula in ano*.

Reg. 5. If they proceed from high living, or a ſizy blood, let the diet be thin and moderate, and conſiſt chiefly of whey, grewels, broths, *&c.* If from a weak conſtitution, old-age, or depauperated blood, let the diet be balſamic and nouriſhing: and if from coſtiveneſs, laxative; avoiding all inflammatory or ſpirituous liquors.

Cure. 6. If the pain be violent, and the diſtemper cauſed by high living, an obſtruction of the *menſes*, their ſtopping too ſoon, or elſe by ſizy or grumous blood, firſt uſe phlebotomy; and afterwards the following, by way of fomentation, or rather by way of vapor, may prove ſerviceable.

℞ *Fol. alth. malv. flor. origan. ſambuc. melilot. chamæmel. ãa m.* ij. *capiat. papav. alb. contuſ.* ℥ iiij. *bacc. junip. laur. ſem. lini, fœnugr. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in lact. vaccin. aq. font. ãa q. ſ. colaturæ cong.* j. *adde ol. terebinth.* ℥ iiij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *opij, camphor. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vin.* ℔ ſs. *m. f. fotus.*

7. The

7. The ſame ingredients being bruiſed, will ſerve for a cataplaſm, after the uſe of the fomentation or vapor.

Or,

8. ℞ *Cataplaſm. de mic. pan. alb. & lact. vaccin.* ℔ ſs. *croci* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *opii* ℈ j. *ung. dialth.* ƺ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

A vapor of milk and honey, or a fumigation of ſulphur, will ſometimes anſwer the ſame end.

9. If the hæmorrhoids be internal, and the patient is coſtive,

℞ *Rad. alth. ſem. lini, fœnugr. ãa* ƺ ſs. *fol. malv. flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. ãa m.* j. *gum. arab.* ƺ ſs. *tragac.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *croci, camphor. ãa* ℈ j. *opii gr.* iv. *ſyr. roſ. ſolut. ol. roſ. vin. canarin. ãa* ƺ ij. *f. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.*

If the patient be not coſtive, omit the purgatives.

10. The following unguent is proper, either in the external or internal hæmorrhoids; but when uſed for the latter, let it be put up with a doſil twice or thrice a day.

℞ *Ung. popul. ſambuc. alb. camphorat. ãa* ƺ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn. croc. ãa* ℈ ij. *camphor. opii ãa* ʒ ſs. *vitel. ovi unius, balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. ſpt. vini ãa* ƺ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Ung. popul. ol. roſar. ãa* ƺ j. *emplaſt. de minio* ƺ ſs. *ſolve & adde æthiop. mineral. calomel. ãa* ʒ ij. *opij, camphor. ol. bux. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. theriac. vulgar. ung. dialth. ãa* ƺ ſs. *vitel. ovi unius, mucilag. gum. tragac. ſem. cydonior. ãa* ƺ iſs. *croc. ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. opij ãa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. terebinth. balſam. ſulphur. ãa* ƺ j. *opij* ʒ ij. *m.*

12. The

12. The following cerate alſo has its uſe.

℞ *Emplaſt. de min. ol. amygd. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *croc. opii ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ j. *balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. balſ. peruv. ol. ſuccin. ãa gut.* xij. *m. f. cerat.*

13. When the ſwelling is very hard, *emplaſt. de ran. cum mercurio*, or *empl. de mucilag. cum vel ſine mercurio*, are proper.

Or,

℞ *Emplaſt. de mucilag.* ℥ ſs. *calomel.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *m. & extende ſuper pannum linteum, parti affectæ applicand.*

14. If the pain, ſwelling, and diſcoloration continue, 'tis proper to apply two leeches to the part, and then to proceed to internals.

℞ *Flor. ſulphur.* ℥ iſs *ſumat omni mane per* 14. *dies, in ſero lactis vel lact. vaccin.*

Or,

℞ *Mann. cremor. tart. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſumat omni mane cum decoct. avenac. vel pro re nata.*

15. If the patient be coſtive,

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ ij. *cremor. tart. lact. ſulphur.* ℥ vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* vj. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. h. ſ. vel omni mane.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ iij. *gum. arab.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. roſ. ſolut. mann. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. potio, ſumat mane, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ vj. *fol. alth. m.* j. *f. ingredient. pro thea, de qua bibat ad libitum.*

16. If the caſe proceed from low living, or depauperated blood, and happen in old-age, allow generous wine, a nouriſhing diet, and other cardiacs; and in caſe of impoveriſhed blood, give chalybeates.

17. If from high living, the contrary courſe ſhould be taken, and proper evacuations uſed.

18. If

18. If from a ſtoppage of the *menſes*, endeavour to promote them.

19. If upon their entire going off, uſe bleeding now and then, and other evacuations.

20. If from ſizy blood, give mercurial purgatives.

21. If from a ſcorbutic habit, proceed as in ſcurvy; and give the *ſucc. milleſolij.*

WEAKNESS of the FUNDAMENT.

1. SOmetimes, from a particular weakneſs of the part, the *rectum* deſcends lower in going to ſtool than it ought; at which time the patient is ſenſible of a bearing down. This is frequent in children that have been ſubject to a diarrhœa, or violent fits of crying.

2. If it proceed from natural weakneſs, or if the ſphincter muſcle be paralytic, the cure is difficult and uncertain; otherwiſe eaſier and more certain.

3. The diet ſhould be nouriſhing and cardiac: red wine, *&c.* might be allowed.

4. If it proceed from coſtiveneſs, give a lenient purge, or rather a laxative glyſter, and keep the body ſoluble. In the mean time,

℞ *Cort. granator. tormentil. biſtort.* ää ℥ ſs. *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr.* ää ℥ ij. *ſantal. rub. lign. aloes* ää ℥ j. *coque lento igne cum vin. rub.* ℔ ij. *ſit colaturæ* ℔ iſs.

This may be uſed by way of vapor; or a ſmall thick compreſs may be dip'd in it, and apply'd warm, now and then, with a proper bandage.

5. If the caſe be paralytic, add to the decoction *caryophil. mac. cinnam. ſem. cardam. minor. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hung.* &c. or if this fails, a powder made of the ſame ingredients, included in a linen rag, and dip'd in hot *ſpt. lavend. c.* may be applied in the ſame manner.

6. If

6. If the weakneſs lye high, and eſpecially if there be a looſeneſs,

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ij. *vin. canarin. rub. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. f. enema, injiciatur pro re nata.*

7. If from an actual weakneſs, or a diarrhœa; order beſides the fomentation, as the reſpective caſes require; and after that, rhubarb for ſome time. The *tinctur. ter. japon.* and *tinct. cort. peruv.* are univerſally ſerviceable here; as alſo the following.

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* ij. *m. ſumat hora ſomni pro re nata.*

8. If the caſe prove obſtinate, make the fomentations and glyſters more aſtringent, or proceed as in caſe of an actual prolapſion of the *anus.*

Prolapsion of the Anus.

1. Sometimes the *rectum* falls down ſo low as to require external aſſiſtance to replace it.

2. The cauſes here may be the ſame as of the hæmorrhoids.

3. If this be not ſoon reduced, 'tis dangerous; the gut being apt to tumefy and mortify, if long expoſed to the air. 'Tis ſubject to relapſe after reduction in children, eſpecially upon their crying; and is difficult to keep up in caſe of a *diarrhœa.*

4. The diet here muſt be aſtringent and balſamic.

5. If the inteſtine be ſwelled, foment it with warm milk; or if it be diſcoloured, with red wine; or when a mortification is apprehended, ſpirit of wine: then let it be reduced with the fingers oil'd for that purpoſe, and apply a compreſs to the part, dipped in red wine, with a proper bandage, and ſet the patient eaſy for ſome time.

6. If there be a *diarrhœa,* or a great imbecillity in the part, a piece of paſt-board, or a proper truſs,

truſs, may be contrived to prevent its falling down again.

Fistula in Ano.

1. *Fiſtula in ano* is a ſinuous and callous ulcer in the *anus*, being ſometimes ſtrait, at others winding; ſometimes ſimple, and at others form'd into various ſinus's. It may be cauſed either by the hæmorrhoids, venereal excreſcences, contuſions on the part, or a bad habit of body.

2. The *pus* diſcharged in this caſe is uſually ſanious, thin and fœtid; the *fæces* are generally tinged therewith; and the lower part of the *rectum* often ulcerated; and ſometimes the *os iſchium* proves carious.

3. 'Tis difficult of cure, becauſe of the conſtant humidity of the part; and the more difficult if the patient be in years, and of a bad conſtitution; and if the fiſtula have many ſinus's, or the lips are very callous.

4. The diet and exerciſe ſhou'd here be very moderate.

5. A ſalivation, and afterwards a courſe of the woods, is often requiſite to the cure, eſpecially if it be venereal. And in this caſe the manual operation may be deferr'd 'till the ſalivation is raiſed.

6. If the ſinus's are not large enough, they may be dilated by prepared ſponge, or by inciſion. The tincture of *myrrh* is thought a proper thing to inject in this caſe. The dreſſing is commonly *ung. deſiccat. rub.* mix'd with a ſmall proportion of red precipitate. Care muſt be taken, leſt by irritating medicines, we cauſe too great a flux of humors on the part.

GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA.

Def. 1. A *Gonorrhœa virulenta*, or venereal running, is a flux of corroſive matter from the internal parts of the *pudenda*.

Cauſe. 2. This ſeems to be cauſed by an actual communication of the ſame kind of matter, or ſomething contain'd therein, thro' the veſſels, to the parts it corrodes; thoſe being uſually firſt affected thro' which it paſſed.

Diag. 3. If this matter flow thro' the *urethra*, it commonly appears in a few days after the infection was received, with titillation in that part, the ſenſation of heat, or a ſmall pricking pain in making water; is firſt ſmall in quantity and whitiſh, but gradually flows faſter, and changes yellow, green, watery, fœtid, and cauſes greater inflammation, excoriation, and pain; eſpecially in erections of the *penis*, or tenſions of the *vagina*; pain and ſwelling in the *teſtes*, *perinæum*, groin, ſhankers, *&c.* according to the degree of the infection; but afterwards by uſing proper remedies the running decreaſes, grows white, clammy, and at length, after filaments, or *flocci*, appear in the urine, entirely ceaſes.

A ſimilar matter flowing from the *vagina*, internally, the neck of the *penis*, confines of the *podex*, or the *ſcrotum* externally, occaſions inflammation, excoriation, and gives riſe to warts, *mariſcæ*, *porri*, *condylomata*, &c. tho' theſe alſo frequently happen in the reſpective parts, without any flux of a corroſive matter from them.

The chief ſeats of this matter, as appears from the inflammation, exulceration, and tumefaction, found upon diſſections, are the *urethra*, *veſiculæ ſeminales*, *proſtate*, *Cooper*'s glands, *and vagina interna*.

'Tis

'Tis known from a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, and *fluor albus*, by the ſigns abovemention'd; no violent exerciſe, great ſtrains, profuſe venery, or the uſe of too hot glyſters having preceded.

4. If the matter flow plentifully, be well co- *Prog.* loured, that is, yellow or whitiſh, of a good conſiſtence, and the ſymptoms moderate, the cure is thought to be eaſy. But if the contrary happens, and the cure be long about, ſome ſmall ſymptoms of the *lues* uſually remain. The flux being ſtopped ſuddenly whilſt the matter is corroſive, whether by a fever, calloſity of the parts, or the uſe of aſtringents, will occaſion the *lues venerea*. It need not be ſaid that the more ſeats it has, and the later the running appears, the worſe the diſtemper is likely to prove.

5. The greater the inflammation and other *Regim.* ſymptoms, the lower ſhould be the diet. Small liquors drank freely, if they paſs quick, are uſeful. Reſt is to be indulged. Frequent bathing in warm water, with milk, bran, and emollient herbs, is of great ſervice.

6. In order to the cure bleed directly, eſpeci- *Cure.* ally if the patient be plethoric, or an inflammation appear in the part affected; and repeat it as occaſion requires. The ſame day, or the day after, give a gentle cathartic.

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina, ſal. cathart. amar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tart.* ʒ iij. *ſal. prunel.* ϑ ij. *gum. arabic. pulv.* ʒ ij. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *calomel. gr.* xv. *ſal. prunel.* ϑ ſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus, calomel. ãa* ʒ j. *gum. guaiac.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ϑ j. *ol. ſabin. gut.* v. *cum ſyr. de althæa q. s. f. maſſa cujus ſit* ʒ ſs. *pro doſi, bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

But

But if the heat and pain in making water be ſevere, give only cooling lenitives; becauſe rough purges are apt to increaſe thoſe ſymptoms.

9. ℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥iij. *pulv. ſanct.* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tartar.* ℥ j. *ſal. nitri* ℈ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iiij. *m. ſumat partitis vicibus, ſuperbibendo aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij.

10. Soon after the operation of the purgatives, which are to be repeated three or four times a week, give balſamic diuretics, to prevent the laſt mention'd ſymptoms.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ℥ij. *ſal. nitri* ℥ ſs. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſpt. terebinth. gut.* 30. *f. hauſtus.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ ij. *aq. fœnicul.* ℥ j. *cryſtal. mineral.* ℈ j. *camphor. cum pauco albumine ovi ſolut. gr.* vj. *ſacchar. ſaturn. gr.* v. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

12. ℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ iij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, pro re nata repetend.*

13. Mucilages alſo are very proper in this caſe, made of *gum. arabic. tragacanth. ſem. cydonior.* &c. with *aq. petroſelin. plantag. ſyr. de althæa de rubo idæo,* &c. And in caſe the pain and heat prove violent, there are ſome who preſcribe emollient injections; tho' their uſe in this caſe is abſolutely forbid by others. The following are of the ſafeſt kind.

℞ *Sem. lin. fœnugr. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. alth. m.* j. *coque in aq. plantag.* ℥ xij. *colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *admixto pauco vitello ovi ſolut. mel. roſat.* ℥ ij. *f. injectio, cujus parum in urethram injiciatur ſubinde pro re nata.*

Or,

Or,

14. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ϑ j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ʒ j. *m. in eundem finem.*

15. If the running prove thin, or obſtinately continue yellow, green, or bloody, give five or ſix grains of *turpeth. mineral.* by way of emetic, or three or four grains of *mercur. virid.* in the purgatives, as often as ſhall be requiſite.

16. Calomel may be given in the quantity of ten grains, for two or three nights ſucceſſively, mix'd with *conſerv. roſar.* or *confect. fracaſt.* and at length be purged off with the common cathartic potion. The calomel purging in the night, contrary to expectation, let the deſign'd cathartic be taken directly, to prevent gripes and bloody ſtools, which often happen upon taking cold, eſpecially if the mercury has not been duly ſublimed or finely ground.

17. When a courſe of calomel cannot be comply'd with, for want of opportunities to keep warm, *&c.* preſcribe as follows.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ ij. *æthiop. mineral.* ʒ iſs. *pulv. gum. arab.* ʒ ſs. *cremor. tart. jalap. ãa* ʒ iij. *balſam. polychreſt.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. è cichor. cum rheo q. ſ. f. electuarium, capiat quant. n. m. major. ſingulis vel alternis noctibus & auroris.*

18. If by this means the running diminiſhes, the conſiſtence thickens, and the colour of it changes white, ſlacken, and by degrees leave off mercurial purges, and exhibit only lenitives at proper intervals.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iſs. *tamarind.* ʒ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ j. *infunde in aq. petroſelin.* ʒ vj. *in colaturæ* ʒ iv. *ſolve gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *& adde elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt. mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

Or,

19. ℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ.* ℥ iij. *gum. arab.* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. ad* ℔ iij. *ſub finem coctionis addendo rad. rhei* ℥ ij. *fol. ſen.* ℥ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *in colatura ſolve mann. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ j. *m. bibat cyathum ſingulis vel alternis diebus.*

20. Sometimes about the concluſion of the cure, there remains a pain and heat in making water, to remove which, the following has been found effectual.

℞ *Sal. cathart. amar.* ℥ vj. *cremor. tartar.* ℥ ij. *m. capiat omni mane ad 6. vel 8. vices cum decocto avenaceo.*

21. Here follow more of the approved forms of purgatives, to anſwer the indications hitherto mentioned.

℞ *Pil. ex duobus gr.* xv. *calomel. pulv. jalap. ãa* ℈ ſs. *mercur. virid. gr.* iij. *ol. petroſelin. ſuccin. ãa gut.* j. *balſam. capiv. q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

22. ℞ *Pil. ruff.* ℈ ij. *calomel. gr.* xv. *camphor. gr.* iiij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iij. *cum ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

23. ℞ *Pil. coch. minor.* ℥ ij. *ruffi, calomel. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ãa* ℈ j. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* viij. *balſam. peruv. q. ſ. f. maſſa cujus* ℈ ij. *ſint pro doſis.*

Or,

24. ℞ *Pulv. warwicenſ. jalap. ãa* ℈ j. *calomel.* ℈ ſs. *mercur. virid. gr.* iij. *ol. ſaſſafras, ſuccin. ãa gut.* j. *balſam. capiv. vel ſyr. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Others more gentle.

25. ℞ *Caſ. fiſtular. recenter extract.* ℥ iij. *pulv. gum. arabic. ſal. nitri, rhabarb. ſen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat partitis vicibus.*

26. ℞ *Pulp. caſ. fiſtul.* ℥ ij. *elect. è ſucco roſar.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ſanct. warwicenſ. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſal. tartar. pulv. rhei ãa* ℥ j. *ol. petroſelin. gut.* vj. *balſam. capiv.* ℥ ij.

ſyr.

ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. bis in die.

27. ℞ *Rad. alth.* ℈ ij. *coque in aq. fœnic.* ℥ vij. *in colaturæ* ℥ iv. *infunde calide ſen.* ʒ ij. *rhabarb.* ℈ ij. *iterum cola & adde mann. opt.* ʒ iij. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

28. ℞ *Mann.* ℥ j. *ſolv. in aq. hord.* ℥ iiij. *colaturæ adde cremor. tart.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Sal. mirab. glauber.* ℥ j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſolve in aq. petroſelin.* ℥ iiij. *& adde aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitr. dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

29. Proper forms of diuretics for the heat of urine, *&c.*

℞ *Sal. nitri puri* ʒ iij. *pulv. milleped. pp^t. gum. arabic. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. in charta ſex dividendus, ſumat unam bis terve de die è cyatho aq. font.*

Or,

30. ℞ *Sal. prunel.* ℥ ſs. *volat. ſuccin.* ℈ j. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *f. chart.* viij. *ſumend. ut ſupra.*

Or,

31. ℞ *Sal. nitri puri* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ʒ j. *f. chart.* x. *ſumat unam aliquoties in die cum hauſtu emulſion. ſequent.*

32. ℞ *Decoct. pro ſyr. de alth.* ℔ iij. *ſem. 4^r. frigid. major. ãa* ℥ ij. *papaver. alb.* ℥ j. *amygd. dulc. excort. n°. 40. f. expreſſio, cui adde aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *de hac etiam bibat ſubinde.*

33. ℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord. q. s. ad* ℔ iij. *addendo ſub finem coctionis rad. glycyrrhiz. ſem. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ʒ ij. *flor. melilot. m.* j. *f. colatura, cui adde vin. alb. lisbon.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *bibat ad libitum.*

34. ℞ *Conſ. malv.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. arab. ſal. nitri ãa* ℈ j. *camphor. gr.* iiij. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* ij. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. bolus cum decoct. hordei ſubinde ſumendus.*

35. ℞ *Conſ. malv. cynoſbat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. gum. arab.* ʒ iij. *tragacanth.* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri* ʒ ij. *milleped. pulv.* ʒ j. *cum ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. ter in die cum emulſione ſupra deſcript.*

36. If by the uſe of theſe or the like means, there are grounds to be pretty ſure the corroſiveneſs of the humor is gone off, and a flux of matter ſtill continues, it may be proper to let it alone for ſome time; and if it ceaſe not of it ſelf, to have recourſe to gentle balſamic aſtringents, the *Briſtol* or other waters. The following may be uſed with ſafety.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ij. *conſ. malv.* ʒ vj. *balſ. capiv. cum vitello ovi ſolut.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat q. n. m. omni nocte, ſuperb. hauſt. potus ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras* ℥ iij. *guaiac. rad. alth. ãa* ℥ j. *raſur. c. c. eboris ãa* ℥ iſs. *paſſular. major. inciſ. antimon. contuſ. & nodulo incluſi, ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔ iiij. *ſub finem coctionis addend. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ.* ʒ vj. *colatura fiat potus.*

Or,

37. ℞ *Diaſcord. theriac. androm. ãa* ℥ ſs. *antimon. diaphoret.* ʒ iij. *cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumend. ut præcedens, cum apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſantal.* ℥ j. *ſantal. rubr. ſaſſafras. raſur. ebor. ãa* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ ad* ℔ ij. *ſub finem coctionis adde rad. glycyrrhiz. flor. roſar. rubrar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *bacc. junip. ſem. coriand. ãa* ʒ ij. *fiat colatura.*

38. The continuance of ſuch a courſe as this, together with proper mucilages and mild diuretics, for ſome weeks, would perhaps not only cure a gleet, but prevent thoſe frequent complaints of flying pains, head-achs, and other ſymptoms, occaſion'd either by the mercury or the relicks of the diſtemper, and continuing after the ſuppoſed cure of a ſevere infection. They would be better fitted for this laſt purpoſe if the aſtringents were omitted, or emollients uſed in their ſtead.

39. Some

39. Some to cure a venereal running from the *urethra*, venture to inject either *ſpt. c. c.* or *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. per ſe.* Frequently to waſh the parts, both externally and internally, when they can be come at, without violence, muſt needs be of ſervice; provided it be done gently, and with ſome proper emollient decoction, mixt with a ſmall proportion of *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* Or, perhaps, as good as any for this purpoſe, is ſoft river-water gently warmed.

40. A *cordee* is a convulſive contraction of the *frænum*, and under-part of the *penis*; cauſed by the corroſive matter affecting the ſaid parts; which ſometimes falling on one ſide more than the other, bends the *penis* to that ſide. This uſually comes on a few days after the firſt appearance of the running, and is ſcarce obſervable but in erections, which are here involuntary, and more frequent and laſting than when natural. This caſe is termed a *priapiſmus*, and affects the patient moſt when he is hot, or overwarm.

If the cordee and priapiſmus, are not timely remedied, they ſoon grow worſe, continue thro' the whole cure, and are removed with difficulty. The patient in this caſe ſhould avoid exerciſe and heat.

'Tis reckoned unſafe, in order to remedy this uneaſineſs, to plunge the *penis* in cold water, becauſe of the ſudden contraction cauſed thereby; but any thing that is cold, being applied to other parts of the body, may be as ſerviceable as it is innocent. In the fit, let the patient cool himſelf by degrees, and endeavour to make water; but to remove it effectually, give a doſe of *turpeth. min.* and another in a reaſonable time after.

℞ *Turpeth. mineral. gr.* vj. *conſ. cynosbat. parum f. pilul. hora commoda ſumenda, bibendo de decocto hordei in operatione.*

If this ſhould not work within the compaſs of an hour, provoke it by a little *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal. vitriol.*

Mercurial purgatives, as above-preſcribed, are uſeful afterwards. Opiates prove very ſerviceable againſt the cordee, eſpecially when taken after the operation of purgatives.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ j. *opij gr.* iv. *ſolve in aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. ãa* ʒ iij. *raphan. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſumat* 4^ta^m *partem hora ſomni, vel pro re nata.*

The *penis* alſo may be fomented with warm milk; or rather,

℞ *Herb. alth. abſinth. vulg. roriſmarin. ãa m.* j. *flor. chamæmel. melilot. ſambuc. ãa p.* i. *bac. lauri junip. contuſ. ãa* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. lact. vaccin. ãa p. æ. & colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ iij. *f. fotus ſæpe utend. & poſt ſingulas vices inungatur penis cum ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. lumbricor.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. vin. camphor. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ vj. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ iſs. *f. liniment.*

Cooling mucilaginous injections are by ſome allowed good.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ j. *gum. tragacanth.* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *ad* ʒ vj. *ſit colatura injectio.*

41. *An inflammation and tumefaction of the teſtes*, may ariſe in a gonorrhœa, either from the natural weakneſs of the veſſels, violent motion, the unſeaſonable uſe of aſtringents, a neglect of purgation, or any other means whereby the corroſive matter is detained, or falls, with the blood, into them.

In this caſe, bleed proportionably to the violence of the ſymptoms, and the patient's conſtitution. Suſpend the *teſtes* in a truſs, and give brisk mercurial purgatives. If theſe don't anſwer, order an emetic of *turpethum minerale*

to

to be repeated at proper diſtances; in the mean time make uſe of fomentations and cataplaſms.

℞ *Abſinth. vulg. ſummit. hyperic. agrimon. ãa m.* j. *flor. lavend. chamæm. origan. ãa m.* ſs. *roſar. rub. p.* ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde aceti vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphor. ãa* ℥ ij. *f. fotus bis in die vel ſæpius adhibendus, & poſt hujus uſum applicetur cataplaſma ſequens.*

℞ *Farin. fabar. hord. avenar. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſem. lini* ℥ j. *pulv. cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſ. rub. ãa* ℥ ſs. *aq. font. partes duas, aceti vin. alb. partem unam; coque ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmat. cujus* ℥ iiij. *immiſce ung. laurin. cum mercurio* ℥ vj.

Or,

℞ *Farin. fabar.* ℥ iv. *litharg. auri* ℥ ſs. *coque in acet. vin. alb. q. s. ut fiat cataplaſma.*

If after the continuance of theſe remedies for ſome time, any ſwelling remain, let a plaſter be applied to the *ſcrotum*, covering the part affected. The *emp. de cicuta cum ammoniac. emp. de mucilaginib.* or which is better, *emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio*, may ſerve for this purpoſe; being kept on and renewed occaſionally, till the tumor is quite vaniſhed. Or, perhaps, it would be as well to rub upon the part, once in two or three days, a little ſtrong mercurial unguent. The truſs ſhould be worn all the while. But if the tumor ſhould ſuppurate internally, it becomes an *hernia humoralis*; the matter whereof muſt be evacuated by means of inciſion, or a cauſtic.

42. *Phimoſis*, is a ſtrong conſtriction of the præpuce over the *glans*.

Paraphimoſis, is a ſtrong retraction of the præpuce behind the *glans penis*.

Theſe caſes may happen from a continued convulſion of the part, occaſioned by the corroſiveneſs of the matter flowing thro' it.

Sometimes a *phimoſis* conceals ſhankers on or about the *glans*; and ſometimes is ſo violent as to prevent the flowing out of the matter; whence it cauſes an inflammation or mortification of the part. A *paraphimoſis* is alſo ſometimes ſo violent, as to require a chirurgical operation.

In both caſes it is proper to foment the part well with an emollient decoction; and afterwards,

℞ *Mic. pan. alb. q. v. lact. vaccin. q. ſ. coque ad debitam conſiſtentiam & cuilibet* ℔ ſs. *adde croc. pulv. camphor. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ung. popul. ſolut. ãa* ℥ j. *f. cataplaſma ſæpe mutandum.*

Other cataplaſms may be compoſed for this purpoſe, *ex pulv. bac. lauri, flor. chamæmel. ſem. lini, fœnugr. farin. fabar. hord.* &c. *cum lact. vaccin. ol. hyperic. lumbr. ſpt. lavendul. c. aq. hung. ſal. volat. oleoſ.* &c. Emollient liniments alſo well charged with *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* &c. will here be proper.

Upon ſuſpicion of a concealed ſhanker, or a tendency to mortification, inject the following, forcibly between the præpuce and glans; it being firſt made a little warm.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh.* ℥ j. *in qua ſolve camphor.* ʒ j. *ſit pro injectione.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. rotund. zinzib. ãa* ʒ ij. *flor. origan.* ℥ ſs. *piper. long.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ vj. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. elix. proprietat. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m. vel pro injectione in phimoſi, vel fotu in paraphimoſi, gangrænoſa.*

Regard likewiſe muſt all along be had to internal medicines, for the cure of this diſorder. Proper emetics and purgatives, as above preſcribed, are to be exhibited according to the urgency of the ſymptoms.

The cure of a *paraphimoſis* in no way differs from that of a *phimoſis*, except in the uſe of in-

injections; and in both caſes, if they ſtill prove obſtinate, the præpuce muſt be cut, in order to reduce it to its natural ſtate or ſituation.

43. *Shankers*, are ſmall eating ulcers in or about the *pudenda*. Loſs of ſubſtance and callo-ſity are eſteemed two of the moſt certain ſigns of them.

Theſe frequently appear without any run-ning, and ſeat themſelves indifferently in the *glans*, *præputium*, *frænum*, body of the *penis*; on, within, or about the *labia vulvæ*, &c. There commonly flows a little matter or ichor from them at their firſt appearance; and after that, if let alone, and they neither ſuppurate, nor ſpread far-ther, they grow callous like horn. Theſe often eat away the *frænum*; and if many, threaten a mortification.

There are many other ſorts of puſtules, warts, or black eruptions, *&c.* term'd, in general, ſhan-kers.

If the ſhankers run, and are diſpoſed to ſuppurate, dreſs them once a day with the fol-lowing.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ ſs. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliſs. trit.* ʒ j. *vel* ʒ ij. *m.*

The *præcipit. rub.* will here perform as much as can be expected from a medicine, if mixed not with common *baſilicon*, which cauſes a filthy deep black eſchar, but *unguent. diapompholi. baſi-licon. flav. ung. deſic. rub.* &c. as occaſion requires; and is allowed far to ſucceed that famed unguent of *argent. vin. & terebinth. venet. ãa p. æ.* Whe-ther the ſuppuration be encouraged, or an eſchar ſeparated by this dreſſing, gradually decreaſe the quantity of præcipitate; but continue to uſe a little, to cauſe a ſolid incarnation; and then skin the ſore with *ung. diapompholig.* or *ung. rub. deſiccativum.*

If

If they grow callous, attempt to diſcuſs them by mercurial plaſters, *cum camphor.* or eat them to the roots with *butyr. antimon. lapis infernalis*, or the *lunar cauſtic.* Uſe the ſame to conſume the ſpongy fleſh, or take away the calloſity of the edges. If the ulcers ſhould be very foul,

℞ *Mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv.* ℥ j. *ſolve in aq. calc.* ℨ iiij. *& adde elix. proprietat.* ℥ ſs. *f. lotio.*

Waſh them with this every day, and make it ſtronger or weaker, as there ſhall be occaſion.

In caſe of a ſwelling, or ſome humor ſtagnating in the ſmall veſſels about them,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ iij. *flor. melilot. m.* j. *roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa p.* j. *coque in aq. plantag. & vin. rub. ãa* ℨ x. *ad* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℨ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *f. fotus ſemel in die utendus.*

The internals ſhould here be the ſame as in caſe of a venereal running.

If the ulcer diſcharges much, inflames and tumefies the præpuce, *&c.* give *turpeth. min. gr.* v. *vel* vj. by way of emetic, at proper intervals.

Bleeding alſo, mercurial purgatives, paregorics after them, and cooling emulſions, are not to be omitted. This failing of ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to a free uſe of mercury, ſo as to raiſe either a partial or a total ſalivation.

44. *Warts* frequently ariſe on the neck or body of the *penis*, in the *anus*, entrance of the *vagina*, and ſometimes on the *glans*, *&c.*

Soft and large warts, called *cryſtæ*, *mariſcæ*, or *fici*, from their figure, uſually come on the confines of the *anus*, which, and the *ſcrotum*, are commonly the ſeats of the *condylomata*, or flat broad warts. If they be long, ſlender and cylindrical, they are termed *porri*. All theſe ſometimes fall off, or wear away by their conſtant friction, or rubbing againſt the cloaths; but leave

a

a root from whence they ſpring again. They ſometimes run, and ſometimes they do not.

Cut them cloſe off with ſciſſars, and touch the remainder with *lapis infernalis*, or the lunar cauſtic. Then dreſs, ſeparate the eſchar, and heal them up as in caſe of ſhankers.

If this can't be comply'd with, touch them twice a-day with *butyr. antimon. vitriol. roman.* or *lapis infernalis*, 'till they diſappear, and then ſeparate the eſchar; or dreſs them with *diapomphol.* and *præcipit. rub.* Or it may do as well to apply a little *pulv. præcipit. rub.* upon the root, covering it with a dry pledget and plaſter, and afterwards skinning it over. A ſolution of corroſive ſublimate, carefully uſed, will conſume them faſt.

45. *Caruncles* are fleſhy excreſcences in the *urethra*, cauſed by a relaxation of the internal parts, from the corroſiveneſs of the venereal running.

They are known by creating a difficulty in making warer, or preventing the excluſion of the urine.

They are cured by introducing a convenient inſtrument into the *urethra*, and cruſhing them to pieces, or forcing them down. But 'tis better to put up a ſmall wax-candle, firſt dipping the end of it in an eſcharotic, made of *vitriol. roman. præcipit. rub.* or *alum. rup.* &c. and let it remain there a convenient time, to conſume them. But if there remain an eſchar, or the candle has occaſioned great uneaſineſs in the part, uſe anodyne mucilaginous injections, as 13. 14. and then to finiſh the cure, aſtringent ones of *aq. calcis, cort. granator.* &c.

46. *Cryſtallines* are ſmall riſings of the *cuticula*, into watery bladders, uſually upon or about the neck of the *penis*. You need only, in order to their

their cure, touch them now and then with *aq. calc. aq. aluminos. ſolutio vitriol. roman.* or *ſolutio mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv.* Sometimes the matter collecting largely in *Coopers* glands, cauſes great inflammation and pain in the perinæum. Here apply, frequently, the cataplaſm, *p.* 296. and purge briskly. If this don't remove it, an inciſion muſt be made, and the matter let out.

47. *Venereal buboes*, are tumors in the groin, ariſing from a collection and ſtagnation of the fluids, or venereal humor, in the glands of that part.

Theſe are known from peſtilential or ſtrumous buboes, by their ſeat; by other ſymptoms of the *lues venerea*, preceding or attending; by their coming ſlowly to ſuppuration, by the abſence of inflammation; and by the patients confeſſion. They are hardiſh at firſt, increaſe ſlowly, grow to the magnitude of a pullet's egg, and are attended with but little pain. They appear ſometimes without any other ſigns of a venereal infection, at different diſtances from its being received; ſometimes ſooner, at other later; and ſometimes there happens one on each ſide.

If they grow ſoft, and tend to ſuppuration, 'tis a good ſign. If they remain hard, and increaſe but ſlowly, bad. If when broke or opened, the matter be watery, bloody, fetid, *&c.* or the flux ſmall, or violent, 'tis reckoned an unfavourable ſign. When they do not ripen at all, it foreſhews there is danger of an univerſal *lues*.

In order to bring them to ſuppuration, let the diet be high and nouriſhing; but if you would diſcuſs them, low and ſparing.

If the buboes be but in their beginning, or by handling them you find there is no matter contained in them, and no other violent ſymptoms of the *lues* appear, they may be ſafely diſcuſſed by a regular

gular courſe of mercurial emetics and purgatives: or, perhaps, by mercurial unction, uſed at proper intervals, upon the fleſhy parts of the body; preventing the riſe of ſalivation, and carrying off the infection, as it is again thrown into the blood by ſtrong cathartics without mercury.

In order to this 'tis firſt proper to bleed, and repeat it if there be occaſion; to give a gentle purge or two, and to bathe the whole body often in warm water, *&c.* The unguent for the purpoſe is compoſed after the following manner.

℞ *Mercur. crud.* ℥ j. *axung. porcin.* ℥ iſs. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ j. *m. exactiſſime, & divide in quatuor vel quinque partes æquales, unam inungat ſupra ſuras tibias & nates, veſperi.*

Wait four or five days for the effects of this. If the breath ſmell ſtrong, the gums grow ſore, and the patient becomes feveriſh, next morning let him take a purging potion. Theſe ſymptoms ceaſing, anoint and purge again; and continue this proceſs, increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity of the unguent, as prudence directs, 'till the tumor of the glands entirely vaniſhes. A little of the unguent might alſo be rubbed upon the part, every day. But it requires a great caution here not to raiſe a ſalivation, when 'twas not deſign'd or expected. This method is ſaid to have proved ſucceſsful in many confirm'd caſes of the *lues venerea*, without the fatigue of a ſalivation. 'Tis proper to uſe a diet-drink after this courſe of unction is finiſhed.

If the tumor ſhould not thus reſolve, a ſalivation might be raiſed in good earneſt. But if there be matter in the buboe, uſe no ſtrong evacuations at all; but by applying cataplaſms, cupping-glaſſes or plaſters, ripen it well. For this end alſo,

℞ *Rad. alth. recent. allij ficuum ping.* ãa ℥ ij. *coque in decoct. flor. chamæmel. ad debit. conſiſtentiam,*

adde

adde pulv. ſem. lin. ℥ ſs. *ung. nervin.* ℥ j. *f. cataplaſma bis vel ſæpius in die applicand.*

After the tumor is ripened, if the matter make not away of it ſelf, let an aperture be made in the moſt depending part, either by lancet or cauſtic. If by a cauſtic, ſeparate the eſchar with *liniment. arcæi* warm'd, and apply a plaſter of *diachyl. cum gum.* to ſuppurate what may chance to remain undiſſolved. Then let the matter flow out; dreſs as there is occaſion, and permit it to run as long as poſſible. If the lips grow callous, uſe *præcip. rub. vitriol. rom. lap. infern.* &c. or if theſe ſhould fail, take them off by inciſion.

If the matter diſcharged be ill coloured, or of a bad conſiſtence, dreſs with the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ j. *terebinth. ven. cum vitello ovi ſolut. unguent. nicotian. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m.* Add to this occaſionally, *præcip. rub. tinct. vel pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtol. rotund.* &c.

If the ulcer tend to a blue or lead-colour, uſe ſpirituous liquids, to prevent obſtructions and mortifications. To this purpoſe, alſo, ſerve cataplaſms *de mica pan. lac. vaccin. cum camphor.* &c. But if, laſtly, it ſhould be attended with corroſion and too great a flux, give *turpethum minerale*, and repeat the other evacuations. This method of managing a buboe, will prove at leaſt an aſſiſtant in the cure of a confirm'd *lues.*

What remains of the cure, may now be finiſh'd by the preceding method, uſing, at laſt, a proper courſe of diet-drink.

But when buboes precede or accompany cuticular eruptions or puſtules, ulcers in the throat, *exoſtoſes*, &c. when there are nocturnal pains in the limbs, when the cartilages are eroded, and when, in ſhort, there is a complication of many of the forementioned ſymptoms, then is the diſtemper confirm'd, and becomes the true *lues venerea*,

venerea, as effectually as if it were hereditary. In this caſe, we muſt not wait to diſcuſs or break a buboe, or cure a ſhanker, but begin directly upon a mercurial courſe, or thorough ſalivation, which may be performed either by external means, in the manner above-preſcribed, or by medicines taken internally; or partly by one, and partly by the other. Let it be obſerved, that the method by unction is reputed the moſt powerful, and in caſe of *exoſtoſes*, or foulneſs of the bones, is generally preferr'd to the other; at leaſt a patient under thoſe circumſtances is commonly anointed with mercurial unguent, and his ſpitting afterwards kept up by internals.

47. *Gummata, nodes in the bones, exoſtoſes*, or other hard venereal ſwellings, appearing on the external parts of the body, only as a conſequence of the diſeaſe, ſhould have their cure attempted firſt by *emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio*; and if this fails, rub ſome mercurial unguent on them now and then; and afterwards, apply proper mercurial plaſters made of cinnabar, *&c.* But if there be matter in them, they ſhould be opened by lancet or cauſtic, and the matter diſcharged. The bones being exfoliated with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes, pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtol. & tinct. euphorb.* incarn and cicatrize the ulcer.

48. *Venereal ulcers in the uvula* and *tonſillæ* ſhould be often touch'd with *tinct. myrrh. mel. ægypt. mel. roſat. ãa p. æ.* or with *mel. ægyptiac. per ſe*; uſing after it this gargle.

℞ *Cort. granator.* ℥ ſs. *coque in vin. rub. aq. plantag. ãa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ calent.* ℥ x. *affunde ſuper flor. roſar. rub.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ j. *iterum cola & adde mel. roſat. ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. de mor. ãa* ℥ iij. *m.*

49. *Nocturnal pains* can only be palliated by narcotics; nothing leſs than a mercurial courſe, a ſalivation, or a long continued uſe of diet-drinks, can entirely remove them.

50. The

50. The *lues venerea* may, 'tis ſuppoſed, be as well hereditary, or receiv'd by a ſucking child from its nurſe, as gain'd in the ordinary way; in which latter caſe it uſually appears, or comes on, and continues with the ſymptoms hitherto enumerated. When a child is born with the diſtemper upon him, or when it is hereditary, but appears not immediately after he comes into the world, the firſt ſigns commonly are breakings-out in the head and face, and afterwards in ſeveral other parts of the body. Theſe breakings-out uſually afford ſcales, like thoſe in the dry leproſy; but often eat deep and grow ulcerous. Sometimes there alſo happens a running thro' the *pudenda* of the infant thus infected. When the infection was receiv'd along with the milk from the nurſe, it commonly firſt ſhews it ſelf in ſoreneſs and ulcers in the mouth, which afterwards ſpread over the whole body.

This diſtemper when hereditary is very difficult of cure; the patient commonly dying miſerably tabid and ulcerous: but when received from the nurſe, the cure proves eaſier, and may be ſoon perform'd if taken in time.

The child ſhou'd be kept in a laxative ſtate. And if the diſeaſe be hereditary, or proceed from the nurſe, brisk mercurial purgatives ſhou'd be frequently exhibited. For a child of half a year old,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* vj. *pulv. jalap. rhabarb. crem. tartar. ãa gr.* viij. *ſyr. violar. aq. roſar. dam. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat mane, & repetatur bis in hebdomada, ad* 8. *vel* 10. *vices.*

In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the courſe of it is finiſhed, it will be proper to uſe ſome ſuch thing as the following.

℞ *Æthop. min* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb.* ℥ iſs. *cinnab. nativ. gum. guaiac. ãa* ℈ ij. *conſerv. malv. cynosbat. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. violar. q. s. f. electuar. molle, cujus detur cochleare*

leare parvulum bis quotidie, vel pro re nata, ſuper-bibendo hauſtulum decoct. ſequent.

℞ *Lign. ſarſaparil.* ℥ j. *ſaſſafr.* ℥ ſs. *raſur. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſantal. rub.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. ad* ℔ j. *ſub finem addendo paſſular. exacinat.* ℥ j. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ʒ j. *colaturæ bibat etiam hauſtum frequenter.*

Or inſtead hereof,

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ vj. *raphan. comp.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

The ulcers that happen in the head, or other external parts of the body, might be dreſs'd with *liniment. arcæi*, mix'd with a due proportion of *præcipitat. rub.* But hard ſcabs or dry ſcurf on the face, ſhou'd be anointed with the following liniment.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, ceræ alb. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ vj. *m. f. linimentum.*

But in caſe they ſink very deep,

℞ *Ung. diapomphol.* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. myrrh. lact. ſulphur. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

Ulcers in the mouth or throat of children, who have taken the infection by ſuction, ſhou'd be deterged with *mel. roſat.* acidulated with *ol. vitriol.*

Other ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe in children are to be treated as in adults; due reſpect being had to the difference of age. Salivation is not practiſed upon young children; but there are ſome who venture to uſe mercurial frictions, when the venereal ſymptoms are violent in them; theſe being managed ſo as never to bring on the danger that attends a thorough *ptyaliſmus.*

51. When the methods hitherto mention'd fail of ſucceſs, and the patient is able to undergo the fatigue of a ſalivation, that is uſually the laſt refuge in venereal caſes. But when the *viſcera* are touched, or their ſubſtance in-

fected with the diſtemper; when the patient is highly ſcorbutic, hypochondriac, or ſubject to the epilepſy, convulſive fits, *&c.* this courſe is not to be taken; but a milder to be ſubſtituted for it. But when a ſalivation becomes abſolutely neceſſary, can be comply'd with, and may be ſafely uſed, it ſhould be raiſed in the following manner. In order to prepare the body for it, 'tis generally very convenient to bleed the patient, and to permit him the uſe of a warm bath, to ſupple the parts, and render them yielding and pliable. And, tho' it may ſeem trifling, 'tis a material thing to ſtop up hollow teeth.

Obſerve that the bodies of patients vary in nothing more than in the quantity of mercury each can bear: a ſalivation may ſometimes be carried thro' with a ſingle dram, or even half a dram of calomel.

Mercurius dulcis, or calomel, is generally allowed to be the beſt mercurial for the purpoſe. Begin the ſalivation with exhibiting five grains, made up into a ſmall pill, with *conſ. cynosbat.* or *diaſcord.* and repeat it every other night, and alſo on the mornings if it be requiſite, till the quantity taken amounts to about two ſcruples or a dram. Theſe doſes duly repeated, will ſeldom fail to raiſe the ſalivation. If it appears probable, by the ſymptoms, that the flux will be too violent for the caſe, or exhauſt the patient's ſtrength too much, lower or ſtop its effects by purging; and begin again, managing it more prudently, 'till you have obtained a degree of ſputation adequate to the diſtemper.

A ſalivation too haſtily raiſed may coſt the patient his life. Tho' the ſputation ought to be proportion'd to the violence of the ſymptoms; yet muſt it be continued a longer or ſhorter time, be raiſed higher, or let down lower, according as the ſtrength of the patient can bear it.

it. And this weakneſs or inability of the patient, may ſometimes occaſion a ſalivation to prove ineffectual, tho' prudently managed. The quantity of *ſaliva* to be evacuated in a day and a night, ſhould, at a medium, be about ℔ iij. or ℔ iiij. and this to be kept up by proper doſes of mercury, if the ſymptoms require, and the patient can bear it, for two, three, or even four weeks together. If the diſeaſe hath taken deep root, and the patient thro' weakneſs cannot bear a high ſalivation, let a gentle one be continued ſo much the longer. The ſalivation not riſing kindly, a doſe of *turpeth. mineral.* will help it. Much danger attends the taking cold in a ſalivation; and therefore all due regard muſt be had to the room, bed, cloaths, flannels, *&c.* The patient during this courſe muſt frequently waſh his mouth with a proper gargle, eſpecially before he drinks. There is ſometimes occaſion, as when the patient may prove convulſive, for the jaws to be kept ſeparate, in order to preſerve the tongue, which in a ſalivation ſometimes hangs out of the mouth. If a diarrhœa ſhould come on, and prevent the riſing of the ſalivation, the mercury muſt be omitted, or given in a leſs quantity, till the looſeneſs be ſtop'd. Let the patient during his confinement drink very freely of poſſet-drink, ſack-whey, chicken-broth, *&c.* warm; and, when faint, a little warm wine, or ſome cordial julep. The ſalivation having been continued at its proper height, for the due time, it muſt be let down by gentle degrees; the doſes of calomel being decreaſed, or a greater diſtance being obſerved between their exhibition. When the time requiſite for ſputation is compleated, the remains of the mercury may gradually be carry'd off by lenitive purges, exhibited about twice a week. Laſtly, if an internal courſe ſhould not have the deſired ef-

fect, an external one by unction may be try'd. The rules to be obſerved are the ſame here as in the internal. One ounce or leſs of *argent. viv.* rubbed, at proper intervals, upon the legs, arms, thighs, *&c.* will uſually raiſe the ſalivation high enough in an ordinary caſe. See 43. This is to be conducted in the ſame manner as the internal. If a ſalivation ſhou'd leave the work unfiniſhed, gentle mercurial frictions uſed, ſo as not to ſalivate, and without purgation, or other evacuations, may prove ſerviceable, if continued for ſome time.

Forms of medicines uſeful in a ſalivation.

Gargariſms.

℞ *Vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *m. f. gargariſma.*

Or,

℞ *Infuſion. flor. roſar.* ℔ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. mel. roſat. ãa* ʒ iſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. gargariſm.*

Cordial Juleps.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. lact. alex. ãa* ʒ xij. *epidem. theriacal. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo, croci ãa* ʒ j. *ſpt lavend. comp. ſal. vol. ol. ãa* ʒ iij. *m. bibat cochlear. aliquot ad libitum.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. canar. aq. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℔ j. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

An anodyne Glyſter.

If the mercury gripes ſeverely, and cauſes a *diarrhœa,*

℞ *Juſcul. vervecin.* ℔ ſs. *theriac. androm.* ℈ ij. *confect. fracaſtor.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend. & diu retinend.*

Aſtrin-

Aſtringent Mixtures.

℞ *Aq. menth. cinnam. ten. epidem. ãa* ℥ ij. *coral. rub. ppt. boli armen. pulv. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ vj. *laud. liquid. gut.* 50. *m. capiat cochlear.* ij. *poſt ſingulas ſedes.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. ceraſor. nig. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpt. menth.* ℥ ſs. *confect. fracaſt. s. m.* ℥ ij. *laud. lond. gr.* iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ vj. *m. ſumat cochleare largum poſt omnes dejectiones liquidas.*

A running often remains after a ſalivation, proceeding ſometimes, perhaps, from a mere relaxation of the veſſels; in which caſe,

℞ *Terebinth. venet. pulv. rhabarb.* ℥ j. *ocul. cancror. pulv. rad. alth. ãa q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum decoct. ligni ſanct.*

Or let the following be taken every morning.

℞ *Rad. ſarſaparil.* ℥ ſs. *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ſs. *arab.* ℈ j. *balſ. capiv. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Beware of violent aſtringents, ſuch as *ſang. dracon. lap. hæmatit.* &c. theſe, indeed, may be proper in a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, or flux of *ſemen purum*, proceeding from a laxity of the ſeminal veſſels, but might prove of ill conſequence after ſuch a degree of infection as required a ſalivation to remove it. However, the gentle aſtringents may be given, in caſe there are good grounds to think the running not at all infectious.

When the complaints are general, but not very violent, and a ſalivation is dreaded, proper diet-drinks, and alteratives muſt be contrived, which being uſed for a conſiderable time, may at length effect a cure; tho' ſome ſmall complaints, as flying pains, a periodical head-ache, or the like, will ſometimes remain; for which it

might be proper to adviſe dry frictions, proper exerciſe, or the cold bath.

48. A *gleet*, which is the flux of a thin humor from the *urethra*, or a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, that is an involuntary eſcape of the *ſemen*, will often ſucceed the cure of a *gonorrhœa virulenta*, and ſometimes remain obſtinate, even after the uſe of a ſalivation. The firſt may happen either from too great a relaxation of the glands in the *urethra*, or from a corroſion or exulceration of them; and appears moſt frequently after a *gonorrhœa* has been of long ſtanding, or ill-managed in the cure; as by the uſe of acrid or corroding injections, and the like. The glands may alſo happen to be ulcerated by the matter of the running, which is often ſharp enough for that purpoſe. The *gonorrhœa ſimplex* may proceed from a laxity or ulceration of the ſeminal veſſels, profuſe venery, a corroſion of them by the matter of a virulent *gonorrhœa*, the uſe of corroſive injections, hot glyſters, too great a quantity of mercury, violent ſtrains, *&c.* The matter evacuated in a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* is commonly of a good conſiſtence, and frequently pure and unmix'd, unleſs when corroſive injections, or the like, were the cauſe of this flux; in which caſe 'tis often purulent, or mix'd with other matter, and comes away with pain; which in other caſes is wanting. The patient alſo finds himſelf weaken'd, and leſs fit for conjugal offices. And if it continue long, and the evacuation be large, he grows feeble, faintiſh, feels a pain in his loins, and falls into the *tabes dorſalis*. A *gleet* is diſtinguiſh'd from a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, not only by the colour and conſiſtence of the matter evacuated, but alſo by the matter wherein it comes away. The matter of a *gleet* comes away as well at one time as at another; but that of a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* chiefly in erections, and when the patient goes

to ſtool. The matter of a *gleet* is commonly browniſh; but that of a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* white. And the continuance of a true *gleet* is unattended with weakneſs, or other ill conſequences, or dangerous ſymptoms; nor does it unfit men for procreation, as a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* ſometimes will. When a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* proceeds from the uſe of corroſive injections, 'tis reputed incurable. And the longer both this and a common *gleet* have continued, ſo much the harder are they to cure. An aſtringent regimen is the moſt proper in both. Coffee and claret are ſuppoſed proper liquors in theſe caſes; ſo are thoſe made acid with juice of lemons, vinegar, *&c.*

The cure of both theſe diſorders may be attempted in the ſame manner. If there be no malignity in them, a few lenient purgatives are proper at the beginning; and afterwards two or three vomits of *turpeth. mineral.* After this, aſtringents, and particularly the *cortex*, may be exhibited to good advantage, either alone, or mix'd with balſamics, or deterſives.

℞ *Pulv. cortic. peruv.* ʒ j. *vin. rub.* ℔ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *bis vel ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv.* ʒ j. *terr. japon.* ʒ ſs. *alumin. rup. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. chart.* xxx. *ſumat unam bis terve quotidie, cum tinctur. roſar. rub. cochlear.* iv.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ʒ j. *flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. limon.* ʒ ij. *tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. bol. armen. croc. mart. aſtring. alum. rup. ſal. prunel. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ iſs. *conſ. roſar. rub.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. cydonior. q. s.*

q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. decoct. ſequent. cochlear. iv.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. ſaſſafr. paſſular. maj. ãa* ℥ j. *icthyocol.* ℥ ſs. *aq. calc.* ℔ iij. *coque & ſint colaturæ* ℔ ij.

Or,

℞ *Extract. cort. peruv. cum ſpt. vin. pp^{t}.* ℥ ij. *rhabarb. alum. rup. gum. tragacanth. troch. de carab. ter. japon. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ℥ j. *terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *f. maſſa; ex qua formentur pilulæ ſcilicet decem è qualibet* ℥ j. *quarum capiat quatuor bis vel ter in die; cum ſequent. expreſſion. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ j. *contunde & ſuperaffunde vin. rub.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde balſam. capiv. in vitello ovi ſolut.* ℥ vj. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſyr. balſamic.* ℥ ij. *m. f. expreſſio.*

When injections are thought convenient, and may reach the ſeat of the diſorder,

℞ *Balſam. gilead.* ℥ ij. *vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *& cum vitello ovi f. ſolutio, pro injectione.*

Or,

℞ *Balſ. capiv.* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſolve in vitello ovi & adde tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio.*

If theſe medicines prove ineffectual, the cold-bath may be tried for ſome time.

Scurvy.

Def. 1. THE *ſcurvy* is uſually defined ſuch an alteration in the blood, as diſpoſes it to ſtagnate, form ſpots on the ſurface of the body, and, without violence, to ſtart from the gums.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe of it may be whatever can break, alter, or deſtroy the texture of the fluids, which is often the effect of a particular air or diet; the *ſcurvy* being a diſeaſe frequent in *Holland*, *England*, &c. where the air is cold and piercing, and the food generally viſcid; but more rarely, if at all ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the world.

world. But the diſtemper it ſelf is not well defined; and ſeems chiefly to be ſupported by others: in effect, 'tis uſually attended with the *affectio hypochondriaca*, ſcrophulous or ſcirrhous diſorders, a foulneſs of the blood, *&c.* and appears moſt frequently in ſuch perſons as are given to gluttony and drinking, at the ſame time that they uſe but little exerciſe. 'Tis alſo ſometimes hereditary.

3. Many ſigns of this diſtempers are much the ſame with thoſe of the *affectio hypochondriaca*; to which may be added, (1.) A ſpongineſs or eroſion of the gums, and rottenneſs of the teeth; a fetid breath, and frequent returns of the tooth-ach. (2.) Spots, which are firſt red, afterwards livid, then blackiſh; appearing chiefly on the thighs and legs, and ſometimes on the back, arms, neck and face; with an unuſual indolence of the whole body, eſpecially about the loins and thighs. (3.) The appearance of red gravel in the urine. (4.) An unequal pulſe, one while weak, and ſoon after ſtrong. (5.) Wandring and uncertain pains; from whence ſcorbutic rheumatiſms. (6.) An inflammation and redneſs of the skin all over the body. (7.) A diarrhœa and dyſentery. (8.) Frequent ſhiverings, no hot fit ſucceeding them, ſometimes twice or thrice a day; ſometimes alſo theſe fits reſemble thoſe of an intermitting fever; often returning once or twice a month, without any determined period. (9.) Tumors and ſwellings in the joints or other parts, ſometimes hard, ſometimes ſoft, ſometimes protuberant, and at others within the skin, inflamed or not inflamed. (10.) This diſeaſe continuing long, eſpecially if the patient be melancholy, or of a hectic conſtitution, brings on an atrophy. *Diag.*

4. In

Prog. 4. In general, this diſtemper is difficult of cure; and ſo much the more as it is hereditary, as the perſon has been long afflicted therewith, or as it is a diſtemper incident to a nation, or the perſon affected is of a melancholic diſpoſition.

Reg. 5. The diet in a ſcorbutic habit ſhou'd be eaſy of digeſtion; wine might be drank to advantage in this caſe. Dry frictions alſo are thought ſerviceable, being perform'd upon the parts where the ſpots appear. Gentle exerciſe ſhou'd by all means be uſed: and tobacco either ſmoak'd or chew'd, is allowed to be ſerviceable.

Cure. 6. Bleeding is proper to begin the cure when the conſtitution is ſanguine, the body groſs, the glands ſchirrous, the pulſe intermitting, and the perſon young, or when hot tumors happen in the joints, and in particular, if a lethargy, apoplexy, or ſyncope ſhould accompany the *ſcurvy*: on the other hand, we muſt forbear it when the patient is weak, dropſical, melancholic, or aged.

7. After bleeding 'tis proper we ſhould come to purging, but cathartics of the inflammatory kind are here accounted not ſo ſafe and effectual as the laxative; which may be repeated once or twice a week *pro re nata*. Where there are eruptions, as is uſual almoſt in all ſcorbutic caſes, mercurials are of great ſervice.

8. When the *ſcurvy* appears in watry pimples, draſtic purgatives with calomel will anſwer better then ſuch as are lenient.

The purging mineral waters are alſo of ſervice, when the circulation is languid, and the blood viſcid. They may be adminiſtred in the following manner.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. purgant. mineral.* ℔ iij. *mann. opt. cremor. artar. ãa* ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *cortic. winteran. nuc. moſchat. ãa* ʒ j. *coque ad* ℔ iſs. *& bibat partitis vicibus, cum regimine.*

9. If there be an obſtruction in the capillaries, a diaphoretic or two may be given before we proceed to anti-ſcorbutics and chalybeates.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. c. c. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* vj. *ſyrup. limon. q. s. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſel.* ʒ iſs. *raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iſs. *ſyrup. limon.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

After the operation of any of the purgatives, a proper compoſing draught ought to be given; and if the patient be afflicted with a diarrhœa, palpitation of the heart, an univerſal weakneſs, old age, or melancholy, a grain of the *laudan. londin.* may be added thereto.

The uſe of a fleſh-bruſh alſo in caſe of itchings in the skin, or beginning ſtagnations, will be proper.

10. Anti-ſcorbutics mix'd with purgatives, are thought to be much more ſerviceable in this caſe, than purgatives alone.

The following drink has been found effectual.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. raphan. ruſt. lign. guaiac. ſaſſafr. polypod. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. abietis, ſalv. virtut. heder. terr. agrimon. ãa m.* ij. *milleped. vivent. ſen. opt. ãa* ℥ iv. *rad. rhabarb. angelic. glycyrrhiz. radic. jalap. contus. ãa* ℥ j. *aurant. cum toto limon. ãa n°.* iij. *cort. winteran. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. bacc. juniper. ãa* ʒ vj. *galang. calam. aromatic. n. m. ãa* ʒ ij. *cremor. tart.* ℥ ij. *antimon. crud. in petia ligat.* ℥ iv. *f. ingred. immitend. in cerevis. fort. non lupulat. & cerevis. tenuis ãa cong.* ij. *paulo poſt adde ſucc. beccabung. naſturt. aquatic. cochlaer. hortenſ. ãa* ℔ j. *ſumat* ℥ vj. *vel* ℔ ſs. *omni mane.*

11. When

11. When ſcorbutic ſymptoms happen in inflammatory and ſanguine conſtitutions, or in thoſe of a lean or hectic habit, inſtead of the aromatics and pungent anti-ſcorbutics, ſuch as are cooling may be ſubſtituted in their ſtead. For inſtance,

℞ *Rad. chinæ, ſarſaparil. taraxic. dent. leon. cichor gramin. herb. acetos. ſcabios. plantag. lujul. ling. cervin. hepatic. agrimon. lign. ſantal. citrin. rubr.* &c.

12. For an anti-ſcorbutic wine,

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſt. incis.* ℥ j. *polypod.* ℥ ſs *cochlear. hortens. beccabung. ãa m.* j. *cort. winteran.* ℥ ij. *n. m. ſemin. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *paſſular. ſolis incir.* ℥ j. *vin. alb. lisbon. & rhenan. ãa* ℔ j. *infunde frigide & colaturæ, ſi opus fuerit, adde vin. chalyb.* ℥ ij. *bibat* ℥ iij. *pro doſi.*

13. Or inſtead thereof,

℞ *Fol. cochlear. hortens. heder. terreſtr. ãa* ℔ iſs. *naſt. aquatic. beccabung. ſummit. abiet. geniſt. ãa m.* xij. *rad. raphan. ruſtic. lapath. acut. ãa* ℔ j. *aurant. n°.* 20. *m. pro cerevis nov. cong.* x.

To the above-mention'd drinks may be added occaſionally *cort. aurantior. limon. rad. galang. calam. aromatic. rad. rhabarb. monac. ſem. ſinap. flor. ſambuc.* &c.

14. In conſtitutions where the juices are viſcid, or the circulation languid, to the warm pungent anti-ſcorbutics, chalybeates may be added. Thus ſteel may be added to the anti-ſcorbutic drink above preſcribed, or rather,

℞ *Conſerv. cochlear. hortens. lujulæ ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. rad. ari, milleped. ãa* ℥ iſs. *chalyb. pp^t.* ℥ ij. *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ij. *ſyrup. limon. q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quantit. n. m. ter in die, cum hauſt. potus anti-ſcorbutic. ſupra deſcript.*

When the *chalybs* prove too heating, it may be omitted, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions, and *antimon. crud.* or *æthiops mineral.* may be uſed in its ſtead.

15. Or

15. Or instead of the electuary, give the following powders.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. rad. oxylapath. gum. guaiac. cinnab. fact. milleped. pulv. ari, āa* ʒ ij. *sal. vol. succin.* ʒ j. *f. pulv. chart.* xx. *sumat unam bis vel ter in die cum julap. sequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞ *Aq. flor. sambuc.* ʒ vj. *raphan. comp. lumbricor. mag. st. āa* ʒ iss. *syr. limon. sambuc. āa* ʒ vj. *spt. cochlear. simplic. āa* ʒ ij. *m f. julap.*

16. When the patient is of a hot constitution, thin, hectical, and the velocity of the blood apt to be augmented upon the least occasion; when the preceding course has failed of success, or where the *chalybs* has weakened the solids, and induced a hectic, nothing will answer better than a milk-dyet, used along with the testaceous powders, as in the case of a consumption.

The following also might be serviceable in such a case.

℞ *Fol. nasturt. heder. terrest. beccabung. plantagin. cochlear. hortens. āa p. æ. exprime succum, cujus* ℔j. *adde succ. aurantior.* ʒ ij. *& bibat* ʒ iv. *bis in die per* 14 *dies.*

Broths also made with *rad. eryng. rasur. c. c. fol. plantag. ling. cervin.* &c. are very proper in the hot scurvy.

17. When the disease is hereditary, the best method is to prescribe a continued course of anti-scorbutic medicines suitable to the case; and if this proves successful, to repeat the same at proper seasons of the year.

18. When the disorder is caused by a cold air, the removal into an air that is thinner and warmer, will often perform what anti-scorbutics cannot; or if taken after such a removal, they will answer much better than before.

19. When the scurvy is caused by viscid diet, whatever attenuates the blood, and particularly mercurials,

mercurials, muſt be mixed with the anti-ſcorbutics.

20. When it proceeds from melancholy, or is attended therewith, ſuch medicines as are proper in hypochondriac caſes, are to be mixed with the anti-ſcorbutics.

21. When 'tis complicated with the rheumatiſm (which may be known by the frequent ſhifting of the pains) warm carminatives are to be given internally, mixed with anti-ſcorbutics: and in this caſe, the parts are to be fomented with warm ſpirituous medicines, and anodyne liniments.

22. When ſpots happen in any part of the body, and continue long, they may be often waſh'd with the *ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hung. & ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl. ãa p. æ.*

23. If a ſwelling in the joints attend what is called a cold ſcurvy, after uſing a proper *fotus*, apply the *emp. è cymin.*

If the ſame happens in the hot ſcurvy, uſe lenitive purgatives, the cooling anti-ſcorbutic juices, and ſuch medicines as are proper in a hectic.

24. Sometimes watery puſtules and pimples appear in the neck, breaſt and arms, for the cure whereof proper purgations are uſeful, and afterwards edulcorants, abſorbents, and whatever attenuates and promotes tranſpiration, as *gum. guaiac. æthiop. min.* the teſtaceous powders, *&c.*

Affectio Hypochondriaca.

Def. 1. THE *affectio hypochondriaca*, otherwiſe called melancholy, is a change in the natural ſtate of the mind, from ſome imaginary cauſe with regard to the perſon, attended either with anxiety, or a confident alacrity.

Cauſe. 2. The general and material cauſe of this diſorder is ſuppoſed to be indigeſtion, or a crude

and

and viſcid chyle, which brings an univerſal lentor upon the blood. Many particulars may give riſe to this diſtemper; as (1.) A ſedentary, ſtudious and inactive life. (2.) Feeding upon groſs and viſcid aliment, or taking in more than the ſtomach can digeſt. (3.) Exceſs in venery; as alſo a *retentio nimia ſeminis.* (4.) Too large evacuations of any kind; or a ſtoppage of ſuch as are natural and neceſſary. (5.) Extremes in the paſſions of the mind; as grief, ſorrow, deſpondency, *&c.*

3. The concomitant ſigns of this diſtemper *Diag.* are indolence, tremors, fears, anxiety, deſpondency, indigeſtion, coſtiveneſs, a difficulty in reſpiration, a ſwelling in the throat threatning ſuffocation, the hiccup, and a ſhort cough. Sometimes alſo there is a pain in the *hypochondria*, eſpecially in the left, proceeding principally from flatulencies, and the preſſure of the ſtomach and colon inflated after eating. Theſe flatulencies alſo not unfrequently reſemble the ſtone, as to the pain they occaſion; a heat likewiſe is often felt in the *hypochondria*, which alſo often flies into the face. A palpitation of the heart uſually attends here, with a ſort of preſſure or uneaſineſs felt about the abdomen and viſcera; in which caſe the patient is under a terrible apprehenſion of death. Laſtly, when theſe ſymptoms continue long, they cauſe weakneſs, frequent cephalalgia's, epilepſies, vertigoes or apoplexies.

4. This diſeaſe is ſeldom mortal; tho' if it *Prog.* continue long, it may at length prove ſo, by degenerating into the epilepſy, apoplexy, *&c.* If the hæmorrhoidal flux happen moderately here, it often proves a cure; ſo likewiſe does a copious diſcharge of black urine, without a fever. Perſons of a thin habit, pale complexion, and ſuch as abound in *ſaliva*, are moſt ſubject to this diſtemper.

5. Whatever

Regim. 5. Whatever aliment and exerciſe tend to promote a good digeſtion, liquify the juices, and fortify the blood, are here proper. Wine ſhould be allowed. The food ſhould be nouriſhing and eaſy of digeſtion. Nothing is more advantageous than agreeable converſation, a good air, and brisk exerciſe; eſpecially riding on horſe-back.

Cure. 6. Bleeding in melancholics, is generally accounted bad; however if the caſe proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux; if the palpitation of the heart be great; if an apoplexy, epilepſy, or vertigo attend, or be feared, it is abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially in conſtitutions that are ſanguine: and for the convulſive motion in the throat, ſo frequent in this diſtemper, nothing is of more ſervice than to open the jugular vein.

7. Emetics are frequently uſed and repeated in the cure of the *affectio hypochondriaca*: ℥ ſs. of *ipecacuanha* may be given once or twice a week, as occaſion requires.

8. Strong purgatives are thought improper, but laxatives anſwer well. The *tinctura ſacra* is often preſcribed with ſucceſs.

If the caſe proceed from the juices being very viſcid, and the ſtrength will permit, *mercur. dulc.* may be given in the intervals of purgation to the quantity of ℈ ſs. for three or four times. The purging waters with *manna*, *cremor. tartar.* &c. are here proper. Where the patient is ſo weak, that he cannot bear internal purgatives, glyſters may take place.

9. Chalybeates are of great ſervice in this caſe, after general evacuations, eſpecially being uſed together with the cortex. But for thoſe of a hectical conſtitution, *rad. elebor. nig.* made up into the form of an electuary, pills or tincture

tincture, ought always to be ſubſtituted inſtead of chalybeates.

10. During the ſteel courſe, or towards the latter end thereof, the cold bath may prove of great ſervice, being continued for ſome time. A courſe alſo of the chalybeate waters, as thoſe of the *German* ſpaw, might be adviſeable.

11. The cauſe of the diſorder muſt be diligently inquired into; for 'tis that which ever ought to regulate the method of cure. Thus when it proceeds from profuſe venery, a ſuppreſſion of neceſſary evacuations, *&c.* it muſt be treated with regard thereto; as alſo to the ſymptoms, or other diſeaſes wherewith it may happen to be complicated.

12. When the hypochondria appear diſtended with flatulency, ſometimes ſuch a thing as the following *fotus* will be proper.

℞ *Herb. abſinth. roman. roriſmarin. ſabinæ, ſalviæ, nicotian. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. juniper, lauri, cortic. winteran. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſemen. aniſi, fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ʒ iij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſpt. carui, ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. fotus.*

After the uſe of this *fotus*, rub ſome of the following liniment upon the part.

℞ *Ol. terebinth.* ʒ ij. *fœnicul. ſuccin. ãa gut.* x. *f. linimentum.* And laſtly, apply the following plaſter.

℞ *Emp. de cicut. cum ammoniac. è cymin. galban. colat. ãa* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ol. aniſ. carui ãa gut.* x. *m. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. & utrique hypochondrio applicand.*

13. If the diſtemper yields not to the uſe of theſe means, recourſe muſt be had to ſuch as are preſcribed for the hyſteric diſeaſe. And if theſe likewiſe fail of ſucceſs, the caſe may be treated as maniacal.

14. The *night-mare*, as it is vulgarly called, or the ſenſe, or imagination of a weight preſſing

upon the ſtomach in the time of ſleep, is often a ſymptom of this diſeaſe, and may proceed from the ſame cauſe; *viz.* imperfect chyle, or a viſcidity in the blood, which hinders its free circulation, eſpecially thro' the fine capillaries of the lungs. 'Tis alſo obſerved to follow upon a *plethora*, full meals, late ſuppers, and the eating of ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion. The perſon ſeized with the *night-mare*, is uſually greatly diſturbed in his ſleep, by frightful dreams or diſmal apprehenſions; and loudly bemoans himſelf in groans, as if he were at the point of death. He breathes thick and ſhort, and ſometimes rattles in the throat. 'Tis not eaſy to awake the patient; and when that is done, he complains of having ſuſtained a great preſſure upon his breaſt; which he ſtill feels, tho' in a leſs degree. This ſymptom is not reputed dangerous of it ſelf; unleſs at length it becomes apoplectic or epileptic. That proceeding from an over-fulneſs, is eaſy of cure. When it is occaſion'd by a ſluggiſh circulation, exerciſe is highly adviſeable; and now and then a glaſs of generous wine. It is alſo proper that the patient chooſe a dry, clear and brisk air; that his ſleep be moderate, and taken at a due diſtance from meals.

If a *plethora*, or too great fulneſs, be the cauſe, bleed; and afterwards give a gentle emetic. When it proceeds from, or attends melancholy, or a great viſcidity of the blood; after proper evacuations, and eſpecially a few mercurial purgatives, a courſe of chalybeate bitters may prove ſerviceable; or preparations of *rad. ellebor. nig.* together with *ſal. abſinth.* for they will greatly attenuate the blood. But if it proves obſtinate and troubleſome, 'tis to be treated as an hypochondriacal or hyſterical caſe.

PERSPIRATION OBSTRUCTED.

1. *Perſpiration* is ſaid to be obſtructed, when by ſome accident the pores of the skin re ſo contracted, as not to give exit to the *aateria perſpirabilis*; or when the circulation is o languid, that it will not throw off the requiſite uantity thro' the cuticular pores. *Def.*

2. This diſorder may proceed from what we ommonly term catching of cold, or by expoſing he body to windy or rainy weather; ſleeping n the open air, eſpecially in the evening; going y water; ſuddenly paſſing from a warm to a old ſtate; drinking cold water; changing the pparel, living under ground, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. The conſequences of an obſtructed perſpiration are, a *plethora*, which is greater or leſs, according to the ſtrength and duration of the uſe; and a ſharp pain in the head, ſmall of the ack, joints, and over the whole body. If theſe e neglected, a fever often enſues, and generally the worſt kind; ſometimes an univerſal heumatiſm, or elſe, by way of *criſis*, the blood epoſits ſome humor on the joints near the extremities of the body; or the ſame humor, by lling on the inguinal glands, or thoſe of the eck or throat, forms a tumor, and cauſes an flammation or *angina*. *Diag.*

4. An obſtructed perſpiration, if taken in time, not dangerous; but if the obſtruction be reat, and remain for ſome days, the conſequence thereof may prove fatal; being often he cauſe of ſuch ſymptoms as thoſe above-entioned. *Prog.*

5. In caſe of an obſtructed perſpiration, 'tis great ſervice to lay the perſon directly between flannel-ſheets. Sleep ought rather to be ncouraged than otherwiſe; ſince perſpiration *Reg.*

appears to be greater at that time, than whe we are awake.

The patient ought to eat moderately, an chiefly of ſpoon-meat. Sack or white-wine-whe may be drank freely. A thin, dry and warr air, is the moſt proper in this caſe.

Cure. 6. If the perſon is naturally plethoric, or a ple thora be occaſion'd by the obſtruction; or if th velocity of the blood increaſe, and a fever ap pear, bleeding is of great ſervice.

7. After bleeding, gentle diaphoretics are pro per. To continue the patient in a gentle an regular ſweat, is much better than to cauſe violent one, which occaſions weakneſs. Som ſuch as the following powder and draught, ma be properly given once or twice a day.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *pulv. caſtor. ſerpent. vir ãa gr.* v. *f. pulv. ſtatim ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriac.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. cro* ℥ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *croci, caſto ruſſ. rad. contrayerv. ãa gr.* iv. *camphor. ſal. vol. c. ãa gr.* v. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, ſumend. bis die cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. cinnam. ten. theriac. ãa* ℥ i *ſyr. papaver. erratic.* ℥ vj. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Theriac. androm. mithrid. ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ra ſerpent. virgin. gr.* xv. *ſyr. croc. aq. theriac. lact. ale ãa* ℥ j. *f. hauſtus, quem ſumat bis in die.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℥ ſs. *bezoar. or ental. croci opt. ãa gr.* vj. *m. f. pulv. ſumat omni noc hora ſomni cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alexit. theriacal. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyrup. cro* ℥ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

To any of theſe medicines may be added oc caſionally *antimon. diaphoretic. balſam. polychreſ*

ceruſ

eruſt. antimon. extract. croc. ſal. vol. ſuccin. tinct. erpentar. virgin. ſpir. c. c. tinct. caſtor. gum. guaiac. &c.

It is always to be ſuppoſed that the patient, luring the uſe of theſe diaphoretics, or perſpira- ives, ſhould drink pretty plentifully of ſack- hey, or white wine poſſet-drink, a little warm.

When the caſe degenerates into a fever or heumatiſm, *&c.* it muſt be treated accordingly; egard being had to the cauſe.

PERSPIRATION in EXCESS.

1. IT ſometimes happens that a perſon perſpires more in a given time, than is conſiſtent with is health, or than the aliment taken in requires. *Def.*

2. In ſome people the cuticular pores are na- urally too lax, and the juices too thin; and in thers, both or either of theſe may happen rom ſome accidental cauſe; as the drinking too much tea, an indolent life, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. If this caſe be habitual, the perſon is apt o ſweat violently in the night; and in the day- ime, is indolent and faintiſh. *Diag.*

4. The thing, of it ſelf, is ſeldom dangerous, except in old age and conſumptions; yet, con- inuing long, it occaſions great weakneſs, and pon expoſing the body to the air, ſubjects he patient to coughs, intermitting fevers, and, generally ſpeaking, to the ſame diſeaſes with an bſtructed perſpiration. *Prog.*

5. The diet ſhould be ſolid, and not conſiſt of too much ſpoon-meat. Coffee is here thought preferable to tea; and red wine better than white. The ſleep ought to be moderate. Exer- ciſe is commendable, but it ſhould not be too violent, nor long continued. The air ſhould be dry, but not too warm. *Regim.*

6. Whether it proceed from a natural or ha- bitual laxity of the pores, nothing ſeems more proper, in order to the cure, than the cold bath; *Cure.*

provided the perſon be not too old, nor otherwiſe diſtemper'd: and this hath prov'd ſerviceable, when many internal medicines have failed of ſucceſs.

7. Preparations alſo of the *cortex* are accounted uſeful in this caſe. The following powders may be of ſervice.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ℥ j. *bol. armen. fl. roſar. rub. coral. rub. margarit. ppt.* ãa ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *tragacanth.* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *bis vel ter in die cum hauſt. vini rub. vel julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. plantag. germ. querc. cinnam. tenuis* ãa ℥ iij. *mirabil.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. ut ſyr. caryophyl.* ℥ j. *m. f. julapium.*

The Itch.

Def. 1. THE *itch* is an epidemic cutaneous eruption of puſtules, in ſeveral parts of the body, particularly in the joints, and between the fingers.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis communicated by contact, and poſſibly by means of an *animalcula.*

Diag. 3. The eruptions appear principally, and there uſually is the greateſt itching, between the fingers, on the arms, hams and thighs. Theſe eruptions are ſometimes ſmall, and contain a limpid fluid; but at others they are large, deep and contain a white concocted matter, and are covered with cruſty ſcabs. A heat increaſes with the itching, and renders it ſometimes intolerable.

Prog. 4. The itch is ſeldom dangerous, and ſcarce ever mortal. In youth, where there is a good habit and when freſh contracted, the cure is eaſy; on the contrary, in thoſe who are of years, of a bad conſtitution, and when the diſtemper, by long continuance, is grown univerſal, 'tis difficult and, poſſibly, may cauſe the leproſy. In a leucophlegmati-

cophlegmatic or hydropical diſpoſition; as alſo in a very dry or hectic one, 'tis hard to cure.

5. A ſlender diet is here the beſt, unleſs perſpiration be obſtructed; in which caſe, wine or the uſe of other gentle perſpiratives, may be allowed. *Reg.*

6. If the body be plethoric, we are to begin the cure with bleeding; and afterwards to purſue it by purging, which cannot ſo ſafely be omitted. *Cure.*

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *æthiop. min.* ʒ ſs. *conſ. cynosb. q. ſ. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequent. capiat potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſem. fœnicul. d. contuſ.* ʒ j. *ſal. tart.* ə j. *infund. in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cerv.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri d.* ə ij. *f. potio.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *pil. ex duob.* ʒ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *m. f. pil. n°.* 5. *ſumat cum regimine, & repetantur pro re nata.*

8. Inſtead of repeated purging, the vulgar uſe only *flos ſulphur.* with milk, or treacle, every morning, for ſome time; nor, as it appears, with ill ſucceſs: however the following is better contrived to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ ſs. *antimon. diaphoret.* ʒ j. *conſerv. cynosb. q. ſ. f. pilul.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *quarum ſumat* 5. *ter quotidie.*

Begin to give theſe pills ſoon after the operation of the firſt purge, and continue them for two or three days together, then repeat the cathartic once or twice as above; after which, externals may be ſafely uſed.

Flower of ſulphur and butter, ſoap and ginger, urine and tobacco, brimſtone and ſpirit of wine, *&c.* are not to be depended on; nor ſhould the unskilful be too buſy with mercurials, much leſs with arſenic, which is no uncommon thing with the vulgar.

The following liniment is ſafe, but ſomewhat uncleanly, and will occaſion a ſmarting in the part whereto 'tis applied.

9. ℞ *Axung. porcin.* ℥ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc. ſulphur. viv. ãa* ℥ j. *elleb. alb.* ℥ ſs. *ſal nitri, rad. zinzib. ãa* ʒ iſs. *eſſent. limon.* ℈ j. *m. f. liniment. cum quo libere inungantur partes affectæ, omni nocte, calida manu.*

10. The next is more effectual, but ought to be uſed more cautiouſly.

℞ *Pomat.* ℥ ij. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ j. *rad. elleb. alb.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ij. *zinzib. alum. rup. piper. long. ãa* ʒ j. *præcipitat. alb.* ʒ iij. *eſſent. ambrægris gut.* v. *m. f. unguent. cujus* ℥ ſs. *ſemel inungatur ſuper artus, intacta manente abdominis thoraciſq; regione, & reliquum, eodem modo, ſingulis vel alternis diebus.*

11. But for a form more neat and ſimple,

℞ *Pomat.* ℥ ij. *præcipat. alb.* ℥ ſs. *m. pro tribus quatuorve frictionibus, debitis intervallis.*

12. Theſe unguents duly employed after proper purgation, or if there be occaſion for more cathartics, on the intermediate days of purgation, will ſuffice when the caſe is recent, and the ſcabs are but few, and not deep: the like end may alſo be anſwer'd by a cleanly fluid, prepared after the following manner.

℞ *Merc. ſublimat. corroſiv.* ʒ j. *alum. rup.* ʒ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ ſs. *aq. calcis* ℔ ſs. *m. & caute cum ſpongia utatur calide.*

13. 'Twill be proper to repeat purgation, during the time that the externals are uſed, and even after the ſymptoms vaniſh; for relapſes in this caſe are frequent.

A decoction or diet-drink with *rad. oxylapath. ſaſſafras*, &c. might be ſucceſsfully continued thro' the courſe. But if this proceſs proves ineffectual, more powerful mercurials muſt be employed; and, if it were neceſſary, ſo as to raiſe a ſlight ſalivation.

The

The moſt rank and ſtubborn itch will generally yield to the following unguent, if proper evacuations have been premiſed.

14. ℞ *Argent. viv.* ℥iij. *cinnab. nativ.* ℥ j. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ ſs. *axung. porcin.* ℨ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ij. *m. ut artis eſt; dein divide in octo partes æquales, quarum una ſuris brachiiſq; vel munditii gratia, palmis manuum bene affricetur, alternis noctibus, vel longioribus intervallis, ſit ptyaliſmum præcavere velis.*

15. The greateſt caution muſt here be uſed to prevent a ſalivation, where it is not deſigned, which people commonly bring upon themſelves when left to doſe their ointment, or by heedleſsly running into the cold air with it in their blood.

If this, therefore, ſhould happen, they muſt leave off the uſe of it immediately, and cleanſe themſelves from any external remains of it, as ſoon as ever they perceive their breath fetid, or feel any griping pains. And, indeed, before any ſtrong mercurials are ordered, 'tis highly neceſſary to know how they uſed to affect the perſon; for bodies differ in nothing more than in this particular.

16. There is another way of curing this diſtemper, as effectually as by unction, with as much expedition and neatneſs, and perhaps with leſs trouble and danger than the foregoing; I mean by a girdle: for tho' the common ſort of girdles are daubing and offenſive, (being nothing more than ℥ vj. or ℨ j. of *ung. laurin. cum merc.* or any common mercurial ointment, ſpread upon a piece of flannel) yet the following is an excellent contrivance, and anſwers extremely well, after proper purgation.

℞ *Argent. viv.* ℥ iij. *vel* ℨ ſs. *ſucc. limon.* ℥ ij. *conquaſſentur in phiala per duas horas, dein ſimul in patinam effunde, & decantetur ſuccus; pulveri griſæo, i. e. mercurio manenti adde albuminis unius ovi dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth.* ℈ j. *& cum apta*

virga

virga agitentur in ſpumam, quam faſciæ panni wallic. juſtæ formæ, illinito, & coram lento igne ſiccato.

This girdle is to be wore tight about the middle for a fortnight or longer; and if there be occaſion, another may afterwards ſafely be applied: for the mercury, by means of this contrivance, ſeems to inſinuate ſo gradually, as not to be very capable of raiſing a ſalivation.

LEPROSY.

Def. 1. THE *leproſy* is a cuticular diſeaſe appearing in dry white thin ſcurvy ſcabs upon the whole ſurface of the body, or ſome particular parts thereof.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe, in general, may be whatever greatly obſtructs perſpiration; as the venereal taint, unwholſome food, hard drinking, *&c.* It may, alſo, follow the confluent ſmall-pox, a ſtubborn itch, or be conveyed from parents to their children.

Diag. 3. 'Tis uſually attended with an itching. The ſcabs are commonly dry, except in groſs conſtitutions, where they generally appear humid. They ſeldom lye ſo deep as in the itch; being commonly confined to the *cuticula*; and very rarely deſcending to the *cutis*; tho' when the leproſy appears in form of a ſcabbed or ſcald-head, the ſcales are ſometimes large, and attended with deep ulcers. In great drinkers it will ſometimes come in the form of dry ſcurfy ſcales upon the hands or face; but it often appears only on the face or head.

Prog. 4. The leproſy is ſeldom dangerous, tho' always difficult of cure in grown perſons, or when 'tis hereditary; but in children, when not hereditary, but recent, and appearing only on the face or head, 'tis eaſily remedied: 'Tis accounted ſalutary, if it follows, as it ſometimes will, the ſtop-

ſtoppage of the running ſo frequent from behind the ears of children. The humid ſpecies is ſooner cured than the dry one; each of them being more or leſs difficult to remove, according to the cauſe, conſtitution, continuance, *&c.*

5. A ſlender liquid diet, as that of gruels, tea's, barly-water, panada's, *&c.* is to be uſed in the dry ſpecies; and high feeding is to be allowed in neither; tho' if perſpiration be much obſtructed, warm wine may be drank moderately. The body ſhould be kept always laxative. In the moiſt ſpecies, let the food be gently deſiccative, and very ſparingly uſed. Frequent warm bathing, moderate exerciſe, and a temperate air, are proper in both ſorts. *Reg.*

6. Let the cure in general, be begun with three or four mercurial purges. Then in the dry ſpecies, *Cure.*

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ j. *cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. antimon. diaphoret. pulv. ari comp. milleped. ppt. ãa* ʒ ij. *calomel. camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſaſſafras, junip. ãa* ʒ ſs. *balſ. capiv.* ʒ ij. *terebinth. venet. q. s. f. pil.* x. *è* ʒ j. *quarum deglutiat* v. *ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. vin. viperin. cyathum.*

7. But in the moiſt one,

℞ *Farin. ſarſæ, pulv. chin. lign. guaiac. rad. oxylapath. ãa* ʒ ij. *carn. viperar.* ʒ vj. *argent. viv. (cum lact. ſulphur.* ʒ iij. *in pulverem æthiopic. redact.)* ℥ ſs. *ceruſ. antimon. cinnab. antimon ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* x. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de* 5. *rad. q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. bis terve de die, ſuperbibend. hauſt. larg. potus diætetic. ſequent.*

℞ *Cort. & lign. ſaſſafr. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſantal. rub. citrin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *raſ. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ j. *rad eryng. condit. antimon. crud. ãa* ℥ iij. *hord. gallic. m.* j. *coque in aq. calc. q. s. ad cong. j. de quo bibat etiam ſubinde per diem.*

8. In

8. In either ſpecies,

℞ *Balſ. polychreſt. tinct. antimon. ăa* ℥iij. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter quaterve de die, in quovis liquore appropriato.*

Purging ſhould be repeated at proper intervals, during the courſe of theſe medicines.

9. If this proceſs be diſliked, or prove ineffectual, perhaps its place may be well ſupplied by giving *calomel. gr.* x. *cum conſ. cynosb. parum, in pilulam redact. ſingulis vel alternis noctibus*, till the firſt ſymptoms of a *ptyaliſmus* appear; when either a purge is to be adminiſtred, or a ſtop put to the procedure till they diſappear again; in this manner renewing the proceſs ſucceſſively as long as there is occaſion: or inſtead of this may be uſed, perhaps with more ſucceſs, the *unguent. mercurial.* at due intervals.

10. A confirm'd leproſy in adults is reputed incurable, yet by theſe means it may doubtleſs be kept under and palliated; and a ſlow regular ſalivation, rais'd by unction, may chance to have a greater effect; which, if other things fail, ought to be tryed.

11. Calomel purgatives alone, will uſually cure it in children. When it ſucceeds the ſmall-pox, 'tis uſually accounted incurable; tho' warm baths of milk with bran, mallows, *&c.* may abate it; eſpecially if uſed during a courſe of proper purgatives.

12. This diſtemper frequently happens to children, and ſometimes to adults, in the form of a ſcalled-head; which when leſs inveterate is commonly called a ſcabbed-head.

To a hot ſcabbed-head in young children of a groſs habit, is uſually applied a freſh plantain or colewort leaf: but where theſe are thought too ſimple or improper,

℞ *Unguent. ſambuc. popul. alb. camphorat. ăa m. f. unguent.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Emp. de min. fuſc. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *liniment. arcæ* ʒ j. *f. ceratum, capiti applicand.*

When the head is ſufficiently drawn, the ſcabs fall'n off, or well digeſted, skin it over with *unguent. diapomph.* and *deſicc. rub. cum camphor. parva quantitate:* but if it grows worſe, add occaſionally *præcipit. rub. pulv. alum. unguent. ægyptiac. apoſtol.* &c. in a due proportion to the ſymptoms, by way of detergents.

13. The vermin apt to breed in childrens heads, uſually very much obſtruct the cure; the hair therefore ſhou'd be cut cloſe, and a little powder of *ſem. ſtaphid. agr.* ſprinkled thereon, before any dreſſing is applied. Or rather,

℞ *Unguent. laurin. cum merc.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. ãa* ϑ j. *ol. abſinth. chym. ſabin. ãa gut* j. *m. f. unguent. quocum illinatur detonſum caput.*

Equal parts of this unguent, and that preſcribed in the *itch*, 9. will uſually cure a ſcabbed-head, and greatly contribute to the cure of a ſcalled one. But if this Method prove inſufficient in children, they muſt be treated, ſuitable to their age, like adults, as follows.

14. ℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtican. enul. campan. oxylapath. ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. abſinth. cum cochlear. naſturt. aquatic. ãa m.* iſs. *flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. junip.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iij *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus, ſemel vel bis in die adhibend. & poſt ſingulas hujus utendi vices inungatur ſupra caput parum unguenti ſequentis.*

℞ *Axung. porcin.* ℥ ij. *ſulphur. viv.* ℥ ſs. *merc. præcipitat. alb.* ʒ iij. *ſal nitri* ʒ ij. *m. f. unguent.*

15. Or for the ſame purpoſe,

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long. rotund. bacc. laur. junip. rad. gentian. elleb. alb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. abſinth. com. ſabin. flor. chamæmel. ãa m.* j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde vin. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij.

℥ ij. *tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus ut præcedens adhibend. & poſtea inungatur pars cum liniment. ſequent.*

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ ij. *ſulphur. viv.* ℥ ſs. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ ij. *præcip. rub. lævigat* ʒ j. *balſ. peruv. ſulphur. terebinthinat. ãa* ʒ ijſs. *pulv. myrrh. aloes, croc. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. liniment.*

To theſe may be added occaſionally *calomel. ſal armon. nitr. ærug. vitriol. alb. alum. uſt.* &c.

16. Some in this caſe uſe a ſtrong decoction of tobacco, and others venture upon arſenic, and corroſive ſublimate; but leſs dangerous medicines may prove as ſucceſsful.

The vulgar often uſe a common pitch-plaſter, and therewith violently tear off both hair and ſcabs together; but the following is leſs painful, and perhaps more ſerviceable.

℞ *Emp. mercurial. de cicut. cum ammoniac. ãa p. æ. ol. amygd. d. q. s. f. cerat.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. mercurial. fl. unguentor. ãa p. æ. & ſolve eodem modo, in eundem finem.*

When 'tis ſufficiently deterged and drawn, let it be skin'd with a cerate of *diachyl. ſ. demin. fuſc. unguent. deſiccat. rub. ãa.*

17. When the leproſy appears upon the face, apply thereto *unguent. nutrit. cum pauca camphora,* or *unguent. alb. camph.* Or rather,

℞ *Unguent. pomat.* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhas.* ʒ ij. *camphor. ſacch. ſaturn. præcipit. alb. ãa* ʒ ſs. *eſſent. limon. gut.* vj. *m.*

18. When it comes in form of a dry ſcurf upon the back of the hands, anoint them with the following, after the patient has been well purged.

℞ *Unguent. roſat.* ℥ j. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *ſulphur. viv. ſal nitri ãa* ʒ iij. *rad. elleb. alb. enul. campan. præcipitat. alb. ãa* ʒ j. *eſſent. limon. gut.* vj. *m. f. unguent.*

Purging

Purging is abſolutely neceſſary in the ſeveral caſes and ſtages of this diſtemper.

It was before obſerv'd, that a ſalivation ſhould be tried when there appear but ſmall hopes of a cure from any other proceſs.

FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, MORPHEW, and TAN.

1. *Freckles* are ſmall, yellowiſh, or dusky ſpots appearing on the skin, chiefly about the face, neck and hands; being either natural, or proceeding accidentally from the jaundice, or the action of the ſun's rays upon the part; for theſe have a power to change the natural colour of the *cuticula*; and poſſibly, by degrees, of the *cutis*, if not the *reticulum mucoſum* alſo. Heat, or a ſudden change of the weather, will often cauſe the skin to appear of a darker colour than the natural; and thereby produce what is call'd *tan*, *ſun-burn*, and *morphew*, which ſeem to differ only in degree; and uſually diſappear in cold weather, or in the winter. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. *Freckles* are generally more numerous about the forehead and temples, than in other parts of the face; and in magnitude commonly equal the bite of a flea, or the ſcale of a herring; but very ſeldom appear ſo broad as a ſilver peny. *Tan*, on the other hand, is leſs confined, and uſually ſpreads all over the face; the ſpots it occaſions being much larger than *freckles*. Perſons of a fine complexion, or ſuch whoſe hair is red, are the moſt ſubject to *freckles*; eſpecially in thoſe parts which they expoſe to the air. *Diag.*

3. None of theſe have any ill effect, except upon the eye; but they are ſometimes hard to remove. *Prog.*

4. The

Cure. 4. The greateſt ſervice in reſpect of the cure hereof, is to be expected from the application of ſuch things as are, at the ſame time, emollient and detergent.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ ij. *lact. virgin. ol. tartar. per deliq. ſucc. limon. aq. hungar. camphorat.* ā*a* ℥ ſs. *ol. rhod. gut.* x. *f. mixtura, cui, ſi opus fuerit, adde merc. ſublimat. corroſiv. gr.* xv. *& cum hac illinantur partes affectæ ſingulis noctibus h. s. prius deterſæ, vel linteum in eadem madefiat & per totam noctem geſtetur.*

5. After the removal hereof, the parts may be rubbed over with the following cold-cream; which might alſo be uſed oftener, in caſe the mixture cauſes a violent ſmarting.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ iſs. *cer. alb.* ϑ ij. *f. ſolutio in mortario marmoreo & ſenſim affunde aq. roſar. dam.* ℥ ij. *ut f. liniment. ſ. a.*

Solutions of *vitriol. alb. & ſal armon.* may be ſubſtituted occaſionally; oleaginous ingredients being mixed therewith: and to render them the more powerful, add to about ℥ iij. of the ſolution *flor. biſmuth.* ʒ j.

Grubs, Pimples, Ring-Worms, and Tettars.

Def. 1. WHAT we uſually call *grubs* in the face, is a white unctuous matter thruſt forwards in the skin, which turns black on the top, by being expoſed to the air.

Cauſe. 2. This may be cauſed by hard drinking, and an obſtructed perſpiration; or it may come naturally in ſome conſtitutions, or in greater plenty than in others.

Diag. 3. A ſmall black point uſually firſt appears, and ſpreads by degrees; and ſometimes this mat-

ter

ter tends to ſuppuration, upon which the heads of the eruptions grow white or yellow. Theſe eruptions, or appearances, are more frequent on the external *alæ* of the noſe, than on the chin and forehead; and are ſeldom or never ſeen any where but in the face.

4. They are uſually thought to be ſalutary: *Prog.* to check their growth of a ſudden, has proved of ill conſequence; but being left to themſelves, they are never dangerous.

5. The diet ſhould be moderate and perſpira- *Regim.* tive; and proper exerciſe ought to be uſed.

6. When they are numerous, and of long ſtand- *Cure.* ing, repellents are very improper; except they are uſed with repeated purgation. If the body be plethoric, bleed; and after a cathartic or two,

℞ *Aq. hungar. ol. tart. per deliq. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſucc. limon.* ʒ iij. *m. & cum ſpongia imbuatur pars affecta bis in die.*

Or, if this prove too ſharp,

℞ *Aq. flor. roſar. dam. flor. ſambuc. ol. amygd. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *camphor. (in aq. hungar.* ℥ ſs. *ſolut.)* ℈ j. *m.*

With this mixture, if the eruptions be general, the whole face may be rubbed over every night going to bed.

8. In very tender and delicate complexions, the two above-mentioned mixtures may be apt to chap the face; in which caſe,

℞ *Emulſion. cum amygdal. dulc. excortic. & aq. roſar. dam. fact.* ℔ ſs. *aq. hungar.* ʒ vj. *camphor.* ℈ j. *m. f. lotio, ſ. a.*

9. When theſe eruptions lurk in the corner of the noſe, and cannot readily be come at, in order to extirpate them, uſe the *ſpt. nitri d.* or *ſucc. limon.* frequently to bath them with; or rather,

℞ *Aq. hungar.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri d. ſucc. limon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ iij. *m. in eundem uſum.*

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, and the eruptions grow callous, a little mercurial unguent, properly applied, will uſually diſcuſs them.

10. *Pimples* ſcarce differ from the preceding eruptions when they tend to ſuppuration; and require nearly the ſame manner of cure. When they appear in the face, the following is a proper waſh for them; after due bleeding and purging,

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ iv. *lact. virginal.* ℥ ij. *camph.* (*in aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſolut.*) ʒ j. *m. f. lotio.*

11. Cold creams are generally thought ſerviceable here. The following appears to be as good an one as this form can well admit of.

℞ *Ceræ alb. ſubtiliter raſæ* ʒ j. *ſperm. cet.* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* (*in ol. amygd. d.* ʒ ij. *ſolut.*) ϑ j. *m. exactiſſime, in mortario marmoreo, dein adde pedetentim aq. roſar. dam.* ℥ iij. *ol. rhod. gut.* vj. *donec ad linctus conſiſtentiam redigatur ſ. a.*

This may be uſed after cleanſing the face with fair water mixed with a little *aq. hungar.* by rubbing it on gently with a clean cloth. But if it prove not ſufficiently detergent, add thereto *ol. tartar. per deliq.* ℥ ſs. *aq. reg. hungar.* ℥ j. inſtead of the like quantity of roſe-water.

12. *Ring-worms* are hot, red, flattiſh eruptions, painful in their formation, and of the eryſipelatous kind.

In order to cure them, uſe bleeding and purging; and afterwards, if there be occaſion, an anodyne liniment may be applied.

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ j. *laud. liquid. ol. amygd. d. ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

If the caſe prove obſtinate, it may be treated as an eryſipelas.

13. *Tettars* are ſmall ſpreading eruptions with red edges, appearing indifferently on any part of the body. Theſe are ſaid to be occaſioned either by

by external cold, or the corroſiveneſs of the ſoap made uſe of.

Inſtead of common ſoap, in this caſe may be uſed for the hands, almond-powder; or

℞ *Sapon. venet.* ℥ iv. *pulv. amygd. d. farin. tritic.* ãa ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ol. tartar. per deliq.* ℥ j. *eſſent. limon. gut.* xx. *m.*

For tettars in the face, uſe the waſh, 10. or the cold cream, 11. only here the detergents may be left out. If they ſtill continue, proceed to brisk purgation; after which apply the liniment with laudanum, 12. or the cold cream for pimples, 11. and after the cure ſeems finiſh'd, repeat purgation.

SHINGLES.

1. THE *ſhingles* is a hot eryſipelatous corroſive humor, that generally throws it ſelf about the waſte, in the form of minute and thick-ſet eruptions. *Def.*

2. It ſeems to be critical, and apt to prevent fevers, *&c.* at leaſt it diſcharges ſomewhat that is noxious; for upon going again into the blood, or ſuddenly diſappearing, it cauſes dangerous inflammatory diſeaſes. *Cauſe.*

3. The ſhingles appear in form of a ſmall eryſipelatous eruption, before which time the perſon is generally ſick, faint, and looks pale; whilſt the pulſe is quick and high. The eruption ſpreads ſometimes almoſt around the waſte. *Diag.*

4. The vulgar think them dangerous, and pretend they are mortal if they go quite round; 'tis certain they are very painful, and often continue for two or three weeks. *Prog.*

5. The diet muſt be ſlender, perſpirative, and cooling. *Reg.*

6. Both bleeding and purging are uſually thought improper at the beginning of this diſ- *Cure.*

temper. If the perſon be faint, ſick, feveriſh, *&c.* or if the eruptions ſhould ſuddenly diſappear, preſcribe as in caſe of a ſurfeit.

The vulgar uſe a mixture of the juice of houſeleek and cream, externally, with ſucceſs; but this may be much improved by the addition of a little *aq. hungar. camphorat.* The unguents preſcribed in the itch are good here; as are alſo ſolutions of *ſal. armoniac. & vitriol. alb. in aq. font.* with a little camphorated hungary water.

But the moſt ſucceſsful is the following.

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contus. q. v. atrament. opt. q. s. ut f. liniment. quocum illinantur partes affectæ ſemel vel bis quotidie.*

In a few days after the uſe hereof, the eruptions uſually diſappear; but to prevent a relapſe, or farther danger, the patient ſhould now be purged twice or thrice.

Chaps in the Skin.

Def. 1. *Chaps in the face* generally proceed from the action of the external cold, which either ſtopping the perſpiration natural to the part, or contracting the fibres unequally, occaſions them to be drawn aſunder; upon which enſues a roughneſs or fiſſure ſenſible to the touch, and ſometimes to the eye. Theſe, when violent, cauſe a very uneaſy ſenſation in delicate and tender conſtitutions. In order to prevent or remove them, the face ſhould be expoſed to the cold air as little as poſſible, and the uſe of common ſoap ought by no means to be continued in waſhing thereof. Unſcented *pomatum* may be beſmeared over the part, and ſuffered to lie thereon all night; but the following liniment is preferable to it, for the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Ol.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ij. *cer. alb. ſperm. ceti* ãa ℥ iſs. *balſ. gilead.* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. chym. gut.* iv. *m. f. liniment.*

This, if there be occaſion, may be ſpread upon fine linen, cut into the form of a mask, for the convenience of ſight and reſpiration.

For a waſh to cleanſe the face from the liniment,

℞ *Sem. papav. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſem. quatuor. frigid. maj.* ãa ℥ ij. *amygdal. dulc. excort. ficuum ping.* ãa ℥ ſs. *contude ſimul & ſuperaffunde decoct. hord.* ℥ xvij. *colaturæ adde ol. tartar. per deliq.* ℥ j. *m. f. lotio.*

2. *Chaps in the lips* ſometimes proceed from a ſcrophulous conſtitution, as well as a cold air, and often from ſharp humors falling upon the part; in which caſes the lips are apt to ſwell up about the fiſſure. If the caſe be ſcrophulous, it will hardly give way without the obſervance of a particular regimen, and the uſe of medicines ſuited to the cauſe. But if ſharp humors be the cauſe, we are to uſe firſt proper purgatives, and afterwards edulcorants. The following lip-ſalves are ſerviceable, and proper in all the three caſes.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ j. *ceræ alb.* ℥ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ j. *ſolve ſimul & adde ol. mac. per expreſs.* ℈ j. *ol. rhod. chym. gut.* ij. *m. f. unguent.*

To this might be added *pulv. croc.* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* xij. and a due quantity of ſugar; but the two former hinder its tranſparency, and make it of a dirty colour; and the latter will either not diſſolve, or render it brittle. The next therefore is preferable for beauty, if not alſo for uſe.

℞ *Cort. anchus.* ℈ ij. *infund. leni calore in ol. amygd. d.* ℥ x. *cer. alb.* ℥ iij. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ j. *ol. mac. p. expreſs.* ℈ j. *ol. lavend. chym. gut.* iij. *ſolvantur ſimul ut f. unguent.*

3. *Chaps of the hands* happening in ſcrophulous conſtitutions, or ill habits, commonly prove obſtinate, and continue, with a ſwelling, for the

greateſt part of the winter; eſpecially if the hands are much expoſed to the air. In cacochymic conſtitutions, a purge or two, taken once a month, will facilitate the cure. When theſe chaps proceed from waſhing the hands in hard water, with corroſive ſoap, ſoap made with quick-lime, or the like, the vulgar uſe externally hogs-lard, or the *unguent. nicotian.* mixed with *flos ſulphur.* If theſe chaps are cauſed by cold, the keeping the hands conſtantly warm, and covered from the air, is uſually enough to effect a cure. But, ſometimes, when the cracks in the ſkin are very deep, and there appears to be a loſs of ſubſtance; the lips being far aſunder and callous; they will not be brought to unite without digeſtives; in which caſe they muſt be treated as wounds or ulcers.

INFLAMMATIONS and PHLEGMONS.

Def. 1. AN *inflammation* happens when any of the red, arterial blood ſtagnates in the leſſer canals, and is continually preſs'd againſt by the other blood, in its circular motion. But if this inflammation be attended with a conſiderable ſwelling in the part, 'tis called a *phlegmon.*

Cauſe. 2. An *inflammation*, or a *phlegmon*, may happen in any part of the body, from a ſharp humor, or any thing that coagulates the blood, a plethora, or ſtoppage of the *menſes*, violent heat, and ſudden cooling upon it, or whatever may occaſion a ſtagnation in the capillary arteries, or blocks up the finer canals.

Diag. 3. Upon this ſtoppage there enſues a diſtenſion in the part, a ſhining redneſs, heat, pulſation, a quick pulſe, a fever, thirſt, *&c.* and the ſymptoms gradually increaſing, a ſimple inflammation may at length end in ſuppuration, a gangrene, ſphacelation, or if the part be glandulous, a ſcirrhoſity.

4. Let

4. Let the diet here be ſlender and diluting. Cooling liquors, but without acids, ſhould be freely drank. *Reg.*

5. In a beginning inflammation, phlebotomy is proper, and ſhould be repeated occaſionally. The blood drawn out in this caſe, commonly has a white, hard, thick, ſtiff skin upon it. If the caſe be ſlight, it will often go off thus; or ſometimes even of it ſelf, by reſolution: the ſtagnant blood being by the impulſe of that in motion driven forwards from the arteries into the veins: and this intention may be ſafely forwarded by warm fomentations, and diſcutient liniments. When the obſtruction is not great, or of long ſtanding, a lenient cathartic may, if the diſorder ſtill remains, be exhibited, and the impetus of the blood be farther leſſened by revulſion, as by the uſe of bliſters, iſſues, ſetons, *&c.* *Cure.*

6. If the ſwelling increaſes, and tends to ſuppuration, omit all evacuations, and promote it as much as poſſible. To this purpoſe apply the *emp. diachyl. cum gum.* &c. and when 'tis broke, let it be dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi, tinct. myrrh.* &c.

7. Inflammations happening in the legs, or attending ulcers in thoſe parts, may be bathed with warm milk, or other proper fomentations.

Or rather,

℞ *Ol. roſar.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *m. & cum hoc inungantur partes affecta ſubinde.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *aq. reg. hungar.* ʒ iij. *m.*

After anointing with either of theſe, apply *ung. diapomphol.* to the part. *Aqua calcis* is alſo very proper in inflammations of the legs; as is alſo the *aqua phagedænica* in ulcers thereof.

8. When theſe caſes continue long, proper purgatives are of great ſervice, *viz.* mercurial ones for ulcers; and the mineral waters, with

other gentle cathartics, for ſimple inflammations. In caſe of phagedenic ulcers in the legs, attended with an inflammation, the following unguent is excellent.

℞ *Ung. baſilic. flav.* ℥ ſs. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliter levigat.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

At each dreſſing, the ulcer is to be touched with *elix. proprietat.* and in caſe of ſinuſſes, inject the *tinct. myrrh.* and when the ulcer is well deterged, leave out the precipitate, and dreſs only with the *baſilicon. flav.*

9. What farther regards the internal cure of inflammations and phlegmons, conſiſts in exhibiting volatile alkalies, as they are called, and opiates; which have a power to attenuate and diſſolve the blood, and fit it to paſs with eaſe thro' the minuter veſſels: but where the obſtruction is great, and not likely to be overcome by theſe medicines, 'tis better not to exhibit them at all, for fear of increaſing the ſymptoms.

Erysipelas.

Def. and Cauſe. 1. An *eryſipelas*, or St. *Anthony's fire*, is an inflammation, proceeding generally from a hot, ſharp humor lodged in the blood, and occaſioned either by a ſtoppage of ſome neceſſary evacuation, or by cooling too ſuddenly after violent heat; which caſe is commonly term'd a blight.

Diag. 2. An *eryſipelas* is attended with heat, redneſs, and often with an univerſal red ſcurf, or ſmall inflammatory pimples in the face, or other parts of the body. Blaſts, as they call them, are diſtinguiſh'd from an eryſipelas, by having the baſes of their eruptions red, but their tops white.

Prog. 3. Theſe, as well as an eryſipelas, if they ſtrike in, are apt to occaſion an ill conditioned fever.

4. Wine

4. Wine is thought allowable in these cases; and a liquid diet more serviceable than a solid one. *Regim.*

5. If a hot inflammatory humor be the cause of these disorders, it may be proper, after the eruptions have appeared for a day or two, to touch them with ink, and to treat them as tetters, or the shingles; and when they begin to disappear, to give two or three purges. If this method has not the desired effect, apply a vesicatory, and afterwards bleed. In some species of this disorder, refrigerating external medicines agree better than others, as the *ung. diapomph. ol.* &c. But then the patient must be purged at the same time, for fear of driving the humors into the blood, from whence a fever or other dangerous distempers might arise.

Burns and Scalds.

1. *Burns* are of various kinds, and may proceed either immediately from the naked fire, or some fluid heated thereby; as water, oil, pitch, metals in fusion, *&c.* and then they are usually term'd *scalds*; from fired gunpowder, or from thunder and lightning; and these may, any of them, affect either the whole body, an entire limb, or a particular part of either. *Def. and Cause.*

2. When the body is burnt by common fire, there frequently ensues a heat, tension, pain, inflammation, blisters, a crusty scab or eschar, and the part changes livid, blue, or black, and tends to mortify: but if with lightning, tho' the person be killed thereby, there is usually no sign of common burning; nor are the clothes so much as singed; whence life seems, in this case, to be extinguished in an instant, before the fire, or whatever is the cause of this sudden death. *Diag.*

death, had time to act in that capacity, or exert the force of common fire.

Prog. 3. When the burn is large, deep, crusty, of long standing, and happens about the eyes, especially if it be caused by gun-powder or melted lead; when the parts turn livid, blue or black; and when it happens upon a tendon, ligament, *&c.* the cure is difficult, and generally attended with danger.

Reg. 4. The regimen here must be suited to the internal disorders they give rise to.

Cure. 5. If the symptoms threaten a fever, 'tis convenient to bleed; and if the patient be of a bad habit of body, a few purgatives are necessary to forward the cure. If attended with great pain, we must give opiates.

When the burn is large or universal, let all the parts be first bathed in *spt. vin. camphorat.* and afterwards apply thereto fine rags dipt in the following liniment; and repeat the dressing daily.

℞ *Ol. lini* ℔ j. *ung. sambuc. mel. opt. ãa* ℥ iv. *vitella trium ovorum, pulv. cerus. plumb. ust. pompholyg. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. rosar. & lilior. alb. ãa q. s. f. liniment.*

Some use only linseed oil, for the first two or three days, and others the whites of eggs, to fetch out the fire, as they speak; and afterwards dress with *ung. alb. camphorat. & populeon* mixed together. But if the burn be deep, the *liniment. arcæi* or *basilicon. flav.* should be added thereto.

7. The following is a proper unguent in case of large burns; being applied after the *ol. lini* has been used for a day or two.

℞ *Ung. alb. desiccativ. rub. nutrit. nicotian. diapomphol. ãa* ℥ ij. *sambuc.* ℥ iij. *mel. opt.* ℥ iv. *vitella trium ovorum, tutiæ ppt. lap. calaminar. ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ol. olivar. q. s. ut f. liniment. cui, si adustio profundius latet, adde liniment. arcæi* ℥ iij. *balsam. peruv.* ℥ ss.

8. When

8. When a ſmall burn happens on a particular part, 'tis uſual to hold the part near the fire for a competent time, to rub ſalt thereon, or to apply an onion, or ink thereto: but 'tis better to apply a cataplaſm made of onions, common ſalt, linſeed-oil, and ceruſe. This method is ſuppoſed to fetch out the fire, and to prevent the riſe of bliſters: and 'tis certain ſuch things do ſervice in a recent burn.

9. When bliſters riſe, they ſhould be opened, and the limpid liquor they contain let out; after which, anoint the part with ſome oil-olive: and in the laſt place apply linen rags dipt in the liniment above ſet down, or in the following.

℞ *Ung. diapomphol.* ℥ ij. *alb. deſiccativ. rub.* ãa ℥ j. *lap. calamin. pulv.* ℥ ſs. *ol. lilior. alb. q. s. f. liniment.*

If ſomewhat more deterſive be required,

℞ *Mel. opt. liniment. arcæi ung. baſilic. flav.* ãa ℥ j. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

'Tis remarkable that liniments charged with abſorbents, as the *lap. calaminar. pompholix*, &c. anſwer this intention better than when they are very unctuous or oleaginous.

10. For the ſudden effect of thunder or lightning above-mention'd, there is no cure yet known; but it might be convenient immediately to throw the patient into cold water.

11. For the cruſty ſcabs which ſometimes cover the burns, uſe the following digeſtive.

℞ *Ung. nicotian. liniment. arcæi, ung. diapomph.* ãa ℥ ij. *vitell. unius ovi, balſ. peruv.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Over the dreſſing apply a plaſter of *diachylon. ſimplex.*

12. When the ſore is of long ſtanding, and deep, uſe the following liniment.

℞ *Cer. flav. reſin. flav. pic. burgund.* ãa ℥ ix. *gum. elem.* ℥ iv. *ol. oliv.* ℥ xij. *ſolve ſimul. ut. f. liniment.*

After

After the wound is ſufficiently incarn'd, skin it over with *ung. diapomphol. & deſiccat. rub. ãa p. æ.*

13. A burn happening on the fingers or toes, the applications ſhould not be very attractive, for fear of a flux of humors to the part; which might fall on the tendons. Deſiccatives and abſorbents, therefore, ought here to be more freely uſed; and if ſores happen between the fingers or the toes, rags dipped in a proper liniment, or elſe a plaſter, muſt be interpoſed, to prevent their growing together.

14. If a tendon ſhould be affected or left bare by the burn; great care muſt be had to place it as near as poſſible in its natural ſituation, and there to detain it by ſome proper contrivance; afterwards *balſ. peruv. & ſpt. vin. vel tinct. myrrh. ãa p. æ.* ſhould be uſed to it at every dreſſing, to prevent any ill effect of the air upon it: and the digeſtives in this caſe muſt not be too ſtrong, leſt they ſhould conſume its ſubſtance. Let the dreſſings here be always warm'd, and laid on before the fire.

15. In caſe of a gangrene or mortification from a burn, the part muſt be frequently bathed with *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* wherein, to make it the more ſtimulating, may occaſionally be infuſed the *ſiliqua hirſuta.*

16. Severe burns, eſpecially if from gun-powder, and happening in the eyes, are often laſting, and the diſcolouration they cauſe, continual. Linen rags dipped in a mixture of equal parts of ſpirit of wine, and common or linſeed oil, with about a tenth part of *balſ. peruv.* and ſeaſonably applied, may prove a proper means to prevent and remove the ill colour, at the ſame time that it forwards the cure. But whatever clogs the pores too much, or hinders the perſpiration of the part, is improper.

PARO-

PARONYCHIÆ, or WHITLOWS.

1. A *Whitlow* is a painful tumor appearing at the end of a finger, the humor whereof is ſometimes ſo ſharp as to corrode the tendons, nerves, *perioſteum*, or even the bone it ſelf. *Def.*

This humor lies either between the integuments, or the perioſteum and the bone.

2. Theſe tumors are apt to proceed from the puncture of ſome ſharp-pointed inſtrument, but often ariſe from an internal cauſe; as particularly from a thin ſharp ſerous humor depoſited upon the part. *Cauſe.*

3. The pain in theſe caſes is uſually ſo violent as to render the patient exceeding reſtleſs; being attended with an inflammation and pulſation; and when the humor lies deep, the inflammation ſpreads over the whole hand or arm, and the pain occaſions a fever. At length the tumor breaks, and diſcharges a humor which is generally ſerous. *Diag.*

4. The deeper this humor lies, the worſe the ſymptoms, and the more dangerous. The pain, inflammation, and the fever, have ſometimes been ſo violent here, as to prove mortal. *Prog.*

5. If the fever or inflammation be great, or it appear proper to diſcuſs the tumor, phlebotomy may be uſed in the beginning: and a veſicatory applied to the neck, will be ſerviceable with reſpect to the fever. To diſcuſs the tumor in its firſt formation, ſome recommend, for an external, to hold the finger in common ſcalding water, or that of a ſmith's forge, to detain it there as long as poſſible, and to repeat the operation ſeveral times. But it ſeems to be a ſafer way to bring the tumor to ſuppuration; for which purpoſe, 'tis uſual to apply ſome turpentine, or ſhoe-maker's wax: but theſe often bring a great flux *Cure.*

flux upon the part by their attractive power, and thereby greatly augment the ſymptoms. Rather, therefore, if the pain and inflammation be great, apply an emollient cataplaſm, or an anodyne liniment.

6. *Mic. pan. alb.* ℥ iv. *farin. fabar. lact. vaccin. q. s. coque & ſub finem coctionis adde croci, anglican. minutim incis.* ʒ ſs. *f. cataplaſma.*

When the cataplaſm is renewed, it may be convenient to anoint the part with the following liniment.

℞ *Ung. dialth. nervin. ăa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ij. *opij gr.* v. *m. f. liniment.*

7. In the mean time exhibit proper opiates internally to cauſe reſt; by which means a fever may be prevented. But if the pain and inflammation ſhould be tolerable, it might ſuffice to apply only the *emp. de mucilagin.* or *diachyl. cum gum.* But if it ſuppurate not in a few days, uſe a reſolving cataplaſm. If the humor lie deep, which may be known by the vehemence of the ſymptoms, and theſe applications ſhould fail to break the tumor, it muſt be opened with a lancet, leſt otherwiſe it ſhould corrode the tendons. After it is thus opened, or breaks of it ſelf, dreſs it with *liniment. arcæi* mixed with a little *tinct. myrrh.* or *elix. proprietat.* and over the dreſſing apply *emp. diachyl. cum gum.* When the humor is well diſcharged, and the ſymptoms diſappear, uſe, inſtead of the former dreſſing and plaſter, *ung. diapomph. & diachyl. ſimp.*

Chilblains and Kibes.

Def. 1. *Chilblains* are ſmall red ſhining tumors, appearing commonly on the fingers, toes, or heels; but not riſing to any great height. When theſe tumors break upon the heels, they are term'd *kibes.*

2. The

2. The cauſe of theſe tumors or inflammations appear to be cold, contracting the veſſels, where the circulation of the blood is but languid; upon which a ſtagnation enſues in the ſmaller canals; and the obſtacle continuing, yet freſh blood arriving at the part, the veſſels are gradually diſtended, and at length burſt; which cauſes *kibes*. *Cauſe.*

3. Theſe tumors ſeldom appear, except in the winter; on the fingers they come in lumps about the ſize of a ſilver peny, but ſometimes leſs, and are generally red; tho' they afterwards turn livid or blue; and then breaking, they are called chaps in the hands. 'Tis remarkable that they ſeldom break upon the toes. *Diag.*

4. Theſe tumors, tho' no danger attends them, are painful and very troubleſome; and in ſome perſons the kibes continue all the winter. *Prog.*

5. 'Tis uſual to waſh chilblains on the hands and toes, with warm brine, urine, *&c.* but warm hungary water, and *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* uſed with a ſpunge, are much better. It ſeems very proper to let out the ſtagnant blood with a lancet, and afterwards to exhibit a cathartic or two. In the cure of kibes, nothing exceeds the *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapomphol.* mixed with a little camphire, and uſed for the dreſſings with *emp. de min.* or *diachyl. ſimp.* let down with *ol. roſar.* to cover them. *Cure.*

Bleeding at the Nose.

1. IT often happens that a quantity of blood diſtils or flows, from the veins, or arteries, in the noſtrils. *Def.*

2. This may proceed either from a general *plethora*, or too great fulneſs and diſtenſion of the veſſels, which at length giving way, ſuffer the fluid

fluid to paſs out at their extremities; or elſe the blood becoming too thin, or too acrimonious, may make it eſcape without any ſuch diſtenſion: ſometimes alſo there may be ulcers in the noſtrils, which give occaſion to this flux, by corroding the veſſels; and again, febrile diſorders, hard drinking, violent motions, or paſſions of the mind, may occaſion it. Laſtly, it may happen, too, from the ſuppeſſion of ſome neceſſary evacuation, as particularly of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux, *&c.* And a periodical bleeding at the noſe frequently happens to ſome youths, and pregnant women.

3. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from the veins, the blood appears of a reddiſh colour, inclining to brown, is thick, impure, and comes away ſlowly: but when from an artery, 'tis hot, florid, thin, and iſſues out with force. In plethoric, and hectic conſtitutions, where the blood-veſſels are weak, the blood thin, ſharp, corroſive, or increaſed in its motion, the hæmorrhage is commonly large; in which caſe there is uſually a ſtrong pulſation in the temporal arteries, a redneſs in the cheeks and eyes, pain in the head, and often a fever, *ſyncope* or fainting.

4. 'Tis evident that a flux of blood from an artery muſt be attended with more danger than one from a vein; but happening ſpontaneouſly from either, in the middle of a fever, 'tis commonly critical, and proves ſalutary; tho' at the beginning of the diſtemper, we account it no good ſymptom: but if it comes periodically, and ſeems habitual to the conſtitution; if it happens upon the ſtoppage of other evacuations, and the quantity be not large, 'tis thought advantageous; but when the patient is plethoric, or hard drinking has preceded, 'tis uſually difficult to ſtop. A fever, difficulty of breathing, or the like diſorders happening upon a hæmorrhage at the noſe,

is a bad ſign, and may occaſion it to continue the longer; and when it is of long continuance, it generally brings on a cachexy, or a dropſy.

5. The diet in this caſe muſt be cooling, ſlender, and balſamic, the exerciſe little or very moderate; but ſleep is to be indulged Milk and water ſeems to be a proper liquor, or water with the juice of lemon and a little white-wine and ſugar; barley-water, rice-gruel, *&c.* If the patient hath bled much, a glaſs of claret is allowable; at leaſt if mixed with water. The *tinct. roſar. rub.* may be drank at pleaſure; but whatever liquors are exhibited, the patient ſhould drink them cold. If the blood be too thin or ſharp, let *raſ. c. t.* be boiled in the liquids made uſe of, or ſome *gum. arabic.* or *tragacanth.* diſſolved therein: and in this caſe panada and gellies are very proper. *Regim.*

6. In immoderate hæmorrhages at the noſe, phlebotomy will be of ſervice, by way of revulſion; and to that end it is ſometimes order'd in the ancle, tho' its effect is not ſo ſudden or ſo certain there as in the arm or jugular: and if the hæmorrhage ſtill continues, phlebotomy may be repeated occaſionally, or once in twenty four hours, if the patient's ſtrength will allow of it. *Curæ.*

7. After phlebotomy give an opiate, which is thought to check the velocity of the blood.

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ j. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xij. *m. f. hauſt. ſtatim à venæſectione ſumend. & pro re natâ repetend.*

'Tis common in this caſe to ſnuff vinegar up the noſtrils, and to bath the temples and forehead with it; to bind a ligature on the extreme parts; to apply hogs-dung to the noſe, or the powder of a dry'd toad, *&c.* But leaving theſe to the vulgar, let it be firſt obſerved that the patient be kept quiet, or, if poſſible, without motion, and

in an erect poſture, only the head a little reclining. Things being thus order'd, ſome of the following may, with a quill, be blown up the bleeding noſtril.

8. ℞ *Pulv. gallar. thur. ſang. dracon. alum. crud. bol. armen. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri, vitriol. alb. telar. aranear. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. pulv.*

A tent dipt in oxycrate, and afterwards roll'd in this powder, might alſo be put up the noſtril; but one dipt in the following ſolution, may be applied with more ſecurity.

9. ℞ *Sal. nitr.* ʒ ij. *alum.* ʒ j. *acet. opt. aq. calc. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. ſolutio.*

Or,

℞ *Vitriol. alb. ſal. prunel. ſal. armon. crud. ãa* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *atrament. opt.* ʒ ij. *acet. vin. alb. aq. ſtyptic. ãa* ʒ j. *f. ſolutio.*

If with the uſe hereof the bleeding ſtop, the laſt tent ſhou'd not be too ſoon removed; or let a freſh one be applied upon the removal of the former, for ſome time: but if it ſtill continue, apply freſh ones, ſix or ſeven in an hour, to prevent a relapſe, which is to be feared in two or three days after. This proving ineffectual, medicines of a more cauſtic nature muſt be applied.

10. ℞ *Acet. vin. alb. atrament. opt. ãa* ʒ iſs. *vitriol. rom.* ʒ ij. *m. f. ſolutio, in eundem uſum.*

Refrigerating lotions alſo might be properly uſed to the head and parts adjacent.

℞ *Oxycrat.* ℔ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. nitri* ʒ ij. *m.*

With this the head may be bathed, and conſtantly kept moiſt by means of a ſponge. A prudent uſe of the cold bath might likewiſe be adviſeable; care being taken to plunge the head in firſt, and to keep cool afterwards.

But internals are not to be omitted during the uſe of externals: let the following bolus and emulſion be uſed as ſoon as poſſible.

11. ℞ *Conf.*

11. ℞ *Conf. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſang. dracon. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. pulv. rhabarb. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. m. f. bolus,* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. emulſion. ſequent. hauſtulum.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ j. *raſur. c. c.* ʒ vj. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ijſs. *affunde ſuper ſem.* 4r *frigid. maj. contuſ. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſem. papav. alb. amygdal. d. excort. ãa* ℥ j. *iterum cola & adde ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. emulſio, de qua bibat etiam cochlear.* vj. *ad libitum, cum ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* 50. *vel etiam gut.* 40. *tinct. ter. japon.*

12. Glyſters alſo are very proper to keep the body laxative; as occaſioning much leſs diſturbance to the blood, than a purge by the mouth.

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. de ſpin. cerv. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ℥ ſs. *prunel.* ʒ j. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.*

13. But if the hæmorrhage is ſmall, and the patient of a groſs habit of body, a gentle cathartic will prove ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. inciſ. ſen. opt. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒ j. *aq. plantag.* ℥ vj. *infunde ſimul calide, & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ʒ vj. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* xxx. *m. f. potio mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

On the following evening give a paregoric.

℞ *Aq. germin. querc.* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. ten.* ℥ j. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ j. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *laud. londin. gr.* iſs. *m. f. hauſt. h. s. ſumend.*

14. The following aſtringent powders and julep may alſo be of uſe.

℞ *Pulv. alumin. rup. ſang. dracon. ſal. prunel. bol. armen. gum. tragacanth. ãa* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in* vj. *chart. dividend. ſumat unam* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora è cochleari julap. ſequent. ſuperbibendo cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Aq. flor. ſambuc. menth. cinnam. ten. acet. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è corall.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap. cujus capiat etiam cochlearia* iij. *ſubinde cum guttis* xxx. *tinctur. antiphthiſic.*

Or,

15. ℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ij. *bol. armen. coral. rub. pp^t. ſang. dracon. ſal. nitri ãa* ℥ j. *croc. martis aſtr. ter. japon. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ℈ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ℥ iſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. roſar. r. menth. ãa* ℥ iij. *ol. vitriol. gut.* vj. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. 4ta *quaq; hora, aut pro re nata, agitato prius vaſe.*

16. But if all the means hitherto ſpecified prove ineffectual to ſtop the hæmorrhage, and the patient's life is in danger; an actual cautery ſhou'd, if poſſible, by means of a *cannula*, be directed to the bleeding veſſel in the noſtril.

17. When the blood is too thin or ſerous, and the patient of a hectic habit, and troubled with a cough, *gum. arabic. & tragacanth. herb. & rad. alth.* &c. ought to be boiled, or mixed with the liquors he drinks.

18. If the hæmorrhage takes its riſe from hard drinking, phlebotomy may be the more freely uſed; ſo that if the ſtrength or conſtitution will allow, a pound of blood, or more, may very advantageouſly be drawn off this way. Quieting draughts are alſo ſerviceable here, eſpecially thoſe which take in *laudanum londinenſ.* And it will alſo be proper to apply refrigerating liquors externally.

19. If a fever attend the hæmorrhage, it muſt be allay'd by phlebotomy, opiates and refrigerating medicines internally uſed, as well as externally. In caſe of lowneſs of ſpirits or faintneſs, thro' a great loſs of blood, give chicken-broth wherein hartſhorn-ſhavings have been boil'd, proper gellies, and now and then a glaſs of red wine and water.

20. When

20. When the flux is periodical, and the conſtitution can bear, or ſeems to require it, this diſcharge ſhou'd by no means be ſuddenly ſtop'd: at leaſt not without increaſing ſome other evacuation; and then ſuch medicines may be ſafely uſed as are preſcribed in the general cure. Thus alſo if it proceed from a ſtoppage of ſome uſual or neceſſary evacuation, that muſt again be promoted; but if this cannot be done with ſafety before a ſtop is put to the hæmorrhage, a ſufficient quantity of blood ſhould thus be ſuffer'd to run, as a balance for the ſuppreſſion of the other evacuation.

21. If a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes* cauſes only a moderate bleeding at the noſe, it ſhou'd not be check'd. But in caſe it continues too long, phlebotomy and a gentle purgative or two will here be proper.

22. If a ſtoppage of the hæmorrhoidal flux be the cauſe, let theſe veſſels be open'd. In pregnant women this diſcharge is frequently advantageous; and requires only a ſpare ſlender diet. But when it induces a cachexy or a dropſy, particular regard muſt be had to thoſe diſtempers.

Vomiting of Blood.

1. A *vomiting* of *blood* may proceed from the ſame cauſes with a hæmorrhage at the noſe; as likewiſe from wounds, abſceſſes, or hurts in the ſtomach. *Cauſe.*

2. This *vomiting* happens only at particular times, and in the intervals the *ſaliva* remains of its own colour, untinged with blood. 'Tis uſually evacuated with ſo much eaſe, that we are apt to ſuppoſe it comes from the lungs; however, before the vomiting, the patient feels a weight or heavineſs in his ſtomach; and when the enſu- *Diag.*

ing evacuation proves large, there uſually appears a ſwelling in the part. In this caſe there is no cough nor ſhortneſs of breath; but the *fæces* are generally tinged with blood, or elſe black clots thereof are voided along with them. And theſe ſigns ſhew the blood to come from the ſtomach, and not from the lungs. If there be an ulcer or ſcirrhoſity in the ſtomach, there is ſeldom, unleſs the corroſion be large, any blood thrown up by vomit, but the excrements are uſually tinged therewith.

Prog. 3. A flux of blood from the ſtomach, if large, often occaſions ſudden death: but if from external contuſions, 'tis leſs dangerous; eſpecially if the hæmorrhage be moderate, and take its riſe from a ſtoppage of other neceſſary evacuations, as the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, *&c.*

Reg. 4. All malt liquors are to be avoided, and the liquids here uſed ought to be drank cold. A glaſs of claret, mixed with cold water, may be allow'd. The patient ſhould be kept cool, and perfectly at reſt. His principal liquor might be *tinct. roſar. rub.* Emulſions likewiſe are proper, and milk with water, wherein *raſ. c. c. rad. biſtort. conſerv. ros. rub. conf. fracaſtor.* &c. have been boiled. Gellies and ſolutions of *gum. arabic.* and *tragacanth.* are alſo proper; being either mix'd with ſuitable aſtringents, or exhibited with a convenient vehicle.

Cure. 5. If the patient be not too far ſpent, the cure may be begun with phlebotomy; which might be conveniently repeated once in twenty four hours, for three or four days, to the quantity of eight ounces.

In the mean time,

℞ *Ter. japon. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ℈ j. *conſ. prunel. ſylv.* ℈ ij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* v. *ſyr. balſam. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. ſi vero per vomitum rejecerit repetatur.*

This

This bolus may be continued occaſionally till it produces ſome good effect. But if a liquid form is more agreeable to the ſtomach,

6. ℞ *Aq. plantag. germ. querc. ãa* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. f.* ℥ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *coral. r. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ter. japon. ſang. dracon. ãa* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* 40. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *vel* iv. *frequenter, agitato prius vaſe.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℔ ſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *albumina duorum ovorum in aquam redacta, pulv. bol. armen. diaſcord. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ iſs. *m. capiat. cochlear.* iij. *ſæpiſſime.*

8. When the vomiting remits, give a doſe of rhubarb.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. prunel. ſylv.* ϑ ij. *ſyr. è coral. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim. ſumend. ſuperbibend. ſi viſum fuerit, tinct. roſ. rub. hauſtulum.*

9. If the body ſtill remains coſtive, order a glyſter.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv.* ℥ j. *ſacchar. rub.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema.*

And after this, if there be occaſion, more rhubarb may be exhibited.

10. But in caſe the hæmorrhage ſtill continues,

℞ *Maſtich. reſin. flav. alumin. crud. terr. japon. ſal. prunel. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ϑ ij. *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat q. n. m. tertia vel* 4ta *quaq; hora ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *ſolve in aq. fontan.* ℥ viij. *& adde coral. rub. ppt.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſymphyto* ℥ iſs. *m. f. julap. & cum hujus cochlearib. aliquot ſumat pro re nata, laud. liquid. ſydenham. gut.* x. *vel* xv.

But if the patient be reſtleſs, and the hæmorrhage large, perhaps the *pil. de ſtyrac. cynogloſs.* or *matthæi*, and ſuch balſamic opiates, will anſwer better.

11. If purgatives are uſed after the vomiting is ſtop'd, they muſt be very gentle: and in caſe any more powerful than rhubarb be required,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iſs. *rad. rhabarb.* ℥ j. *ſem. plantag.* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℨ ijſs. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſol.* ℥ vj. *tinct. terr. japon. gut.* xv. *m. f. potio cum debito regimine ſumenda, & ſemel in ſeptimana repetend. per tres vices, ad recidivum præcavendum.*

After the operation, remember to give an opiate at night.

The uſe of the aſtringent medicine that proved ſucceſsful, ſhou'd not be left off too ſoon for fear of a relapſe.

12. When this diſorder proceeds from an abſceſs, ſcirrhoſity, or ulcer in the ſtomach, *balſ. peruv. gileadens.* &c. ſhou'd be mix'd with the aſtringents; and in this caſe too, a courſe of terebinthinate medicines might be ſerviceable. In very violent hæmorrhages of this kind, when all other means fail, a large doſe, as about two ounces of the oil of turpentine, is greatly commended.

13. When external contuſions are the cauſe of this hæmorrhage, preſcribe in the following manner.

℞ *Conſ. prunel. ſylv. roſ. rub. ãa* ℨ ſs. *pulv. terr. japon. maſtich. coral. rub. ãa* ℥ ij. *troch. è carabe, ſperm. ceti, gum. arab. tragacanth. croc. mart. aſtr. ſpec. hyacinth. ſang. dracon. ãa* ℥ j. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ iſs. *gilead.* ℥ j. *ſyr. papav. err. q. s. f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie ſuperb. cyath. vin. rub. aq. fontan. commixti.*

14. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, and proves not immoderate, lenient balſamic purgatives will beſt anſwer the intention of cure. In this caſe the *aqua pulegij*, or tea made of the herb, may be drank, moderately warm, at pleaſure. Glyſters with proper emmenogogic ingredients, will here be

ſer-

ſerviceable; but if the hæmorrhage be violent, we muſt proceed in the method above deliver'd.

15. If, as is very frequent after a *vomiting* of *blood*, the patient ſhou'd incline to a cachexy or a dropſy; if his legs ſhou'd ſwell, and he ſhou'd make but little urine; or if he ſhou'd grow pale, weak and feeble, thro' loſs of blood, or the poorneſs of what remains behind, we are to proceed in the following manner.

℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom. cochlear. hort. ăa* ℥ j. *cort. exter. aurant.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. rad. ari comp. chalyb. pp^t. ăa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. è bacc. ſambuc. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo ſumat. q. n. caſtan. mane & ſero, ſuperbibend. apozemat. ſequent.* ℥ iv.

℞ *Rad. petroſelin. fœnic. rub. tinctor. ăa* ℥ j. *ſummit. geniſt. fol. ebul. fl. ſambuc. ăa m.* j. *bac. junip.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde vin. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. è* 5. *rad.* ℥ ij. *m. f. apozema.*

A Pulmonic Hæmorrhage.

1. A *Hæmorrhage* ſometimes happens from a rupture or corroſion of the lungs; occaſion'd by a *plethora*, weak veſſels, thin ſharp blood, an increaſed motion of the fluids, a hectic conſtitution, a violent cough, hard drinking, ulcers in the part, or elſe by external wounds, contuſions, *&c.* or the ſtoppage of ſome natural evacuation. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. When blood actually comes from the lungs, 'tis generally attended with a cough, ſhortneſs, or difficulty of breath; and what is evacuated appears pure, florid, liquid, and frothy. It gives a ſhrewd ſuſpicion that it proceeds from the lungs, if the patient be phthiſical. If there be an ulcer in the lungs, and the hæmorrhage be not violent, a white concocted matter will ſometimes appear in the blood thrown up. If a bruiſe *Diag.*

bruiſe or a fall be the occaſion, the hæmorrhage is ſeldom large, and the blood inclines to a black colour; 'tis alſo ſpit up with pain; and there is a ſevere pungency felt in the part where the hurt was receiv'd; but particularly when a full inſpiration is made. When a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux is the cauſe, the hæmorrhage proves ſeldom great; tho' the blood evacuated be pure and unmixed.

Prog. 3. A pulmonic hæmorrhage, where the rupture of the veſſels is large, and the perſon plethoric, muſt needs be dangerous: leſs danger attends it when it proceeds from a ſtoppage of ſome neceſſary evacuation. When it happens in a phthiſical conſtitution, or upon a ſevere bruiſe, the event is doubtful; eſpecially if the other ſymptoms or circumſtances are not favourable.

Regimen. 4. The diet ſhou'd here be ſlender and balſamic, like what is mention'd in a hæmorrhage at the noſe, and in a vomiting of blood; only omitting whatever is acid: the other part of the patient's regimen being the ſame with what is order'd under thoſe heads.

Cure. 5. Phlebotomy repeated occaſionally is very proper in order to the cure, if the hæmorrhage be large, or proceed from a *plethora*, the ſtoppage of neceſſary evacuations, or contuſions, and, in ſhort, whenever the conſtitution will bear it.

6. Laxative glyſters are here of ſervice, and lenient purgatives, if the hæmorrhage be ſmall; as alſo opiates and refrigerating emulſions, juleps, *&c.* Examples whereof are ſet down under the two heads immediately preceeding.

7. Here follow two or three forms of aſtringents and balſamics more directly fitted to anſwer the preſent intention.

If the hæmorrhage be very violent,

℞ *Bol.*

℞ *Bol. armen. ſang. dracon. ter. japon. ãa* ℈ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn. coral. rub. rhabarb. opt. ãa* ℈ ſs. *pil. de ſtyrac. ſpec. hyacinth. ãa gr.* vj. *ſyr. de ros. ſic. q. s. f. bolus* 5ta *quaq; hora repetend. ſuperbibend. hauſtulum tinct. roſar. rubrar.*

After two or three boles have been taken, the *pil. de ſtyrac.* as alſo the rhubarb, if there be occaſion, may be omitted.

Or,

8. ℞ *Balſ. lucatel.* ʒ j. *conſ. ros. rub. cynosbat. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *gum. arabic. tragacanth. maſtich. ãa* ʒ j. *ſang. dracon. terr. japon. croc. mart. aſtring. lap. hæmatit. bol. armen ãa* ʒ ij. *balſ. gilead. peruv. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. è coral. & è mecon. ãa q. s. ut f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. caſtan. bis, ter, quaterve, ut opus fuerit quotidie, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* v.

℞ *Aq. plantag. paralys. ãa* ʒ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic.* ʒ iſs. *tinct. ter. japon.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. amyl. ãa* ʒ j. *maſtic. balſ. tolutan. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. ſal. prunel. flor. roſar. rub. rad. biſtort. ſacchar. ſaturn. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ʒ iſs. *m. f. pulv. de quo capiat* ʒ j. *bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum julap. ſupraſcript. cochlear.* iv.

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic.* ʒ ſs. *ter. japon. croc. mart. aſtring. ſpec. hyacinth. bol. armen. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſang. dracon.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſacchar. roſat.* ʒ iiij. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. trochiſci pendentes* ʒ ſs. *horum unum teneat æger in ore pro libitu, vel ad curationem promovendam, vel ad recidivum precavendum.*

Again,

11. ℞ *Rad. biſtort. conſolid. maj. conſ. roſ. rub. ãa* ʒ j. *gum. arabic. raſ. c. c. ãa* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. ferrat.* ℔ iij. *ad* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde tinct. ter. japon.* ʒ ſs.

℥ ſs. *ſacchar. roſat. q. s. de hoc bibat ſubinde; vel pr vehiculo ſit medicinis valentioribus.*

12. In caſe of a *vomica pulmonum*, or when th patient brings up from his lungs *pus* mixed wit blood, which proceeds from an ulcer therein the blood ſometimes alſo riſing in clots, occaſion it to paſs for the ſubſtance of the lungs; a 'tis thought poſſible that the ſubſtance of ther may, in part, be expectorated; in this caſe,

℞ *Conſ. cynosbat.* ℥ j. *roſar. rub.* ℥ ſs. *ſang. draco terr. japon. coral. rub. maſtich. balſ. tolutan. gilead. ā* ℥ j. *ſpec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de alth. papa errat. āa q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m. ma ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſtum apozemat. ſequent.*

℞ *Raſ. c. c.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ℥ vj. *rad. alth.* ℥ i *conſolid. maj.* ℥ ij. *coque in ſ. q. aq. font. colaturæ* ℔ i *adde aq. limac. mag. lumbricor. āa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. balſami* ℥ iſs. *tinct. terr. japon.* ℥ j. *m. f. apozem. cujus etia bibat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde cum tinct. antiphthiſi gut.* XXX.

13. But when this diſorder happens in hect conſtitutions,

℞ *Maſtich. ſang. dracon. gum. tragac. lact. ſulphu lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. āa* ℥ ij. *conſ. roſ. rub.* ℥ i *antihect. poter.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. è coral. q. s. f. electuar. ſ mat ſicut præcedens pro re nata.*

To this may be added occaſionally, *ſem. papa alb. ſem. hyoſcyam. gum. arabic. ſyr. de mecon.* &c.

A Flux of Blood from the Gums.

Def. Cauſe, &c. 1. ANY conſiderable veſſel happening, fro whatever cauſe, to be opened in the gum a flux of blood will neceſſarily enſue; and th ſcurvy in the gums, or rotten teeth, a ſalivatio the extraction of a tooth, a wound or contuſio and a fever or plethora, may give occaſion to When this happens in a ſalivation, or upon e tractin

tracting a tooth, and in a larger artery, 'tis often dangerous.

2. Phlebotomy ſeems a proper thing to begin the cure, let the cauſe be what it will; unleſs this hæmorrhage happens at the criſis of a fever. If the part from whence the blood iſſues be conſpicuous, it may be frequently touched with the *vitrial. roman.* care being taken to keep the tongue from the vitriol, becauſe it has a very diſagreeable and troubleſome taſte. Rather therefore, *Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. alum. rup. vitriol. alb. tartar. vitriolat.* ãa ℥ iſs. *acet. vin. alb. rub.* ãa ℥ j. *f. ſolutio.*

In this liquor wet ſome doſſils, and apply them to the part as occaſion requires; or a piece of cotton may be dipped in a mixture of *bol. armen.* and the white of an egg, and applied. The external remedies alſo that were preſcribed for a hæmorrhage at the noſe will be proper here. If theſe prove ineffectual, lay ſome *calcanthum* upon the part; and if it be requiſite, apply ſome melted glew or powder of *gum. tragacanth.* upon the *calcanthum.* Spirit, or even oil of vitriol, might, when theſe fail, be uſed; or elſe *ol. terebinth.* calding hot; but in caſe it remain ſo obſtinate that the patient's life is indanger'd thereby, an actual cautery ſhould immediately be applied. The internal remedies here may be the ſame as in a hæmorrhage at the noſe.

3. When the gums are ſcorbutic, 'tis proper, even after the hæmorrhage is ſtopped, to uſe the medicines preſcribed for the ſcurvy in the gums.

4. After a tooth is extracted, the vacant part ſhould be well waſhed with claret; or if that prove inſufficient, it may be touched with a little tincture of myrrh. But in caſe the blood iſſues from a hollow tooth, fill it up with a mixture of one part of white vitriol or calcanthum, and three parts of powdred maſtich.

5. A *hæmorrhage* happening from the *gums in a ſalivation*, as is not unfrequent in plethoric habits, or when the flux is raiſed too high, or too precipitantly, the above-mentioned ſtyptics or eſcharotics may be uſed; but here there is danger of a freſh hæmorrhage when the eſchar falls off. However, an actual cautery has ſucceeded well in theſe caſes. It will be convenient to lower the ſalivation, when ſuch a hæmorrhage happens; and if the flux of blood be not violent, it may ſuffice to waſh the mouth frequently with the following gargle.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. tinctur. roſar. rub. āa* ℥ ij. *mel roſat.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ j. *m. f. gargariſma, frigidè utend.*

Exhibit alſo occaſionally, ſuch aſtringent internals as ſtand under the head of *hæmorrhage at the noſe*, and *vomiting of blood*.

Immoderate Flux of the Hæmorrhoids

Def. and Cauſe. 1. TOO large a quantity of blood is ſometimes voided from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, either by reaſon of a *plethora*, a ſuppreſſion of ſome neceſſary evacuation, or too great a ſeroſity or ſharpneſs in the blood it ſelf.

Diag. 2. This diſcharge continuing too long, or exceeding in quantity, is attended with a loſs or decay of ſtrength, a paleneſs in the face, which is ſucceeded by a yellowneſs, as if the patient had the jaundice. If a *plethora* give occaſion to it, the patient finds himſelf brisker and more ſprightly for ſome time, but at length the above-mentioned ſymptoms come on. Upon the uſe of phlebotomy for this diſorder, when it proceeds from a thinneſs of the blood, that which is extracted appears too fluid, and the *ſerum* bears too large a proportion to the coagulum; but when a plethora occaſions this flux, the blood evacuated appears thick

thick and black. Hectical conſtitutions are the moſt ſubject to an immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids; which muſt neceſſarily be attended with greater or leſs danger, according to the conſtitution wherein it happens, the cauſe from whence it proceeds, and particularly its continuance.

3. The regimen in general may be the ſame as was before preſcribed for other hæmorrhages. But if the patient be in years, and not plethoric, a nouriſhing ſub-aſtringent diet is the moſt proper: and if it proceed from a ſeroſity in the juices, ſuch an one is balſamic and agglutinant. *Reg.*

4. Phlebotomy is, doubtleſs, ſerviceable in this kind of hæmorrhage, unleſs the patient be very weak, or the blood greatly impoveriſhed. As for internal medicines, thoſe formerly ſet down for other hæmorhages may be uſed here alſo. But the body in this caſe muſt be conſtantly kept ſoluble; for coſtiveneſs is highly prejudicial by its immediate ill effect on the parts themſelves. Too great a degree of a laxativeneſs muſt alſo be prevented. For an internal laxative therefore, *Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ℈ ij. *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, hora commoda ſumend.*

5. *Lac. ſulphur.* given plentifully, is here of great ſervice; it may be taken to the quantity of ʒ ij. or ʒ iij. once or twice a day in milk. Opiates alſo are excellent both to procure reſt, and eaſe the pain which uſually attends this diſorder.

6. The following powders may be taken three times a day, either in claret or milk.

℞ *Maſtich. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. gum. arabic. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. in ch.* iij. *dividend.*

7. Theſe powders might alſo be made into boles, with *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ſyr. cydonior.* &c. There are other forms of external applications proper in this caſe: we ſhall juſt give an example of

of each, and leave them to be applied occaſionally, when the flux is very violent.

Fotus Aſtringens.

8. ℞ *Rad. biſtort. tormentil. gallar.* ãa ℥ iij. *fol. plantag. verbaſc. malv. flor. chamæm.* ãa m. ij. *roſar. r.* ℥ j. *cort. granator.* ℥ ſs. *flor. balauſt.* ʒ vj. *coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. ut ſit colaturæ cong.* i. *cui adde acet. opt. vin. rub.* ãa ℔ j. *alumin.* ℥ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℥ ſs. *f. fotus, cujus vapor. etiam excipiatur calidè à ſella familiari, bis vel ter in die.*

Enema Reſtringens.

9. ℞ *Gallar. contus.* ℥ j. *rad. biſtort. cort. granat. flor. balauſt.* ãa ʒ ij. *coque in tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde vitellum unius ovi conf. fracaſtor. s. m.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ϑ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* 60. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.*

Glandes Aſtringentes.

10. ℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. maſtich. ſang. draconis. gum. tragacanth. bol. armen.* ãa ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ j. *mell. opt. vel conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. q. s. m. f. glandes* iv. *adde cuiq; ſi opus fuerit opij. gr.* iij. *& ſupponantur pro re nata.*

Immoderate Flux of the Menses.

Def. and Cauſe.

1. WHEN the *meſtrual flux* either continues ſo long, or proceeds ſo faſt, as to prove prejudicial to the patient, 'tis ſaid to be immoderate; and may have for it cauſes a plethoric habit, a laxity of the uterine veſſels, an increaſed motion, or a great thinneſs of the blood.

Diag.

2. This flux often proves immoderate in ſuch women as labour hard, or are of a ſoft and delicate

cate habit of body, and uſe liquids too freely in proportion to the ſolids taken in: 'tis alſo ſometimes violent, after a long ſuppreſſion thereof, after abortions, hard labours, or near the entire ceſſation of its periodical return.

Prog. 3. A continuance of this diſorder occaſions a loſs of ſtrength and appetite, a pale complexion, a cachexy, ſwellings in the feet and ankles, *&c.*

The proper meaſure of this evacuation is the ſtrength of the patient; for if it prove immoderate from a plethora, after a long ſuppreſſion, or the like, and the body continues in vigour, and the appetite be ſtrong, no danger will enſue from a much larger diſcharge than uſual. But if the contrary happens, if the perſon be weaken'd, and the appetite diminiſhed thereby, it cannot be ſtopt too ſoon.

Diag. 4. When the body is diſpoſed to a hectic fever, the diet ſhould be balſamic and aſtringent. When a plethora is the cauſe, let the diet be thin and ſlender. If abortion has preceded, the aliment ought to be nouriſhing, and wine to be allowed. Exerciſe is to be avoided, and ſleep indulged. In ſhort, the regimen ſhould be the ſame with that to be obſerved in other hæmorrhages.

Cure. 5. Bleeding, by way of revulſion, if the body will allow of it, is proper to begin the cure. The teſtaceous powders, with a milk diet, muſt be preſcribed if the conſtitution be hectical. And to reſtrain the flux, whether it proceed from abortion, an hard labour, or the like, give once or twice a day *bol. armen.* or *coral. rub. ppt.* ℥j. in a glaſs of claret. Laudanum alſo may be uſed occaſionally, with the *tinct. cort. peruv.* in red wine, twice or thrice in twelve hours. Aſtringent or ſtrengthning plaſters may be applied to the abdomen, and a reſtringent fomentation or vapor, as in *the immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids*, uſed to the

part. In ſhort, moſt of the medicines preſcribed in the dyſentery and other hæmorrhages, are proper here; but particularly the following.

Emplaſtrum Reſtringens.

6. ℞ *Emp. ad hern.* ʒ ij. *pulv. flor. balauſt. cort. granat. alumin. rup. ãa* ʒ iſs. *vitriol. roman. gum. galbân. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* iij. *ol. olivar. q. s. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. & abdomini toti applicand.*

Fotus Aſtringens.

7. ℞ *Flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. cort. granator. contus. ãa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde aceti vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *vitriol. alb. alum. rup. vitriol. roman. ãa* ʒ ſs. *f. fotus, mediantibus pannis linteis, ſubcalide parti affectæ applicand.*

Bloody Urine.

Def. and Cauſe. 1. WE ſhall conſider the voiding of bloody urine as an original diſeaſe, from an internal cauſe; not as a ſymptom, the effect of *cantharides*, or of ſtones in the bladder, *&c.* And in this caſe, it may proceed from a ſolution, or too great a communication of the red part of the blood, a diſtenſion of the renal glands, or perhaps, from both theſe cauſes together. 'Tis obſerv'd, that malt liquors, brew'd with mineral waters, and drank too freely, are apt to cauſe this diſtemper.

Diag. 2. When blood is thus, along with the urine ſtrain'd thro' the glands of the kidneys, it appears intimately united with it, and comes away without the leaſt pain; the patient uſually remaining in health; unleſs the evacuation be too large or frequent: in which caſe, if it continue long, it muſt needs be dangerous, as threatning a dropſy, or conſumption. Happening in antient people, 'tis ſuppoſed incurable; and by gradually weak-

weakening their bodies, ſhortens their days.

3. The diet in this caſe ſhould be balſamic. *Reg.* Sago with claret is uſeful; and claret unmixed of ſervice; but ſtrong malt liquors ſhou'd be avoided; eſpecially large quantities of them. High ſeaſon'd meats, and rich ſauces, are hurtful; but ſtrong broths, gellies, *&c.* allowable. If it happen in hectic habits, a milk diet is the moſt advantageous; to which might be added a courſe of the anti-ſcorbutic juices.

4. If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy *Cure.* ought not to be omitted in the cure. Lenient purgatives are the next thing in order.

℞ *Rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *ſen.* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ ſs. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℥ v. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut. mann. opt. ãa* ʒ vj. *m. ſumat mane.*

Or,

5. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. capiat ſingulis auroris ad* iij. *vices, è quovis liquore appropriato.*

And at night exhibit the following.

6. ℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. ten. ãa* ℥ j. *limat. mag.* ʒ vj. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus h. ſ. ſumend.*

This may likewiſe be given at any time when the patient is reſtleſs; or a doſe of the *pil. matthæi, è ſtyrac.* or *de cynogloſs* may be ſubſtituted for it.

7. Balſamic emulſions are here very proper, and may be drank freely. Lubricating mucilages will likewiſe be convenient. And if the caſe is violent, moſt of the aſtringents ſet down in the ſeveral caſes of hæmorrhages might be exhibited. The *cort. peruv.* either in ſubſtance, or infuſed in claret, proves ſerviceable here.

8. The following bolus may be given, and repeated for ſome time.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, coral. rub. pp^t. ãa* ϑ j. *terr. japon.* ϑ ſs. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iv. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumend. ſuperbibendo decoct. hord. hauſtum, in quo prius ſolutum fuerit gummi arabicum.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Conſ. cynosbat.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. arabic. rad. alth. pulv. cort. peruv.* ãa ℥ j. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuar. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. vini rub. cyathum.*

10. The following proceſs proved ſerviceable, when others had failed.

℞ *Rhabarb. torrefact. æthiop. min.* ãa *gr.* xv. *balſ. capiv. gutt.* xij. *ſyr. è roſ. ſicc. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. mane vero ſequenti capiat potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ijſs. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ j. *m. f. potio.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Conſ. roſar. rub.* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ iij. *ceræ flav.* (*in ol. amygd. d. q. ſ. ſolut.*) ℥ ſs. *terebinth. cypr.* ℥ ſs. *maſtich. pulv.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die, ſuperbibend. julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. menth.* ãa ℥ iv. *cinnam. f.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

Gout.

Def. 1. THE *gout* is a painful, periodical, and critical paroxyſm, tending to free the body of an offenſive, or corroſive matter, by throwing it upon the extremities, breathing it out inſenſibly, or comminuting it ſo as to render it harmleſs, or capable of circulating freely along with the juices, till by collecting again, gradually increaſing, or ſeparating from the blood, it cauſes another fit.

The gout is either regular or irregular; regular, when it appears to be ſeated in the extremities of the body, returns at ſtated periods and with a gradual increaſe and decline of the ſymptoms; but irregular, when the paroxyſms are frequent and uncertain, when the ſymptoms vary, or happen promiſcuouſly, and the diſeaſe ap

appears to be ſeated in the internal parts of the body, as the ſtomach, brain, *&c.* leaving the extreme parts, as the hands, feet, *&c.* free from pain. According as different parts are affected by this diſtemper, it goes by different names; when it ſeizes the feet, 'tis called *podagra*; when the knees, *gonagra*; when the hands, *chiragra*; and when the hip joint, *ſciatica*, &c. But ſometimes it attacks the whole body at the ſame time; and then 'tis call'd the general, or univerſal gout.

2. The gout may be hereditary, or natural to the conſtitution; or proceed from a too great conſtriction of the capillary veſſels, whence the gouty humor is more eaſily lodg'd or detain'd in them. It may, alſo, proceed from high living, crapula's, and eating ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion; a ſedentary life, drinking too freely of tartareous wines, irregular living, exceſs in venery, an obſtructed perſpiration, and a ſuppreſſion of the natural evacuations. *Cauſe.*

The immediate cauſe of the gout appears to be an alkaline or acrimonious matter in the blood, which being ſeparated from it at particular times, falls upon the joints, but moſt frequently upon the feet and hands; whence if it is repell'd, or if the blood be overcharged therewith, ſo that a criſis cannot be procur'd in the extremities, (as generally happens in old age,) it falls upon the nobler parts, and then produces the regular gout.

3. The regular gout chiefly and immediately affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments of the body, about the joints; ſometimes a cold ſhivering fit precedes, and generally a fever accompanies its firſt appearance, which ſoon goes off, and returns by intervals. A ſlight pain is felt in the joints, where the criſis is perform'd, which increaſes gradually; *Diag.*

and in the *podagra* generally fixes firſt on the great toe, thence proceeding to the *tarſus* and *metatarſus*. Sometimes, eſpecially in old age, it attacks the knees and hands; and where-ever it is, by diſtending and irritating the parts, cauſes a violent pain, not unlike to that of a diſlocated bone. When the pain is at its ſtate, there appears an inflammation, and a ſwelling; both which increaſe as the pain decreaſes; and upon their remiſſion, the paroxyſm is ended; tho' the tenderneſs and ſwelling in ſevere fits, will ſometimes remain a longer time, and cauſe an uneaſineſs upon motion. It is obſerved, that women, children, and young men, are ſeldom troubled with the gout, unleſs it be hereditary; that it rarely attacks before the patient is 35 or 40 years old; and ſometimes not till the decline of life; that the corpulent are more ſubject to it, than thoſe who are ſpare and lean; that the pain increaſes towards night, and decreaſes towards the morning; that the longer the interval is between the paroxyſms, the more ſevere they prove, and the longer they generally continue. It uſually returns twice a year, *viz.* in the ſpring and autumn; and in the latter the paroxyſm is ſometimes two or three months, before it comes to a period, tho' its duration is ſometimes again not above 3 or 4 weeks. Theſe are call'd *cardinal paroxyſms*, to diſtinguiſh them from others of leſs duration, which happen between the ſpring and autumn. The more high-colour'd the urine, and the leſs ſediment it depoſites, the further is the diſeaſe from the ſtate of concoction, as 'tis term'd. According to the violence and continuance of the fever, the paroxyſm proves more or leſs ſevere. In conſtitutions much broke or ſhatter'd with the gout, there are uſually ſtony or chalky concretions form'd in the joints of the fingers

fingers or toes, and thence tranſlated to the *viſcera*; which caſe is often attended with irregular, frequent, and ſhort paroxyſms in the extremities. In the decline of life, when the uſual fits do not happen, or if the gouty matter be ſuddenly repell'd from the extremities by an improper regimen or medicines, it uſually ſeizes the internal parts, and frequently the ſtomach, head, inteſtines, *&c.* cauſing want of appetite, reaching to vomit, indigeſtion, a *cachexia*, the jaundice, aſthma, diarrhœa, and at laſt, ſometimes ſo obſtructs the fine capillary nervous tubes (eſpecially thoſe of the ſtomach and brain) as poſſibly to hinder the flux of the animal ſpirits; upon which death ſuddenly enſues.

4. If the paroxyſms be regular, and not vi- *Prog.*
olent, the patient young, otherwiſe healthy, and moderate in his way of life, the diſtemper is not accounted dangerous. Sometimes gouty perſons are obſerved to be longer liv'd than ordinary. If the diſeaſe ſeizes all the extremities, or both hands and feet, 'tis worſe than when more partial. The paroxyſm in the feet is ſuppos'd of leſs dangerous conſequence than in the hands, and that in one foot, than when it happens in both. If hereditary, 'tis always eſteem'd incurable; tho' life may be prolong'd thereby. When ſtony concretions happen, and eſpecially in old age, 'tis a very bad ſign. 'Tis highly dangerous to repel the gouty matter from the extremities. When the patient has miſſed his uſual paroxyſm, it is always preſum'd, that the next will be the more ſevere, or happen in the head, or *viſcera*. On the contrary, if the perſon be young, and the abſence of the paroxyſm be the effect of temperance, 'tis accounted a good ſign. If the fits be irregular, frequent, and ſhort, or if they happen in the ſtomach, head, or other noble parts, the caſe

is dangerous; and ſo much the more, when attended with the ſtone, or complicated with any other diſtemper.

Reg. 5. In a regular paroxyſm, the parts pained ſhould be cover'd, and kept warm with flannel, which will promote perſpiration in them. The patient ought to go to bed early; for this will alſo increaſe perſpiration; and not riſe too ſoon in the morning. If the paroxyſm be violent, or all the extremities ſeiz'd in general, the patient might do well to keep his bed till the ſymptoms abate; and in ſome conſtitutions, lying in flannel ſheets is of great ſervice towards promoting perſpiration; a principal article in theſe caſes. The patient is to abſtain from fleſh, fiſh, and all food that is high ſeaſon'd. Gruels, panada, *&c.* are proper; but in caſe of weakneſs, or if the ſtomach be greatly diſorder'd, chicken-broth may be allowed. But, in general, a ſlender diet is here thought the moſt advantageous.

The drink ought to be ſack-whey, or white-wine-poſſet-drink, thin water-gruel, or barley water with white-wine, to make them grateful to the ſtomach, and keep them from chilling the blood. If the patient be ſick, he may drink a glaſs of ſmall white-wine; or, if the wine be ſtrong, mixt with an equal quantity of water. A diſh or two of tea uſed now and then may not be amiſs. But to thoſe who are very weak or aged, and particularly if they have been uſed to live high, ought not to be confin'd to too ſlender a regimen, which would be apt to repel the morbific matter from the extremities, and throw it upon the noble parts.

In the abſence of the paroxyſm, as the digeſtive faculty is commonly weak in this diſtemper, a glaſs of generous wine is allowable with the meals, which ought to be moderate,

and

and not to turn too much upon fleſh or fiſh. Strong or ſpirituous liquors ought never to be uſed immoderately. But in caſe of old age, or when cuſtom has made it neceſſary, wine in moderation may be allowed towards the evening. Buck-bean tea is by many accounted a ſerviceable liquor, and may be drank in plenty. And unleſs extreme weakneſs, old-age, and a large number of ſevere paroxyſms already ſuffer'd forbid it, a low regimen ought to be ſtrictly obſerved, and enter'd upon immediately after the fit is gone off. But as to the preciſe quantity of food to be uſed, this can only be adjuſted by experience, and not by any particular rules form'd *à priori*.

Proper exerciſe is of very great ſervice, as it creates an appetite, promotes digeſtion, and keeps the fibres tenſe and ſtrong; riding in a coach may be uſed firſt, till once the dilated and weaken'd extremities of the body regain their former ſtate; then riding on horſe-back, or walking, may take place: and ſome gentle motion or other ought to be uſed daily. Both in the paroxyſm and out of it, a clear air is advantageous. All paſſions of the mind, and the immoderate uſe of venery, ſhould be carefully avoided.

In a paroxyſm of the gout in the ſtomach, chicken-broth, gellies, and generous unmixed wines plentifully drank, are of great ſervice. The patient ought to keep in bed during the paroxyſm. Proper cardiacs, and ſtomachic, medicated wines, may be given to great advantage. The wines principally to be made uſe of upon this occaſion, are red port, canary, mountain, ſherry, *&c.*

When once the gout attacks the ſtomach, it is to no purpoſe to attempt a cure by evacuations, and a ſlender diet; all that can be done

is

is to prevent the paroxyſm by preſcribing a warm and reſtorative regimen.

Cure. 5. When firſt the ſymptoms of a regular gout appear, if they are attended with a fever, a ſlender regimen is to be obſerv'd, in the room of bleeding; becauſe this laſt would be apt to throw the peccant matter upon the internal parts: but if the patient be of a plethoric or inflammatory conſtitution; and if a paroxyſm be rather expected than actually begun, phlebotomy may be of ſervice; eſpecially if the patient is robuſt and young.

6. This being done, or omitted, as the caſe appears to require, and the pain increaſing, it will be proper to apply warm flannel to the parts, to promote perſpiration; to which end alſo, the lying in bed for a proper ſeaſon, may greatly conduce.

7. In the mean time a diaphoretic courſe of medicines is highly proper.

℞ *Camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *pulv. è chel. cancr. ſimpl.* ℈ j. *ſyrup. caryoph. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. & repetatur* 4tâ 5tâ *vel* 6tâ *quaque hora ad ſex vices, plus minus, pro re nata, ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſeri lact. cum vin. canarin.* pp^{t}. *ſubcalide, vel cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. theriacal. ceraſ. nigr. menth. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſyrup. croc. limon. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julapium.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. ſuccin. ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *bis vel ter in die, cum cyatho potus ordinarii.*

8. All opiates are here to be omitted, becauſe they nauſeate and pall the ſtomach; unleſs very acute pains, and ſuch as are apt to cauſe a delirium, indicate their uſe: and then they ought to be mix'd with volatiles and cardiacs, ſuch as *Rad. contrayerv. caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. ſuccin.*

ſuccin. c. c. ſal. armoniac. &c. given in ſmall doſes, and repeated occaſionally.

9. If there happens a *nauſea* and reaching to vomit, ſo that the patient cannot retain his medicines, give a gentle emetic of *vinum* or *oxymel ſcillitic.* or *ſal. vitriol.* and carduus tea.

And after the operation, order ſome ſuch as the following bolus and draught.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, quem ſumat cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. limon.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *laud. liquid. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſt.*

If this proceſs hath not the deſired effect, but the *nauſea* and reaching ſtill continue, and eſpecially if the patient be corpulent, and has lived high, ſome ſuch as the following may be given.

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ij ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *tinct. caſtor. ſpt. lavendul. c. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. hauſtus, horâ commoda ſumend. & poſt finitam operationem detur hauſtus paregoricus.*

10. If the ſtomach be ſtill greatly diſorder'd, if there be a want of appetite, or if we fear the gout has ſeized the *viſcera*, as well as extremities, it will be proper to apply to the parts where the criſis is performing, pungent, ſtimulating medicines, and eſpecially epiſpaſtics; as will hereafter be directed in the caſe of the gout in the ſtomach.

11. If the perſon be aged, the fever depreſs'd, the ſpirits low, the attack in ſeveral of the extream parts at once, and many paroxyſms have been formerly ſuffer'd, or the matter has been unwarily repell'd internally, ſuch diaphoretics, cardiacs, and purgatives, as are preſcribed when 'tis ſeated in the ſtomach, may be given occaſionally; omitting ſuch ingredients, or diminiſhing

miniſhing their doſe, as might otherwiſe prove inflammatory.

12. In fits that are frequent, and of ſmall duration, the parts may be frequently rubbed with a fleſh-bruſh, warm cloths, or ſtimulating medicines; or epiſpaſtics may be applied, and the ſores kept running for a long time, to cauſe a compleat criſis.

13. The following may be uſed through the continuance of the paroxyſm; eſpecially when the urine is high colour'd, and without a ſediment.

℞ *Sal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ ſs. *lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. c. c. gr.* iij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis vel ter in die ſumend. cum vin. ſequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞ *Vin. milleped.* ℔ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ iv. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ij. *m. ſ. a.*

And theſe ſeem to be all the internal medicines of real ſervice in the paroxyſm of the regular gout.

14. The externals generally recommended for the ſame are either ſtimulating, repellent, perſpirative, attenuating, relaxing, or anodyne.

In the beginning of a paroxyſm, ſome ſuch as the following may perhaps be uſed with ſafety.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iv. *tinct. croci* ℥ j. *camphor. tinct. cantharid. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ſs. *f. mixtura, cum qua inungantur partes affectæ ter quaterve in die.*

This is of a ſtimulating nature, as indeed external applications in the gout principally ought to be, eſpecially towards the beginning of the paroxyſm, and till after the ſtate thereof; becauſe there may ariſe much danger from repelling the humour.

If one more ſtimulating be required,

℞ *Spt.*

℞ *Spt. vini camphorat.* ℥ iv. *croci opt.* ʒ ij. *ſapon. venet.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. ſpt. ſalis armoniac. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cantharid. pulv.* ϑ j. *f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ adde ol. lini* ℥ iv. *petrol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. junip. aniſ. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. & cum hoc inunge partes affectas ter quaterve in die.*

15. If a ſtimulating and excoriating form be deſired, in the way of fomentation,

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. fol. ſalviæ, roriſmarin. abſinth. commun. chamædr. ãa m.* j. *lauri m.* iij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ vj. *adde calc. viv.* ℥ iv. *ſtent ſimul per* 12 *horas, deinde in colatura diſſolve ſal. tartar. armoniac. ãa* ℥ j. *& adde tinct. croc. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. f. fotus, ter quaterve in die utendus.*

Or for a cataplaſm,

℞ *Sapon. nigr. rad. raphan. ſylv. ſem. ſinap. ãa* ℥ iij. *vitel. ovor.* ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *ol. terebinth.* ʒ vj. *m. f. cataplaſma, applicandum bis quotidie.*

16. Before the application of the cataplaſm, the following liniment may be uſed warm.

℞ *Ung. martiat. dialth. nervin. nicotian. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. pulveriſat. ſal. volat. armon. ãa* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ j. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. petrol. terebinth. ſpt. lavendul. c. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. macis per expreſſion. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. origan. anis. ãa gut.* xx. *f. liniment.*

If any thing ſtill more ſtimulating and excoriating be deſired, add to the cataplaſm above-deſcribed, *ſapon. nig.* ℥ j. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs.

17. For the ſame purpoſe alſo the following plaſter may be applied to the extremities.

℞ *Emp. cephal. duplicat. euphorb. pic. burgund. ãa* ʒ ij. *camphor. balſam. peruvian. ãa* ʒ iſs. *pulv. croci* ϑ j. *ſal. volat. armoniac.* ϑ ij. *ol. petrol. q. ſ. f. emp. extende ſuper alutam parti affectæ applicand.*

18. If this fail of ſucceſs, it may be convenient to apply epiſpaſtics near, or upon the parts affected.

fected. Thus if the gout is in the feet, they may be clapp'd upon the legs. If there be occasion, dress the sores with melilot; to every ounce whereof, add half a dram of powdred cantharides; by which means they may be kept running for a proper season. If the seat of the distemper be the hands, epispastics may be applied to the arms and wrists. The parts also might be stung with *urtica urens.*

19. If such stimulating medicines should prove painful, as generally they will, opium may be added to the several compositions. Such stimulating remedies as these are not to be used promiscuously in all cases of the gout; but principally in the beginning of the paroxysms, where they are short and irregular; when most of the extremities are seized; when the patient is aged; or when the gouty matter is repelled and thrown upon the *viscera.* But they ought to be mixed with anodynes, and relaxing medicines, when the pain and inflammation are great; and need seldom or never be used when the crisis proceeds regularly; when the patient is young, or of an inflammatory disposition; when the fit is in the decline, *&c.* in short, they ought not to be employed without great occasion; because of the large flux of humors they bring upon the parts; whereby the fever, pain and inflammation are apt to be increased, and the tone of the parts destroyed, so as upon the least accident to lodge and receive the gouty matter, and cause a new fit.

20. The following local applications may be of service in such regular gouts as are attended but with ordinary symptoms.

℞ *Folior. nicotian. recent. m.* iv. *rorismarin. lauri, puleg. absinth. commun. āa m.* ij. *fl. chamamel. lavendul. fol. majoran. āa m* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ cong.* 1. *adde spt. vini commun.* ℔ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *opij* ʒ ij. *croci* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus, utatur bis in die.*

Or

Or the pain'd extremity may be held ſo as to receive the ſteams thereof for ſome time.

21. The following liniments and cataplaſms, may either be uſed after the fomentation, or independant of any other form, as the ſymptoms indicate.

℞ *Ol. chamæmel. roſar. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavendul. c. aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ j. *croci, camphor. ãa* ʒ iſs. *opij* ϑ ij. *m. ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin. dialth. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *n. m. gut.* xx. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *pulv. croci, opij, ãa* ϑ ij. *f. linimentum ſ. a.*

22. For an emollient anodyne cataplaſm,

℞ *Mic. panis alb. cum lacte coct.* ℔ j. *vitel. ovor.* ij. *croci pulv. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *opij* ϑ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ j. *ol. chamæmel. (vel ung. dialth.)* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſm. applicand. ſemel vel bis in die.*

The moſt common and perhaps uſeful external application, is the common cataplaſm of bread and milk, with the addition of a little ſaffron; the parts being alſo bathed in warm milk, wherein camomile flowers have been boiled.

23. Towards the decline of the paroxyſm, in order to ſtrengthen the fibres,

℞ *Emp. è cymin. oxycroc. ad herniam, thuris ãa p. æ ol. amygdal. d. q. s. f. emplaſt. mollioris conſiſtentiæ, ſuper alutam extendend. & parti affectæ applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ireos florent. bacc. laur. juniper. ſemin. cymin. ãa* ℥ j. *emp. de minio, cum ſapon. oxycroc. diach. cum gum. ãa* ℔ ſs. *pulv. myrrh. maſtich. thuris, oliban. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. ſperm. ceti, ſal. armon. volat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ij. *origan.* ʒ j. *ol. roſar. q. s. m. f. emplaſtrum, in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. diach. ſimpl. ãa* ℥ iv. *gum. ammoniac. galban. opopanac. ſagapen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſtyrac. liquid. pulv. ireos florent. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruv. camphor. pulveriſat. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. anthos* ʒ j. *ol. chamæmel. q. s. f. emplaſtrum.*

24.

24. For white ſwellings happening in the joints, and eſpecially the knees, from a laxity of the fibres occaſioned by the diſtemper,

℞ *Ung. martiat. ol. terebinth. ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa ʒ j. ol. ſuccin. ʒ ij. m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. petrol. ſpt. ſalis armoniac. tinct. myrrh. ãa ʒ j. ol. cymin. chymic. ʒ ſs. anis ʒ ij. m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. cantharid. ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl. ol. terebinth. ãa ʒ j. camphor. ol. juniper. ãa ʒ iij. m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vini ℔ ſs. ſapon. caſtil. ʒ j. camphor. ʒ ſs. croci ʒ ij. cantharid. ʒ iſs. m. f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ adde ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl. ʒ ij. m.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin. ʒ ij. ol. petrol. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hungaric. balſ. polychreſt. ãa ʒ ſs. ol. cymin. ʒ ij. macis per expreſs. origan. ãa ʒ j. ol. menthæ, aniſi, carui, ãa gut. x. camphor. ʒ ij. m. f. liniment.*

After the uſe hereof, apply a warm flannel to the part, or if there be occaſion, the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Sapon. nig. mellis opt. ſemin. ſinap. contus. radic. raphan. ruſtic. ãa p. æ. cum ſpt. vini camphorat. ol. terebinth. & piſal. indic. ãa p. æ. f. cataplaſm. addend. pro re nata, ſal. armoniac. commun. & volat. ſal. tartar. ſal. nig. ol. cymin.* &c.

25. If a plaſter be thought more convenient, the following may be tried.

℞ *Emplaſt. ſtomach. magiſt. è cymino, cephalic. cum euphorb. ãa ʒ ij. camphor. ʒ ſs. pulv. croci ʒ ij. ſal. vol. armoniac. ʒ iij. ol. ſuccin. ʒ iſs. ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplaſtrum, cujus applicetur q. s. ſuper alutam extenſ.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. cymin. bacc. lauri, ſem. anis. carui ãa ʒ j. ſal. armoniac. volat. camphor. ãa ʒ j. picis burgund. ʒ iv. emplaſt. oxycroc. melilot. ſimp. ãa ʒ v.*

℥ v. *ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplaſt. ſ. a. addendo ol. piper.* ʒ j. *junip. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ iij.

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, gentle epiſpaſtics may be applied, and continued for ſome time. But antecedent thereto, the cold bath might be tried, or the pumping of cold water upon the part affected.

26. The following infuſion alſo may be uſed externally with ſucceſs, as conſiſting of the ſtrongeſt and moſt piercing aromatics.

℞ *Spt. vini rectificat.* ℔ ij. *ſem. ſinap. contus. rad. raphan. ruſtic. piperis indic. gum. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. ſapon. caſtil. ãa* ℥ j. *infunde, & colaturæ adde ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. tinct. croc. aq. hungaric. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. ſalis armon.* ℥ iv. *tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriol. ãa* ℥ j. *m. & cum hoc illinantur partes affectæ ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. ex laterib. ol. ſpic. ãa* ℥ j. *mixtur. ſupradeſcript.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nicotian. nervin. martiat. ãa* ℥ j. *præcedent. mixt.* ℥ iij. *ol. juniper.* ℥ j. *m. f. liniment.*

We have been the more particular upon this caſe, becauſe it frequently happens, unleſs warm ſtimulating external applications are made uſe of. But 'tis proper, in many conſtitutions, to order alſo a courſe of the *Bath*-waters, both internally and externally.

27. In caſe of ſtony concretions, which ſometimes happen in the joints of the fingers, toes, *&c.* the following applications may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. picis burgund. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum. ammoniac. colat.* ℥ j. *m. f. emplaſtrum ſuper linteum extendend. & parti affectæ applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Reſin. flav. cêræ flav. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum. myrrhæ, gum. elem. galban. colat. opopanac. ãa* ℥ ſs. *emplaſt. cephalic. cum euphorb. ad. pond. omn. m. f. emplaſt. cui adde pro re*

re nata, vitriol. roman. ſal. armoniac. ærugin. ãa ℥ ſs.

If theſe have no effect, and the patient be in much pain, the ſwelling conſiderable, and the concretion lodged in the fingers or toes, eaſy to be felt, it may be taken out by inciſion, or the application of a cauſtic.

28. An inflammation and tenderneſs of the part affected often remains, for ſome time, after the fit is gone off.

In this caſe,

℞ *Ol. amygdal. dulc.* ℥ j. *ceræ alb.* ʒ ij. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ j. *m. f. ceratum, cujus parum extendatur ſuper alutam parti affectæ applicand.*

Emollient liniments alſo, and ſpirituous embrocations, with camphire and opium, are uſeful here; but moderate exerciſe, and a perſpirative ſlender regimen, are very ſerviceable. If there be a weakneſs and inactivity of the part, ſuch warm medicines, as before preſcribed, ſhould take place; tho' not in ſo large a quantity. But above all, the cold bath, provided the ſymptoms of the paroxyſm are entirely gone, is here of great ſervice. Cloths may likewiſe be dipt in the following, and applied once or twice a day.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphor. ãa m.*

29. When the paroxyſm is entirely off, we may attempt to prevent the return thereof. Several methods have been propoſed for this purpoſe, ſuch as a courſe of the *Bath*-waters, repeated doſes of *flos ſulphur.* or common brimſtone prepared by decoction in fair water, *Æthiop. min.* the chewing of rhubarb, frequent purging, a doſe of *Venice* treacle every night, veſicatories, iſſues, the cold bath, *&c.*

30. When the appetite and digeſtion are weak, a gentle emetic might be taken at convenient ſeaſons, and afterwards a courſe of ſtomachics enter'd upon; ſuch as were order'd in caſe of want of appetite and indigeſtion; only here the medi-

medicines ſhould not be very ſtrong or ſpirituous, but gently aromatic, and if there be occaſion chalybeate. Proper ſtomachic purges alſo might be given to advantage, once or twice a month. The *tinctura ſacra, elix. proprietat. pil. fœtid.* &c. are accounted proper medicines in this caſe: but if they happen to operate more than was intended, an opiate ſhould conſtantly be exhibited in the evening. 'Tis likewiſe here found ſucceſsful to give theſe purging medicines by way of alterants, or in ſuch ſmall doſes, or ſo charged with opiates, that their effects, as cathartics, ſhall be hardly manifeſt.

31. Mercurials have been ſucceſsfully managed after the ſame manner, in ſuch conſtitutions where the humors are viſcid, and the ſolids ſtrong enough to ſuſtain the force of the medicine. But this courſe muſt not be taken, when the patient is hectic, or has had his ſolids ſhatter'd by repeated paroxyſms of the diſtemper. A ſalivation has ſometimes been ſucceſsful in preventing, or deferring a relapſe for ſome time; but when it returns, as in this caſe it ſometimes has, after an interval of three or four years, it generally proves the more violent and laſting; or afterwards comes more frequently, or upon the ſlighteſt occaſion.

32. This great inconvenience has occaſion'd the method to be laid aſide, even in the ſtrongeſt and youngeſt ſubjects; a more gentle, or perſpirative courſe of the woods being ſubſtituted for it; and has been uſed with more ſucceſs, is attended with leſs danger, and may be complied with by the old as well as the young.

℞ *Caſtor. ruſſ. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. corn. cerv. ãa gr.* iij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. per* xx *dies, ſuperbibendo hauſtum apozem. ſequent. ſubcalide.*

℞ *Cort. ſaſſafras. lign. guaiac. antimon. crud. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ſs. *f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam hauſt. ſubinde.*

But this diaphoretic courſe ought not to be violent for ancient people; becauſe in that caſe it would render the fibres too criſpy, which they are then too apt of themſelves to be.

The following powder is calculated for an external application, to promote a diaphoreſis, and to keep the nervous and membranous ſyſtems in due order, or to promote or reſtore their tenſion and vibration.

℞ *Sal. volat. c. c.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *pulv. croci, lign. aloes, ſem. cardamom. minor. caſtor. ruſſ. n. m. macis, rad. contrayerv. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. lavendul. majoran. ãa gut.* x. *cinnamom. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulvis.*

This being ſewed up in flannel, and hung ſo as to touch the pit of the ſtomach, may be worn for a conſiderable time, or till it loſes its volatile parts and aromatic ſmell.

33. The cold bath, uſed once or twice a week, might greatly aſſiſt to improve the appetite, ſtrengthen the ſolids, and by increaſing perſpiration, help to carry off the gouty matter. But in ſuch as have their nerves or ſolids much ſhatter'd by former fits, or thoſe who are phthiſical and aged, it ought either to be omitted, or ſeldom uſed, becauſe of the great ſhock to be ſuſtain'd by the body, already too much weakned. The *cortex* alſo, either uſed along with other bitters, or alone, infuſed in wine, may greatly aſſiſt the operation of the cold bath.

34. If all that has hitherto been propoſed ſhould fail of ſucceſs, or if the patient ſhould prove hectical, or be of an inflammatory conſtitution, a courſe of the teſtaceous powders, and

aſſes

aſſes milk, will be proper to be uſed, as in caſe of a conſumption.

35. In moiſt conſtitutions, tobacco is recommended as a preſervative againſt the gout; but the following may be ſubſtituted for it to great advantage.

℞ *Herb. tuſſilagin. betonic. majoran. agrimon.* ãa ℥ j. *fl. lavendul. anthos. roſar. rubr. calendul. croci parum exiccat.* ãa ʒ iſs. *radic. cyper. long. ireos. florent. gum. benzoin. ſtyrac. ſuccin. juniper* ãa ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. cort. aurant. ſiccat. ſantal. flav.* ãa ℈ ij. *incidantur inſtar tabaci.*

36. The following may be uſed for a conſtant drink.

℞ *Rad. pæon. maris, raphan. ruſtic. oxylapath.* ãa ℥ ij. *dictam. albi, valerian. ſylveſt.* ãa ℥ ij. *elleb. nigr. cort. ſaſſafr. lign. guaiac.* ãa ℥ iv. *herb. agrimon. chamædr. marrub. alb. ſcord. flor. anthos, lavendul.* ãa *m.* ij. *antimon. crud.* ℔ j. *ſem. ſinap. contuſ.* ℥ vj. *bacc. juniper. cort. aurantior. ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ãa ℥ ij. *paſſul. ſolis inciſ.* ℔ j. *m. f. ingredient. pro cerevis, fortior. cong.* vj.

37. In ſuch conſtitutions where the circulation is ſluggiſh, the juices viſcid, and perſpiration ſtopp'd, the following pills may be of ſervice.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoretic. æthiop. mineral. aur. moſaic. chalyb. ppt. rad. ari, camphor.* ãa ʒ j. *rad. oxylapath. pulv. ellebor. nigr.* ãa ℥ ſs. *cinnab. antimon. ceruſ. antimon. ent. vener.* ãa ʒ iij. *fl. benzoin. ſal. volat. c. c. ſal. vol. ſuccin. gum. guaiac. balſ. peruvian. pulv. croci, myrrhæ* ãa ʒ ij. *terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *balſ. tolutan.* ʒ iij. *ſyrup. è* 5. *radicib. q. s. f. pil.* 8. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 5. *ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. potus diætetic. ſupra præſcript.*

38. The cure of the gout in the ſtomach is to be attempted with moderate ſtomachic purgatives, and generous cardiacs.

℞ *Elix. ſalut. tinct. ſacræ* ãa ℥ j. *elix. propriet.* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. lavendul. c.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat hora commod.*

& ſi opus fuerit poſt operationem capiat ſequent.

℞ *Pil. matthæi gr.* vj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *ol. nuc. moſchat. gut.* ij. *confect alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbib. hauſt ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ ij. *epidem.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ʒ iij *tinct. caſtor.* ϑ ij. *m. f. hauſt.*

If pills are more deſireable,

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. extract. rud. ãa* ϑ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *ol. cinnam. chymic. gut* ij. *m. f. pilularum doſis.*

39. The following ſtomachic purgative may be given to the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Vini alb.* ℥ v. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *fol. ſenæ opt* ʒ ij. *ſal. abſinth.* ϑ j. *pulv. cinnam. ſem. cardamom min. rad. gentian. ãa* ϑ j. *cort. aurantior.* ʒ j. *infund & coque lento igne, colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpin cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. *m f. potio.*

Laudanum may alſo be given along with the purges, if the perſon feel great uneaſineſs in his ſtomach.

40. The cardiacs ought to be of the aromatic kind, and mix'd with volatiles.

℞ *Sal. volat. c. c. gr.* vj. *coccinel. rad. contrayerv ãa* ϑ ſs. *pulv. croc. gr.* vj. *pulv. è chel. cancror. comp* ϑ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diamb. camphor. rad. ſerpent. virgin. ãa gr.* vj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *theriac. androm.* ϑ j. *ſyr. croci q. ſ. m. f. bolus.*

41. Where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid; when the patient is aged, or worn out by repeated fits, ſteel is an admirable medicine.

℞ *Pulv. ari comp. cortic. winteran. ãa* ϑ ſs. *ſal. vol. armoniac. alcohol. mart. ãa gr.* vj. *pulv. croci, rad. angelic.*

angelic. hiſpan. ãa gr. v. *ol. menth. gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, mane ac ſero ſumend.*

But where the veſſels are tender, and the conſtitution hectic, chalybeates will not be proper; in that caſe,

℞ *Balſ. tolutan. pulv. croci, caſtor. ſal. ſuccin. fl. benzoin. ãa gr.* v. *cortic. peruv. gr.* xv. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* v. *balſam. peruvian. gut.* vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Such boles may be given and repeated every five hours, with three or four ſpoonsful of ſome proper julep.

42. The following chalybeate electuary is excellent, where it may be ſafely given.

℞ *Flaved. aurant. condit. flor. roriſmarin. abſinth. rom. mithrid. confect. alkerm. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. ari comp. alcohol. martis ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpec. diambr. rad. ſerpent. virginian. rad. contrayerv. pulv. croc. cinnamom. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. caryoph. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. caſtan. bis in die, ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. alb.*

43. If, when the gout is in the ſtomach, a *nauſea* and vomiting ſhould continue, a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be given, or the ſtomach be waſhed with large draughts of carduus tea, or barley-water.

44. The following aromatic wine may be taken in the quantity of five ſpoonsful every ſix hours, ſuppoſing no other medicine to be exhibited along with it.

℞ *Rad. caſſumunair.* ʒ j. *galang. ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. contrayerv. angelic. hiſpanic. croc. lign. aloes ãa* ℥ j. *caryophyl. macis, cinnam. n. m. ãa* ℥ ſs. *zinziber.* ℈ j. *infunde in vin. canarin.* ℔ iij.

45. The following drops may be taken *ad libitum* in any proper vehicle.

℞ *Tinct. croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 60. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. c. c. ſuccinat. tinct. croc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

46. When the tone of the ſtomach is ſpoil'd by hard drinking,

℞ *Elix. vitriol.* ℥ ſs. *ſumat gut.* xv. *vel* xx. *omni mane, cum cyatho vin. rubr.*

47. If a fever attends the paroxyſm, the aromatics muſt be given in a ſmaller doſe, and epiſpaſtics applied occaſionally.

48. Thoſe who have ſtony concretions in their joints, are ſubject to the ſtone in the bladder, or kidneys, and ſometimes ſuffer a paroxyſm both of the gout and ſtone at the ſame time.

To remedy both at once, opiates muſt be given occaſionally; the doſes of the aromatics being leſſen'd, for fear of inflaming the parts, and increaſing the ſymptoms of the ſtone. The following may be of ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Pil. matthæi gr.* xij. *camphor. gr.* v. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *radic. contrayerv. pulv. gr.* iij. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* j. *conf. alkerm. q. ſ. m. f. bolus ſumend. ſemel in die, vel pro re nata.*

Turpentine glyſters muſt here be given, at leaſt once a day; and if this ſymptom increaſe, an opiate will be proper; the doſe being repeated as neceſſity requires. But during a paroxyſm of the gout, opiates ſhould be given as little as poſſible, becauſe they are apt to leave a *nauſea* at the ſtomach; and when reſtleſs nights, violent pain, *&c.* require their aſſiſtance, they ſhould rather be repeated often, in ſmall quantities, than given in a full doſe at once. 'Tis proper alſo to mix cardiacs and volatiles along with them.

49. Bliſters on the legs and arms have proved very ſerviceable, in recalling the gout from the ſtomach, when it had unskilfully been driven thither.

51. After the paroxyſm of the gout, if the head be much affected, proper volatiles to ſmell to, ſternutatories, and aromatic caps for the head, epiſpaſtics, and, if neceſſity require, bleeding in the jugular will be proper.

52. If the inteſtines be affected, and a diarrhœa produced, the ſame cardiacs as were uſed for the gout in the ſtomach, are alſo of ſervice here; but inſtead of the cathartics, we ſhould in the preſent caſe employ an infuſion of rhubarb; or rather,

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb.* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſt.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* j. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. & repetatur ad* iij. *vices ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rubr.*

In other reſpects proceed as in a diarrhœa.

53. If the lungs are affected, ſo that a violent aſthma enſues; gentle emetics, and eſpecially medicines with the *oxymel. ſcillet.* are proper; as are alſo epiſpaſtics, and the other remedies preſcrib'd in the aſthma.

54. When the paroxyſm is flatulent, nervous, and affects the head, if it happens together with a fit in the ſtomach, the principal regard muſt be had to the latter; tho' at the ſame time ſuch cephalics and evacuating medicines may be uſed, as will ſuit with the other; and in all deſperate and ſtubborn caſes of this diſtemper, the remaining part of life may be made eaſy, by repeated doſes of laudanum, occaſionally given in wine, or other proper cordials.

Sciatica, or Hip-Gout.

1. THE *ſciatica* is a continual, heavy, dull, gnawing pain, in or about the hip-joint, and parts adjacent. *Def.*

2. The cauſe hereof may be the ſame with that of the gout; but it appears to be moſt commonly the catching of cold, or being expoſed to the *Cauſe.*

the open air. It may alſo be occaſion'd by contuſions, and the venereal diſeaſe.

Diag. 3. A pain like this often ſeizes ſuch perſons as have had the thigh-bone diſlocated, eſpecially in change of weather, from hot to cold; and ſometimes continues ſo during the winter. The *ſciatica* attacks men and women indifferently; and the young as frequently as the old. An inflammation, or tumor, ſeldom appears externally; the pain is not ſo acute as in other kinds of the gout; and tho' it has remiſſions, yet it is generally continual, and increaſed by walking, or ſitting long in the ſame poſture. When the caſe is of a long continuance, and eſpecially in tender, lax, or corpulent conſtitutions, there ſometimes happens a relaxation of the ligaments, which cauſes a lameneſs, and a pain in motion, and when increas'd, a partial diſlocation. Sometimes, alſo, the ſame diſorder will happen in antient perſons, from a cauſe relaxing or contracting the nerves; by which thoſe of the thighs, legs, and feet, are obſtructed, ſo as to bring on a paralyſis, and afterwards an *atrophia* of the parts.

Prog. 4. The *ſciatica* is ſcarce ever mortal, and ſeldom dangerous, but often of long continuance; and if it proceed from blows, falls, the venereal diſeaſe, old age, *&c.* the patient often relapſes in cold weather, and continues ill for the greateſt part of the winter. A paralyſis, and *atrophia* of the parts, are bad ſymptoms.

Regimen. 5. If it proceeds from internal cauſes, a ſuitable regimen muſt be order'd; if from old age, a nouriſhing and balſamic diet ſhould be preſcrib'd; but in other caſes, a ſlender and moderate one. The air ſhould be warm. Motion is neceſſary.

Cure. 6. In order to the cure, bleeding is of ſervice, except in caſe of extreme weakneſs, or old

old age. On the day following, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* is to be given; and if there be occaſion, after the operation, a paregoric draught.

℞ *Pilul. matth.* ℈ ſs. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ ij. *epidem.* ℥ ſs. *lact. alex. ceraſ. nigr. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyrup. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, h. ſ. ſumend.*

This draught may alſo be repeated, if at any time the pain ſhould be violent, and the patient very reſtleſs, otherwiſe it had better be omitted.

7. Emetics of *turpeth. min.* are much commended in this caſe, and may be conveniently given in the following manner.

℞ *Turpeth. miner. gr.* vj. *pulv. ipecacuanh. gr.* xv. *cum q. ſ. conſerv. roriſmar. f. bolus, ſumendus pro re nata.*

After the operation,

℞ *Sal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. ãa gr.* vj. *laud. lond. gr.* i. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ ſs. *ol. anthos gut.* i. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *theriac.* ℥ j. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavendul. c.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

8. After the exhibition of an emetic, purgatives are uſually adminiſtred; whereto if calomel be added, it greatly augments their virtue.

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ℈ ij. *calomel.* ℈ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* i. *cum q. ſ. ſyrup. de rhabarb. f. bolus, ſumat mane cum regimine, & repetatur bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata, ad ſex vices.*

9. But for thoſe that are antient or of a weak conſtitution, lenient purgatives are the moſt proper: in the intervals of which may be given a doſe of calomel, to be afterwards purg'd off, and ſo repeated alternately for ſome time. If the cathartics operate briskly, and the pain increaſes upon taking them, a paregoric is to be exhibited. *Pil. matth.* is an opiate both diaphoretic and diuretic, and ſo ſeems well fitted for this purpoſe.

10. On

10. On the intermediate days of purgation, but particularly after the courſe thereof is finiſh'd, another of the woods may be of ſervice.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. cortic. & lign. ſaſſafras ãa* ℥ iv. *paſſul. exacin.* ℥ iv. *coque in aquæ fontan. q. ſ. clauſo vaſe per horas* x. *ad* ℔ ß. *colatura m. bibat pro potu ordinario.*

This courſe ought to be continued at leaſt for five or ſix weeks; with the following boles being taken during that time every night going to reſt.

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ʒ j. *gum. guaiac. camphor. ãa gr.* v. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. balſamic. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

In thoſe of a thin, hectic, or weak conſtitution, balſamics may be mix'd with the medicines already preſcrib'd; ſuch as *ſperm. cet. balſam. tolutan. balſam. peruvian.* &c. A warm bath alſo of milk or water will be here of ſervice, as the cold one is to thoſe whoſe bodies are too much relaxed.

11. In the mean time externals are not to be omitted. When the part is relaxed,

℞ *Emplaſt. oxycroc. ad herniam, paracelſ. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. emplaſtrum extendend. ſuper alutam, & parti affectæ applicand.*

But when extracted,

℞ *Emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum. p.* ij. *ex ammoniac. de cymino ãa p.* i. *m. in eundem finem.*

12. When the blood is poor and languid, a courſe of chalybeate waters may prove of ſervice, as in the other extreme, a milk regimen with the teſtaceous powders.

13. Sometimes the gout fixes it ſelf in the *os iſchium*, or *coxendicis*, where it produces the ſame ſymptoms as in the *ſciatica*; allowance being made for the difference of the parts. Such an attack is uſually very painful and difficult of cure; and if, as ſometimes it happens, the part ſhould ſuppurate, it is very dangerous; the ulcer being always attended with a ſanious *ichor*, which

which ſhews it to be of a phagedænic nature. Sometimes, likewiſe, a ſharp and corroſive humour cauſes a laxation of the bone; which is a caſe more dangerous than the other, and requires the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon. But in other reſpects the cure does not materially differ from that of the *ſciatica*.

RHEUMATISM.

1. THE *rheumatiſm* is a pain ſometimes moveable, ſometimes fixed, in the muſcular or membranous parts of the body; happening at any time of the year, but principally in the autumn, and greatly reſembling the gout. *Def.*

2. It may proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration, or the taking cold after exerciſe or hard labour; from old age, the venereal diſeaſe, and the ſame cauſes with the gout. *Cauſe.*

3. A fever which continues for two or three days, often precedes a fit of the rheumatiſm, and ſometimes a ſhivering. The attack happens in various parts of the body, as the hands, arms, thighs, legs, feet, *&c.* a redneſs, ſwelling, and lameneſs often ſucceeding. If the pain frequently ſhifts, 'tis called a windy, erratic, or ſcorbutic rheumatiſm. The pain ſometimes fixing in the loins, and reaching to the *os ſacrum*, the diſorder is called *lumbago*, and much reſembling the *nephritis* in ſeveral ſymptoms, and has been often miſtaken for it. The difference is, that the *nephritis* is attended with a vomiting, but not the *lumbago*. When the patient has been long and frequently troubled with the rheumatiſm, is of a weak conſtitution, and declining age, it often ſeizes the head or *viſcera*. *Diag.*

4. The rheumatiſm proceeding from age, hard exerciſe, the venereal diſeaſe, and being fixed in the ſtomach or loins, is of difficult cure; and *Prog.*

in

in ſome conſtitutions will continue for two, three, or four months, and return at particular times during life.

Regim. 5. Spoon-meats, and a ſlender diet are neceſſary in the rheumatiſm, or, where the conſtitution will allow, ſuch as that preſcribed in the gout. But when it attacks the ſtomach, or happens in old age; when it is the effects of hard labour, or the perſon has been accuſtom'd to high living, wine may be moderately uſed.

Cure. 6. Repeated bleeding has been accounted abſolutely neceſſary in the cure of this diſeaſe, and thought alone ſufficient for that purpoſe; and indeed it often anſwers, but brings the perſon ſo low as makes the cure exceeding tedious. If the patient be of a plethoric conſtitution, phlebotomy is neceſſary at the firſt; after which the following emetic may be given.

℞ *Pulv. radic. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ſs. *aq. lactis alex.* ℥ j. *cinnam. tenuis* ʒ iij. *m. ſumat hora quinta pomeridiana.*

After the operation,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ j. *pulv. caſtor. gr.* iv. *gum. guaiac.* ϑ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* i. *ſyrup. è mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſumat h. ſ. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigr.* ℥ ij. *lumbric. magiſt.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. è mecon. limon. āa* ʒ ij. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. The vomit being exhibited, (or omitted, if age, weakneſs, *&c.* ſhould forbid it) the following cathartic may be given two or three days after, and repeated once or twice a week for ſome time, provided there be no fever.

℞ *Radic. hermodact. jalap. tartar. vitriol. āa p. æ. m. f. pulvis ſubtilis, cujus doſis ſint* ϑ ij. *vel* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Hujus pulver.* ϑ ij. *cremor. tartar.* ϑj. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* v. *electuar. lenitiv.* ʒ ſs. *ſyrup. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. cum regimine.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ℥ ſs. *ſanct.* ℈ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *ſyr. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *f. potio.*

8. *Elect. caryocoſtin.* diſſolved in white-wine is an excellent purge in this caſe. Calomel alſo, given either with the purgatives, or alone, by way of preparative, is of ſervice; being purged off by the following.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ j. *pulv. ſanct. jalap. ãa* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. ſan. gereon.* ʒ ij. *ſal. cathart. amar. mann. opt. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cerv.* ℥ vj. *aq. raphan. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. potio.*

In athletic conſtitutions, the *gum. gambog.* or *gutta gamba*, given with other draſtic purges, anſwers very well.

9. In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the courſe of it is over, the following may be continued for four or five weeks.

℞ *Pulv. gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ℈ j. *theriaca androm.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte h. ſ. & ſummo mane ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. theriac. raphan. c. ãa* ʒ ij. *ceraſ. nigr. lact. alex. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

10. The *ſpt. c. c.* and the *balſam. polychreſt.* given in the quantity of 20 or 30 drops, three or four times a day, are ſerviceable; but nothing is hitherto known more beneficial for this diſtemper, than continuing to drink a ſtrong decoction of the woods, to the quantity of a quart a day, for a month or ſix weeks together.

The fewer opiates are given in this caſe the better; nothing but great reſtleſſneſs, violent pain, and too great an effect of ſtimulating medicines, will here juſtify their uſe.

11. The

11. The following electuary will in moſt conſtitutions be of ſervice, where an obſtructed perſpiration has cauſed the diſtemper.

℞ *Gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. radic. ſerpent. virginian. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. caſtor.* ℥ j. *rad. contrayerv. flaved. aurant. roriſmarin. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. major. ter in die ſuperbibend. hauſt. decoct. ligni ſaſſafras ſubcalide.*

12. Towards the decline of the diſtemper, a few perſpirative boles with camphire, may be of ſervice.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* vj. *c. c. gr.* iv. *pulv. croci gr.* iij. *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ſs. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. papav. errat. q. ſ. ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *m. f. bolus, ſumend. omni nocte ad quatuor vel ſex vices, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vini albi ſubcalide.*

13. To finiſh the cure, it will be proper to uſe ſome ſuch as the following electuary.

℞ *Pulv. ari comp. cortic. peruvian. gum. guaiac. cort. winteran. rad. ſerpentar. virginian. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpec. diambr.* ℈ ij. *mithrid.* ℈ ſs. *conſerv. lujul.* ℈ j. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat q. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vini alb. & aq. fontan. ãa*

14. 'Tis cuſtomary to bathe the parts affected with rum, *aq. hungar.* or *ſpt. vini camphorat.* but liniments are more ſerviceable.

℞ *Ung. martiat. nervin. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℈ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℈ ſs. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xxx. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℈ j ſs. *camphor.* ℥ j ſs. *ſpt. ſalis armon. ol. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. linimentum, bis terve in die adhibendum.*

15. In caſe of a pain a-croſs the loins, the following plaſter is of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. oxycroc. ãa* ℈ ſs. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ ſs. *m. ſ. a. & extende ſuper alutam parti dolenti applicand.*

16. When

16. When the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration, the lying in flannel ſheets may prove highly advantageous; provided proper diaphoretics are uſed in the mean time.

When violent exerciſe, or hard labour, give occaſion to it, the evacuations ought not to be ſtrong, nor too frequently repeated; and proper cardiacs ſhould be uſed in the intervals thereof.

Where the conſtitution is groſs, and the juices are viſcid, a courſe of chalybeates, join'd with anti-arthritics, are exceeding proper.

A milk diet, and the teſtaceous powders, together with the removal into a clear, open air, have been often found effectual for the cure of the rheumatiſm, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions, when other means had failed.

SEA-DISEASES.

1. THE ſalt food made uſe of by ſailors, the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, the confin'd life they generally lead, and their frequent change of climate, diet, and air, ſubject them, in a particular manner, to the *ſcurvy, an obſtructed perſpiration, fevers, agues, dyſenteries, or diarrhœa's, vomiting, or want of appetite, coſtiveneſs, and calentures.*

2. The *ſcurvy* at ſea is more frequently the conſequence of other diſorders, than an original diſtemper. It proves dangerous if it continues long, and the perſon keeps out at ſea; otherwiſe 'tis ſeldom mortal.

Salt food, and ſpirituous liquors, are to be moderately uſed in this caſe. Exerciſe is proper. The patient ought not to be coſtive. The ſleep is to be moderate: and great care ſhould be taken of catching of cold, by being expos'd to the open air at improper ſeaſons, or too long at one time.

If the perſon be plethoric, and the diſtemper be the conſequence of an obſtructed perſpiration, phlebotomy is proper: the day following a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal. vitriol.* may be given, and after the operation a paregoric draught.

In a day or two,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* x. *conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. m. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequenti capiat potionem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *ſem. coriand.* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aquæ fontanæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus, cum regimine ſumend.*

When the cathartic has been two or three times repeated, or oftner, at proper intervals, ſome ſuch as the following electuary may be advantageouſly given.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℥ vj. *gum. guaiac.* ℥ j ſs. *cinnab. antimon. ocul. cancroc. ppt. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. ſambuc. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quantitat. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. hord.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. per ſe, ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter in hauſtu vini albi cum aq. font. dilut.*

After the continuation of ſome ſuch proceſs as this, for two or three weeks, the patient may repeat the cathartic in three or four times, and the cure may be finiſhed with an infuſion of the *cortex* thus prepared.

℞ *Cort. peruvian. pulv.* ℥ j. *ſpt. c. c. per ſe, vel ſal. armon.* ℥ iij. *infunde ſ. a. colaturæ ſumat gut.* 40 *vel* 50. *ter in die è quovis vehiculo appropriat.*

If this method fails of ſucceſs, a ſlight ſalivation may be tried; and afterwards proper ſudorifics. But if the perſon be hectic, the teſtaceous powders ought to be uſed, together with a milk diet if it can be had. When there is an

oppor-

opportunity, the removal into the open air on ſhoar, with the uſual proper medicines, and a regular freſh regimen, ſeldom fail in a ſhort time to compleat the cure.

3. An *obſtructed perſpiration*, a *plethora*, or what is called a catching of cold, frequently happens at ſea, and is often ſucceeded by coughs, agues, fevers, *&c.*

This may proceed from want of exerciſe, hard drinking, *&c.* and is known by the patient's way of living, compar'd with the ſymptoms.

The diet in this caſe ought to be ſparing, and moderate exerciſe ſhou'd be uſed. Small wines given at proper intervals are here of great ſervice. With moſt ſailors, punch drank in moderation appears to remedy this obſtruction.

Phlebotomy is generally a ſtep to the cure of this diſeaſe, being repeated occaſionally; and if the quantity of the obſtructed *materia perſpirabilis* could be known, poſſibly the adjuſting of this evacuation might prove ſtill more ſerviceable. Sudorifics alſo are proper, after other general evacuations.

Pulv. radic. ſerpentar. virgin. caſtor. croci, ſal. volat. c. c. &c. mix'd with *theriac. andromach.* will anſwer this intention; after which, the cure is generally compleated with proper cathartics of the *decoct. ſen.* &c.

4. *Fevers* are often epidemic at ſea, and attended with diarrhœa's and vomitings. They may proceed from a *plethora*, or obſtructed perſpiration. Bleeding has a great ſhare in their cure, but ſometimes proves dangerous when the diſeaſe is epidemic. An emetic in both caſes is generally attended with ſucceſs: after which proper cardiacs, alexipharmics, and, if there be a diarrhœa, the *pulv. rhabarb.* with *ol. cinnam.* ſucceed very well, provided the pa-

tient be regular. In all other reſpects, a fever at ſea ſhould be treated as a fever on ſhoar.

5. *Agues* at ſea may proceed from a *lentor*, or viſcidity of the blood, an obſtructed perſpiration, the particular influence of the air, *&c.* ſo as to become epidemic.

The cure is much the ſame with the common; only where the conſtitution will bear it, rough emetics are here generally the moſt ſucceſsful; ſuch as the *vin. emetic. tartar. emetic.* &c. as having a greater force not only to clear the firſt paſſages of their viſcid matter, but alſo by their ſhocks to clear the capillaries of their *lentor*, and promote perſpiration. Some ſea-men have cured themſelves of ſtubborn agues, after the *cortex* had been long try'd in vain, by taking for one doſe, half an ounce of the *pulv. radic. ſerpentar. virginian.* in half a pint of brandy.

In ſea-faring men, where the conſtitution is not too plethoric, chalybeates with the *cortex* are of great ſervice after an emetic.

℞ *Cortic. peruvian.* ℥ j. *conſerv. roſar. rubr.* ʒ iij. *pulv. chalyb.* ʒ jſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. m. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. maj.* 3^tia *vel* 4ta *quaq; hora abſente paroxyſmo, ſuperbibendo hauſt. vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cortic. peruv.* ℥ j. *rad. ſerp. virginian.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vin. gallic.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *f. infuſio, ſumat* ℥ ij. *ter in die, agitata phiala.*

When agues at ſea are epidemic, the cure depends principally upon removing from the place; but if the diſtemper be epidemic in the ſhip, the perſons ſeiz'd ought, if poſſible, to be removed to ſhoar, where they are to be treated in the uſual manner.

6. *Diarrhœa's* and *dyſenteries* are frequent at ſea. Theſe often proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration;

ſpiration; when the *materia perſpirabilis* being thrown in great quantity upon the inteſtinal tube, the ſharp particles of it irritate the ſtomach and guts, and occaſion a frequent excluſion of their contents. They may likewiſe proceed from eating particular fruits, or be epidemic.

Their cures are not different from thoſe already mention'd in the articles of diarrhœa and dyſentery; only it muſt be noted, that bleeding is often very ſerviceable in theſe caſes, where the obſtruction of perſpiration is great; but more eſpecially when the patient is of a thin habit of body; and where the climate is hot. But where the principal diſorder lies in the firſt paſſages, a gentle emetic, or the exhibition of *pulv. rhabarb. cum conf. fracaſt. ol. cinnam.* &c. and the common reſtringents, will generally anſwer the intentions.

7. A *vomiting*, attended with *melancholy*, is not unfrequent at ſea, and uſually proceeds from an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. In this caſe an emetic of *ipecacuanha* ought firſt to be exhibited, and then a cathartic of the *decoct. amar. cum ſen.* or *tinct. ſacra*; and after repeating it once or twice, the teſtaceous powders may be ſucceſsful, given with water-gruel inſtead of milk: but in caſe of melancholy, they may be given in form of an electuary thus.

℞ *Pulv. coral. rubr. margaret. pp^t. gum. arabic. ăa* ℥ ij. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. majoris ter in die, cum cochlear. quatuor infuſion. alicujus amar.*

8. *Coſtiveneſs* is a very common diſtemper at ſea, and always happens to ſuch as have not been accuſtom'd to ſalt-water proviſions: nor are many even of thoſe who have long uſed the ſea, free from it; as being the unavoidable conſequence of their uſual way of living.

The

The cure depends upon giving laxative glyſters or gentle cathartics occaſionally, as mention'd in the article of coſtiveneſs.

9. A *calenture* is likewiſe frequent at ſea. By calenture is meant a fever attended with a delirium, whence the patient often imagines he ſees ſome pleaſant cool verdure near at hand, on which he attempts to walk, and ſo would fall into the ſea if not prevented.

The cauſe of this ſymptom is generally ſuppoſed to be a plethora or viſcidity of the juices.

The perſon thus affected has a fierce look, is very unruly, and at the ſame time ſo eager to get over-board, to the imaginary green field, and ſo ſtrong, that ſometimes ſix men are ſcarce ſufficient to detain him. This ſymptom generally happens in the night time, and ſeems to be moſt frequent about the *Mediterranean*, in the hot ſeaſon of the year, and affects chiefly the ſtrongeſt, thoſe that are young and of a ſanguine complexion. The pulſe is here oftentimes ſo low, that it can ſcarce be felt, tho' ſometimes it beats very ſtrong. The patient ſeldom complains of the uſual ſymptoms of a fever. After the ſtruggle is over, and the diſtemper abated, a ſoreneſs and weakneſs of the body are generally felt. The attack is commonly ſudden. If this diſtemper be taken in time, it ſeldom proves mortal.

The patient ought to be narrowly watched, for fear he ſhould fall over-board. Reſt ſhould be encouraged. Barley-water with white-wine is a proper drink. All malt liquors and ſpirits are prejudicial. In general, a ſlender liquid diet is the moſt convenient.

The firſt ſtep to be taken in the cure is, to bleed the patient. It not unfrequently happens in this caſe, that the veſſels are ſo full, and the juices ſo viſcid, that ſeveral veſſels muſt be opened, to obtain the deſired quantity of blood; for which

which reaſon the orifice ſhould be made pretty large. The jugular vein is here thought preferable to thoſe of the arm.

Eight or ten hours after bleeding, an emetic may be exhibited; and at night, a large epiſpaſtic ſhould be applied to the neck. The bleeding may be repeated as often as there appears to be occaſion. Some ſuch as the following paregoric ſhould be given at night when the patient goes to reſt.

℞ *Aq. lactis alex.* ℥ ij. *theriac.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *laud. liquid. ſydenham gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus.*

When the diſtemper is pretty well abated, give a lenient cathartic.

℞ *Fol. ſen. opt.* ʒ ijſs. *rad. rhabarb. incis.* ϑ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ ſs. *ſem. coriand. contuſ.* ʒ j. *infund. in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleos. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſtus, ſumend. cum regimine & repetend. pro re nata, ad duas vel tres vices.*

Gentle diaphoretics may alſo be of uſe; and the cure may be compleated with the cortex. This is the common method of curing a calenture at ſea.

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Their Diagnoſtics and Prognoſtics enumerated,

AND THE

Regimen proper in each deliver'd;

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By *PETER SHAW*, M. D.

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Baco de Augment. Scientiar.

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DISEASES

Peculiar to

WOMEN.

OBSTRUCTION and SUPPRESSION of the MENSES.

WHEN ſuch women as are neither in years, pregnant, nor capable of giving ſuck, have their menſtrual diſcharges at longer intervals, or leſs copiouſly than uſual, they are ſaid to be obſtructed: But totally ſuppreſſed if no ſigns thereof appear at the expected periods, or intermediate ſpaces.

2. This particular obſtruction or ſuppreſſion may proceed from a viſcidity, or lentor in the blood, or

tenacity of the veſſels; as likewiſe from a plethora brought on by catching of cold, an obſtructed perſpiration, or being expoſed to the cold air, drinking of cold water, *&c.* Long and ſevere diſtempers; ſudden fear; the increaſe of other evacuations, or hæmorrhages; too aſtringent medicines, and violent exerciſe, may likewiſe give riſe to this diſtemper.

Diag. 3. When the *menſes* are either partially or totally ſuppreſſed, there frequently happens ſome hæmorrhage or other, as particularly at the noſe, a ſpitting or vomiting of blood, *&c.* There is alſo commonly a pain in the head, loathing of the food, attended with a *pica*, *malacia*, and *cachexia*, the *fluor albus*, fainting, a quick and low pulſe, dulneſs and ſinking of the eyes, a lingering hectic fever, a cough, and difficulty of reſpiration, and ſometimes a mania, the gout, watchfulneſs, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, hyſteric fits, a florid colour in the face, a ſtrong pulſe, a tenſive pain about the *uterus*, and a turgency of the veins; which four laſt ſymptoms are certain ſigns the obſtruction proceeds from a tenacity of the veſſels. With time the ſymptoms increaſe; there comes on a ſwelling and hardneſs of the *abdomen*, thighs, legs and feet; the urine appears red, bloody, and proves ſmall in quantity; now follow anxiety, grief, deſpair, a great thirſt, a pain in the ſpine, a dropſy, *&c.*

Prog. 4. A total ſuppreſſion is of difficult cure, and more dangerous than when it is only partial; and that from a viſcidity in the juices, or tenacity of the veſſels, than when it proceeds from a plethora. Thoſe obſtructions that ariſe from exceſſive fear, joy, *&c.* uſually return after ſuch extreme paſſions are over. In general, the difficulty of the cure, and the danger of the diſeaſe, are to be eſtimated from the degree of the ſymptoms

toms compared with the time of the ſuppreſſion. Fat women, and ſuch as uſe violent exerciſe, may ſuffer this obſtruction without injury.

5. Moderate exercise is proper, being uſed about the return of the periods. When there is a viſcidity of the juices, ſpoon-meats and broths are uſeful. Sleep ought to be moderate, becauſe by increaſing perſpiration it retards the flux. Whatever is taken as aliment in this caſe, ought to be warm. *Regim.*

6. Two things are principally to be regarded with reſpect to the cure, *viz.* firſt, to deſtroy the viſcidity or lentor of the blood, or leſſen its quantity, if there be a plethora; and ſecondly, to remove the obſtructing cauſe, or relax the canals thro' which the expected evacuation is to be made. *Cure.*

And therefore in all obſtructions of the menſes, phlebotomy appears to be neceſſary. But 'tis generally thought moſt ſerviceable when performed in the ſaphena vein. Cupping-glaſſes alſo are thought ſerviceable, applied with ſcarification. Such kind of evacuations may be made at any time, during the cure, tho' they are moſt efficacious towards the beginning thereof; and eſpecially if uſed about the ſtated period of the flux. Nor ought phlebotomy ever to be omitted before the exhibition of the chalybeates, and whatever elſe increaſes the velocity or momentum of the blood.

7. Cathartics are proper after phlebotomy, and may be given in the following manner.

℞ *Pil. fœtid. extract rudij ãa* ℈ j. *tartar. vitriol. ſal. tartar. ãa gr.* v. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* 1. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin. f. pilul.* v. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duob.* ℥ ſs. *calomel.* ℈ ſs. *borac. ſal. volat. ſuccin. ãa gr.* vj. *ol. ſabin. gut.* ij. *f. pilul. n°.* 5. *ſumat* ij. *hora ſomni & reliquas diluculo cum regimine, ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana, ad quatuor vel quinque vices.*

8. Or about the time of their expected return,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. s. f. pilulæ h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequenti ſumat bolum ſequent.*

℞ *Pulv. jalap. ſanct. ãa* ℈ j. *tartar. vitriol. gr.* vj. *ol. puleg. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruffi ſtomach. cum gum. ãa* ℈ j. *reſin. jalap. gr.* v. *borac. ſal. ſuccin. volat. ãa gr.* vj. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. s. f. pilulæ n°.* vj. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ijſs. *elix. propriet. tinct. caſtor. myrrh. ãa* ʒ j. *aq. hyſteric.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

'Tis to be noted, that tho' mercurials are very proper to remove almoſt all ſorts of obſtructions, yet they ought not here to be continued ſo long, or given in ſuch doſes, as to raiſe a ptyaliſmus, till other medicines have been tryed without ſucceſs.

9. In ſanguine conſtitutions, the following purging potion may be of more ſervice than the former.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. ellebor. nigr. rad. rhabarb. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. puleg.* ℥ vj. *& colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyrup. de ſpin. cervin.* ʒ vj. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* 40. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *m.*

If occaſion indicate, a calomel bolus may be given antecedent thereto.

10. Hyſterical perſons, or ſuch as are troubled with a *cachexia* and indigeſtion, cannot well bear repeated cathartics; in which caſe an emetic may be very uſeful: and when other medicines have proved unſucceſsful in removing theſe obſtructions, this has often anſwered. In athletic conſtitutions, the *vinum emeticum* may be given in the quantity of ſix drams; but in thoſe of a more tender habit, the *pulvis rad. ipecacuanh.* is more proper; being taken along with carduus tea, or the like.

11. If

11. If the perſon be pale, cachectic, or of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, chalybeates will agree well, being mixed along with proper emmenogogics; but if the patient be ſanguine, plethoric, or lively, chalybeates ought to be omitted. This caution being obſerved, and proper evacuations having preceded, we may preſcribe as follows.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croc. myrrh. borac. tartar. vitriol. ſal. chalyb. ãa* ʒ j. *f. pulvis, cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *mane & ſero, cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. ceraſor. nig. bryon. c. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croci* ℥ j. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

12. ℞ *Troch. de myrrh. pulv. chalyb. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. pulv. zedoariæ, ſabin. ſal. tartar. extract. croci, ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. puleg. gut.* ij. *conſerv. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. artemis. q. s. f. bolus mane & ſero ſumend. per* 15. *dies cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ, cinnamom. ten. aq. hyſteric. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. chalyb.* ℥ j. *tinct. caſtor. croci, ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. julapium.*

13. The following electuary has proved of great ſervice.

℞ *Conſerv. rutæ, abſinth. roman. ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. chalyb.* ʒ vj. *pulv. ari c. cortic. winteran. caſtor. croc. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. borac. ãa* ʒ j. *æthiop. mineral.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib. q. s. f. elect. cujus ſumat q. n. m. minor ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vini albi lisbon. vel aq. puleg.*

14. If pills are more deſireable,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh. zedoariæ, caſtor. croc. borac. gum. ammoniac. ſal. tartar. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. chalyb. extract. gentian. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. rutæ, ſabinæ, ſuccin. puleg. ãa gut.* iv. *elix. propriet.* ʒ j. *ſyr. artemis. q. s. f. pilul. n°.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat harum* 5. *bis in die per menſis unius decurſum, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum aq. hyſteric.*

15. In thoſe of a ſanguine and plethoric conſtitution, inſtead of the *chalybs*, may be ſubſtituted

ellebor. nig. or at leaſt if ſteel enters the compoſitions, there ought alſo to be added *ſpecies hier. picr. aloes ſuccotrin. gum. ammoniac.* &c. in ſuch quantities as to check the velocity of the blood, which might be too much raiſed by the *chalybs.* And this method often ſucceeds when the veſſels want to be cleared; which is not to be effected ſo much by brisk cathartics, as the continued uſe of deterſive medicines.

16. When the caſe is but ſlight, the following drops and apozem may be of ſervice.

℞ *Tinct. ellebor. nig. tinct. chalyb. ăa* ℥ ij. *caſtor. elix. propriet. ăa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter in die cum cochlear. ſex apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Rad. valerian. ſylveſt. rub. tinctor. dictamn. alb. ellebor. nig. ăa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. ad* ℔ ij. *ſub finem coctionis addend. rad. zedoariæ, galang. ăa* ℥ iij. *herb. puleg. ſabinæ, atriplic. olid. matricar. ăa m.* j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contus.* ℥ iij. *dictam. cretic.* ℥ ij. *ſtent ſimul p.* 6. *horas, deinde colaturæ adde vin. chalyb.* ℥ iij. *aq. bryon. c.* ℥ iv. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ij. *m. f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam cochlear. ſex ad libitum ſubcalide.*

17. Emmenogogic wines may alſo be ſucceſsfully uſed in order to remove theſe obſtructions.

℞ *Rad. elleb. nig. chalyb. cum ſulph. pp^t. ăa* ℥ j. *zedoariæ, rad. galang. dictamn. cretic. croc. caſtor. ſal. tartar. ăa* ℥ j. *pulv. ſabin.* ℥ ſs. *f. pulv. craſs. infunde in vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ij. *& colaturæ adde aq. bryon. c.* ℥ iv. *m. ſumat cochlear.* vj. *bis vel ter in die.*

18. After the ſame manner, and to anſwer the ſame intention, medicate ales may likewiſe be prepared, with *limatur. chalyb. herb. thym. matricar. atrip. olid. ſem. dauc. cretic.* &c.

19. In weak and hyſteric conſtitutions, which cannot bear repeated purges, glyſters may be advantageouſly ſubſtituted for them.

℞ *Herb. artemis. puleg. atrip. olid. ăa m.* j. *rad. ariſtol. long.* ℥ vj. *ſem. dauci vulgar.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ.*

q. ſ. colaturæ ℥ xij. *adde terebinth. ven. in vitel. ov. ſolut.* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. junip. ſpt. terebinth. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. rutæ* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema injiciend. bis in ſeptimana.*

The glyſters may be made more purgative occaſionally by the addition of the *ſal. cathartic. amar. elect. lentiv. ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. pil. fœtid.* &c.

20. If the canals are block'd up, in order to remove the obſtruction, we muſt have recourſe to chalybeates or mercurials, which give the blood a greater moment; and if theſe fail to open the uterine veſſels, it may be proper to uſe ſuch externals, as may have an immediate communication with the veſſels themſelves; as fumes, peſſaries, baths, fomentations, and injections. We ſhall here inſert a form of each.

For a vapor or fomentation,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ℥ j. *rad. zedoariæ, ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ʒ vj. *herb. puleg. artemiſ. rutæ, thym. ſabin. ãa m.* j. *bacc. juniper. laur. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aquæ fontanæ* ℔ iv. *&* *colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. vini camphorat. tinct. caſtor. elix. propriet. ãa* ʒ ij. *m.*

The patient may uſe this either by way of fomentation, or vapor, receiving the ſteam of it, made boiling hot, thro' a funnel, twice a day. With the ſame kind of ingredients may be made a *ſemicupium*, to be uſed frequently.

21. If a dry fume, or *ſuffitus* be deſired,

℞ *Gum. myrrh. thuris ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſuccin. benzoin. gum. guaiac. ſtyrac. calamit. camphor. ãa* ʒ ij. *lign. aloes, caryophyl. cinnam. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. *f. pulv. craſſus.*

Two drams hereof being, at one time, thrown upon hot embers, the patient may receive the fume thereof once or twice a day.

22. Peſſaries are much commended by ſome, as being in great repute with the antients, tho' we ſeldom meet with them in the preſent practice.

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. myrrh. ſpec. hier. picr. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſabin. pulv. caſtor. ãa* ℈ j. *mel. opt. q. ſ. m. f. glans.*

They irritate the fibres, and cauſe a greater flux of humors to the part.

23. Injections alſo are proper.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ viij. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m. f. injectio bis in die cum ſiphone adhibend.*

24. If the patient find no relief from theſe remedies, it is propoſed by ſome to open a vein in the arm once a month, and take away a proper quantity of blood, to ſupply the place of the menſtrual evacuation, and prevent thoſe ill effects which proceed from a long obſtruction, and generally at laſt prove mortal.

Hysteric Passion.

Def. 1. THE *hyſteric paſſion* is defined the joint appearance of numerous ſymptoms in women, which ſhew that their animal and vital faculties are greatly diſorder'd, as proceeding from the attack of ſeveral particular cauſes affecting the brain, heart, and *uterus*; or in other words, giving an irregular motion to the animal ſpirits.

Hyſteric diſorders in women, are held to be much of the ſame nature with thoſe term'd hypochondriac in men.

Cauſe. 2. Beſides the particulars formerly mention'd, as cauſes of hypochondriac diſorders, the preſent may be owing to an obſtruction of the *menſes*, the ceſſation thereof, too violent a flux of the *lochia*, an impurity of the blood or juices, the *fluor albus*, obſtructions, uneaſineſs in the uterine veſſels, *&c.*

Diag. 3. The paroxyſms will in ſome return monthly, and in others three or four times a year; but moſt frequently the periods are uncertain, and often ſeize of a ſudden. The perſon in the fit

fit ſometimes at firſt lies as dead, then of a ſudden the reſpiration is thick, ſhort, and difficult; all the *viſcera* are obſerved to have an irregular and convulſive motion, eſpecially about the *thorax*; and a great tumor ariſes in the throat; idly by ſome ſuppoſed to be the *uterus*, by which the perſon appears to be almoſt ſtrangled. This tumor, is more probably ſaid to proceed from the irregular motion of the ſpirits and juices, cauſing a plenitude in theſe parts. During this time, likewiſe, the extremities are ſtrongly convulſed and contracted, the patient being then poſſeſs'd of much more ſtrength than is natural; the pulſe is ſtrong and intermitting, the voice hoarſe and deep: the perſon toward the end of this violent paroxyſm, talks wildly, and ſometimes obſcenely; laughs, or cries, without the leaſt apparent provocation; and when tired out, as it were, with acting this mixed ſcene, falls again into the other extreme, lies ſpeechleſs, the pulſe weak and low, the eyes cloſed, the extremities of the body cold, *&c.* Soon after this, the violent paroxyſm returns again; and thus the patient is ſometimes held, with intervals, for the ſpace of an hour or two. After the fit is gone off, ſhe complains of an univerſal ſoreneſs, dulneſs, and dizzineſs in the head, and preſently falling aſleep, the paroxyſm entirely ceaſes for this time.

4. Theſe fits of themſelves are ſeldom ac- *Prog.*
counted dangerous: but in thoſe of a plethoric conſtitution, they prove more violent than in thin habits. When they proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and eſpecially if attended with grief, they are both violent, and of long continuance. If they continue to old age, they are often the cauſe of lunacy, and weaken the nerves ſo as to occaſion a continual panic, or ill-grounded fear, the conſequence whereof is almoſt the

ſame

ſame as if the cauſe were real. Young women generally feel ſomething of this diſorder, when they firſt begin to breed.

Regim. 5. Chearful company, a good clear air, and the moderate uſe of wine, are of great importance in the cure of this diſtemper. In other reſpects the regimen may be the ſame with that preſcrib'd in hypochondriac diſorders.

Cure. 6. If the patient be very plethoric, and the convulſive ſtruglings violent, bleeding is allow'd to be proper during the paroxyſm, tho' it ſtands condemn'd by ſome modern phyſicians.

7. But whether it be here omitted or not, vinegar, *ſal. vol. c. c. ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* &c. may be apply'd to the noſtrils, or ſome drops of *tinct. caſtor. & ſal. volat. oleoſ.* given in cold water, or any proper vehicle, as *aq. puleg. aq. hyſteric.* &c.

Or,

℞ *Aq. puleg. rutæ, hyſteric. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ʒ iij. *laudan. liquid. ſydenham.* ʒ j. *aur. moſaic.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. julapium; ſumat cochlearia* iv. *omni hora, durante paroxyſmo, ad ſomnum conciliandum.*

Or,

℞ *Troch. de myrrh. gum. ammoniac. ãa* ℈ j. *aq. puleg.* ℥ ij. *hyſteric.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavendul. c. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. c. c. ãa gut.* xxx. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. f. hauſtus (addendo, ſi opus fuerit, laud. liquid. gut.* xx.) *ſecunda quaque hora ſumendus, dum fuerit vigil, vel ſi paroxyſmus urgeat.*

8. It will alſo be proper to anoint the noſtrils and temples with *ol. ſuccin. ol. caſtor. ſpt. c. c. ãa p. æ.*

Burnt feathers, brown paper, *&c.* held flaming under the noſe, are vulgarly obſerv'd to be of ſervice in recovering the patient from the fit.

9. If the perſon be young, unmarried, and of a plethoric conſtitution,

℞ *Aſæ*

℞ *Aſæ fœtid.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *aceti vini albi* ʒ iv. *f. mixtura, cujus vapor dum calida manet excipiatur per os & nares, durante paroxyſmo.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vini alb.* ℔ ſs. *myrrhæ opt. aſæ ãa fœtid.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. ſolutio ſ. a. inſtar fotûs ad imum ventrem & pubis regionem, cum pannis linteis applicand.*

9. In the mean time, let a galbanum plaſter, with a little *aſa fœtida*, be applied to the navel.

10. If the paroxyſm continues long, give a dram of *aſa fœtida*, diſſolved in 4 ounces of *aq. puleg.* or *aq. rutæ.*

During the fit, the extremities ſhould be kept extended. Ligatures about the joints, and a broad bandage rolled round the belly, are often of ſervice.

A laxative glyſter towards the decline of the fit is very proper to be given, eſpecially in ſtrong conſtitutions.

11. Suppoſing now the patient recover'd and free from the paroxyſm, our next endeavour muſt be to prevent a relapſe.

To anſwer this end, if the patient be briſk, and of a ſanguine conſtitution, fetid and detergent medicines are the moſt proper. But if of a weak, pale complexion, or leucophlegmatic habit, a mixture of ſteel with nervous aromatics, and detergent fetids, will ſucceed the beſt.

In ſome aged perſons, whoſe nerves are weak, perfumes prove more effectual than fetids, tho' this happens but ſeldom.

12. Hyſterical women cannot well bear much purging, upon which account glyſters are here often ſubſtituted for cathartics. Theſe glyſters ſhould always be well charged with anti-hyſterics, after the following manner.

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long.* ʒ ij. *fol. ſabinæ, puleg ãa m.* j. *myrrh. contuſ.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ*

ʒ x.

℥ x. *adde pilul. fœtid.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. atriplic. olid.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.*

13. But when internal purgatives may be applied to advantage, the *tinctura ſacra* generally agrees very well. Thus,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ℥ ijſs. *elix. proprietat.* ʒ j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fœtid. ruffi ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. pulv. caſtor. ãa gr.* v. *ol. puleg. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. q. ſ. f. pilul. n°.* vj. *quarum capiat duas horas decubitûs, & reliquas mane ſequenti.*

Or,

℞ *Radic. ellebor. nigr.* ʒ j. *rad. rhabarb.* ϑ ij. *fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *aq. rutæ, puleg. ãa* ℥ ijſs. *coque lento igne & colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ʒ ſs. *f. hauſtus mane ſumend. cum regimine.*

Any of theſe cathartics may be given and repeated once a month, or oftner if it is thought neceſſary.

14. If the blood be very viſcid, ϑ ß. or *gr.* xv. of calomel ſhould be exhibited over night, made into pills with *conſ. rutæ*, the cathartic being taken next morning.

In ſuch patients as are ancient and weak, it may be ſufficient to uſe only ſome ſuch as the following anti-hyſterics, omitting all ſorts of evacuations, unleſs they are plainly indicated by coſtiveneſs; which too may be otherwiſe remedied by glyſters.

15. There appears to be a very great affinity between the hypochondriac diſeaſe in men, and the hyſteric paſſion in women; excepting that the paroxyſm of the former, ſeldom or never riſes to the height it does in the latter. The moſt dangerous ſymptom in hypochondriacs, is uſually a riſing in the throat, which threatens the patient with ſtrangulation; tho' 'tis ſeldom

ſo obſervable in men, as it is in women. And inſtead of the violent compound fits of the hyſteric paſſion, hypochondriacal men have only a very great dread upon their ſpirits; or a panic terror, without a juſt ground, attended with anxiety. In the intervals of theſe fits, the head is often cloudy, and a very little buſineſs appears greatly to diſtract the mind: but ſometimes the diſtemper continues fix'd, without any remarkable paroxyſms at all; tho' at others 'tis attended with gloomy, deſponding fits, of long continuance; wherein the underſtanding appears to be cloudy or overcaſt; and theſe are ſucceeded by thoſe of joy, gladneſs, and uncommon briskneſs; all from the like imaginary cauſe: and theſe ſucceed each other alternately.

They may ſometimes be prevented by an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, for the preſent: but if the patient be very weak, give only half a dram of *ſal. vitrioli*, or an ounce of *oxymel. ſcillit.* in the firſt draught of the infuſion of carduus, and let the patient drink plentifully thereof, to make it operate for five or ſix times.

During the paroxyſm, the ſame volatile ſpirits as prove ſerviceable in the hyſteric fits, are alſo proper here. In other reſpects, the cure both of hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, may be attempted in the following manner.

16. Proper fetid ingredients to ſmell to frequently, may be proper in both caſes, being mix'd after this manner.

℞ *Gum. galban. aſæ fœtid. ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. armon. c. c. gum. myrrh. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. rutæ, puleg. ãa gut.* vj. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xx. *elix. proprietat. q. ſ. ut f. maſſa in pixid. reponend. & ſæpe olfaciend.*

When this maſs grows dry, it may again be moiſtned with tincture of myrrh; and when it has loſt of its ſcent, add more camphire, *&c.* thereto.

If

If a liquid be deſired for the ſame purpoſe,

℞ *Tinct. aſæ fœtid. ſpt. c. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *elix. proprietat. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ſs. *m.*

The *ol. ſuccin.* and *camphor.* being here omitted, the drops may be likewiſe given internally, in the quantity of half a dram, thrice a day, along with white-wine and water, or peny-royal-water, *&c.*

Some for this purpoſe uſe only camphire, and others *aſa fœtida* alone, which they tye up in a piece of fine muſlain, ſo that it may hang from the neck upon the pit of the ſtomach.

The *aſa fœtida* is alſo taken by the common people, made up into pills.

17. When the head is dull, and the thoughts confuſed, it may be proper now and then to uſe the following ſternutatory.

℞ *Pulv. aſarabac.* ℥ ij. *caſtor. opt.* ℥ j. *ellebor. alb.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. pulvis ſternutatorius.*

18. Solutions of the fetid gums are well adapted to all hyſterical and hypochondriacal caſes, where their nauſeouſneſs can be diſpenſed with.

℞ *Gum. ammoniac.* ℥ ij. *aſæ fœtid.* ℥ j. *aq. ceraſ. nigr. puleg. ãa* ℥ iij. *aq. bryon. c.* ℥ ij. *f. ſolutio & colaturæ adde tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ij. *ſumat cochlearia tria bis vel ter in die.*

In delicate conſtitutions, when the *aſa fœtida* proves nauſeous in the way of ſolution, it may be omitted; as may likewiſe the galbanum in the following, tho' the mixtures would be conſiderably the better for them.

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ℥ ij. *galban.* ℈ ij. *aq. rutæ, cinnam. ten. ãa* ℥ iij. *pæon. c.* ℥ ij. *f. ſolutio ſumend. ut ſupra.*

19. Both in hypochondriacal and hyſteric caſes, where the complexion is pale, the blood poor, its circulation languid, and the patient weak

weak or aged, the following powders may be of very great uſe.

℞ *Pulv. ari c. chalyb. pp^t. ãa* ℈ ſs. *troch. de myrrh.* gr. xv. *croc. pulv. gr.* v. *m. f. pulvis pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Cortic. peruv. gr.* xv. *ſal. chalyb. ſpec. diamb. rad. ſerpentar. virgin. ãa gr.* v. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. caſſumun. ellebor. nigr. valerian. ſylveſt. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. chalyb. entis vener. pulv. cinnamom. ãa gr.* v. *f. pulvis, quem ſumat bis vel ter in die cum cochlearib. quatuor julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nigr. lactis alex. rutæ ãa* ℥ ij. *ſtephan. mirab. ãa* ℥ iſs. *auri moſaic.* ℥ j. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julapium.*

20. The following pills are very proper, when the returns of the fits are frequent.

℞ *Aſæ fœtid. ſem. pæon. atriplic. olid. pulv. myrrh. gum. galban. ammoniac. croc. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. pulv. caſtor. balſ. peruvian. ãa* ℥ j. *extract. ellebor. nigr. gentian. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. rutæ, ſabinæ ãa gut.* x. *elix. proprietat. ſyr. de pæon. ſ. ãa q. ſ. f. pilul. n°.* x. *è qualibet* ℥ j. *ſumat* 5. *bis in die cum cochlearib.* iv. *vin. medicat. ſequent.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ iv. *rad. caſſumun. valerian. ſylveſt. radic. pæon. mar. ãa* ℥ j *rad. ſerpent. virgin. galang. cinnam. ſem. carui, fœnicul. d. ãa* ℥ ſs. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ iv. *f. infuſio pro debito tempore, & colaturæ adde ſacchar. albi* ℥ iv.

If the patient be of a ſanguine conſtitution, the aromatics may be left out of the compoſition, and *rad. ellebor. nigr. & milleped. ãa* ℥ iij. uſed in their ſtead.

Medicated ales might alſo be prepared with the like ingredients, to anſwer the ſame intention; to which may be added, *ſem. dauc. cretic. ſem. ſinap. radic. raphan. ruſt. herb. puleg. fl. chamæmel.* &c. and if the patient be leucophlegmatic, *limatur. chalyb.*

21. The following drops may be taken twice or thrice a day, with a glaſs of wine, in all caſes where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid.

℞ *Elix. proprietat. ſpt. c. c. tinct. chalyb. ãa* ℥ ij. *tinct. aſæ fœtid. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ter in die, cum hauſtulo aq. bryon. c. vel vin. alb.*

22. For the hyſteric paſſion, and hypochondriac affection in ſanguine conſtitutions,

℞ *Conſerv. rutæ* ℈ j. *pulv. rad. ellebor. nigr. valerian. ſylv. pulv. de guttet. ãa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. myrrh. ſal. ſuccin. ãa gr.* v. *camphor. gr.* vj. *aſæ fœtid. gr.* iv. *ol. puleg. gut.* i. *ſyr. atriplic. olid. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumend. bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum hauſt. decoct. ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras. guaiac. ãa* ℥ j. *paſſular. maj. exacin.* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. ſub finem coctionis addend. rad. raphan. ruſtic.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. dauc. vulgar. contuſ. bacc. junip. ãa* ℥ iij. *cortic. aurantior.* ℥ ij. *herb. rutæ, fl. chamæmel. artimiſ. atriplic. olid. ãa m.* ſs. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde aq. bryon. c.* ℥ iv. *ſumat* ℥ iv. *ad libitum.*

23. But in leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, the following bolus and electuary are more proper.

℞ *Conſerv. roriſmar.* ℈ j. *gum. myrrh. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. croc. ſal. chalyb. ãa gr.* v. *ol. nuc. m. gut.* i. *ſyr. pæon. comp. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in die ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſſumun. valerean. ſylv. ãa* ℥ ſs. *caſtor. ent. vener. cinnab. antimon. chalyb. cum ſulphur. ppt. ãa* ℥ ij. *elect. è bacc. laur. conſerv. roriſm. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum. ammon.* ℥ iſs. *pulv. croc. ſpec. diambr. ſal. volat. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. chalybeat. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vini alb.*

24. Both in hyſteric and hypochondriac caſes, a gentle emetic taken once a month is of good uſe; a paregoric being given after the operation.

Epiſ-

Epiſpaſtics and iſſues ſometimes take effect when other things have failed. There can be no certain rule given as to the exhibiting and repeating of opiates in theſe caſes; but it is to be done occaſionally, or when the ſymptoms require. When hyſteric diſorders proceed from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, fetid medicines ought always to be mixed with detergents and purgatives; the latter whereof might occaſionally be uſed and continued in ſuch ſmall doſes, as to perform the part of alteratives.

But when the caſe proceeds not from uterine diſorders, evacuants, and eſpecially cathartics, ought to be rarely exhibited.

25. The *cort. peruv.* taken along with the fetid gums has ſometimes been found effectual, after other things had failed. When the blood was viſcid, the chalybeate waters uſed along with a clear air, have effected the cure. In hectic conſtitutions, a milk diet, and the teſtaceous powders, together with conſtant exerciſe, and eſpecially riding in the open air, may be ſerviceable, when other medicines have been tryed to no purpoſe

Furor Uterinus.

1. THE *furor uterinus* is ſuch a particular complication of hyſterical ſymptoms, from a turgency or inflammation of the uterine veſſels, as form a ſpecies of a *mania*, wherein the patient is præternaturally diſpoſed, or ſtrongly inclined to venery. *Def.*

2. The ſigns are manifeſt by the geſtures of the body, as well as by the diſcourſe. *Diag.*

3. The cauſe hereof is often reducible to that of hyſteric diſorders. A vigorous and healthy ſanguine conſtitution, high feeding, want of exerciſe, *&c.* may diſpoſe to it: too large a doſe of *Cauſ.*

cantharides, or the like ſtimulating medicines, may likewiſe cauſe it.

Diag. 3. Some time before the paroxyſm, the patient often appears ſilent, ſorrowful, with a down-caſt baſhful look, and fluſhing in the face; the pulſe and reſpiration often intermit, and vary from high and ſtrong, to low and weak; and theſe ſymptoms are apt to increaſe. During the paroxyſm, the patient burſts out into laughter, then into a fit of crying, wherein tears are plentifully ſhed. In fine, thoſe who labour under this diſorder, appear to be manaical at intervals, and ſay and do they know not what.

Prog. 4. If the ſymptoms are violent, the paroxyſms frequent and of long continuance, and eſpecially if the patient be ſanguine, unmarried, and the caſe originally proceed from a fix'd amour, it is difficult of cure, and ſometimes degenerates into a continued madneſs. But if the diſtemper ariſes from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, a plethora, or from a too indulgent life, 'tis often remedied.

Reg. 5. The diet ſhould be ſlender and cooling; the air alſo ſhould be cool, and the exerciſe moderate.

Cure. 6. During the paroxyſm, and eſpecially if any evacuations have been ſuppreſſed, bleed directly; and that in a conſiderable quantity; and afterward exhibit the following draught.

℞ *Aq. ceras acet. vin. alb.* ãa ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn. camphor.* ãa ℈ ſs. *ſacchur. alb.* ℥ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* 40. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Alſo,

℞ *Aq. fontan.* ℥ xij. *ſucc. limon. acet. vin. alb.* ãa ℥ iſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. s. m. bibat pro potu ordinario.*

7. The *tinct. aſæ fœtid.* may be given inwardly, and moſt of the fetid medicines preſcrib'd for hyſteric diſorders. A galbanum plaſter ſhould be applied to the navel; and the following uſed at proper intervals.

℞ *Oxycrat.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. aſæ fœtid.* ℥ ij. *camphor.*

phor. ſacchar. ſaturn. troch. de myrrh. ā ℥ ij. *f. injectio, utatur frigide omni bihorio vel ſæpius.*

8. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, repeat the opiate; and if the fit ſtill increaſe, the patient may be ordered to uſe the cold bath. Bliſtering alſo will ſometimes be of ſervice.

9. When the fit is once off, in order to prevent a return thereof, ſuch evacuations as bleeding and repeated lenient purgatives, may be ſucceſsful. A whey diet, together with the uſe of the cold bath, continued for a month or two, has likewiſe prov'd of ſervice. Glyſters alſo have their uſe; but they ought not to be very ſtimulating, and ſhould be mixed with fetid hyſterics, *ſal. prunel. ſacchar. ſaturn.* &c.

10. In ſanguine conſtitutions, the following pills and emulſion may be uſed to advantage.

℞ *Gum. aſæ fœtid. camphor. ſacchar. ſaturn. pil. matthæi, ſem. hyoſcyam ãa* ℥ iſs. *terebinth. ven.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. limon. q. s. f. pilul. n°. 8. è qualibet* ℥ j. *ſumat.* iv. *bis in die cum hauſt. emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Sem. quatuor frigid. maj. ãa* ℥ ij. *amygdal. dulc. excortic. ſem papaver. alb. ãa* ʒ j. *decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ſs. *f. emulſio, cui adde ſyr. limon.* ʒ ij.

Or,

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. aſæ fœtid. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ j. *ſumat gut.* xxx. *ad libitum cum cochlearib.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Syr. limon.* ʒ ij. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *aq. plantag.* ʒ viij. *m.*

11. If it degenerates into a mania, it muſt be treated accordingly. When it proceeds from an over-doſe of cantharides, emulſions with *gum. arabic.* &c. being freely drank, together with camphorated medicines, will effect the cure.

Chlorosis.

1. *Chloroſis*, or the *green-ſickneſs*, is defined an obſtruction in the uterine veſſels of young *Def.*

females under or about the time of puberty, attended with a viſcidity of the juices, paleneſs, or a ſallow green colour of the face, a difficulty of reſpiration, and a *nauſea*, *pica* or *malacia*. 'Tis otherwiſe call'd *febris alba*, *febris amatoria*, *morbus virgineus*, and *icterus albus*.

Cauſe. 2. It ſometimes ſeems to proceed from an alteration of the fluids, about the time that the *menſes* firſt begin to flow, or from an obſtruction thereof; eſpecially when attended with the *fluor albus*. It may alſo proceed from an obſtruction in the viſcera, or a ſluggiſh languid motion of the blood, whether natural or acquired by eaſe, indulgence, or want of exerciſe; and this, no doubt, is the caſe, when the diſtemper happens to thoſe who are too young to ſuffer any hyſteric diſorder.

Laſtly, 'tis thought it may proceed from a longing deſire after ſome particular perſon, or the exchange of a ſingle life for that of a married one.

Dieg. 3. This diſeaſe ſometimes, tho' rarely, happens to children about eight or nine years of age; but moſt frequently when they are thirteen or fourteen; and generally continues till the *menſes* appear. 'Tis known by the paleneſs of the face, or its being livid, green, or of a lead or yellow colour. The face is alſo often inflated, which is the moſt conſpicuous in the eye-lids, eſpecially after ſleep; the thighs, feet, and parts about the ancles, ſwell and pit towards night, eſpecially when the diſorder proceeds from obſtructions; the whole body being alſo lax and ſoft. There is an univerſal dulneſs and indolence, and the patient complains of a tenſion and weight, eſpecially about the loins and extremities. Upon any brisk motion there is a difficulty of reſpiration, attended with a tenſion and pulſation in the temporal arteries, a pain in the head, inflation, and tenſion of *hypochondria*, and ſometimes a palpitation

tation of the heart. The pulſe, generally ſpeaking, is quick and low, a ſmall feveriſhneſs attending, together with a nauſea or loſs of appetite, or elſe a deſire of ſuch things as are unwholſome, as chalk, coal, ſtones, clay, *&c.*

4. This diſeaſe is ſeldom dangerous, tho' it often proves of long continuance; but if neglected, violent, proceeding from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and attended with the *fluor albus*, it may, in time, bring on weakneſſes, ſcirrhoſities, and barrenneſs. When it happens ſome time before the *meſtrua* ought to appear, it is uſually cured upon their eruption. If a *fluor albus* comes after the chloroſis is fixt, it is a bad ſign; but if before, and it happens upon the ſtoppage of the *menſtrual* flux, it often proves critical. If during the diſtemper, the menſtrua flow regularly, 'tis accounted a good ſign. *Prog.*

5. The air ought to be thin and clear; the diet attenuating, warm, nouriſhing, and made agreeable to the palate. Conſtant moderate exerciſe is very uſeful, notwithſtanding the difficulty and uneaſineſs that attend it. Sleep ought to be moderate, and taken at a diſtance from meals. All paſſions of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of melancholy and deſpair, are highly prejudicial. *Regim.*

6. If the patient be at all plethoric, bleeding will be proper to begin the cure; and this is to be ſucceeded by proper purgatives mixed with calomel. If the *menſes* are conſiderably obſtructed, or the time of their firſt appearance ſeems to be at hand, the cathartics ought to be pretty ſtrong, and given about the expected time, or returns of the periods. In ſome caſes, eſpecially when the patient is young, an emetic ſucceeds well, being exhibited before purgation. The forms of purgation may be here the ſame as in an *obſtruction of the menſes*. Thoſe cathartics that are either *Cure.*

either mixed along with ſuch medicines, or given in ſuch doſes as make them act as alterants, or lie a conſiderable time in the body before they operate, uſually ſucceed very well. Th us,

℞ *Pil. ruffi gr.* xv. *ſal. chalyb. gr.* v. *ol. ſabin. gut.* i. *f. pil. nº.* iij. *ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. ad* x. *vel* xij. *vices, ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vin. alb.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croc. myrrh. rad. ellebor. nig. ãa* ʒ j. *gum. ammoniac.* ʒ iſs. *ſal. chalyb.* ℈ iv. *pulv. aloes opt.* ʒ ij. *ol. cinnam. gut.* xv. *ſyr. e.* 5. *radic. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 5 *pro doſi omni nocte ſuperbib. hauſt. aq. bryon. & puleg. ãa.*

Alio,

7. ℞ *Elix. propriet. tinct. chalyb. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *h. s. pro re nata, cum quovis liquore appropriato.*

8. In the intervals of purgation, or after the uſe thereof, ſuch chalybeate aromatics and emmenagogics as are preſcribed in caſe of the ſuppreſſion of the *menſtrua*, or hyſteric diſorders, may be exhibited to advantage.

9. After the uſe of proper purgatives, for a due time in the younger ſort of females, or ſuch as are of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, we may preſcribe in the following manner.

℞ *Pulv. chalyb.* ℥ ſs. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒ ij. *conſerv. abſinth. rom.* ʒ vj. *ol. cinnam. gut.* iij. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quantitat. n. m. bis quotidie, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ vj. *bryon. comp.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri, chalybeat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. vol. ol. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

10. If this diſorder is ever unattended with an obſtruction of the *menſes*, ſuch aperient medicines, as were formerly preſcribed in caſe of the jaundice, may

may here be proper: the digeſtion being ſtrengthned by the uſe of proper ſtomachics or aromatic bitters.

11. When the caſe proves obſtinate, the cold-bath, or a courſe of the chalybeate waters, as thoſe of the *German*-ſpaw, may be tryed, or a proper infuſion of the woods in *aq. calcis*, with the addition of a little tincture of ſteel, drank in the manner of chalybeate waters, will ſometimes prove ſerviceable. Decoctions, or other preparations of the *cortex peruvian.* with the *vin. chalybeat. tinct. ellebor. nig. cinnamom.* &c. being continued for ſome time, will ſeldom fail to cure this diſorder, where the juices are viſcid, and the conſtitution lax or leucophlegmatic. But when it is attended with the *fluor albus*, it muſt be treated with regard thereto, as in the following article.

Fluor Albus.

1. *Fluor albus* is a copious and continual flux of a thin matter from the *vagina uteri*, after the manner of the *menſes*, or rather a *gonorrhœa virulenta*. *Def.*

2. This diſorder may procced from a relaxation of the *lacunæ*, or glands in the *uterus* and *vagina*, which continually ouze out a white viſcous matter, that in this diſorder flows in too great a quantity. It is ſometimes cauſed by falls, ſprains in the back, or an obſtruction of the *menſes*. It may alſo be the effect of the venereal diſeaſe, which tho' cured, yet leaves the glands of the *uterus* and *vagina* in a relaxed ſtate; perhaps from the quantity of mercury, or the repeated purgation uſed in the cure, eſpecially when the body is weak and lax. *Cauſe.*

3. Full-grown women are troubled with this diſtemper as well as ſuch as are young. The quantity *Diag.*

quantity of the running increaſes upon violent exerciſe, ſtraining, *&c.* 'Tis very often white, of a good conſiſtence, and comes away without pain; yet upon long continuance, its colour proves variable, being ſometimes white mixed with yellow, and at others of a thin watery conſiſtence, greeniſh, and inclining to black, ſharp, corroding fœtid, and occaſioning a heat of urine, and ſometimes ulcers. If the flux ceaſe during the time of the *menſtrua*, and return again after that is over, the caſe is commonly deem'd not venereal, but barely the whites. When the running continues long, 'tis apt to cauſe great weakneſs, eſpecially in the ſmall of the back, a pale colour in the face, faintneſs, loſs of appetite, nauſea, indigeſtion, ſometimes an obſtruction of the *menſtrua*, at others an immoderate flux thereof; and the *fluor* continuing long in weak conſtitutions, it ſometimes degenerates into a conſumption, and proves mortal. 'Tis exceeding difficult to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral caſes of the *fluor albus* from a *gonorrhœa virulenta*. The urine is generally viſcid, turbid, ſlimy, and ſometimes appears as if there were ſmall threads or hairs mixed therewith: nor does the ſediment ſeparate ſo freely as in other caſes.

Prog. 4. This diſeaſe ſeldom proves mortal, unleſs in weak conſtitutions, when 'tis of long continuance, and ſo violent as to occaſion a dropſy, conſumption, a *procidentia uteri*, and ulcers in the urinary parts; or when the flux is ſanious, purulent, fetid or the conſequence of the venereal diſeaſe. The longer it has remain'd, the more difficult is the cure. 'Tis alſo of difficult cure, when it proceeds from violent ſprains, falls, bruiſes, *&c.*

Regim. 5. The diet ought to be nouriſhing, or much the ſame with that preſcribed in conſumptions, and conſiſt of broths boiled with *raſur. c. c. ebor. rad. tormentil. biſtort. conſolid. maj. conſerv. roſar.*

roſar. rubr. icthyocol. fl. roſar. rubr. gum. arabic. n. m. macis, cinnamom. paſſul. exacin. &c. Sago and ſtrengthning gellies, are alſo of great ſervice in this caſe, as that of harts-horn, *&c.* Some, every morning drink, with very great ſucceſs, a quarter of an ounce of iſing-glaſs, diſſolved in a pint of milk, and ſweetned with ſugar. Moderate exerciſe, and a warm and dry air, with the uſe of a milk diet, often prove a cure after other things have failed.

6. Bleeding ought here to be omitted, unleſs the perſon be plethoric, or the *menſes* are obſtructed, for fear of weakning the patient too much. *Cure.*

Purgatives are accounted proper; but 'tis thought that calomel ought not to be given along with them when the flux is in its infancy, appears but in ſmall quantity, and the caſe is not venereal.

But when it is of long ſtanding, the matter thin, ſanious, and fœtid; if there be ulcers in the *uterus*; and particularly if any venereal diſorder has preceded, and part of the virulence be ſuppoſed ſtill to remain in the body, mercurials ought to take place; and the cure here differs but little from that of the venereal diſeaſe it ſelf, only the cathartics ſhould not be ſo violent, nor the calomel given in ſuch large doſes.

7. Emetics of *turpeth. min.* repeated once or twice, to cauſe a revulſion, are often found of great ſervice, and ought, in this caſe, always to precede the uſe of reſtringents, as greatly facilitating the cure. But in weak conſtitutions, or where the caſe is not very urgent, *ipecacuanha* may ſuffice.

8. After proper evacuations, the following bolus may be given to advantage.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *conf. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* x. *pulv. cinnam. gum. tragacanth. ăa* ϑ ſs. *ſyr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus, omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend. ad* iv. *vel* vj. *vices.*

9. In

9. In the mean time,

℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rubr. mithridat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *bol. ver.* ʒ vj. *cret. alb. pulv. ſang. dracon. terr. japonic. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒ j. *zinzib.* ʒ ſs. *macis, gum. tragacanth. ãa* ℈ j. *cinnam.* ʒ ſs. *pulv. zedoariæ* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſymphyt. q. ſ. ut f. electuar. è quo capiat quantit. n. m. bis quotide ſuperbibendo cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. Germ. querc. plantag. ãa* ℥ iv. *mirab.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. è coral.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. menth. ceraſ. nigr. ãa* ℥ iv. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de roſis ſicc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

10. The following electuary may be taken after the ſame manner.

℞ *Confect. fracaſt. ſ. m. conſerv. aurant. theriac. androm. ãa* ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. rad. rhabarb. troch. de carab. pulv. ſuccin. cinnam. ãa* ʒ j. *gum. arabic. coral. rubr.* pp^{t}. *c. c. lapid. hæmatit. ſpec. hyoſcyam. ãa* ʒ iſs. *pulv. alum. rup.* ʒ j. *rad. tormentil. pulv.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. zinzib. q. ſ. m. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantit. n. m. bis in die, ſuperbibend. hauſtum tinct. roſar. rubr.*

11. Or if pills are more agreeable,

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *reſin. flav. pulv. cinnam. cret. alb. terr. japonic. ſang. dracon. alum. rup. pulv. rhabarb. ãa* ʒ iſs. *bol. armen.* ʒ ij. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. pilul.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 4 *bis vel ter in die ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rubr.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. gum. tragacanth. rhabarb. ãa* ʒ ij. *croc. mart. aſtring. maſtich. lap. hæmatit. c. c.* pp^{t}. *coral. rubr. bol. armen. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. cinnam. gut.* x. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſa, de qua formentur pilulæ, ſcilicet* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *harum deglutiat* 5. *bis quotidie.*

12. The *terebinth. è cio*, is ſometimes given with ſucceſs in this caſe, eſpecially if it be continued

tinued for a long time. But the following pills are preferable thereto.

℞ *Pulv. cinnamom. ſacchar. albiſs. ãa* ʒ ſs. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ j. *pulv. glycyrrhiz. q. ſ. m. f. pilul.* viij. *ex* ʒ j. *& ſumat* v, *vel* vj, *mane & ſero.*

13. If troches be deſired,

℞ *Coral. rubr. terr. japonic. bol. armen. cret. alb. lap. hæmat. c. c. ppt^r. ãa* ʒ ſs. *pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. fl. roſar. rubr. ãa* ʒ j. *pulv. ſacchar. alb.* ʒ iſs. *ol. n. m. caryophyl. cinnam. ãa gut.* v. *mucilag. ſem. cydonior. q. ſ. f. trochiſci* ʒ j. *pendentes, quorum teneat unum in ore frequenter, ad libitum.*

14. When the diſorder ſeems to proceed from a wrench or ſtrain, 'tis proper to apply the following plaſter to the ſmall of the back.

℞ *Emp. oxycroc. ad hern. de minio fuſc. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℈ j. *m. & extende ſuper alutam, formæ oblong. regioni lumborum applicand.*

15. The following liquor may be uſed for ordinary drink.

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafr. guaiac. ãa* ʒ iv. *rad. biſtort. tormentil. ſymphyt. maj. polypod. rad. zedoar. ãa* ʒ iſs. *cort. aurant.* ʒ ij. *cinnam. zinzib. cort. winter. contuſ. ãa* ʒ j. *coque in cereviſ. nov. non ferment. cong.* v. *ad cong.* iv. *colaturæ adde raſur. c. c. ebor. ſantal. rub. ãa* ʒ iſs. *heder. terreſt. agrimon. ãa m.* ij. *ſucc. centinod. burſ. paſtor. millefol. ſcabios. ãa* ℔ iſs. *paſſul. ſolis exacinat.* ʒ xij. *f. cerevis. ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafr. guaiac. ãa* ʒ iv. *raſur. c. c. ebor. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſantal. rubr.* ʒ j. *infunde frigide in aq. calcis cong.* j. *colaturæ ſumat* ℔ ſs. *ter in die.*

16. The following decoction has been uſed with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ʒ ſs. *ichthyocol.* ʒ ij. *conſerv. roſar. rub.* ʒ j. *cinnamom. contuſ.* ʒ j. *lact. vaccin.* ℔ iſs. *coque ad* ℔ j. *& omni mane totum ſumat pro jentaculo.*

17. The

17. The following drops may aſſiſt in the cure.

℞ *Tinct. terr. japonic. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ter in die, cum cyatho vin. rub.*

18. In leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, where the glands are obſtructed, and want to be deterg'd, terebinthinate medicines, and *millepedes*, as in caſe of the jaundice, ſhould be uſed, before we proceed to reſtringents; as alſo on the intermediate days. But if the things hitherto preſcrib'd fail of ſucceſs; if the caſe be violent or venereal; or if the glands be ulcerous, a ſalivation muſt be tried.

19. When the ſeat of the *fluor* may be reach'd by externals, the following injection, and *ſuffitus*, may be of uſe; and alſo when there is danger of the parts growing ulcerous; in which caſe this diſtemper may prove obſtinate.

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloc. long. terr. japonic. ãa* ℥ j. *gum. myrrh.* ℥ ij. *fol. ſabin. fl. roſar. rubr. ãa m.* j. *coque in decoct. hord. & vin. rubr. ãa* ℥ xij. *colaturæ* ℥ xij. *adde mel. roſat. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. injectio, utatur bis in die ſubcalide.*

After the uſe of the injection,

℞ *Gum. guaiac. maſtich. thuris, gum. juniper. benzoin. oliban. ãa* ℥ ſs. *lign. aloes, fl. roſar. rub. lign. rhod. ãa* ℥ vj. *cinnab. nativ.* ℥ ij. *f. pulvis craſſus, ex cujus* ℥ iij. *fiat ſuffitus, mane & ſero adhibend.*

20. If any running ſtill remains, or where there is a bare relaxation of the parts, unattended with ulcers, or other violent ſymptoms,

℞ *Fol. menth. m.* ij *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. ãa m.* j. *cort. granator.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. ferrarior.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde n. m. caryophyl. zinzib. ãa* ℥ ij. *iterum coque ad* ℔ j. *cui adde vin. rubr.* ℔ ſs. *ut f. injectio, ſæpe adhibend. vel vapor ejus excipiatur à ſella familiari, vel alio commodo modo.*

Relaxation of the Ligaments of the Uterus.

1. UPON the relaxation of the ligaments of the *uterus*, there enſue, or are ſuppos'd to enſue, three different diſorders of the part; *viz.* a bearing down, a *prolapſus*, and a *perverſio uteri*. *Def.*

A *bearing down* of the *uterus*, is its falling into the *vagina*; ſo that its orifice may either be readily perceived with the finger within, or perceiv'd by the eye, without the *labia vulvæ*.

A *prolapſus uteri*, is its falling quite down, and hanging pendulous without the *labia vulvæ*; but in ſuch a manner, that no more of the inſide than the orifice is viſible to the eye.

But when the *uterus* falls down thus low, and is at the ſame time turn'd inſide outwards, and hangs pendulous downwards like a fleſhy bag, with a rugged unequal ſurface, the caſe is call'd a *perverſio uteri*.

2. Theſe diſorders may proceed from violent motions, falls, vehement coughing, ſneezing, a long continuation of the *fluor albus*, &c. eſpecially when women are in years. They appear moſt frequent in women with child, from the weight that preſſes and bears hard upon the *uterus*; but eſpecially if the *fœtus* be dead, lies in a wrong poſture, or happens to be violently extracted. They may likewiſe happen, when the ſecundines ſtrongly adhere to the *uterus*, or proceed from moles, and falſe conceptions; as alſo from violent throws in time of delivery, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. A bearing down is known by a great weight preſſing towards the *pudendum*, when the perſon ſtands upright; the pain is very violent upon ſitting *Diag.*

ſitting ſtill, or going to ſtool, eſpecially about the region of the *os pubis*, and *os ſacrum*; and this in proportion to the degree of the diſorder. The urine comes away with difficulty and ſmarting pain. A bloody moiſture ouzes thro' the fleſhy bag, which hangs pendulous without the *vulva*. Laſtly, it is to be obſerved, that tho' a relaxation may happen, in common, to women in all circumſtances, yet a prolapſion ſeldom appears, and a perverſion never, but upon delivery, or immediately after.

Prog. 4. A common relaxation is ſeldom dangerous, tho' 'tis moſt ſo in women that are with child, and here cured with greater difficulty than in others: ſometimes occaſioning convulſions, fevers, and death it ſelf. A *prolapſio uteri* is attended with danger, if not ſoon replaced; the part being very apt to mortify. A *perverſio uteri* is much more dangerous for the ſame reaſon. The patient being young, and the relaxation recent, the caſe is reckon'd of eaſier cure than when otherwiſe, and the eaſier if the patient is not pregnant. If there be ſuch a thing as a rupture of the ligaments, the caſe is deem'd incurable: and laſtly, it is ſo much the worſe, as it hinders the perſon from walking, prevents conception, endangers abortion, and obſtructs the menſtrual flux.

Reg. 5. The patient ought to avoid all violent motion, indulge reſt, and lye ſupine, eſpecially if ſhe be with child. Coughing, and the like, ſhould, if poſſible, be prevented. The weight of the child ought to be ſupported by a large bandage, ty'd round the *abdomen*. The drink may be red-wine and water, mum, ſpruce-beer, and coffee, *&c.* The diet ſhould be ſomewhat auſtere, of a ſtrengthening nature, and not too liquid.

6. In

6. In caſe of a ſimple bearing down, and the perſon be plethoric, bleed; and eſpecially if any time gone with child. *Cure.*

Reſtringent injections may afterwards be uſed to advantage; as,

℞ *Flor. roſar. rub. balauſtior. cortin. granat. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum. myrrh.* ℥ j. *infunde & coque in vin. rubr.* ℔ xij. *& colaturæ* ℔ viij. *ſint pro injectione.*

7. If the patient be coſtive, a gentle glyſter may alſo be given; but ſhould not be often repeated without great neceſſity.

The internals ſhould be of the reſtringent kind, and deterſives ought to be ſparingly uſed; but if the glands of the *uterus* are foul, and require their aſſiſtance, let them be mixed with aſtringents of the terebinthinous kind. The reſtringents proper in this caſe are not materially different from thoſe preſcrib'd in the *diarrhœa*, immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids, vomiting of blood, and *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, to which we therefore refer.

8. If there be a real prolapſion of the *uterus*, the part ſhould immediately be replaced; and a gentle glyſter, if there be occaſion, adminiſtred.

If the *uterus* be ſwell'd or inflamed, a *fotus* of warm red wine may firſt be uſed; then with a ſoft, fine linen rag, it is gently, by degrees, to be replaced; the patient at that time lying ſupine, with her hips rais'd ſomewhat high. After 'tis replaced, the patient muſt keep her bed for five or ſix weeks; her hips being continually kept elevated, and the legs ſomewhat a-croſs, and join'd together; during which time, and, if there be occaſion, after it, ſome adviſe the wearing of a peſſary; the moſt approved kind whereof, is that made of cork, either round, or ſomewhat angular, with a hole in the middle, to give paſſage to the urine and *menſtrua*.

9. When a *prolapſus uteri* ſeems to be occaſion'd by the long continuance of the *fluor albus*, it muſt be treated with due regard thereto, in the manner formerly mention'd under that head; and particularly the *ſuffitus* there preſcrib'd may be of very great ſervice in this caſe. Here, likewiſe, the uſe of aſtringents muſt be continued for ſome time, along with a decoction of guaiacum wood; or a little of the gum of that wood may be taken in a ſmall quantity, to conſiderable advantage, every night, when the patient goes to reſt.

10. The *perverſio uteri*, as 'tis call'd, is a very rare caſe, and there are thoſe who queſtion, if it ever happens at all; tho' there is little diſpute as to the phenomena; which are much the ſame as if the caſe were real. If it ſhould happen, it ought to be replaced, as ſoon as poſſible, in its natural ſtate, after the manner, and with the cautions abovemention'd: a proper courſe of aſtringent medicines being continued, with all the poſſible advantages of reſt and poſture, for a conſiderable time. If this treatment proves unſucceſsful, all that we find further done, is only to contrive a proper bandage for the whole *abdomen*, or a convenient truſs, to keep the part in its proper ſituation, when 'tis replaced; great caution being uſed, leſt by ſtraining, or otherwiſe, it ſhould again be forced from its ſeat.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS, VAGINA, *&c.*

Def. and Cauſe.

1. THE *uterus*, *vagina*, or *labia vulvæ*, ſometimes happen to be inflamed and tumefied, from an obſtruction to the circulation of the blood, in the veſſels of thoſe parts; or a rupture, or eroſion thereof, proceeding from a *plethora*,

thora, a weakneſs of the parts, or a catching of cold during the time of the menſtrual diſcharge, the internal uſe of cantharides, irritating peſſaries, or the like. It may, alſo, be cauſed by hurts or contuſions of the parts, hard labours, injuries receiv'd in delivery, the preſſure of the *fœtus*, retention of the *lochia*, &c.

2. An inflammation of theſe parts, is uſually attended with a tumor, heat, pain, a ſuppreſſion of urine, a fever, difficulty of reſpiration, a vomiting, and the hiccup. If it proceed from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, a fetid ichor is uſually diſcharged from the part; and, upon inſpection, ſometimes a redneſs and tumefaction may be obſerved about the *vagina*, or orifice of the *uterus*. If it proceeds from a hard and difficult labour, moſt of the ſymptoms beforementioned appear in a greater degree; with a tumor, or inflammation of the whole *abdomen*; upon which convulſions generally ſucceed, and prove mortal. *Diag.*

3. Inflammations in the external parts of the *pudendum*, or *vagina*, are not ſo dangerous as thoſe of the *uterus* it ſelf; and if they proceed from violent exerciſe, a *plethora*, &c. leſs dangerous than when from blows, bruiſes, and difficult labour; the conſequence whereof, if not timely remedied, being either a ſcirrhous, obſtinate tumor, or oftentimes death it ſelf; eſpecially when attended with convulſions, hiccups, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, *&c.* *Prog.*

4. A ſlender and thin diet, of a perſpirative nature, conſiſting of broths, gruels, panada, *&c.* is here thought the moſt proper. Fleſh-meat is not to be allowed, or but ſeldom, and ſuch as is of eaſy digeſtion, and boil'd rather than roaſted. Exerciſe is hardly allowable in this caſe; and the more the patient keeps in bed the better. Too *Regim.*

much ſleep is here preferable to too little. Malt liquors are thought improper in this caſe; and wine is allowable only in ſmall quantities.

Cure. 5. Bleeding appears to be a proper thing in all inflammations of the *uterus*, and parts adjacent; and the quantity of blood extracted by phlebotomy, may here be ſomewhat larger than is uſually taken away, in caſe the menſtrual flux is at all obſtructed.

6. Lenient purges, after the uſe of phlebotomy, may prove ſerviceable. So likewiſe will refrigerating emulſions, and ptiſans prepared with gum-arabic, *ſal. prunel. ſyr. limon. ſpt. nitri dulc.* &c. and drank of plentifully.

7. In the mean time, injections and lotions are not to be omitted. The following will ſerve in either capacity.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *gum. arab.* ʒ ſs. *fol. malv. m.* j. *coque parum, & colaturæ adde tinctur. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ʒ j. *trochiſ. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ iij. *opii* ℈ j. *m. f. injectio.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantagin. aq. calcis ãa* ℔ ſs. *mel. roſat.* ʒ ij. *m. f. lotio.*

8. Or, if unguents, in their natural form, are able to reach, may be immediately apply'd to the ſeat of the diſorder.

℞ *Ung. diapomphol. alb. camphorat. deſiccativ. rub. tutiæ ãa* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *opii* ʒ j. *lap. calaminar.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. unguent. cujus parum parti inflammatæ applicetur ſubinde.*

9. Where there is no excoriation, the following fomentation may prove ſerviceable.

℞ *Lact. vaccin.* ʒ iv. *ſpt. vin. camphorat. tinctur. croc. laudan. liquid. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. f. fotus, cum pannis linteis calide adhibend. pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ʒ ij. *opii ſolut.* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus in eundem finem.*

It

It commonly happens in this caſe, that perſpirative remedies are more ſerviceable, and leſs dangerous or painful, than thoſe of a repelling nature. For which reaſon, the fotus's, injections, or the like external forms, ſhould rather be charged with warm ingredients, than ſuch as are barely antiphlogiſtic, on account of their cooling property.

10. If there be occaſion for deterſives; millepedes, and terebinthinate medicines may be uſed occaſionally. But in order to cauſe a revulſion of humors from the part, and greatly to haſten the cure, it will ſometimes be convenient to exhibit an emetic, and repeat it twice or thrice at proper intervals. In caſe of great uneaſineſs and want of reſt, 'tis proper to give opiates internally, as there ſhall be occaſion.

11. If the diſorder proceeds from a hard or difficult labour; warm white-wine, or milk, with a little ſpirit of wine, may be injected frequently. But if the *lochia* are ſtopp'd, their flux muſt be promoted, eſpecially if this obſtruction originally give riſe to the diſorder, before we can reaſonably hope for a cure.

Scirrhous Tumors, and Cancerous Ulcers in the Uterus.

1. A *Scirrhous tumor* in the *uterus*, is a ſwelling of the glands thereof, whereby their bulk or ſubſtance is preternaturally augmented; and if the ſcirrhous tumor comes to ſuppurate, 'tis generally term'd a *cancerous ulcer*. *Def.*

2. This may have the ſame cauſe, in general, as a ſcirrhoſity in the liver, or any other glandulous part: but in particular, it may proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or *lochia*, from *Cauſe.*

moles, from a hard labour, or violence done to the *uterus*, in extracting the *fœtus*.

Pleg. 3. The ſigns of a ſcirrhous tumor in the *uterus* are, a hardneſs and reſiſtance in the region thereof; with a ſenſe of weight, as tho' the *uterus* were going to fall down into the *pudendum*; which is chiefly obſervable when the patient ſtands upright: but upon ſitting or lying, the weight preſſes the *inteſtinum rectum*. This generally ſubſiſts without a fever, or violent pain; which diſtinguiſhes it from an inflammation of the ſame part. If it proceeds from obſtructions, 'tis known by the ſymptoms that precede or accompany it. If it affects the neck of the *uterus*, 'tis known by that part being increaſed in bulk, and feeling hard to the touch; and if it has ſeized the bottom of the *uterus*, it may be felt by preſſing the hand upon the region of the *os pubis*. 'Tis diſtinguiſhed from a *mole*, becauſe in the latter, if the *menſes* flow at all, it is very irregularly, the breaſts ſwell, and ſometimes contain milk; but in the caſe of a ſcirrhous tumor in the *uterus*, if the *menſes* appear, they flow regularly, and at their uſual periods; and the breaſts are now generally leſs than ordinary. When this tumor is inclinable to degenerate into a cancer or ulcer, the pain augments, grows acute, ſharp and pricking; and if the tumor is in the neck of the *uterus*, appears unequal, not unlike a cluſter of grapes; of a livid, or black colour; the veins ſurrounding it are blackiſh, ſwell'd, and appear as ſo many roots proceeding from it; and laſtly, when it ſuppurates, or turns into a cancerous ulcer, it ouzes out a ſanious matter, of a brown or blackiſh colour, very fetid, not unfrequently purulent, or mixed with blood; and ſometimes, if any of the large veſſels ſhould be corroded, ſuch a quantity of blood flows, as endangers the patient's life.

To

To theſe ſymptoms may be added a lurking fever, anxiety, nauſea, heat in the *pudendum*, ſharpneſs of the urine, *&c.* It is obſervable, that theſe cancers often happen after the time of childbearing, and that of the *menſes* is over.

4. All ſcirrhous tumors are of difficult cure, *Prog.* and ſo much the more as they are large, hard, and of long ſtanding, join'd with a ſcrophulous conſtitution. The event of them is always uncertain. Cancers in the *uterus* are ſaid to be incurable, whether in the ſtate of a tumor or ulcers; and the rather on account of the continual diſcharge of viſcid humors upon the part: yet ſome have lived under ſcirrhoſities and cancers in the *uterus* for a conſiderable time, and ſeem'd, at laſt, to owe their deaths to other cauſes.

5. A ſlender diet is here the moſt proper. All *Reg.* ſpirituous liquors, particularly thoſe brewed with malt, are thought to be hurtful. A diet-drink, prepared with drying woods, is allowed to be a proper liquor to be drank conſtantly in this caſe. The food ought to be light, and eaſy of digeſtion; and the exerciſe moderate.

6. If the patient be plethoric, the *menſes* ſup- *Cure.* preſſed, or lately gone off for good, 'tis proper to begin the cure with phlebotomy; and afterwards to exhibit a few lenient purgatives. If detergent medicines are thought of efficacy enough to wear away the obſtruction in the glands of the *uterus*, they may be much the ſame with thoſe preſcrib'd in caſe of the jaundice. If the caſe prove obſtinate, it may be very convenient to exhibit two or three emetics of *turpeth. min.* to make a revulſion. And during the uſe of ſuch means, if the pain is violent, it muſt be appeaſed by opiates, given at proper intervals. But if nothing of this kind takes effect, a ſalivation may be recommended. The better to prepare the body for which, it would be very proper that

the patient ſhould, for ſeveral days before, uſe a *ſemicupium*, or warm-bath of milk and water; for this is ſuppoſed to have a power of reſolving and ſoftening ſcirrhous tumors.

7. When the tumor comes to ſuppuration, and turns to an ulcer, it may be deterged with the following injection.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. capiv. terebinth. venet. ãa* ʒ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ij. *m. f. injectio, bis terve quotidie adhibend.*

Proper cathartics ought, in this caſe, to be repeated at due intervals, and upon occaſion an emetic of *turpeth. min.* unleſs a ſalivation be complied with; which may probably effect the cure: proper regard being had to the ulcer during the time of ſputation, and after that is over.

8. The matter of the ulcer ſometimes proving highly corroſive, eats away the adjacent blood-veſſels of the part, whence a violent hæmorrhage may eaſily enſue: to ſtop which, 'tis proper the patient ſhould always have in readineſs ſome ſuch as the following ſtyptic, to be applied with pledgets occaſionally.

℞ *Aq. calc. vin. rub. ãa* ʒ iv. *acet. opt.* ʒ ij. *vitriol. rom. alum. rup. ãa* ʒ vj. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ij. *m. f. ſolutio.*

But if this ſhould prove very painful in the application, bolſters dipt in hot oil of turpentine may be uſed inſtead thereof.

9. Ulcers frequently ſeat themſelves in the neck, and but ſeldom at the bottom of the *uterus*; and are very apt to proceed from ſome venereal cauſe. All of them are difficult of cure, becauſe of the natural humidity of the part. When they happen at the bottom of the *uterus*, they are not otherwiſe reached to advantage, than by injections. The proper ingredients whereof to prepare them, are ſuch as *balſ. peruv. balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. tinct. myrrh.* &c. But when ulcers happen

pen in the neck of the *uterus*, and the matter is ſanious, they may be dreſſed once a day with the following unguent.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ iſs. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. long. ãa* ʒ j. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

10. And in order to facilitate the cure,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ϑ j. *gum. guaiac.* ϑ ſs. *conſ. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus, omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend. per aliquot ſeptimanas.*

In the mean time turbith vomits, mercurial purgatives, and ſudorific diet-drinks, may be uſed occaſionally.

Gangrene and Mortification in the Uterus.

1. A *Gangrene* of the *uterus* is a beginning mortification either of ſome part, or of the whole thereof; which when compleat, and the part ſo mortified, that it has no ſenſation, is called *ſphacelus* or *ſyderatio.* *Def.*

2. It may proceed from inflammations, abſceſſes, ſcirrhoſity or ulcers; as alſo from the *fœtus* preſſing hard upon the *uterus*, or moles adhering thereto; from the corruption of a dead *fœtus*, retention of the ſecundines, virulent ulcers, venereal diſorders, the *fluor albus*, blows, bruiſes, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. When a gangrene firſt begins in the *uterus*, there is a greater heat felt in the part than uſual; the pulſe is weak and quick; the parts affected at length grow cold, ſoft, livid and black, like to a dead and corrupted carcaſe; and when the caſe is turn'd to a ſphacelation, they remain without any ſenſe of feeling, either when cut or prickt with a ſharp inſtrument, whilſt a fetid and cadaverous ſteam exhales from them. *Diag.*

4. A gangrene in the bottom or body of the *uterus* is deemed incurable, and proves generally mortal; *Prog.*

mortal; but when in the neck thereof, or *vagina*, it may be extirpated, but not the entire *uterus*, with ſafety, as ſome have imagined.

Regim. 5. The diet here ſhould be ſlender, ſomewhat acid, warm, and ſtimulating.

Cure. 6. Internal medicines appear to be but of little force in the cure. However, proper decoctions of the woods may be tried, together with ſtrong cardiacs and alexipharmics. With theſe may be joined externally the following injection.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. mel. ægyptiac. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. injectio.*

Pledgets alſo dipt in this liquor may be applied hot to the part; which having been ſcarified, may be dreſſed with *ung. ægyptiac. balſ. ſulphur. terebinth.* or *ol. terebinth.* made warm. Some touch the part with the lunar cauſtic, others recommend the actual cautery; and between whiles the following *fotus* may do ſome ſervice.

7. ℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. long. gentian. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. abſinth. com. nicotian. ſcord. ãa m.* ij. *ſem. urtic. urent.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. tinctur. cantharid. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m. f. fotus, vel injectio frequenter calide adhibend.*

But where the thing is practicable, 'tis the ſureſt way immediately to cut out the mortified part; which has ſometimes been done with great ſucceſs.

STERILITY.

Def. 1. *Sterility* is ſuch a ſtate of the body, as indiſpoſes it, upon the uſe of the natural means, to conceive or propagate the ſpecies.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſes of ſterility are various; as the want of a proper age; a hectic, hydropic, or feveriſh ſickly habit; an obſtruction, tumor, calloſity, cicatrix, or diſtortion of the *uterus*; an ob-

obſtruction or defect of the *menſes*; the *fluor albus*, which by continuing long, may greatly relax the glands of the *uterus*; an inability to retain and cheriſh the *ſemen virile*; the *omentum* preſſing upon the orifice of the *uterus*, and cloſing it up; and laſtly, a ſtraitneſs or impervioufneſs of the *vagina* and *uterus*.

Sterility may alſo proceed from ſome defect in the male; as a ſeminal weakneſs; want of a due erection; virulent or ill cured venereal caſes, faſt living, a worn out conſtitution, *&c.*

3. When a tumor actually appears in the uterine veſſels; when the *menſes* are obſtructed; when the *fluor albus* has continued long; when the patient is very fat or bulky, and by the uſe of proper means does not conceive; theſe ſymptoms may be eſteem'd cauſes or ſigns of ſterility. If the *labia pudendi*, or the entrance of the *vagina*, are cloſed, it is manifeſt to the ſight; but when the orifice of the *uterus* is ſhut up, 'tis more difficult to be known whilſt the patient is very young, till about the time of menſtruation; upon which great pain and heavineſs are felt in the uterine veſſels, occaſioned by the detenſion of the matter of the menſtrual flux; the abdomen ſwells, the patient becomes ſickly; and ſometimes a tumor is form'd in the cavity of the *uterus*. The other ſigns or cauſes of ſterility may beſt be known by proper inquiry from the perſon concern'd; compar'd with what may be learnt by inſpection. *Diag.*

4. 'Tis very unſafe to prognoſticate a future ſterility from one that is preſent; even tho' there be a total obſtruction of the *menſes*, or a long continued *fluor albus*, *&c.* But if once we we are certain that it happens on account of ulcers, calloſities, *&c.* in the parts, it may not be raſh to ſay that conception is impracticable, till thoſe are removed. When there is a total want *Prog.*

of

of erection, or of *ſemen* on the ſide of the male, generation is on all hands declared impoſſible; and the caſe generally thought incurable. When the *vagina* is naturally imperforated, as ſometimes happens in new-born children, it proves mortal in a few days time, without the manual operation; upon account of the detenſion of the urine. If the *uterus* be naturally cloſed with a membrane, it may be of ill conſequence, unleſs cut away before matrimony, or the firſt eruption of the *menſes*. Calloſities alſo and tumors of the parts are dangerous; and often attended with bad circumſtances.

Regim. 5. Where ſterility ſeems owing to any particular diſtemper, the regimen to be obſerv'd muſt have regard thereto. But when it happens thro' a ſeminal weakneſs, or want of erection, the diet ſhould be nouriſhing, ſubaſtringent, eaſy of digeſtion, and moderately ſeaſoned. Strong broths, gellies, ſago, *&c.* are here thought proper. The exerciſe ſhould be moderate; the air clear and cool; the ſleep not over-much; and great moderation ſhould be uſed, for ſome time, in the conjugal affair.

Cure. 6. Preparatory to the general cure of ſterility, 'tis proper to uſe evacuations, unleſs any particular ſymptom forbid them; ſuch as phlebotomy, lenient purgatives, and a gentle emetic, eſpecially if the perſon be plethoric, or cacochymic; becauſe moſt of the medicines to be preſcribed, in this caſe, being aromatic, or highly nouriſhing, they may otherwiſe bring on inflammatory diſorders, as the pleuriſy, *peripneumonia*, &c.

7. After the due uſe of evacuations,

℞ *Rad. ſatyr. eryng. condit. ăa* ℥ j. *pulv. cinnamom. ſem. fœnicul. dul. zinzib. condit. ăa* ℥ ſs. *rad. contrayerv. radic. angelic. hiſpanic. macis ăa* ℥ j. *troch. viper.* ℥ j. *ſucc. kerm.* ℥ vj. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. s. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quantit.*

n. m.

n. m. major. omni nocte, ſummo mane, & hora 5ta *p. m. ſuperbibend. cochlear.* iij. *vini ſequentis.*

℞ *Vin. canarin.* ℔ iv. *caryophyl. n. m. piper. long. ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. ſerpentar. virgin. coccinel. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ℥ iv. *m.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Conſerv. flavend. aurant.* ℥ j. *theriac. androm. confect. alkerm. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpec. diambr. cortic. winteran. pulv. croc. ſem. cardamom. min. pulv. carui n. m. ſerpent. virgin. caryophyl. aromatic. ãa* ℥ j. *carn. viper.* ℥ j. *ſyr. balſamic. q. s. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibend. cochlear.* iv. *infuſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Pulv. cinnam.* ℥ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contus. fl. lavendul. ãa* ℥ ſs. *rad. angelic. hiſpan. zinzib. contrayerv. macis, coccinel. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vin. canarin.* ℔ iv. *infunde s. a. & colaturæ adde ſyr. croc. caryophyl. ãa* ℥ ij.

9. If boluſſes are deſired,

℞ *Pulv. croc. ſpec. diambr. rad. contrayerv. ãa gr.* v. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpanic. pulv. cinnam. caſtor. ſal. viper. ãa gr.* v. *mithridat.* ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. s. m. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ſerpent. virgin. ſpec. dianthûs, pulv. carui n. m. ãa gr.* v. *ol. caryophyl. gut.* i. *theriac. androm.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Coccinel. zinzib. pulv. lign. aloes, caryophyl. macis ãa gr.* iv. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* ij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iv. *conſerv. aurant.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. croci q. s. f. bolus, quem ſumat omni nocte, & ſummo mane, ad quindecem vices, cum cochlear. aliquot vin. canarin. vel hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nigr.* ℥ ij. *mirab.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. è cortic. citri* ℥ vj. *tinct. cantharid. gut.* iij. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Spt. hormin. croc. caſtor. tinct. cantharid. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* x. *bis in die, e quovis vehiculo appropriat.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Tinct. croc. ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. cantharid. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat ut ſupra, cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. fort. epidem. mirab. ãa* ℥ ij. *aq. ceras. nigr. menth. lact. alex. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſpt. croc. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è cortic. citri* ℥ iſs. *m. f. julapium.*

11. The following powder would alſo anſwer the ſame intention, without the aſſiſtance of cantharides.

℞ *Balſ. tolutan. gum. ſtyruc. fl. lavendul. ãa* ℥ ſs. *carn. viper. pulv.* ℥ ij. *pulv. cinnam.* ℥ iij. *cort. winteran.* ℥ ij. *pulv. croc. caſtor. galang. min. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. carui ãa* ℥ iſs. *fl. benzoin. rad. zinzib. piper. long. contrayerv. ſem. cardam. min. ſpec. diambr. dianth. caryophyl. n. m. macis ãa* ℥j. *m. f. pulvis, cujus doſis ſit* ℈ j. *bis in die, cum aliquo liquore appropriat.*

12. If lozenges are more agreeable,

℞ *Pulv. aromatic. præcedent. ſucc. kerm. ſacchar. albi ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpir. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *mucilag. gummi tragacanth. q. s. f. troch. parv. ſ. a. quorum teneat unum in ore frequenter.*

13. The following tincture is excellent.

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpanic. contrayerv. ſerpentar. virgin. zinzib. capſul. ſiliquos. ſem. cardamom. min. ãa* ℥ vj. *n. m. caryophyl. ãa* ℥ iij. *macis, coccinel. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. hormin. lavend. comp. caſtor. croci ãa* ℔ j. *digere ſ. a.*

℞ *Hujus tincturæ* ℥ ſs. *tinct. catharid.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* x ij. *bis vel ter in die.*

14. Some patient may be induced to take a glaſs of the following clear, grateful water, who will not ſo readily comply with other forms.

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpan. galang. min. ireos florent. rad. raphan. ruſtic. dracontij ãa* ℥ ij. *herb. hormin. meliſs. ãa m.* vi. *fl. lavendul. m.* iv. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. carui, cardamom. maj. caſtor. croc. cinnamom. ãa* ℥ j. *bacc. junip.* ℥ ij. *caryophyl. n. m. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vin. gallici opt. cong.*

cong. ij. *aq. fontan. q. s. diſtellentur cong.* ij. *quibus adde ſacchar. alb. ad gratiam conciliand.*

15. The cantharides in the foregoing preſcriptions, may either be omitted, or their doſes diminiſhed, or augmented, as the caſe requires; the doſe of them here being adapted to ordinary caſes: but if they ſhould at any time cauſe a dyſury, or ſtrangury, they are directly to be laid aſide, and *gum. arabic.* to be added to the broths, emulſions, *&c.* made uſe of.

16. Perfumes are here purpoſely omitted, becauſe they diſagree with moſt conſtitutions; but where they are grateful, musk, civet, or the eſſence of ambergreaſe, may be added to the compoſitions.

17. Where there is a ſufficient erection, and only the *ſemen* is wanting, all ſtimulating and aromatic medicines are to be omitted, and the cure attempted with proper balſamics, and a nouriſhing diet; which ſhould, in this caſe, always be ordered along with the cardiacs and ſtimulating medicines.

18. During the uſe of internals, we muſt not omit externals.

℞ *Ung. martiat.* ℥ ij. *ol. n. m. per expreſs.* ʒ ij. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungatur pudendum ſubinde.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. macis per expreſs.* ʒ iſs. *balſ. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. lavendul. chym. caryophyl. rhodii ãa gut.* iv. *m. in eundem uſum.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. Palmæ* ℥ ij. *ol. major. origan. cymin. menth. ãa gut.* v. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

If the liniments are deſired yet more ſtimulating, to any of the above-mentioned may be added *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ iſs. *vel* ʒ ij. occaſionally.

19. Peſſaries for the ſame purpoſe may be prepared as follows, and uſed as occaſion ſhall require. ℞ *Mel.*

℞ *Mel. opt.* ℥ is. *pulv. n. m. caſtor. caryophyl.* ãa ℈ j. *pulv. fol. laur. q. ſ. f. glans debitæ formæ, ſubdatur & detineatur per duas vel tres horas, ſub noctem.*

Or,

℞ *Mithrid.* ℥ vj. *pulv. fol. menth. q. ſ. m. in eundem finem.*

20. But as this ancient form is almoſt aboliſh'd, inſtead thereof may be conveniently us'd ſuch an injection as the following.

℞ *Caryophyl. aromatic. n. m. zinzib. rad. angelic. hiſpanic.* ãa ℥ j. *lign. aloes, macis, ſem. cardamom.* ãa ℈ j. *fol. menth. m.* i. *infunde in vin. alb.* ℔ j. *coque lento igne in vaſe clauſo ad* ℥ xij. *& colaturæ injiciantur* ℥ ij. *tepide omni nocte h. ſ.*

21. When the parts abound with moiſture, reſtringent or aromatic fumigations may be uſed to advantage, as in caſe of the *fluor albus*; the ingredients proper for this end are *ſtyrax calamit. cort. caryophyl. pulv. n. m. caſtor. zinzib. rad. angelic. hiſpanic. caryophyl. aromat. galang.* &c.

22. Where other things have fail'd, the cold bath has been found of ſervice, eſpecially in leucophlegmatic conſtitutions. A journey to *Bath, Tunbridge*, &c. with a courſe of the waters, has alſo been attended with ſucceſs.

So much for the cure of ſterility in general.

23. There is a certain occult ſpecies of ſterility, that cannot fairly be attributed to the cauſes before aſſigned, or to any particular cauſe at all. Sometimes no manner of defect is diſcoverable, on the ſide either of the male or female; and yet they ſhall, againſt their wills, rrmain without iſſue. This has given occaſion for very odd conjectures, as to the poſſible cauſe of ſterility, when neither party appears to be in fault. Some have recourſe to incantation for this purpoſe, and amulets, charms, and magic

magic rites are preſcrib'd for the cure. External remedies have been uſed in all ages, for relief in this caſe; and where the notion of their virtue is ſtrong, it may not be amiſs to comply therewith. The following ingredients, being ſewed up in a proper *ceſtus*, may be wore about the waſte, at the ſame time that proper medicines are taken internally.

℞ *Rad. eryng. zedoar. dictam. alb. ireos. fl. ãa* ℥ ſs. *rad. contrayerv. zinzib. ãa* ʒ ij. *herb. menth. major. hormin. ãa m* ſs. *ſem. coriand. caryophyl. piper. long. fl. anthos, cort. aurant. ſantal citrin. caſtor. opt. croci, ſal. vol. armoniac. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulvis craſſus ſerico in ſerend. & pro cingulo geſtand.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. angelic. hiſpan. galang. minor. ſatyrij ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. meliſs. ſcord. lavendul. ãa m* ſs. *gum. benzoin. ſal. volat. armon. ſem. cardamom. min. n. m. lign. aloes, gum. ſtyrac. cort. limon. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

If the *ceſtus* be deſired more ſtimulating, add *cantharid.* ℈ ij. *moſch. zibeth. & ambræ gris. ãa* ℈ ſs. where perfumes are agreeable.

24. If the patient appears to be leucophlegmatic, 'tis proper to mix chalybeates along with the ſtimulating aromatics made uſe of.

If the *uterus* be indiſpoſed thro' weakneſs, relaxation, or the *fluor albus*, to retain the *ſemen*, proper aſtringent fomentations, or fumigations, may prove ſerviceable; being uſed as in the *fluor albus*.

When the caſe appears to proceed from the venereal taint, an obſtruction of the *menſtrua*, ulcers, calloſities, *&c.* a due regard muſt be had thereto, before any cure can reaſonably be expected.

25. When the *labia vulvæ* grow together, they are to be cautiouſly ſeparated by inciſion, and the ſides kept aſunder for ſome time, by rags

dipt in a proper unguent. And if the mouth of the *uterus* is cloſed, a proper *cannula*, or peſſary of cork, caſed over with wax, might be introduced to keep it open.

When the *vagina*, or *uterus*, happens to be diſtorted; when the perſons concern'd are overfat, unweildy, or the like; ſuch caſes muſt be remedied by a proper regimen, poſture and bandage, ſuited to the cauſe reſpectively.

Disorders of Pregnant Women.

1. WHEN a woman becomes pregnant, or hath actually conceived, various ſymptoms are apt to follow; all which may be conſider'd as ſo many temporary diſeaſes.

2. If the conjugal act hath been perform'd with advantageous circumſtances, and ſome days after a ſmall pain is perceiv'd about the navel, attended with ſome gentle commotions in the bottom of the *abdomen*; if within one, two, three, or even four months after, but eſpecially if within the firſt or ſecond, the *menſes* ceaſe to flow, as it were ſpontaneouſly, or prove much leſs in quantity than uſual, without any apparent cauſe, there is a great probability that the woman has actually conceived: and upon the firſt failure of this kind, ſhe begins to count the ſeries of her weeks, without taking notice of the time before elapſed. After this, or between the ſecond and third month, but generally about the third, the motions of the *embryo* become perceptible to the mother; who is then often troubled with a *nauſea*, vomiting, loathing, longing, or a craving for uncommon things, or for large quantities of ſuch as are common. About this time, or not long after the total ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, the breaſts begin to ſwell, grow hard, painful, and contain

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a little milk. The nipples alſo become larger, firmer, and darker colour'd; a yellowiſh livid circle appearing about them. The eyes ſeem ſunk and hollow, with the whites dull and thickiſh. During the two firſt months of pregnancy, the woman grows thinner and ſmaller; the *abdomen* alſo being depreſs'd, tho' it afterwards diſtends, and grows gradually larger. 'Tis reckon'd a ſure diagnoſtic of pregnancy, if, upon examination, the orifice of the *uterus* proves to be exactly cloſed; while the body thereof is equally diſtended, in proportion to the time elapſed, from the firſt ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual flux; but eſpecially if the neck of the *uterus* feels prominent, and pointed like the ſtalk-end of a peer, but flattens gradually, and at length ſubſides, or, as it were, becomes one with the round body of the *uterus* it ſelf; tho' this will not happen till near the time of delivery. There are no certain ſigns to inform us, whether a woman goes with a boy or a girl; only the former is ſaid to be more reſtleſs in his confinement than the latter. Nor will every one venture his reputation, by pretending to ſay, whether a woman goes with more than one child; but ſome form a judgment hereof from the uncommon magnitude of the *abdomen*, when there is no dropſy ſuſpected; from a depreſs'd line, which they ſay is diſcoverable along the middle of the *abdomen*, with a prominence on each ſide thereof; eſpecially if the woman feels various motions on both ſides of her.

3. 'Tis uſual for women to have a difficult labour of their firſt child; and eſpecially if they are paſt their youth. The bearing of many children, and particularly if it be without conſiderable intervals, ſubjects women to the hyſteric diſeaſe, or a conſumption; and the more ſo,

if they are of a weak conſtitution. Twins occaſion more danger and difficulty, than a ſingle birth. Unnatural labours are uſually attended with danger; which always riſes in proportion to the violence of the preceding, preſent, and ſubſequent ſymptoms.

4. During the time of pregnancy, every thing that might any way prove offenſive, as all diſagreeable ſights, ſmells, *&c.* ought to be carefully avoided. The air, if poſſible, ſhould neither be too hot nor cold, but mild and cool, clear and refreſhing. Red wine is thought a proper liquor at this time; eſpecially in caſe of *nauſea* and vomiting. Particular regard muſt be had to gratify the longing of pregnant women for the ſafety both of the child and mother. The food, in general, ſhould be light, and eaſy of digeſtion; but in caſe any uncommon, or even extravagant thing ſhould be eagerly craved for, it muſt be allow'd; a denial thereof having been found of dangerous conſequence. Reſt and ſleep are to be indulged; and the exerciſe or motion, ſhould upon no account be violent eſpecially for the firſt two or three months after conception, to prevent miſcarriage; as alſo towards the time of delivery, that the labour may not be render'd difficult and dangerous by a wrong ſituation of the child. The paſſions of the mind, as anger, fear, ſurprize and joy ſhould be kept under due regulation, and never ſuffer'd to riſe too high; becauſe they in that caſe frequently endanger a miſcarriage. If the mother be ſanguine, or at all ſubject to inflammatory diſtempers, it may be very proper, now and then, to breathe a vein, during the time of pregnancy; but eſpecially ſoon after conception or the total obſtruction of the *menſes*; and again about the ſixth or ſeventh month.

We come now to conſider the more violent diſorders or ſymptoms, that attend women during their pregnancy: and firſt,

A Vomiting and Nausea.

5. A vomiting and *nauſea* generally happen to pregnant women, from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or the growth of the *fœtus*; whence it comes to compreſs the *abdomen*, ſtomach, and parts adjacent. Theſe ſymptoms appear ſoon after conception, and generally continue till the third or fourth month, about which time they ceaſe. Upon this the mother recovers her appetite, as alſo her colour, which before was faded. But ſometimes theſe ſymptoms remain during the whole time of pregnancy, and increaſe towards the end thereof; which is a ſign that the child lies high.

From the time of conception, till about the third or fourth month, this diſorder is not accounted dangerous; but if frequent and violent after that time, 'tis thought it may chance to cauſe abortion. When it proceeds from the high ſituation of the child, it ſometimes remains till the time of delivery. The hiccup attending this caſe, ſometimes proves of bad conſequence.

Acids, as the *ſuccus limon. acet. vin. alb.* &c. may be moderately uſed along with what is drank. The patient ſhould eat little at a time, and often. The food ſhould be light, and eaſy of digeſtion.

If the perſon be plethoric, bleeding may be proper; eſpecially if the vomiting continue after the third or fourth month. Alſo, at any time of pregnancy, 50 drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* may be given in a glaſs of wine, or other proper liquid. If the reaching be ſo violent, as to diſturb reſt in the night-time, a gentle opiate may be given, along with ſome proper ſtoma-

chics. The anti-emetic mixture of *ſal. abſinth.* and *ſucc. limon.* may be taken in the quantity of half a ſpoonful now and then. Cardiac juleps, electuaries, *&c.* have here their uſe. The *emp. ſtomachic. magiſt.* may likewiſe be applied to the ſtomach. If the perſon be coſtive, exhibit a gentle cathartic occaſionally; and if the ſymptoms ſtill continue violent, proceed as in caſe of a common vomiting.

Longings.

6. When the mother longs for any particular thing, ſhe appears penſive, dejected, and reſtleſs; upon being ask'd the meaning thereof, ſhe generally confeſſes it, and often of her own accord. If what is thus long'd for can be had, 'tis proper to procure it immediately; which, when offer'd, is generally devour'd with great greedineſs.

Syncope and Faintings.

7. Pregnant women are frequently ſubject to a *ſyncope*, faintneſs, or lowneſs of ſpirits, attended with a weak pulſe, and a languid circulation. At theſe times they commonly fall into a cold ſweat, viſible upon their faces, grow pale, have a tremor upon the nerves, feel a ſinking at the heart, pain at the ſtomach, *&c.* Theſe ſymptoms may happen at any time during their pregnancy, but moſt frequently about the fourth and ſeventh months. They are ſeldom of bad conſequence, unleſs frequent, violent, and of long continuance; and then they may endanger abortion. A *ſyncope* from ſurprizes, frequently occaſions a miſcarriage.

If the perſon be plethoric, and ſubject to a *ſyncope*, it is proper to bleed; as alſo if it happens from a ſurprize. Drops of *tinct. croc. ſal. volat. oleoſ.* &c. ſhould alſo be taken in wine, water, or any proper cordial; and, upon occaſion,

ſion, a cardiac, or paregoric draught ſhould be given, as being often of ſervice, eſpecially in caſe of a ſurprize. During the paroxyſm, proper means muſt be uſed to bring her out of it; as applying volatile ſalts, *&c.* to the noſe. The air muſt be temperate and clear. The cure is to be attempted in the manner formerly deſcribed.

Diarrhoea.

8. A *diarrhœa* ſometimes happening to women with child, cauſes great weakneſs, and endangers abortion. Sometimes the *diarrhœa* is ſimple, and not attended with much pain; but if join'd either with a *lienteria*, *dyſentery*, or *teneſmus*, it comes indifferently at any time of pregnancy; eſpecially about the laſt months, after a ſurprize, or errors committed in the non-naturals.

The following mixture may be of immediate ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ʒ ij. *confect. fracaſtor.* ʒ ſs. *bol. armen. coral. rub. ãa* ʒ ij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vitriol. q. ſ. ac acciditatem conciliand. m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas, agitato prius vaſe.*

In other reſpects this caſe may be treated as a common *diarrhœa.*

Costiveness.

9. The *fœtus* compreſſing the inteſtines, is apt to occaſion a coſtiveneſs in the mother, eſpecially towards the end of the reckoning. This is ſeldom of ill conſequence, and does not endanger abortion, except when 'tis of that continuance as to cauſe pains in the head, colical ſymptoms, the iliac paſſion, *&c.*

If the excrements are hardened in the inteſtines, a gentle glyſter of mutton-broth, *&c.* may be given occaſionally.

Or,

℞ *Pulp. caſſiæ fiſtul.* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ij. *cremor. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *ol. aniſ. gut.* iv. *ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. omni nocte h. ſ. vel ſæpius, ſi res poſtulat.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruff. extract. rud. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. f. pilul.* x. *quarum capiat* ij, *vel* iij. *pro re nata.*

SWELLING AND PAIN IN THE BREASTS.

10. A larger quantity of blood and *lympha* being brought to the breaſts in the time of pregnancy, occaſions them to grow turgid, and ſometimes painful; eſpecially ſoon after the diſappearance of the *menſes*, or while the *fœtus* is ſmall, and requires but little nouriſhment. At this time alſo the breaſts appear to contain a ſmall quantity of a thin, ſerous milk. After a few months, when the *fœtus* is grown larger, the hardneſs and pain go off; the breaſts increaſe in bulk; and the milk becomes more concocted, white and perfect. The pain and ſwelling of the breaſts in this caſe, are ſeldom of any ill conſequence, being, if moderate, no more than natural; but in caſe the breaſts ſhould ſuppurate and break, ſome danger may be apprehended; eſpecially in plethoric, or cacochymic habits of body. The mother in theſe caſes ſhould be careful not to lace her ſelf any thing tight. If there be a *plethora*, and theſe ſymptoms continue after the third or fourth month, 'twill be proper to breathe a vein. A gentle lenient purgative may alſo be of uſe, if the pain ſeems at all fix'd. And by this means the ſymptoms will either vaniſh, or degenerate into other diſorders; and in that caſe muſt be treated accordingly.

PAIN

PAIN IN THE BACK, LOINS, AND HIPS.

11. The weight and preſſure of the *fœtus*, together with the diſtention of the ligaments, are very apt to cauſe a heavy, painful ſenſation in the ſmall of the back, hips and loins; eſpecially when the *fœtus* is large, or after the uſe of any violent motion. This pain uſually proves more ſevere when a woman goes with her firſt child than afterwards. When it happens naturally, or without any ſtrain, or other external injury, 'tis never dangerous; but when from violent motion, or the like, it may cauſe abortion, and even prove mortal, if attended with a fever, a vomiting, the hiccup, *&c.* Reſt, in this caſe, ought to be indulged; and when it proceeds from external injuries, the patient ſhou'd be confin'd to her bed. Bleeding, ſoon after the injury was receiv'd, may greatly conduce to the cure; and, if there be occaſion, a gentle perſpirative may be exhibited to advantage. A ſtrengthening plaſter ſhould be apply'd to the region of the loins; and, in caſe of reſtleſneſs, opiates may be given occaſionally. But when the pain proceeds merely from the weight or preſſure of the *fœtus*, the *abdomen* ought to be ſupported and kept up by a proper bandage, or large ſwathe, fitted for the purpoſe. And if the perſon be plethoric, 'tis proper to breathe a vein.

SWELLING OF THE LEGS AND THIGHS.

12. During the time of pregnancy, the legs and thighs of the woman are apt to ſwell, eſpecially towards the cloſe of the day. This ſymptom is ſuppos'd to proceed from an obſtruction to the return of the venal blood back to the heart, cauſed by the preſſure of the *fœtus* againſt the veſſels; whence tumors and *varices* may

may ariſe therein; and if the diſtention be violent, pain muſt neceſſarily enſue. A ſwelling happens the readier in theſe parts, becauſe they are dependant, becauſe the circulation is but languid towards the extremities of the body, and becauſe that a *plethora* is induced by the ſtoppage of the *menſes*. Theſe ſwellings being thus occaſion'd, uſually prove œdamatous, or pit upon the preſſure of the finger. This ſymptom generally happens in the laſt months of pregnancy; the leucophlegmatic, ſanguine, and ſuch as walk much, or uſe violent exerciſe, being the moſt ſubject thereto. It ſeldom proves of ill conſequence, and always ceaſes after delivery. The regimen and diet in this caſe, muſt be ſuited to the conſtitution, whether leucophlegmatic or ſanguine; in the former, it ſhould be warm and nouriſhing; but in the latter, thin and cooling. In caſe of a ſanguine, or plethoric habit, phlebotomy may be proper. The legs ſhould be placed in a parallel poſture, as frequently as poſſible: and if the ſwelling prove very conſiderable, warm fomentations, prepared with *oxycrat. vin. rub. flor. melilot. ſambuc. abſinth. vulg. fol. laur. majoran. flor. lavend.* &c. may be preſcribed. If *varices*, or any particular knots, or diſtentions of the veins, appear, let proper bandages be applied, firſt moiſten'd with red wine, and roll them from below upwards upon the legs: or, upon occaſion, order the uſe of ſtrait ſtockings, to be laced tight occaſionally.

Dropsy in the Uterus, and Oedematous Tumors in the Labia Pudendi.

13. It ſometimes happens, that during the time of pregnancy, there is a collection of a watry humor found in ſome particular membranes, diſtinct from what immediately includes the *fœtus*; and this is call'd a dropſy of

of the *uterus*. And ſometimes likewiſe an œdematous tumor will form it ſelf in the *labia pudendi*, from an aqueous or ſerous humor depoſited upon the parts. This frequently happens when the woman is dropſical, or of a leucophlegmatic habit; when the *fœtus* preſſes ſo hard upon the abdomen and bladder, as to hinder the free excluſion of the urine, or cauſe a rupture of ſome lymphæducts: or, laſtly, when any external injury has been received upon the parts themſelves. When the *labia vulvæ* are thus tumefied, they appear white, are ſoft, and as it were ſomewhat tranſparent; tho' the tumor is rarely painful, except it was cauſed by external injuries. The parts ſink in, or pit upon preſſure; and are alſo very apt to itch; and ſometimes they ſwell to ſuch a magnitude, that the patient cannot well ſtand erect. In caſe of the dropſy in the *uterus*, the abdomen will be ſwelled præternaturally, and beyond what the time of pregnancy, or growth of the *fœtus* requires; and generally a ſwelling of the *labia vulvæ* attends a dropſy in the *uterus*. Such caſes may prove of ill conſequence, by ſtraitning the paſſage in the time of delivery. A true uterine dropſy is rare; and when it does happen, the water thereof commonly breaks away before the birth. The regimen in theſe caſes ſhould be the ſame with that preſcribed for the dropſy. Strong or forcing diuretics, and violent purgatives, ought by all means to be here avoided, for fear of cauſing abortion. A decoction of the woods may perhaps be uſed to great advantage as common drink. And in general, the caſe may be treated as the *anaſarca*; due regard being had not to cauſe any great commotion in the body. Iſſues are often of ſervice, being cut towards the beginning of the diſorder. The *labia vulvæ* have alſo been ſometimes ſcarified with ſucceſs; when the ſwelling was great, and a large quantity of ſerum contain'd therein.

therein. Sometimes a mere dropſy in the *uterus* has been miſtaken for pregnancy; as being attended with a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and ſome other of the uſual ſymptoms; but it may be diſtinguiſhed therefrom by the ſoftneſs, and the want of turgency and milk in the breaſts.

Bearing-Down of the Matrix.

14. Sometimes from a low ſituation of the *fœtus*, the mother perceives a great weight at the bottom of the abdomen, or has the ſenſation of bearing down, or preſſure upon the neck of the *uterus*; and this may happen to be ſo great, as to hinder the perſon from walking, without conſiderable pain and difficulty. This caſe alſo may either proceed from, or be made worſe, by the *fluor albus*, falls, or the like external injuries; an uncommon magnitude of the *fœtus*, ſtraining the ligaments of the *uterus*; ſomer difficult labours, *&c.* The ſymptom is augmented by walking, upon every diſcharge of the urine, and grows ſevere toward the end of the reckoning, ſo as ſometimes to cauſe a great difficulty of urine, a numbneſs of the hips and thighs, a coſtiveneſs, or an uneaſineſs in going to ſtool. The diſorder, however, is ſeldom ſo violent as to cauſe abortion, except it proceeds from a fall, or the like external injury: but when it happens to be ſeated very low, or ſo that the neck of the bladder is greatly preſs'd, it may bring on a ſuppreſſion of urine that is always attended with danger, if it prove of long continuance; eſpecially if the time of delivery is at hand. The air ought to be pure and temperate; the diet drying and abſorbent; and the drink ſomewhat aſtringent. Reſt is to be indulged; the paſſions of the mind are to be moderated; and the exerciſe ſhould be very gentle. The cure principally depends upon ſuſpending the abdomen, and conſequently

ſequently the *fœtus*, by a large ſwathe-band, made for the purpoſe. But if the ſymptom ſhould be violent, ſuch aſtringents may be uſed as are ordered in the diarrhœa, immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids, vomiting of blood, *&c.* But if the woman be very near her time, aſtringents ought to be exhibited with caution. If the *fluor albus* be the cauſe, the caſe muſt be treated accordingly. If it proceed from external injuries, phlebotomy will be convenient; and afterwards the uſe of balſamic medicines. But in caſe it proceed from former difficult labours, proper cardiacs, and a diet-drink of *lign. guaiac.* &c. together with a ſtrengthning and nouriſhing diet, will be convenient. And if the caſe be attended with a difficulty of urine, the abdomen ought to be ſuſpended in a proper manner; or if the ſymptom ſtill continues, a doſe of the *pilulæ matthæi*, repeated now and then, may prove very effectual. A numbneſs of the legs and thighs happening in the mean time, may, if violent, be ſucceſsfully treated with warm fomentations prepared of *flor. chamæmel. lavendul. fol. abſinth. vulgar. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hungar.* &c.

Difficulty and Incontinence of Urine.

15. IT often happens that during pregnancy, the urine cannot be detained in the bladder till the uſual quantity is collected; and when the bladder is loaded therewith, that it cannot, without difficulty, be diſcharg'd. This may proceed from the large bulk of the *fœtus*, which occaſions it to preſs againſt, and obſtruct the neck of the bladder, ſo that its ſphincter muſcle cannot have its proper play, to hold in and evacuate the contents thereof. And this kind of diſorder becomes moſt remarkable near the time of

of delivery. When ſuch diſorders proceed from a ſtone in the bladder, or an inflammation in the neck thereof, the pain is more violent than when cauſed by the preſſure of the *fœtus*. A ſuppreſſion of urine may prove of worſe conſequence than an incontinence thereof; eſpecially if in any meaſure occaſioned by an inflammation, or the ſtone.

But if an incontinence of urine be violent, and continues for any conſiderable time, it may occaſion an immature excluſion of the *fœtus*. Reſt in theſe caſes ought by all means to be indulged. The diet ſhould be moderate; and not too high ſeaſoned either with ſalt, ſpice, or any acrimonious ingredients. When there is a violent incontinence of the urine, the patient ſhould lie ſupine, and be confined to her bed: but if any ſmall ſtone ſhould be the cauſe of the obſtruction, gentle exerciſe might conduce to bring it away. If the preſſure of the *fœtus* be great, the abdomen ſhould be ſuſpended and kept up by a ſwathe. But if the urine be too acrimonious and ſtimulating, proper emulſions and ptiſans, with *gum. arabic.* &c. ſhould be drank of freely; and a cool, ſlender diet be ordered. If the obſtruction be great, we may ſafely draw away ſome blood from the arm; eſpecially if the patient be feveriſh or plethoric. *Pilul. matth.* is an excellent diuretic in this caſe, and may be given in proper doſes, with a deal of ſafety. But when the ſuppreſſion proves inſuperable by medicines, the catheter muſt be introduced, and the bladder unloaded by its means. And this operation may be repeated as often as there is occaſion for it. But if there happens to be a large ſtone lodged near the neck of the bladder, which proves the cauſe of this diſorder, it muſt now be only thruſt back with the catheter, and the operation of lithotomy be deferred till after the delivery, when the patient ſhall have recovered ſtrength enough to undergo it.

Or

Or if the ſtone be ſmall enough, it may at any time be extracted with a ſmall pair of forceps fit for the purpoſe. But in caſe the neck of the bladder is block'd up only by a gravelly matter, or a few very minute ſtones, they may perhaps be made to paſs the urinary conduits, by a free uſe of an emulſion, or decoction, prepared with *gum. arabic. rad. alth. fol. malv.* or the gentle and lubricating diuretics; eſpecially if a doſe of the *pilul. matth.* be now and then interpoſed.

A Cough and Difficulty of Respiration.

16. A difficulty of reſpiration, attended with a cough, is no unuſual ſymptom in pregnant women; and ſeems to proceed from a plethora, occaſion'd by a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or the high ſituation of the *fœtus*, when it happens to compreſs the diaphragm, ſtomach and lungs; and conſequently proves the more troubleſome after eating or drinking at all immoderately; or after any violent exerciſe. This ſymptom uſually increaſes till the time of delivery; and if very violent, may procure, or be attended with abortion. The diet in this caſe ought to be thin, deterſive, and moderate; eſpecially if the patient is at all plethoric. The exerciſe ſhould be very gentle; the paſſions of the mind well regulated; the cloathing looſe and free; and the poſture in ſleeping ſomewhat erect, with the head conſiderably raiſed. If either the cough, or difficulty of reſpiration is violent, be the time of pregnancy what it will, we may venture upon phlebotomy; and eſpecially if the patient be plethoric, or no other ſymptom contra-indicates. And in caſe of coſtiveneſs, a gentle glyſter or lenient purgative, ſhould be adminiſtred occaſionally. The pectorals here proper, are much the ſame with thoſe preſcribed in caſe of a common cough and aſthma; due regard being had to the preſent ſtate of the patient.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

17. Pregnant women are very often troubled with the hæmorrhoids, from a turgency and repletion of the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, occaſioned by the obſtruction of the menſtrual flux, coſtiveneſs, or the preſſure of the *fœtus*. The hæmorrhoids in this caſe, are very apt to bleed, which proving moderate, and happening about the ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, may be advantageous; but if the flux is violent, and attended with great pain and ſwelling of the part, it may chance to cauſe abortion, or greatly weaken the child, or render it ſickly. If the patient be coſtive, the ſwelling internal and large, the pain great, and the ſymptom proceeds from the preſſure of the *fœtus* upon the part, the cure is difficult, and very uncertain. The diet in this caſe ſhould be ſlender and cooling, and the exerciſe gentle. Reſt ought to be indulged; and if the ſymptom is violent, the patient would do well to keep much in bed, or when up, to ſeat her ſelf eaſy, in a reclining poſture. Bleeding, and other gentle evacuations are proper in order to the cure, if the ſuppreſſion of the *menſes* appears to have been the cauſe. But if it proceeds from coſtiveneſs, a lenient cathartic, or ſolutive glyſter, may be given now and then, to keep the body open. The following electuary has been found ſerviceable in this caſe.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ ij. *pulv. ſanct. flor. ſulphur. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. anis. gut.* vj. *ſyr. roſar. damaſc. q. s. m. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitat. n. m. h. s. pro re nata.*

If the ſwelling be great, hard, and external, leeches may be applied thereto; but if ſoft, it may, if thought proper, be opened with a lancet. In all other reſpects, this caſe is to be treated as the common hæmorrhoids; only if the *fœtus* preſſes hard upon the part, its weight ought to be ſupported by ſome proper contrivance.

Continuance of the menstrual Flux.

18. We ſometimes find that women, tho' they have actually conceived, will, thro' the courſe of their pregnancy, continue to have a regular periodical ſhew of the *menſes*; but eſpecially thoſe who are of a plethoric or ſanguine conſtitution, have a thin ſharp blood, or are ſubject to a weakneſs in the uterine veſſels. This not unfrequently happens for the firſt four or five months after conception; but ſeldom during the whole time of their reckoning: and the flux, in this caſe, is commonly leſs than the natural, or that which happens out of the ſtate of pregnancy. When this flux continues longer than the fourth month, the child generally proves weak, ſickly, and ſhort-lived; but if it continues till after the ſixth, it greatly endangers abortion. The diet ſhould here be ſtrengthening, aſtringent, balſamic, and refrigerating. Reſt and ſleep are to be indulged; the paſſions ſuppreſſed, and venery forbore.

If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy may be ſafely uſed in order to the cure, from the time of conception to the fifth month after. But ſome recommend cupping inſtead thereof. It may likewiſe be of ſervice to give a dram of prepared red coral, twice a day, in a glaſs of claret, or the tincture of red roſes. In other reſpects this caſe is to be treated as an immoderate flux of the *menſes*, or the *fluor albus*; due regard being had to the circumſtances of pregnancy.

Flooding.

19. When, during the time of pregnancy, there is a continual flux of blood from the *pudendum*, attended with pain, 'tis called *flooding*;

and diſtinguiſhed from the *menſes* in being continual, whereas the menſtrual flux is periodical. This ſymptom is apt to happen in caſe of a mole or falſe conception, as well as in a real pregnancy. A ſurprize alſo, any immoderate paſſion, falls, or other external injuries, may cauſe it. 'Tis uſually attended with very great pain, and ſometimes the *waters* come away along with it. The flux is uniform and conſtant, unleſs it be ſtopped by clodded or grumous blood; which being once removed, it returns with greater violence: and if the flooding thus continues for any long time, it throws the patient into a ſyncope, and often into convulſions. All floodings, from what cauſe ſoever they proceed, endanger abortion, unleſs ſpeedily ſtopt; and always prove mortal when violent, or of very long continuance. Upon the firſt appearance of this ſymptom, the patient ſhould immediately be put to bed; avoid all manner of motion; and carefully guard againſt the paſſions of the mind. If the flux be moderate, breathe a vein by way of revulſion; order the patient to lie ſtill; and give an opiate, with proper reſtringents, in order to prevent abortion. But if the caſe is violent, and a miſcarriage does not ſuddenly happen, the delivery ſhould directly be attempted, by breaking the membranes, that include the *fœtus*, or cutting them cautiouſly with a proper inſtrument, and expeditiouſly extracting the child, as alſo the whole after-burthen; for this being left behind, would make the flooding ſtill more violent, which continuing longer, would bring on convulſions, and death it ſelf. The ſame thing will alſo happen, if the delivery be delayed too long, and the flooding hath been violent. After the affair of delivery is over, opiates may be given to great advantage, in order to ſtop the flux; but if it proves violent, and there be imminent danger of the patient's life, the moſt preſent remedy

ſeems

ſeems to be a due doſe of the known aſtringent powder, prepared of ſteel and tartar, taken in brandy, or ſome other ſpirituous liquor. After the flux is once ſtopped, either by repeated doſes of an opiate, this powder, aſtringent injections, fomentations, or the like, the cure may be finiſhed, and a relapſe prevented, in the ſame manner as a common hæmorrhage, or the immoderate flux of the *menſes*.

The Venereal Disease in the Time of Pregnancy.

20. If, during the time of pregnancy, a woman be afflicted with the venereal diſeaſe, the cure of it ought to be deferr'd till after delivery, if the expected hour be near at hand. But in caſe the ſymptoms of the venereal taint appear between the time of conception, and the fourth month after, the cure may directly be begun, and happily finiſh'd, without danger to the mother or *fœtus*. But then we are to attempt this cure by a gentle ſalivation, rather than a frequent repetition of violent cathartics. And by this means the child may be freed from the diſtemper, as well as the mother. And unleſs the former be reliev'd in this manner, the cure is ſeldom perform'd after the birth. 'Tis a very idle thing for women to truſt to their delivery, in hopes that they ſhall by that means alone, be perfectly freed from the venereal diſeaſe.

Moles, or False Conceptions.

1. A *Mole* is defined a lump of fleſhy matter, deſtitute of bones, joints, and limbs, of no certain figure, generated in the *uterus*, but wanting a *placenta*, and umbilical chord, and adhering cloſely to the *uterus*, *Def.*

from whence it receives its nouriſhment; being uſually included in a membrane, interſperſed with various veſſels.

The miſcarriage, or untimely delivery of a mole, as about the ſecond month, is vulgarly call'd a *falſe conception.*

Cauſe. 2. Moles are uſually ſuppos'd to proceed from ſome violent force, or external injury, receiv'd after conception, whereby the tender rudiments of the *fœtus* are cruſhed, or blended together in one common and undiſtinguiſh'd maſs of fleſh, which cannot readily be diſcharged out of the *uterus*; the mouth whereof is cloſed upon conception. 'Tis generally ſuppoſed, that moles cannot be generated, without the joint concurrence of both ſexes.

Diag. 3. A mole being of a membranous, or actual fleſhy ſubſtance, may be eaſily diſtinguiſh'd from that apparently fleſhy, or concreted grumous matter, which is often diſcharged upon a long obſtruction of the *menſes*; for, upon due enquiry, the latter will be found to be no more than coagulated blood; unleſs there has been ſome venereal intercourſe between the two ſexes. The matter of a falſe conception ſeems to be more membranous than a perfectly form'd mole, and uſually contains ſome quantity of a corrupted humor. When a woman goes with a mole, the *abdomen* is harder, ſorer, and feels heavier than when ſhe goes with quick child. She is ſeldom free from pain; and when the mole grows large, upon turning her ſelf in bed, ſhe feels, as it were, a dead weight, or a heavy lumpiſh matter, roll and fall from ſide to ſide. The breaſts, alſo, do not ſwell up ſo much in this caſe, as when there is a real child; and contain but little, if any milk. The colour of the face fades, or looks more deaden'd; and the patient is frequently much more diſorder'd in going with a mole,

mole, than with a live child. If to the ſigns above-mention'd, there be added alſo this, that after the fourth or fifth month of her reckoning, ſhe finds no motion, nor feels no ſtrugglings within the *uterus*, there is great room to ſuſpect it no real conception. And the thing will be paſt all doubt, if the ſigns hitherto mentioned remain the ſame long after her time of reckoning is expired.

4. Falſe conceptions are always eſteem'd leſs dangerous than moles; yet a miſcarriage of this kind, may prove of worſe conſequence than a miſcarriage of a *fœtus*; becauſe in the former caſe, the flooding is uſually more violent, and of longer continuance. Women have gone with moles for ſeveral years together, tho' they ſometimes ſoon prove mortal; the flooding in this caſe often happening long before the excluſion of the mole. The danger attending moles increaſes with their bulk, duration in the *uterus*, and their degree of adheſion thereto; join'd with the age, ſtrength, and conſtitution of the patient. Moles of long continuance, are apt to degenerate into, or cauſe ſcirrhous tumors, or cancers, barrenneſs, and a deal of miſery. *Prog.*

5. The regimen to be obſerved in caſe of a mole, or falſe conception, is the reverſe of that requir'd in caſe of pregnancy. Violent motion may conduce to free the patient of her load, if ſeaſonably uſed. In general, whatever tends to promote the menſtrual flux, forward difficult labours, and promote the *lochia*, may be ſerviceable here. But after the mole is once diſcharg'd or extracted, the regimen proper in caſe of abortion, or after delivery, is alſo convenient in the preſent caſe. *Reg.*

6. When the foregoing ſigns conſpire to aſſure us, that a mole, or falſe conception, is actually forming, the firſt thing that we do is, to order proper emollient liniments to be freely uſed, in *Cure.*

order to relax the parts, and particularly the orifice of the *uterus*; which in a falſe conception is leſs dilated than in caſe of a mole. Theſe liniments may be compoſed of *ung. dialth. ol. palm. ol. puleg. rutæ*, &c.

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ ij. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ j. *ol. macis per expreſſion. ol. rut. chym. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. ſabin. chym.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. linimentum, & hoc inungantur pubes & interioria vulvæ frequenter.*

7. After this we proceed to ſtrong diuretic, or emollient purgative glyſters, which are to be repeated as the ſtrength of the patient will permit.

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ℥ x. *elect. lenitiv. ol. ſambuc. ãa* ℥ ij. *vin. emetic. terebinth. venet. ãa* ʒ vj. *vitel. unius ovi, ol. rutæ, junip. chym. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.*

8. A ſtrong cathartic alſo may now and then be exhibited, as the patient's ſtrength will allow.

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. fol. ſen. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ j. *infunde in aq. fontan.* ℥ iv. *colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ vj. *gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ϑ ij. *ol. ſabin. gut.* ij. *m. f potio.*

It may ſometimes be convenient to give a doſe of calomel, over-night; and the potion juſt now deſcrib'd, the following morning.

9. If theſe remedies fail of ſucceſs, ſtrong ſternutatories, and emetics, with the *infuſio croc. metallorum*, &c. may be exhibited, and repeated at due diſtances: to which it may be proper to premiſe phlebotomy in the ancle, or elſewhere.

10. Peſſaries are recommended for this purpoſe, and may be prepared of *hiera picra, ſal. nitr. ol. ſabin. junip.* &c. Thus,

℞ *Spec. hier. picr.* ℥ ſs. *ol. puleg. ſabin. rut. ãa gut.* v. *mel. commun. vel mithridat. q. ſ. ut f. paſta,*

de

de qua formentur glandes, per aliquod tempus ſucceſſive geſtandæ.

11. If time will allow, this caſe may be treated as an obſtinate ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, or a difficult labour, with proper fomentations, injections, *&c.* tho' theſe ought not to be made too irritating, leſt they ſhould happen to contract the orifice of the *uterus*, inſtead of relaxing and dilating it. But it frequently happens, that the flooding is ſo violent, that we have no opportunity to regard any other ſymptom: this being of ſuch moment, that all the reſt are of an inferior conſideration with regard thereto. Opiates, and the aſtringents preſcribed in the immoderate flux of the *menſes*, and other hæmorrhages, muſt be called in here; and all our engines ſet on work together, in order to ſtop the flux. In this caſe, emollient fomentations and liniments, being ſpeedily uſed to the *abdomen*, in order to relax the parts; the hand, firſt anointed with ſome proper oil or unguent, muſt be immediately introduced into the *vagina*, up to the *uterus*, and the membrane containing the mole, or falſe conception, laid hold of, with the finger, and gently pull'd away. If one finger be inſufficient for this purpoſe, and another cannot readily be introduced, the crane's-bill, or *forceps*, muſt directly be convey'd, or ſlid along the finger into the *uterus*, and ſo taking hold of the fleſhy ſubſtance, it may ſometimes be eaſily brought away. But when labour-pains come on at the expected time of delivery, a mole may commonly be extracted after the uſual manner, without the aſſiſtance of an inſtrument. But when it adheres ſtrongly to the *uterus*, and has long remain'd therein, ſo that it appears impoſſible to ſeparate it with the fingers, the knife and crotchet are to be made uſe of, in order to ſeparate and extract it. But

if the mole be of long ſtanding, and hath occaſion'd a ſcirrhoſity, this operation frequently proves unſucceſsful; and therefore ought to be undertaken with very great caution. When the *uterus* is ſcirrhous, 'tis proper, after the extraction, to inject into it, provided the flooding is not violent, proper detergent liquors, ſuch as a ſolution of *balſam. capiv.* with the yolk of an egg, in barley-water, or the like; and in other reſpects to proceed with internals, as in caſe of ſcirrhous tumors.

Abortion.

1. A *Bortion*, or an untimely delivery of the *fœtus*, may proceed from various cauſes; as immoderate evacuations, violent motions, ſudden paſſions, frights, *&c.* This may happen at any time of pregnancy; but if before the ſecond month, 'tis call'd a falſe conception.

2. A fever uſually precedes it, being either continual or intermitting, a pain in the loins and head, a heavineſs in the eyes, a bearing-down and conſtriction of the *abdomen:* and when the time of miſcarriage is juſt at hand, the pains are much the ſame with thoſe in labour; and felt principally about the *os pubis*, and *os ſacrum*. The breaſts, which before were turgid, now ſubſide and become flaccid; the patient is apt to faint, and a ſerous humor ouzes from the *uterus*; upon which follows the efflux of the waters, flooding, *&c.*

3. If the time of pregnancy is far gone, ſo that the *fœtus* muſt needs be large; if the cauſe of abortion were violent; if the patient is ſtrongly convulſed; if a large hæmorrhage either precede or follow; if the woman is of a weak conſtitution; if the *fœtus* be putrified; if the woman was never before deliver'd of a

live

live child; the caſe may be reputed dangerous: but with other circumſtances, abortion is rarely mortal.

4. Upon the firſt appearance of the ſymptoms of abortion, the patient muſt be put to bed. The paſſions of the mind are to be kept calm and moderate. The food ſhould be eaſy of digeſtion. The liquor may be wine, diluted occaſionally with water: but in caſe of a diarrhœa, large flooding, *&c.* the *decoct. alb.* appears to be the moſt proper liquor. In other reſpects, the diet and regimen muſt be ſuited to the particular ſymptoms that happen to attend abortion; whether they are coſtiveneſs, a teneſmus, vomiting, *&c.*

5. When the firſt ſigns of abortion are diſcover'd, and the patient is at all plethoric, 'twill be highly proper to take away ſome blood by phlebotomy. After which the following bolus and draught may be of ſervice.

℞ *Pulv. coral. rub. terr. japonic. croc. mart. aſtringent. bol. armen. ãa gr.* xv. *croc. gr.* v. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ſs. *ol. nuc. moſchat. chym. gut.* j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend. una cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ ij. *ſtephan.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

Or,

6. ℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ſs. *lapid. hæmatit. maſtich. ſang. dracon. gran. kerm. ãa* ϑ ſs. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *ſyr. è roſis ſiccis q. ſ. m. f. bolus,* 5ta *quaque hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. ãa* ℥ iij. *mirabil.* ℥ ij. *margaritar. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. croci* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. f. julap.*

7. In caſe of violent flooding,

℞ *Aq. plantag. ſperm. ranar. germ. querc. è* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. fort. acet. opt. ãa* ℥ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.*

ſ. m. bol. armen. ãa ℥ ij. *terr. japon. lap. hæmatit. pp*t. *ãa* ℈ ij. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xxx. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ j. *ſyr. è coral. papav. errat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlearia* ij. *tertia quaque hora, agitato prius vaſe.*

8. In the mean time, external applications are not to be omitted. If the hæmorrhage be not check'd in a moderate time, proper fomentations, injections, ſuffumigations, or the like, may be uſed to advantage; as in caſe of an immoderate flux of the *menſes*, &c. It may likewiſe prove of ſome advantage, to apply the following plaſter to the region of the loins; where 'tis thought to conſtringe the fibres, and tend to reſtrain the flux.

℞ *Emp. oxycroc. de minio rub. paracelſ. ad herniam. ãa p. æ. m. & extende ſuper alutam regioni lumbor. applicand.*

9. If a *teneſmus* attend, proper doſes of rhubarb ought, at due diſtances, to be adminiſtred together with ſuitable balſamics, mucilages, or the like; for which ſee *teneſmus.*

10. An habitual weakneſs, or laxity of the uterine veſſels, attending in this caſe, it is to be treated as the *fluor albus*; but particularly a decoction of the *lign. guaiac.* might here prove very ſerviceable, if the patient be not of a thin or hectical conſtitution.

11. When the flooding is attended with a breaking out of the waters, and violent pain at the bottom of the *abdomen*, the time of abortion is judged to be near. In this caſe the uſe of aſtringents is to be omitted: and as the abortion is natural or unnatural, the midwife is to perform her part as in caſe of a natural or unnatural birth: the ſame external and internal remedies, which tend to bring away the ſecundines, and promote the *lochia*, being proper in both caſes.

Natural Births.

1. A *Natural birth* is that which happens in about 40 weeks after conception, unattended with any extraordinary or uncommon ſymptom.

2. The *fœtus* growing gradually large, comes at length, together with the ſecundines, waters, *&c.* to make a conſiderable preſſure upon the orifice of the *uterus*; which, added to the increaſed ſtrugglings, or motion of the child, cauſes an uneaſineſs to the mother, and a deſire of being freed from burthen, now ready to break its way. By the increaſe, or continuance of theſe cauſes, the membrane containing the *fœtus* is at length broken; whence the collected waters iſſuing, lubricate and relax the orifice of the *uterus*, and all the internal parts of the *vagina*; which upon this the more readily give way to the motion of the *fœtus*, and the throws of the mother, or the frequent, repeated contractions of the abdominal muſcles.

3. About the ſeventh or eighth month from conception, but ſometimes later, a conſiderable motion of the *fœtus* is felt in the *uterus*; at which time it is generally turn'd by the prevailing gravity of its head, or tumbled downwards with its face to the mother's back.

The ſigns of the approaching hour of delilivery, are a ſinking or flatneſs of the upper part of the *abdomen*; the burden then falling to the lower; periodical pains in the belly, reſembling thoſe of the colic, and diſtinguiſh'd from them only by their ſeat, thoſe in labour being generally felt towards the bottom of the *abdomen*. Theſe pains are apt to increaſe, and returning by intervals, ſeize the region of the loins, as well as the *abdomen*. Upon this the face appears ſomewhat inflamed; the pulſe and reſpiration are quick and irregular;

a drought, and ſometimes a hoarſeneſs of the voice attend; as alſo a vomiting and univerſal *tremor*, but eſpecially in the legs and thighs: and all theſe ſymptoms increaſe gradually as the time of delivery comes on; which is commonly preceded by the diſcharge of a thickiſh humor, tinged with blood, vulgarly called the *ſhews*; and eſteemed a certain ſign of the ſudden breaking of the membranes, and iſſuing out of the waters. And now, upon examination, the orifice of the *uterus* will be found dilated; ſoon after which the membranes break, the waters come away, and, in caſe of a natural birth, the woman is immediately delivered, with proper aſſiſtance.

4. If no unuſual ſymptoms appear, we may prognoſticate a ſafe and ſpeedy delivery; the whole affair being uſually over in ſix or eight hours time at furtheſt, and often in much leſs. 'Tis not uncommon to miſtake the turning of the *fœtus* in the *uterus*, for a ſymptom of the enſuing labour; and ſometimes the real pains have been taken for a fit of the colic; from which they may be diſtinguiſhed by the diagnoſtics above ſet down.

5. The labour-pains being apt to cauſe a fever, the regimen ſhould by no means be ſtimulating, or capable of raiſing the velocity of the blood. Gellies, chicken-broth, and a ſoft balſamic nouriſhing diet, are the moſt approved in this caſe. Chicken, veal, and the like, are allowable where there is no danger of a fever. Wine, occaſionally diluted with water, may be uſed for the conſtant drink, ſome time before and after delivery. In the very hour, 'tis cuſtomary to exhibit a glaſs of ſome cordial water, occaſionally; which is thought to facilitate the labour. The uſe of emollient glyſters is requiſite in caſe of coſtiveneſs, or where the fæces are collected and hardened in the inteſtines, ſo as to prevent, in ſome meaſure, the excluſion of the *fœtus*. But this

this obſtruction ſhould, if poſſible, be removed before the time of delivery. 'Tis alſo uſual, in order to forward the excluſion of the child, to relax the parts, and render them dilatable without pain, to anoint the *vagina*, and internal cavity, with ſome proper unguent.

6. Delivery is perform'd in the following manner. The woman being commodiouſly ſeated in a chair, or rather placed upon a bed, with her head and breaſts raiſed high, and convenient matters under her, to receive the waters, *&c.* the midwife, by introducing her finger, from time to time, into the *uterus*, and comparing the ſeveral ſymptoms together, and eſpecially when the *ſhews* appear, learns that her aſſiſtance is neceſſary. She then anoints her fingers, and introduces firſt one, and then another into the *uterus*, till at length the whole hand gains entrance; wherewith, the membranes being now broke, ſhe takes hold of the child's head, which in a natural poſture lies downwards, with the face towards the mother's back; the arms alſo being ſtretched out, and lying parallel to the ſides, *&c.* And now ſhe endeavours by gentle means to extract it gradually, in the poſture ſhe finds it; the mother, in the mean time, regulating her throws, and managing her breath ſo as to aſſiſt the operation; which is commonly eaſy and expeditious, unleſs the parts prove ſtrait, and the head of the infant large. When once the child is advanced ſo far as the ears, the midwife takes hold of both ſides of the head, with both her hands, and gradually pulls him forwards up to the ſhoulders, which often prove a conſiderable obſtacle. And if the child remains long in this ſtate, it greatly endangers ſuffocation. When once the ſhoulders have made their way, the other parts uſually follow without much difficulty, except the hips. When the child is quite extracted, the next thing to

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be brought away is the *placenta uterina*, or burthen as 'tis called; in order to which, the umbilical chord, or navel-ſtring, muſt be gently drawn forwards; and upon this the ſecundines, or burthen, will follow. Great care muſt here be taken that no violence is offered in drawing the umbilical chord too ſtrongly, for fear the *placenta* ſhould adhere to the *uterus*; from whence it ought, in that caſe, to be ſeparated in a very gentle manner, but ſo that no part of it be left behind; which might prove the cauſe of convulſions, violent flooding, and death it ſelf. After the entire extraction of the *fœtus*, it is finally ſeparated from the mother, by immediately cutting the umbilical chord; care being taken of the child, whilſt the *placenta* is extracting; which, in natural births, is generally brought away entire, and with conſiderable eaſe.

5. The umbilical chord is cut after the following manner. When the length of about a quarter of a yard thereof is extracted, upon drawing away the ſecundines, a wax thread is paſſed ſeveral times round it, at the length of two or three inches from the child's navel; and again at the diſtance of about two inches from the firſt ligature, towards the mother; then the chord is immediately cut aſunder with a pair of ſciſſars, between the two ligatures, and that part thereof which belongs to the mother, carefully put up into the *uterus*; what belongs to the child, being carefully placed between two bolſters, and turn'd up towards the pit of the ſtomach. Or, as 'tis cuſtomary, the chord is firſt wrapped up in a fine linen rag, and ſecured with the ſwathe, or belly-band. It muſt be carefully regarded not to tie the thread too tight, for fear of its cutting the chord aſunder in that part; whence a mortal hæmorrhage might enſue: and likewiſe for fear of ſuch a flux of blood, it ought not to be tyed too looſe. Such

a hæmorrhage has ſometimes happened ſeveral days after the birth of the child; tho' that part of the umbilical chord which was left with it, uſually withers away, and ſpontaneouſly falls off in nine or ten days time. After the withered chord is thus fallen off, the navel frequently remains tender for ſome time. If this be troubleſome, 'tis proper to apply to the part a ſoft compreſs dipt in warm milk; but if it appear diſcoloured, a little brandy ought to be mixed with the milk applied. In caſe of a ſuppuration, or conſiderable moiſture of the part, let it be dreſſed with *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapompholig.*

6. After the delivery of one child, the perſon who performs the office of midwife, muſt be ſatisfied there is not another remaining behind, before the mother is put to bed: an error or neglect in this particular being ſucceeded by violent and ſometimes fatal flooding. In caſe of faintneſs, during the time of delivery, the patient is to be ſupported by cordials, but more particularly by volatile ſpirits, or ſalts, frequently applied to the noſe; for theſe, by their ſtimulating particles, may aſſiſt in procuring the throws, and excluſion of the *fœtus*, at the ſame time that they prove otherwiſe ſerviceable. When the whole affair is over, the woman is ſpeedily to be put into a warm bed; and a proper cordial or a glaſs of hot wine to be given her; a compreſs alſo being applied hot to the *uterus*, to promote the flux of the *lochia*, and renewed twice or thrice in an hour, or as there ſhall be occaſion. For the ſame purpoſe, 'tis likewiſe uſual to bind a large double linen cloth, firſt made hot, about the *abdomen*; which may alſo, if there be occaſion, be gently compreſſed now and then with a warm hand. Soon after the woman is compoſed, or come to her ſelf a little, 'tis an uſual thing to give her a dram or more of *ſperma ceti*, mix'd with

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an equal quantity of *theriac. andromach.* or if the patient can afford it, a dram of *confect. alkerm.* every five or ſix hours; waſhing it down with a little warm wine, or the like. This method may do very well for the rich; but the following is much cheaper, and poſſibly as ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. recenſ. extract.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. capil. vener.* ʒ j. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. ſumat cochleare unum ſubinde.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ℔ ſs. *bryon. comp.* ʒ iv. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat cochlear.* iij. 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora.*

The following is an admirable cordial, or paregoric, approved by long experience, in the preſent caſe.

℞ *Aq. puleg. rutæ ãa* ʒ iij. *hyſteric.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ vj. *artemiſ.* ʒ ſs. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ iij. *laudan. liquid. ſydenham.* ϑ ij. *m. capiat cochlearia* vj. *immediate poſt partum, & deinde repetatur doſis pro re nata.*

7. For the two firſt days after delivery, the woman ſhould be ſomewhat ſparing in her diet; which ought to be chiefly liquid, and conſiſt of panada, grewel with white-wine, *&c.* Chicken-broth, or gellies, may be freely drank of; and every now and then a hot diſh of the common white-wine-caudle. This preparation is ſaid to be a wonderful thing for promoting the *lochia*, which ought by all means to be encouraged; an obſtruction thereof being apt to cauſe convulſions, tremors, and other nervous diſorders. About three or four days after delivery, the patient may be allowed the uſe of boiled chicken, or veal, if there be no danger of a fever; and if the appetite will ſerve, or the conſtitution requires it, lamb or mutton may, after this time, be uſed with moderation; and the common method of life be introduced again by degrees.

8. Reſt

8. Reſt and ſleep ſhould be indulged for a conſiderable time after delivery; but if thro' pain, fatigue, or other violent ſymptoms, it cannot be naturally obtain'd, we muſt endeavour to procure it by artificial means. To which purpoſe it may be proper to exhibit the following draught occaſionally.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. puleg.* ãa ℥ j. *hyſteric.* ℥ vj. *laudan. liquid. tinctur. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ãa *gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus, pro re nata ſumend.*

The regular flux of the *lochia* ſhould, thro' the whole time, be promoted by a ſuitable poſture of the body, as lying with the head and abdomen raiſed, *&c.* And if the patient be very coſtive, for the two firſt weeks of her lying-in, it will be proper now and then to give a glyſter of milk and ſugar, boiled with a few carminative ſeeds, *&c.* which will prove more ſucceſsful and leſs dangerous than purgative, or laxative medicines, given by the mouth. But afterwards, if there be occaſion, ſuch gentle lenitives as ſtew'd prunes, manna, caſſia, or the like, may be ſafely made uſe of. The paſſions of the mind are to be cautiouſly regulated during the whole time, or for a complete month after delivery. The air is to be admitted or excluded the room, according to the heat of the ſeaſon, and conſtitution of the patient, her ſickneſs, faintneſs, or the like; but too much care cannot be taken to prevent catching cold, eſpecially during the firſt week of the time, by the uſe of damp linen, cold liquors, or expoſing any part of the body, and eſpecially the abdomen, *&c.* to the open air; which ſometimes cauſing a ſudden ſtoppage of the *lochia*, throws the patient into imminent danger of her life. If no particular ſymptoms indicate the contrary, the woman may riſe in about a week after her delivery, and ſit up for an hour or two at a time, if her ſtrength will bear it.

But this cannot be ſo ſoon complied with by ſome women of delicate and weak conſtitutions. In caſe of faintneſs, or great weakneſs, the following drops may be ſerviceable, being taken occaſionally in a glaſs of warm wine, or the like.

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ℥ iij. *tinct. caſtor. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *pro doſi, ſubinde repetend.*

The *lochia* uſually continue to flow for the ſpace of thirty days; during which time, 'tis cuſtomary, among us, for the woman to keep within-doors, and chiefly in her bed; but ſome particular robuſt conſtitutions can eaſily diſpenſe with the rigor of this cuſtom; and venture abroad in ſeven or eight days after delivery, when the *lochia* muſt needs be freſh upon them; which expoſes them to very great hazard. After the diſappearance of the *lochia*, 'tis cuſtomary for the woman to take a gentle cathartic or two, before ſhe leaves her chamber.

The following is a proper form in this caſe.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ ij. *ſem. fœnicul. d. rad. rhabarb. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartar. gr.* xij. *infunde in aq. rutæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ℨ ijſs. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. roſar. ſolutiv. ãa* ℨ ſs. *tinctur. caſtor.* ℈ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* xx. *m. f. potio, mane ſumend. cum regimine, & repetatur bis vel ter prout fuerit occaſio.*

9. If the woman is, during her month, afflicted with flying pains, as not unuſually happens from taking of cold, *&c.* 'tis proper to exhibit a gentle diaphoretic, in the following manner.

℞ *Theriac. andromach.* ℈ ij. *lapid. contrayerv. antimon. diaphoretic. ãa gr.* xv. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, hora ſomni ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. puleg. ãa* ℨ j. *theriacal.* ℥ vj. *ſyr croci* ℨ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. hauſtus.*

If this bolus and draught, repeated two or three times, as there is occaſion, fail to remove the pains

pains, the patient, after ſhe goes abroad, may make uſe of the bagnio.

10. We come next to conſider in what manner the child is to be treated, after it is ſeparated from the mother. And firſt, a proper linen cloth, and warm flannel, being provided for its reception, it muſt be laid thereon, and immediately carried to the fire; to be kept warm whilſt the midwife performs the remaining part of her office to the mother. But if the *placenta* be long in bringing away, it will be proper in the mean time gently to waſh the infant, with a ſoft linen rag dipt in warm water, or rather ſmall-beer, and unſalted butter, in order to take off the ſcurf. If the child appears to be weak, it may be convenient, after he is well waſhed and dry'd, to rub him gently over with a little warm white-wine, or brandy diluted with water. After he is dreſs'd, 'tis an uſual thing to give him a little freſh butter and ſugar, which commonly proving emetic, brings up a quantity of phlegm that was lodged about the ſtomach, *larynx*, &c. and afterwards taken downwards, purges off the *meconium*, or black fecal matter from the inteſtines. So long as this black matter continues to be diſcharged, they uſually give the child, twice or thrice a day, a tea-ſpoonful of *ol. amygd. dulc. ſyr. violar. ãa* or elſe of the *ſyr. flor. perſicor.* or *ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* But if they find him ſubject, or inclinable to have fits, or convulſions, 'tis uſual to give him now and then a little *ppt. coral. rub. pulv. de guttet. ãa* mixed up into a thin electuary, with *ſyrup. pæon. ſimp.* After the exhibition of the ſugar and butter, the child is uſually put to ſleep; and after he awakes is variouſly treated, according to the particular fancy of the good women, and ſeldom without a little ſuperſtition. It might be proper, if it were poſſible, to obſerve the following rules in the treatment of a hearty new-born child.

1. To give him no brandy, geneva, aniſeed-water, or the like fiery cordials, either alone or mixed with his panada; and nothing that may curdle or diſagree with his milk-diet. 2. No fleſh-meat, nor even fat pig, the favourite thing of ſome over-kind nurſes, nor wine in any large quantity, ſhould be allowed, within the month at leaſt; becauſe the infant was not thus fed in the *uterus*. Acids ought not to be mixed with the aliment; nor ſhould the child be too much cram'd at one time; but rather be fed little by little, and often. 3. The infant ſhould lye with his head conſiderably rais'd, that the phlegm wherewith young children abound, may the readier be diſcharg'd, and ſuffocation be prevented. The ſudden deaths of young children are, 'tis very probable, often owing to a neglect of this caution.

Difficult Births.

1. *Difficult births* are thoſe wherein the woman continues long in the pains of labour, without being deliver'd. This caſe may proceed from an uncommon ſtraitneſs of the paſſages; as happens not unfrequently in very young, or elderly women, who were never deliver'd before; as alſo in ſuch as are of a dry, hectic conſtitution. Sometimes alſo the membranes breaking long before the time of delivery, the waters are wanting which ſhould lubricate and relax the parts, in order to procure an eaſy excluſion of the *fœtus*. And ſometimes again, theſe membranes being too thick or ſtrong, will not break in ſeaſon, or when the time of delivery is at hand. There may alſo be a great weakneſs on the ſide of the mother, which diſables her throws; and a like weakneſs on the ſide of the child, will leſſen the effect of its ſtrugglings. To theſe cauſes may be added, the

the hæmorrrhoids, convulſions, and a large accumulation of the *fæces* in the inteſtines, a *diarrhœa*, dyſentery, dropſy, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* in the *uterus*, or parts adjacent; a relaxation of the *uterus*, the large bulk of the child, twins, unſeaſonable flooding, a diſtortion of the paſſage, a dead child, *&c.*

2. When the child is dead in the *uterus*, the woman will not feel the uſual motion of it, probably for a conſiderable time before delivery. Her pains and throws will likewiſe be weak and languid, and not at all forwarded or promoted from within; and when the waters break away, there will be no apparent ſigns of immediate delivery. The mother, upon turning, will likewiſe remarkably find the child to fall from one ſide to the other, if it be dead within her; and remain like a heavy weight, on that ſide to which ſhe turned. And upon ſearch, the perſon who performs the office of midwife, will be ſenſible of a want of motion in the *fœtus*, and of its cadaverous ſcent, if it is corrupted. The countenance of the mother may likewiſe expreſs the death of the child; her eyes appearing ſunk and hollow, her face pale and wan; and if it has been dead for any time, her breaſts will become flaccid, and a ſanious fetid matter iſſue from the *uterus*. Add to all this, that if the ſecundines are excluded before the *fœtus*, 'tis reputed a certain ſign that 'tis dead. The ſuſpicion will be confirm'd, if the woman has not gone out her reckoning; if ſhe hath received any external injury during the time of her pregnancy; if ſhe is unhealthy, or vehemently infected with the venereal taint; if no pulſation can be felt in the umbilical chord; if the ſutures of the child's head are cloſed, or the bones of the skull wrapp'd over one another; and laſtly, if the

woman be convulſed, and the caſe attended with flooding, faintneſs, *&c.*

There is no room to ſuſpect twins, if after the woman is deliver'd of one child, the pains, flooding and tumefaction of the *abdomen* continue; but the matter may be put beyond all exception by ſearching.

We may conjecture that the membranes including the child are too ſtrong, if the woman has gone out her full time, and remains for ſome hours in labour; if her pains and throws have been ſufficiently ſtrong and regular; if the poſture of the child be natural; if the gathering, as 'tis vulgarly call'd, of the waters, (that is, their bulging outwards, between the head of the child, and the membranes) has been of a longer continuance than uſual, before the coming away thereof; and laſtly, if upon examining the membranes by the touch, they appear to be of an uncommon thickneſs.

3. If the woman actually continues in labour for the ſpace of four or five days, the caſe is adjudged dangerous. If the child proves to be really dead, the pains leſſen or go off, and the woman falls into convulſions, or lethargic diſorders. If there be a violent flooding, and no proſpect of a ſpeedy delivery, the woman is in great danger of her life. In general, all caſes of this kind are dangerous in proportion to the violence of the ſymptoms, and their continuance, compared with the conſtitution of the patient.

4. In the moſt difficult and dangerous labours, great care ſhould be taken to encourage and keep up the ſpirits of the woman; the contrary procedure, or a neglect hereof, might be of very fatal conſequence. In other reſpects the regimen muſt be adapted to the cauſe, conſtitution, and particular ſymptoms which appear.

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5. When the birth is retarded by any particular, or general ſtraitneſs of the paſſage, a lubricating diet ſhould be order'd, conſiſting of gellies, broths, *&c.* prepared with balſamic or unctuous ingredients, as *rad. alth. gum. arabic.* &c. The inteſtines in caſe of the leaſt degree of coſtiveneſs, muſt be directly diſcharged of their contents, by emollient glyſters repeated occaſionally: and a little before the expected hour, it will be proper to uſe hog's lard, by way of unguent, or the following liniment freely.

℞ *Unguent. dialth.* ℥ j. *ol. amygdal. dulc. lilior. alb. ãa* ℥ jſs. *m. f. liniment. cum quo calide inungatur pudendum internum & externum, libera manu, bis terve in die.*

'Twill here alſo be convenient to give now and then a dram of *ſperma ceti* internally, along with the broths, or other liquids; or for the ſame purpoſe,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſyr. artemiſ.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus pro re nata repetend.*

The medicines uſed before the breaking away of the waters, ought not to be of too forcing a nature, leſt by cauſing an immature evacuation thereof, the delivery ſhould be retarded.

When the paſſage, notwithſtanding the uſe of theſe means, remains ſtill too cloſe, recourſe may be had to a proper inſtrument, made on purpoſe to dilate and widen the orifice of the *uterus* by gentle degrees, till the excluſion of the *fœtus* be procured.

6. When the waters break away unſeaſonably, or long before the time of delivery approaches; it will be proper to lubricate and relax the parts, by the external uſe of emollient oils or unguents, recent butter, lard, or the like; and to order for internals, the ſame medicines that are proper in caſe of weakneſs on the ſide of the mother. It might likewiſe be of conſiderable ſervice to inject

inject frequently into the *uterus*, a proper quantity of warm *ol. amygd. dulc.* the throws in the mean time being encouraged, by all the artificial aſſiſtance the woman can afford; as by regulating the breath in inſpiration, violent motions of the diaphragm, and abdominal muſcles, ſneezing, ſtraining, *&c.* But if this caſe be attended with a violent flooding, or convulſions, we muſt immediately proceed to the extraction of the *fœtus*, for the ſafety both of that and the mother.

7. If the labour is known to be difficult from a thickneſs of the membranes including the *fœtus*, ſo that they break not in due time; which may be learnt by the collection, and long continued bulging out of the waters; we muſt proceed as in caſe of weakneſs, or want of ſtrength in the mother, with the additional aſſiſtance of ſuch particular motions as tend to forward delivery, as walking, *&c.* But if they ſtill obſtinately continue unbroken, and the caſe be deſperate, they may be tore aſunder, or rather cautiouſly cut thro' with a biſtory, by a croſs inciſion, in order to open a free paſſage for the child.

8. When the child is large, or dropſical in a particular part, or when the woman labours under a great weakneſs, or wants ſufficient ſtrength to raiſe or ſupport her throws, ſhe ought, now and then, to drink a glaſs of warm wine; which might alſo here to advantage be burnt with aromatics. In this caſe, a glaſs of cinnamon or other cordial-water, may be attended with ſucceſs. Some good women, when the excluſion of the *fœtus* appears to be retarded thro' weakneſs, give about a ſcruple of powdred *dictam. cret.* in a draught of penny-royal water; and repeat the doſe as they find occaſion. Others infuſe the leaves in wine for the ſame purpoſe; or uſe them along with the common

ſpices,

ſpices, in burning wine, *&c.* And this method often appears to be ſucceſsful. 'Tis here uſual with ſome, but how rational is not the queſtion, to give *lap. de Goa, pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. bezoar.* &c. in large doſes, which they repeat occaſionally; and others again, who have credulous women to deal with, adviſe the wearing of a load-ſtone, eagle-ſtone, the *cranium humanum*, or the like; and this ſometimes to the great conſolation of the patient. But where ſuch aſſiſtances are not highly prized, the following may be ſubſtituted to advantage.

℞ *Troch. de myrrh. borac. ăa* ℈ j. *ſyr. de artemiſ.* ℥ ſs. *aq. hyſteric. puleg. ăa* ℥ j. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ j. *ſpt. c. c. per ſe gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus,* 3^tia *vel* 4ta *quaque hora repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ℈ ſs. *croci opt. caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. c. c. ăa gr.* vj. *troch. de carabe* ℈ j. *ſyr. atriplic. elid. q. ſ. f. bolus, pro re nata ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ* ℥ ij. *ſtephan.* ℥ j. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. ſuccinat* xxx. *m. f. hauſt.*

If powders are more agreeable,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ℥ j. *caſtor. croci ăa gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* iij *m. f. pulv. in chartas* iij. *dividend. ſumat unam* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaque hora cum cochlearib.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. puleg. rutæ ăa* ℥ iij. *cinnamom. fort. ſtephan. ăa* ℥ j. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. fol. dictam. cretic. cinnamom. troch. de myrrh. rad. valerian. ăa* ℥ ſs. *ol. nuc. moſchat. gut.* iij. *m. f. pulv. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam pro re nata cum cochlearib.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. ten. puleg. hyſteric. ăa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. corn. cerv. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ăa* ℥ ſs. *ſaccharum.*

char. albiſſ. q. ſ. m. f. julap. de quo ſumat etiam cochlear. iv. *ſubinde.*

If theſe or the like medicines fail of ſucceſs, proper ſternutatories may be given occaſionally; or even an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, unleſs convulſive motions, or violent flooding, contra-indicate it. After the excluſion of the *fœtus*, the following drops may be continued for a few days.

℞ *Tinct. caſtor.* ℥ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. c. c. tinctur. croci ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ſubinde cum hauſtulo vini alb. lisbon.*

9. If the hæmorrhoids, by their tumefaction and pain, ſhould prove any obſtruction to the delivery, it may not be amiſs, by the application of leeches, to unload the veſſels, and draw out a conſiderable quantity of the ſtagnant blood. The part affected may likewiſe be frequently bathed with warm milk: or, if the patient is coſtive, an emollient glyſter ſhould be injected, conſiſting of oil of almonds, milk and ſugar, or the like. After this, emollient liniments may be uſed to the part; care being taken that nothing of an offenſive ſcent, or capable of affording noxious *effluvia*, enters their compoſition, for fear they ſhould affect the child. In other reſpects the caſe may be treated as the vulgar hæmorrhoids, in the manner formerly mention'd.

10. When there is any conſiderable accumulation and induration of the *faces* in the inteſtines, whereby the uterine paſſages are ſtraiten'd, a diſcharge thereof is to be ſollicited, by the repeated uſe of emollient glyſters. Or if it be ſuſpected, that ſome inconvenience will attend the poſture requiſite for the commodious receptance of a remedy in that form, a mild ſuppoſitory, as a violet-comfit, *&c.* may be employ'd inſtead thereof.

11. If

11. If a violent *diarrhœa*, or dyſentery, weakens the patient, and hinders the excluſion of the *fœtus*, a ſtop ſhould immediately be put thereto, or the cure be attempted in the following manner.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. fort.* ā ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb. torrefact. confect. fracaſtor.* cum *melle, coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb.* āa ʒ ij. *terr. ponder.* ʒ j. *ſpt. menth. lavendul. comp.* āa ʒ ij. *f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas vel cruentas, agitato prius vaſe.*

And in order to ſupport the patient, let there be in readineſs ſome ſuch as the following julep, to be drank of between whiles, as there ſhall be occaſion.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ iv. *mirabil. ſtephan.* ℥ ij. *margaritar. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. menth. croci, ſal. volat. oleoſ.* āa ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat cochlear.* iv. *in languoribus.*

In other reſpects, the cure of theſe ſymptoms is to be attempted in the manner formerly deliver'd; due regard being here had to the particular circumſtance of the patient.

12. If the child be actually dead, and the woman's pains decreaſe, or go off, and the throws return no more, it may be proper to employ ſuch medicines as are preſcribed in caſe of weakneſs on the ſide of the mother. If theſe have not the deſired effect, and the waters are already broke away, whilſt the patient remains poſſeſs'd of ſufficient ſtrength, an emetic of *pecacuanha* may be exhibited to advantage. But if the woman wants ſtrength, and much time has been ſpent in vain; if there be a conſiderable flooding, convulſions, or other dangerous ſymptoms, the extraction of the child is immediately to be attempted, either by the manual, or inſtrumental method.

13. In

13. In caſe of twins, the requiſite procedure does not materially differ from the common, care being taken that no one of them be left behind unregarded in the *uterus*; and to prevent their croſſing, or entangling with one another in delivery; whereby the extremities of that which is deſign'd to be brought away laſt might eaſily be miſtaken for thoſe of the other. Such a miſtake might prove of fatal conſequence both to the twins and mother. In order to avoid it, the midwife having firſt extracted the head and ſhoulders of one, ſhould gently ſlip her hands under its arm-pits, and directly bring it away. It frequently happens, that in caſe of twins, after one of them is deliver'd naturally, the other happens to come not with its head, but its feet foremoſt, or footling, as 'tis vulgarly call'd; in which poſture it is then to be extracted. And ſometimes, after one is deliver'd, the other will remain in the *uterus* for ſome days, which is a dangerous caſe; and requires the membranes, if not already broke, to be carefully cut, and the child extracted. If one of them happens to be dead, and the other alive, great caution and expedition ſhould be uſed in the delivery: but ſometimes weakneſs, faintneſs, convulſions, or other bad ſymptoms, may require the operation to be deferr'd, till the patient can in ſome meaſure aſſiſt her ſelf. This rule is conſtantly to be obſerv'd, that the child which lies loweſt in the paſſage, ought firſt to be extracted.

14. If a ſuppreſſion of urine be the cauſe of delay in the delivery, and this proceeds from a ſtone in the bladder, preſſing upon the neck thereof, it ought directly to be repell'd by the introduction of a catheter. But if the child, by bearing hard againſt the bladder, be the cauſe of this ſuppreſſion, the *abdomen* is now and then

to

o be rais'd, and compreſs'd, by a proper ſwathe r fillet. And in caſe this has not the deſired ffect, recourſe muſt be had to the catheter, in rder to empty the bladder of its contents.

15. When convulſions happen to retard de- ivery, the caſe is adjudged dangerous; and he operation is here ſeldom perform'd without he loſs of the mother, and ſometimes alſo f the child, unleſs great expedition be uſed. roper internals, or nervous cardiacs, ſhould here e freely given, in order to put off, or defer the its.

℞ *Pulv. rad. valerian. ſylv. pulv. de guttet. ãa* . xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. croci ãa gr.* v. *cam- or. gr.* iij. *conſ. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. pæon. q. ſ. f. bolus, ia vel* 4ta *quaque hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *lap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. rutæ ãa* ℥ iij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ij. *r. pæon. comp.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavendul. c. tinctur. caſtor. l. volat. oleoſ. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam chlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

The operation in this caſe is to be attempted irectly, if the woman be delirious, or the flood- g violent, as frequently happens. And here kewiſe, if the membranes be not already broke, ey ought to be tore, or rather cut, with a ſtory, gently gliding it up, or introducing with the point turn'd towards one of the ngers, for fear of undeſignedly wounding any her part.

16. If the delivery is render'd dangerous by aſon of a violent flooding preceding it, too ſtrong rdiacs, or ſtimulating medicines, ought not be given, for fear of increaſing the hæmor- age. But if the perſon is plethoric, and o great a loſs has not been already ſuſtain'd, may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, by way of vulſion. In the mean time, or after the ope- ration,

ration, the following bolus and julep may d
ſome ſervice.

℞ *Terr. japonic. troch, de carabe, pulv. myrr*
coral. rub. pp^t. ãa ℈ ſs. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.*
ſ. f. bolus, 4ta quaque hora, vel pro re nata, ſumen
ſuperbibendo cochlear. iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. plantag. roſar. rub. cinnamom. ten. vi*
rub. ãa ℥ ij. *acet. acerr.* ℥ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ℥ vj. *ſp*
nitri dulc. ℈ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. vitriol.* ℥ ij. *lavendul. comp.* ℥ j. *m. ſum*
gut. xx. *frequenter cum hauſtu aq. fontan. vino rub*
commixt.

To theſe medicines may be added laudanu
occaſionally. If the flux ſtill proves violent, tl
ſame externals and internals may be us'd,
were formerly preſcrib'd in the like kind of h
morrhage. See immoderate flux of the *menſes*, &

17. If the birth ſhould be delay'd, or pr
tracted, on account of any impoſtumation,
ulceration in the *uterus*, diſcover'd ſome tim
before, the caſe muſt be treated in the mann
formerly mention'd; due regard being had
the ſtate of pregnancy. But if they happen
be diſcover'd juſt in the time of labour, we ma
order for the impoſtumation phlebotomy,
no other ſymptom contra-indicate, lenient gl
ſters, emollient fomentations, and reſolving lin
ments; but for the ulceration, pledgets dipt
warm red wine; the midwife being particular
careful to perform her office gently. And th
is all that can well be done in theſe caſes, till aft
delivery; and then they may be treated as o
dinary caſes.

18. If any old calloſity, or cicatrix in tl
vagina or *uterus*, create a difficulty in the de
very, and the diſorder was known during t
time of pregnancy; the cure ought then to
attempted, in the manner formerly mention'

But at preſent we can only uſe gentle emollient fomentations, and liniments, conſiſting of milk, *ol. amygdal. dulc.* &c. Or elſe a piece of prepared ſponge may be put up, in order to dilate the parts. And, in caſe of failure here, an inſtrument might be contriv'd for the ſame purpoſe; or elſe the calloſity, or cicatrix, may be pared, and taken down by inciſion, to widen the paſſage for the child.

19. If the relaxation of the *uterus*, or its ligaments, retards the birth, no more emollient medicines muſt be uſed than are abſolutely neceſſary; but cloths dipt in warm red wine, may be frequently apply'd to the part. The poſture of the woman muſt be ſuch, as may beſt favour the diſorder; and ſhe ought to lie quiet as much as poſſible. In other reſpects, this caſe may be treated as the common bearing-down, relaxation, or *procidentia uteri.*

20. When a diſtortion of the *vagina* hinders the excluſion of the *fœtus*, the woman muſt be placed in a ſuitable poſture to anſwer it, ſo as moſt to favour the delivery; and for this purpoſe, that of ſtanding is generally preferr'd. Other caſes there are which require different poſtures, when the woman cannot be deliver'd in the uſual manner, and particularly that of ſtanding upon a ſtool; which was more practiſed anciently, than it is at preſent. In this caſe the woman is to be ſupported under her arms, or may recline a little upon a pillow, laid in ſome convenient place. Particular diſtortions of the parts, ſituations of the child, the woman's uſual way and manner of life, and other particular ſymptoms, may require ſtill different poſtures, as kneeling, leaning, reclining, *&c.* which are beſt concerted by the mother and the midwife.

21. Some-

21. Sometimes the delivery will be retarded by the ſtickage of the child in the orifice of the *uterus*, between its neck and ſhoulders; which is a caſe that requires great care and expedition on the part of the midwife, to prevent the ſuffocation of the infant, and avoid pulling the head quite away from the ſhoulders, which make the reſiſtance. This ſtickage is gently to be eaſed by introducing the fingers or hand between the neck of the *uterus*, and that of the child. Sometimes alſo the umbilical chord is wound about the neck of the child; which requires to be diſentangled, in order to the preſervation both of the mother and the infant, before the time of delivery. To prevent any fatal accident from this cauſe, the midwife ought to ſatisfy her ſelf, by examination, before ſhe enters expreſsly upon her office; and if ſhe finds the chord thus entangled, by all means to endeavour to clear and reduce it to its natural ſituation.

UNNATURAL BIRTHS.

1. *Unnatural births* are thoſe wherein the child preſents it ſelf any other way than with its head foremoſt, or downwards, and its face turn'd towards the mother's back.

2. *Unnatural births* may happen from the child's turning it ſelf, or being turn'd, in the *uterus*, whether ſide-ways, ſupine, or otherwiſe; ſo that the hands or feet, knees, ſhoulders, *&c.* may firſt, ſeparately, or jointly preſent themſelves. The umbilical chord alſo being broke, may ſometimes appear firſt; and ſo may the *placenta uterina*, and either adhere ſtrongly to the *uterus*, or come away before the child.

3. The particular ſtate of the caſe is beſt learnt by the ſymptoms attending the labour, compared with what appears upon examination, or ſearch.

If

If the throws are regular and ſtrong; the *vagina* and *uterus* ſufficiently dilated; the waters evacuated, and yet the birth does not come forward, we may conjecture that the child is large, or affected with a general or particular dropſy, as in the head, *abdomen*, &c.

4. The danger attending unnatural births always riſes in proportion to the violence of the ſymptoms, the continuance of the caſe, and the nature of the cauſes from whence it proceeds.

5. All unnatural births ought, as much as poſſible, by artificial means, to be reduced to the natural kind. Thus, when the head preſents it ſelf ſide-ways, the child, if it be practicable, ſhould be gently put back, and turn'd to the natural ſituation, before it is extracted. But if it is already advanced too far for this, for inſtance, to the neck, it may then, by turning, be reduced to the proper poſture, and extracted as in natural labours.

6. If the child lie ſupine, with its face upwards, and it be found impracticable to turn him, he muſt be extracted in that poſture; tho' the conſequence is uſually ſome ſmall contuſion or blackneſs in the face of the child, or a flatneſs of the noſe, occaſion'd by preſſing againſt the *os pubis*, or *oſſa innominata* of the mother.

7. When the child is dropſical in the head, it may be known by the large bulk thereof, and the openneſs of its ſutures; while the other parts of the body are generally ſmall, and waſted. If the extraction cannot here be made in the ordinary way, upon account of the unnatural magnitude of the head; the ſpace between the ſutures may be cautiouſly pierced with a proper inſtrument, in order to evacuate the water collected therein. But if the child be dead, the ſame thing may be done without danger; and afterwards the woman will be delivered with eaſe. The like method is alſo

to be taken when there is a dropſy in the child's breaſt or abdomen; due regard being had to the ſtructure of the part, and the proper manner of making the puncture.

8. If the *fœtus* be monſtrous, either univerſally, or in any particular part, and the utmoſt endeavours both of the mother and the midwife, are unable to procure a delivery, ſo that the life of the patient is in imminent danger; the ſuperfluous or unnatural part of the *fœtus* may be cut off with a proper inſtrument; or a diviſion of the whole may be made, ſo that the pieces being extracted, it may ſave the life of the woman. And in all caſes of this kind, or where we are certain that the child is actually dead, and can no other ways procure delivery, we muſt cut the *fœtus* into proper portions, and extract it piecemeal. But whilſt there is the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect the *fœtus* alive, all endeavours are to be uſed before the inſtrumental method of extraction is attempted.

9. If after the waters are broke away, the feet preſent themſelves the firſt, ſome danger may attend any attempt to turn the child. 'Tis therefore more adviſeable to endeavour to extract it, in the manner that offers; and when it is advanced ſo far as the hips, it may, with leſs hazard of its ſlipping, be gently drawn away, by wrapping a fine ſingle napkin around it. But if the face now happens to be upwards, it ought to be turn'd downwards, to prevent the hazard of ſuffocation, violent contuſion in the face, the catching of the chin, or preſſure of the noſe, againſt the *oſſa innominata*, or *pubis*. If only one foot appears, let it be conſidered whether it be the left or the right, which will direct the ſearch for the other; and when by this means they are both found and placed together, the operation may be performed as above-mentioned.

10. When

10. When both the hands and feet preſent themſelves at once, 'tis impoſſible to proceed whilſt the child remains in this poſture. The hands therefore are to be turn'd back, or re-placed, the feet remaining as before; and thus the extraction may be performed.

11. If one hand and arm, or both, come forwards, they muſt be put back, and replaced, if poſſible; but when they are far advanced, the caſe is attended with danger, and the operation with difficulty. If this caſe ſhould happen, and there are certain ſigns that the child is dead, the limbs which thus preſent themſelves may with leſs danger be twiſted off at the joints, by the bare ſtrength of the hands, than cut away by the uſe of ſharp inſtruments for the purpoſe. If after the hands are replaced, the head cannot be found, and much time has been already ſpent to no purpoſe, ſearch may be made for the feet, and the *fœtus* extracted after the manner requiſite in that caſe.

12. When the knees preſent themſelves, whilſt the hams are turn'd backwards towards the *nates*, great care muſt be had not to miſtake what is thus preſented for the head; to which purpoſe the part ſhould be traced up the ham; and the woman being laid in a convenient poſture for delivery, ſearch muſt be made for the feet; obſerving that the child's face be kept towards the mother's back; and thus it may be extracted.

13. When a ſhoulder preſents it ſelf the firſt, the caſe is difficult, upon account of the great diſtance of this part from the feet. To reduce the caſe, the child muſt be replaced, and then, as well as poſſible, the hand being introduced, ſearch muſt be made for the feet; which being brought out firſt, the *fœtus* may be extracted.

14. When the back comes foremoſt, the child runs the risk of being ſuffocated, unleſs the po-

ſture be preſently alter'd; nor will it be poſſible to procure delivery, without finding the feet, and bringing them out firſt.

15. When the *nates* appear firſt, the poſture muſt be reduced, and ſearch made for the feet, as in other unnatural caſes; but where this end cannot be obtain'd, delivery may be attempted in the manner wherein the child is preſented: for there are inſtances of ſucceſsful delivery in that double poſture.

16. When the breaſt, or the belly, appears firſt, the caſe is often dangerous; becauſe it is impoſſible to extract the *fœtus* as it lies in that poſture; and the ſpinal bone can never be bent backwards with ſafety. When the belly preſents it ſelf, the umbilical chord generally appears firſt. In theſe caſes the midwife is diligently to replace the parts, and find out the feet, remembring always to turn the face of the child to the back of the mother, and ſo to deliver it. When either ſide comes firſt, the caſe is leſs dangerous; and the method of extraction much the ſame.

17. If the umbilical chord appears firſt, whether the child be in a natural or unnatural poſture, the caſe will be attended with danger; unleſs the delivery be ſuddenly perform'd; becauſe from a contuſion of the part, or coagulation of the blood in the umbilical veſſels, the circulation is apt to be ſtopp'd; which is frequently the death of the child, and cauſes violent ſymptoms in the mother. In this caſe the midwife muſt attempt to replace the chord, and afterwards extract the *fœtus* either by the head or feet: the operation being expeditiouſly performed, for fear of a prolapſion of the chord, and the death of the child, who is commonly a great ſufferer by this ſymptom, if not ſuddenly removed.

18. When the umbilical chord is broke, the danger is greater on the ſide of the mother than

of

of the child, becauſe of the difficulty there will now be to extract the *placenta*; which remaining long behind, either in whole, or in part, cauſes violent flooding, convulſions, and ſudden death; whereas, on the ſide of the child, if once naturally deliver'd, this inconvenience is ſoon remedied by a ligature. If any part of the umbilical chord remains fixt to the *placenta*, it may ſerve to conduct the midwife thereto; and then it may be ſeparated in the manner deſcribed in natural births. But if it breaks cloſe to the *placenta*, the caſe is very dangerous, becauſe of the time uſually required to find the *placenta* without a clue: during which alſo the *uterus* may be greatly contracted; or, at leaſt, remain leſs capable of diſtention when the waters have been long before diſcharged. In this caſe, the hand muſt be introduced, and the *placenta* being diſtinguiſhed from the bottom of the *uterus* by its number of little inequalities on the ſide where the umbilical veſſels terminate; it may, if it be looſe, or adhere not ſtrongly to the *uterus*, be readily brought away: but if any part of it be fixed thereto, that muſt firſt be looſed, and ſet free by the fingers. And if, by this means, it cannot all be brought away, 'tis more eligible to leave ſome part behind, than by rude treatment do violence to the *uterus* it ſelf; which might throw the patient into violent convulſions, and cauſe immoderate flooding, or even death it ſelf: or if the woman ſhould eſcape with life, inflammations, ulcers, gangrenes, *&c.* might be the conſequence of ſuch injuries. In this caſe it may be proper to give ſome ſuch as the following medicines, to forward the expulſion of the *placenta*.

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ℥ vj. *hyſteric.* ℥ ij. *tinctur. myrrh. caſtor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. croci* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat cochlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

Or,

℞ *Elix. proprietat. ſpt. c. c. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ter quaterve in die, cum hauſtulo vini albi.*

A galbanum plaſter may likewiſe be applied to the navel. And if there be occaſion, ſneezing may be excited, by the uſe of a proper ſternutatory. Emollient glyſters alſo, and proper injections, may be of ſervice.

19. When the *placenta* preſents it ſelf, or comes quite away before the *fœtus*, the danger is very great; the child, in this caſe, being often ſuffocated; and the mother uſually flooding violently, whilſt it remains ſeparated in the *uterus*, and cannot be readily excluded. The delivery is here immediately to be attempted; and extracting firſt the *placenta*, the child is inſtantly to be laid hold of, and brought away, without ſpending time to reduce it to the moſt deſirable poſture, if that cannot be preſently obtained; for fear of endangering the life both of the mother and child. Upon a complete delivery, the flooding generally abates or ceaſes; but if it ſhould not, it muſt be treated with proper aſtringents, in the manner formerly mention'd.

The Instrumental Method of Delivery.

1. WHEN the common manual operation cannot take place, ſo as to procure delivery, and the ſymptoms are ſo violent, as to threaten ſudden death to the mother, we muſt have recourſe to proper inſtruments, in order to extract the *fœtus*.

2. This is frequently the caſe when the child is dead, or dropſical in any particular part, the woman weak, or when there has been any ill manage-

management, thro' delay, *&c.* It is commonly attended with flooding, convulſions, ſyncope, *&c.* The inſtrumental method of delivery, except the *cæſarian* operation, is always death to the child, if he be not dead before; and not unfrequently proves fatal to the mother likewiſe, unleſs the operator be very expert.

3. The inſtrumental method of delivery is, in general, this. If the child is actually dead, or if the life of the mother is in imminent danger; the operator introduces, with his right hand, the hooked inſtrument, called crotchet, and made for the purpoſe, the point whereof is turned towards his own hand, for fear of hurting the *uterus*, and directed to the head of the child; which being once found, he fixes it, if poſſible, between the ſutures, or in one of the ſockets of the eyes, or in the cavity of the ears or mouth. But if it can commodiouſly be fixed in the *occiput*, the hold will be the ſurer, and the operation performed to greater advantage. The inſtrument being thus fixed, the operator proceeds to extract the child; and after the head is once brought out, there is ſeldom any more occaſion for the inſtrument; but he performs the remaining part of the operation with his hands alone, in the common manner. After the child is thus delivered, great care muſt be taken not to break the umbilical chord, becauſe of the difficulty it would create in bringing away the *placenta*. A rupture of this kind is very eaſy, if the child has been dead for any conſiderable time; in which caſe the parts will putrify. Thus much for the general method of delivery by the inſtrument. In all the particular caſes, we are to proceed in the manner formerly mention'd; only here no regard need be had to the ſituation of the *fœtus*, as in caſe of natural births. 'Tis ſufficient that the operator delivers the woman, ſafely and expeditiouſly, with

with that poſture of the child, which beſt ſuits his intention. If the body of the *fœtus* ſhould come away, and the head be left behind, the inſtrument muſt again be introduced, and fixed as above-mention'd. But if it prove too large, as ſometimes happens from a dropſy, *&c.* to be extracted at once, it may be prudently cut into ſeveral portions, by an inciſion knife; and it will then come away with eaſe. If both the head and *placenta* remain in the *uterus*, and the latter be fix'd thereto, the extraction of the head muſt be firſt attempted; otherwiſe a violent flooding will ſucceed. But if the *placenta* be detach'd from the *uterus*, it may, if it is found readily practicable, be brought away firſt. For the other particular caſes, ſee *moles*, *unnatural births*, &c.

Cæsarian Operation.

BY *cæſarian operation*, is meant the cutting thro' the abdomen, into the *uterus* of a pregnant woman newly deceaſed, in order to ſave the life of the child. And if the mother not long before her death perceive the uſual motion of the *fœtus*; if the midwife can find any pulſation in the umbilical chord, or any of the arteries of the child, after the mother is dead, or juſt about the time of her death, there are ſome hopes that this operation may be attended with ſucceſs; tho' the caſe is always dubious and uncertain: and we cannot well expect to ſucceed, when the woman has been dead more than a few minutes. The operation is ſaid to have been anciently performed near the article of death, with a happy event, in reſpect of the child; but as it muſt always be fatal to the mother, whilſt alive, the moderns never propoſe it till after her death. When the operation has been reſolv'd upon ſome time before the death of the woman,

and

and all things are got in readineſs for it; immediately upon the laſt gaſp of the mother, a large inciſion being made along the abdomen, between the *muſculi recti*, ſo as to avoid the *peritonæum*, for fear of wounding the inteſtines, till the *uterus* appears; the knife muſt directly be plunged therein, but not at all deep, leſt it touch the child; the *uterus* always growing thinner, as the natural time of delivery approaches. The membranes including the *fœtus* are then to be inſtantly divided; and ſeparating the *placenta* from the bottom of the *uterus*, the child is with all poſſible expedition and dexterity to be taken out, and freed from the burthen, after the uſual manner. At this time the child will very probably appear as if it were dead; tho' perhaps a ſmall pulſation of the heart, umbilical chord, or arteries, may be found upon examination. Immediately the mouth, noſtrils, ears, *&c.* muſt be cleanſed and freed from their mucus; and the child waſhed all over with warm wine, or a little brandy and water, inſtead of the common lotion; and then wrap'd up in flannel, and placed before a moderate fire: by which means it may poſſibly be brought to manifeſt ſome remarkable ſigns of life. After this, it may be treated in the common method before deliver'd. This operation is called *cæſarian*, from a ſuppoſition that *Julius Cæſar* was delivered by means of it.

Disorders conſequent upon Delivery.

Flooding.

1. THE delivery is immediately, or ſoon after, followed by a copious hæmorrhage, which proving continual for the time, is called flooding; being generally grumous, and of dan-

dangerous conſequence, if immoderate, or of long continuance; eſpecially in tender conſtitutions, or when it cauſes weakneſs, faintneſs, ſyncope, convulſions, *&c.* The regimen in this caſe ſhould not be too hot. Reſt is to be encouraged. The diet may be panada, ſago, gellies, *&c.* The drink, wine and water, with a toaſt, *&c.* Proper paregorics ſhould be exhibited occaſionally, if the patient be any way reſtleſs.

If this caſe be prolong'd, or heightened, by part of the *placenta*, grumous clods, *&c.* remaining in the *uterus*, the excluſion thereof may be attempted by gentle emmenagogics, as *borax*, *ſperm. ceti*, *troch. de myrrh.* &c. the internal uſe of all pungent aromatics, and inflammable ſpirits, being avoided. If ſuch medicines fail of ſucceſs, the offending bodies muſt be extracted by manual operation; otherwiſe ſudden death might enſue. After the total extraction hereof, the violence of the ſymptom generally goes off; and the patient, if the hæmorrhage were not exceſſive, preſently recovers.

If the continuance of the caſe be owing to the difficulty of the labour, or any violence offer'd, or damage ſuſtain'd in delivery, or bringing away the *placenta*, ſleep and reſt ought to be encouraged; a thickening balſamic diet ſhould be uſed; and the patient ought to be kept moderately cool. Injections of warm red wine might be ſerviceable.

Or,

℞ *Vin. rubr.* ℥ iv. *aq. plantagin.* ℥ ij. *aceti acerrim.* ℥ j. *alumin. rup* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *m. f. ſolutio, cum ſiphone calide injiciend. ter quaterve in die.*

The moderate uſe of acids is here convenient; or a few drops of ſpirit of vitriol, may now and then be properly taken along with ſome convenient liquor. And in general, the method requiſite here is much the ſame with that obſerved in other violent

violent hæmorrhages; due regard being now had to the cauſe, and particular circumſtance of the patient.

If the flooding proves the more violent upon account of a plethoric conſtitution, phlebotomy may be allowed, if the patient's ſtrength will admit thereof. After which, the caſe may be treated as a common hæmorrhage, with reſtringent injections, particular local applications, and internal medicines. In general, the following mixture is excellent.

℞ *Aq. plantag. germin. querc.* ãa ℥ iij. *aceti opt.* ℥ ij. *ſyrup. coral. cydonior.* ãa ℥ ſs. *lapid. hæmatit. pp^t. bol. armen. terr. japonic.* ãa ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *tertia vel quarta quaq; hora, agitato ſemper vaſe.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ vj. *acet. acer. aq. theriacal.* ãa ℥ j. *coral. rub. pp^t.* ʒ ij. *alumin. rup.* ϑ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *frequenter.*

A large collection of indurated *fæces* in the inteſtines, preſſing upon the *uterus*, and ſometimes colical ſymptoms, ſeem to occaſion a continuance of the flooding; in which caſe glyſters will be of ſervice, being repeated occaſionally. In all flooding, from what cauſes ſoever, the abdomen ſhou'd not be ſwathed too tight; becauſe this generally increaſes the diſorder. If the hæmorrhage ſtill continues violent, and is attended with faintneſs, convulſions, *&c.* it may not be amiſs to uſe ſome ſuch as the following injection.

℞ *Vitriol. alb.* ʒ iij. *alumin. rup.* ʒ j. *ſolve in aq. plantag. vin. rub. acet. opt.* ãa ℥ j. *& fiat injectio, cum ſiphone ſubinde adhibend.*

If other externals are required, they may be the ſame with thoſe preſcribed for a hæmorrhage at the noſe. It may likewiſe be of ſervice to dip linen cloths in oxycrate, and apply them to the regions of the abdomen and loins. For farther directions in this particular, ſee hæmorrhages, diſorders of pregnant women, *&c.* SUP-

SUPPRESSION OF THE LOCHIA.

2. FOR the firſt four or five days after delivery a quantity of pure blood is evacuated by the mouths of the veſſels where the *placenta* adhered which is large or ſmall, according to the conſtitution of the woman, the heat of the climate, the manner of delivery, and other circumſtances. After this time, the flux decreaſes, grows more ſerous, and daily appears leſs red, or ſomewhat of the colour and conſiſtence of *pus*. Theſe phenomena ſeem to proceed from much the ſame cauſes as they do in recent and digeſted wounds; the two caſes being nearly parallel. The evacuation generally ceaſes in fifteen or twenty days from delivery during which time it may greatly vary in point of colour, conſiſtence, ſcent, *&c.* This flux is generally much leſs after a miſcarriage, than after a perfect birth; eſpecially when the woman was not far advanced in her reckoning. The *lochia* conſtantly decreaſe in their quantity, as the milk comes more plentifully into the breaſts; which added to the white colour whereof they ſometimes appear, has been the foundation of a conjecture that the matter both of the milk and the *lochia* was the ſame. But the matter of the *lochia* has not the properties of real milk, as ſome perſwade themſelves; and, in reality, appears to be only diſcharged from the wounded veſſels of the *uterus*, till their mouths are cicatrized. When this flux is regular and natural, the quantity thereof is proportion'd to the cauſe, the conſtitution, and the laceration of the veſſels cauſed by the divulſion of the *placenta* from the *uterus*; the ſcent thereof is not fetid, and its change of colour and conſiſtence gradual, without giving any ſigns that it is acrimonious, corroſive, or the like. A ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* is more or leſs dangerous

dangerous in proportion to the degree thereof; and the time of its continuance. If the ſtoppage be ſudden, and happen upon the firſt two or three days after delivery, 'tis uſually the cauſe of inflammatory diſorders, pains in the head, a fever, difficulty of breath, and inflammation of the *uterus*; and if not ſpeedily remedied, abſceſſes, ulcers, and ſometimes cancers, lameneſs, pains in the loins and lower belly, convulſions, the hyſteric paſſion, *&c.* Theſe diſorders, however, are mitigated or prevented by other natural hæmorrhages, as of the noſe, hæmorrhoids, *&c.* as alſo by particular evacuations, as profuſe ſweats, or an increaſed diſcharge of urine; wherein a large quantity of a black ſediment may be frequently obſerved. This obſtruction may proceed from various cauſes; as a diarrhœa, paſſions of the mind, eſpecially anger or ſurprize; the taking of cold, eſpecially the receiving the cold air at the mouth of the uterine veſſels; the uſe of aſtringent medicines; an obſtructed perſpiration; the drinking of cool liquors, *&c.* In this caſe the patient muſt by all means be confined to her bed; and lie therein with her head and body ſomewhat raiſed, in order to favour the evacuation. All that ſhe drinks, ought to be warm; a glaſs of warm wine is to be allowed between whiles; and ſhe may uſe for her diet, proper gellies, broths, panada, *&c.* If no inflammatory diſorders appear, a warm perſpirative regimen ſeems to be the moſt promiſing; and it has, in this caſe, been often found ſucceſsful to drink a ſmall draught of *aq. hyſteric.* and *aq. puleg. ãa* twice or thrice a day. But in caſe of a fever, theſe hot waters are hardly allowable, except a ſmall quantity of the latter, well freed from its pungent aromatic oil. Dry frictions upon the legs, *&c.* may alſo be made to good advantage

tage in this caſe; to which ſome add the uſe of cupping-glaſſes, either with or without ſcarification. Glyſters likewiſe have their uſe in this caſe, unleſs it be attended with a diarrhœa; but they ought to be emollient and emmenagogic, and not conſiderably purgative. Injections alſo might here be of great ſervice, prepared of a decoction of *rad. ariſtoloch. gentian. centaur. min. ſabin* &c. with the addition of *tinctur. myrrh. elix. proprietat.* &c. In the mean time, if the obſtruction prove obſtinate, and be attended with a *plethora*, phlebotomy is adviſable. And for internals,

℞ *Pulv. myrrh. borac. ãa gr.* xv. *ſperm. ceti, gr.* x. *ſal. volatil. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſ. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. de artemis. q. s. f. bolus,* 5ta *quaq; hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. rutæ ãa* ℥ iij. *hyſteric.* ℥ ij. *tinct. elleb. nig. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleos. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de artemis.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

Or,

℞ *Troch. de myrrh.* ℈ j. *borac.* ℈ ſs. *pulv. ſabin. rad. valerian. ſylveſter. ãa gr.* viij. *ol. rutæ chym. gut.* i. *m. f. pulvis ſumend. pro re nata, cum cochlearib. aliquot. julap. ſupra deſcript.*

The following drops may be given in any proper vehicle, as often as there is occaſion.

℞ *Spt. ſal. armoniac. tinct. ſuccin. myrrh. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *cum hauſtulo vini alb. aq. fontan. commixt. ſubinde.*

If a diarrhœa comes on, as the conſequence, and not as the cauſe of this obſtruction, or ſuppreſſion, it ought not ſuddenly to be check'd; unleſs it proves ſo violent, or continues ſo long, as greatly to weaken the patient. In which caſe it may be treated as a common diarrhœa; regard being had to the preſent ſtate of the patient. Thus, for example,

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb. torrefact.* ℥ſs. *troch. de myrrh. pulv. caſtor. op. āa gr.* v. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* i. *ſyr. de artemis. q. s. f. bolus, h. s. ſumend.*

The diſorders occaſion'd by a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, uſually diſappear upon the return of the flux. But if any particular ſymptoms ſhould remain, as an inflammation, impoſtumation, *&c.* of the *uterus*, a *lumbago*, the rheumatiſm, *&c.* they muſt be treated as mention'd under thoſe particular heads; due regard being had to the cauſe. See ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hyſteric paſſion, *&c.*

Immoderate Flux of the Lochia.

3. THE *lochia* ſometimes flow ſo copiouſly, or continue ſo long, as greatly to weaken the patient, and endanger her life. The proper quantity of this diſcharge, indeed, cannot be univerſally aſſign'd; different circumſtances and conſtitutions requiring it in different degrees: but in general, if there be a conſiderable loſs of ſtrength, or want of ſpirits, a low, weak, or intermitting pulſe, the *facies hippocratica*, fainting, ſyncope, convulſions, pains in the *hypochondria*, abdomen, or the like; the diſcharge in ſuch caſes muſt be deem'd immoderate. And after recovery, the uſual conſequences of a violent hæmorrhage, as paleneſs, want of fleſh, ſwelling in the legs and thighs, a dropſical diſpoſition, *&c.* will generally remain for ſome time. The regimen requiſite in this caſe, muſt be reſtringent, and ſhould proceed gradually from the weaker to the more powerful things of that kind. Barley-grewel, panada, gellies, rice-grewel, harts-horn drink, *&c.* are here very convenient; a glaſs of red wine and water, being uſed between whiles. The patient ought not to be kept very hot. The ſleep is to be moderate; and the drinking

drinking of thin liquids is not to be greatly encouraged, for fear of bringing on a dropſy. Opiates, given occaſionally, are ſerviceable. But the reſtringent medicines may be ſome ſuch as the following.

℞ *Aq. plantag. germin. querc. ãa* ℥ iij. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ iſs. *coral. rub. ppt.* ʒ ij. *lapid. hæmatit.* ʒ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ʒ vj. *tinctur. terr. japonic.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *frequenter.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℥ iij. *theriacal.* ℥ iſs. *bol. armen. ppt.* ʒ ij. *ſpec. de hyacinth. terr. japonic. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è coral. de roſis ſicc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xv. *f. mixtura, de qua capiat cochlear.* iv. 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. prunel.* ℈ j. *ſang. dracon.* ℈ ſs. *m. f. pulv. ſumend. cum hauſtulo vini rubri aqua fontan. commixt. ter quaterve quotidie.*

If internals fail of ſucceſs, we muſt have recourſe to externals; which, in general, may be the ſame with thoſe preſcrib'd in caſe of flooding, after delivery, immoderate flux of the *menſes*, hæmorrhages at the noſe, *&c.* But if theſe ſtill prove unable to ſtop or abate the flux, dip a linen cloth in oxycrate, made cold by ſtanding in a ſolution of *ſal. armoniac.* and apply it to the ſmall of the back, or the part affected. And alſo inject into the *uterus* the following ſolution.

℞ *Sal. nitri, alumin. rup. ãa* ʒ ij. *vitriol. roman.* ʒ j. *ſal vitriol.* ℈ j. *ſolve in aq. plantag.* ℥ iij. *acet. acer.* ℥ j. *& f. injectio, ſubinde in uterum, ope ſiphonis, injiciend.*

This is the method to be uſed in the moſt dangerous flux of the *lochia*; for thoſe of the milder kind we refer to common hæmorrhages, and in particular to flooding, both before and after delivery.

Convulsions.

4. A Violent extraction of the *placenta*, a retention thereof, a ſtoppage of the *lochia*, &c. are apt to cauſe convulſions after delivery; which are more or leſs dangerous, according to the cauſe, continuance, and degree thereof, compared with the conſtitution of the patient. If they proceed from a violent extraction of the *placenta*, which cauſes a large flooding, aſtringent injections prepared of red wine, *alum. rup. ſacchar. ſaturn.* &c. will be proper. But if the veſſels of the *uterus* are only lacerated or injured, without any conſiderable hæmorrhage, the injections ſhould be emollient and anodyne, conſiſting of warm milk, *decoct. hord.* or a decoction of *fol. malv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. lini*, &c. mixt up with *mel. roſat.* &c. When this ſymptom has its riſe from a retention of the ſecundines, or a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, ſternutatories may be uſed to advantage; as alſo detergent injections, prepared with *rad. ariſtoloch. gentian. fol. abſinth. vulg. artemis.* &c. To a decoction whereof may be added *mel. roſat. tinct. myrrh. elix. proprietat.* &c. In the mean time give proper anti-epileptic medicines along with ſuch as are anti-hyſteric. But if any concreted blood, or grumous matter remains behind in the *uterus*, it muſt be extracted before we can reaſonably expect the convulſions ſhould ceaſe. When this ſymptom happens from, or appears together with, a fever; and the patient is of a plethoric habit, the caſe may be treated after the manner of a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, or menſtrual flux; with due regard to the preſent circumſtances of the patient.

Hysteric Symptoms.

5. WOMEN are frequently troubled with *hyſteric ſymptoms*, after the time of deli-

very; to remedy which, 'tis uſual to order a galbanum plaſter to be applied to the navel; and to put the patient into a courſe of anti-hyſteric medicines, after the manner obſerved in the hyſteric paſſion; with proper regard to the cauſe and circumſtances of the preſent caſe.

Fever.

6. ABOUT the third or fourth, and ſometimes about the fifth or ſixth day after delivery, the uſual ſymptoms of a fever appear; the *lochia* in the mean time continuing to flow regularly. This fever ſeems to be the conſequence of the diminution of the *lochia*, and increaſe of the milk in the breaſts; which being now fill'd therewith, become hard, turgid, painful, and hot. The milk, at this time, is likewiſe of a thicker conſiſtence; and the patient feels a pain and heat in her loins, back, and ſhoulders. This kind of fever is ſeldom dangerous, and generally goes off in a ſhort time by a diaphoreſis, without requiring the aſſiſtance of many medicines; or any thing more than the obſervance of a proper regimen, or the uſe of a ſlender diet. But fevers, proceeding from other cauſes, ſometimes happen in particular conſtitutions after delivery, ſo as to prove violent, of long continuance, and of bad conſequence; during which, the *lochia* are generally ſuppreſs'd; a particular that is reckon'd a certain mark whereby to diſtinguiſh this from the fever cauſed by the milk. A ſlender regimen ought here to be obſerved, as well as in the former caſe; a due regard being had to the ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, in order to promote the flux thereof. To which purpoſe the regimen might here be the ſame with what was order'd in that caſe. When a fever of any conſiderable violence happens from the diſtention, pain and inflammation

flammation of the breaſts, upon account of the milk contain'd therein; it may be proper to bleed in the ancle. Phlebotomy is likewiſe very convenient when ſuch a fever is attended with other inflammatory diſorders, as a pleuriſy, peripneumonia, angina, pulſation in the head, *&c.* after which a gentle diaphoretic, alexipharmic or cardiac may be exhibited, in a moderate doſe, and repeated occaſionally. If the breaſts are conſiderably tumefied, or inflamed, a fomentation may now and then be uſed thereto, conſiſting of warm milk, or a decoction of *fol. malv. alth. flor. chamæmel.* &c.

Or,

℞ *Fol. alth. flor. chamæmel. melilot. ãa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℥ x. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *m. f. fotus.*

Emollient cataplaſms will alſo be of ſervice.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *fol. malv. m.* j. *ſem. lini, fœnugrec. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ adde pulv. ſem. lini, farin. fabar. ãa q. ſ. unguent. dialth. parum, ut f. cataplaſma.*

The common cataplaſm of bread and milk, will likewiſe ſerve very well in this caſe; a little oil or *axung. porcin.* and ſaffron, being added thereto. But if the fever proceed from catching of cold, uſe gentle diaphoretics, or treat it as an obſtructed perſpiration. And when grumous matter, or coagulated blood lodg'd in the *uterus*, gives riſe thereto, let proper anodyne and emollient remedies be made uſe of, as mention'd above.

Disorders from Injuries done to the Uterine Passages.

7. THE diſtention of the parts, and ſometimes the laceration thereof, in delivery, is apt to cauſe an inflammation of the *uterus* and *vagina*; which, if not very violent, may be remedied by

anointing them now and then with *axung. porcin.* the *unguent. dialth. ol. amygd. d.* or the like. And ſome there are who ſucceſsfully uſe a ſolution of fullers earth in water for the ſame purpoſe. But when the diſorder is violent, the conſequence of a very hard labour, and the parts are conſiderably tumefied; when 'tis increaſed by the lodgment of grumous matter, *&c.* in the *uterus*, and remaining after delivery; if it be likewiſe attended with a difficulty of urine, a great coſtiveneſs, a fever, convulſions, or the like, ſo as to threaten a ſcirrhous tumor or abſceſs; the caſe appears to be highly dangerous, and ſometimes proves ſuddenly mortal. The regimen here muſt be ſuited to the ſymptoms, and the cauſe from whence they proceed. In general, the diet ſhould be of a cooling nature, or ſuch as is proper in all inflammatory diſorders. Reſt is to be indulged, ſleep encouraged, and all exerciſe avoided. The *abdomen* ſhould not be ſwathed too tight, nor kept too warm. Such anodyne fotus's, cataplaſms, liniments, and injections, as will not retard the flux of the *lochia*, are here proper; together with the uſe of ſuch internals, as are preſcribed in inflammatory fevers. An inflammation of the *uterus*, cauſed originally by a difficult birth, or a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, if it continue long, ſometimes degenerates into ulcers, ſcirrhous tumors, or cancers, which are exceeding difficult to cure. When theſe diſorders are in their beginning, and happen in plethoric habits, and eſpecially if the flux of the *lochia* is ſuppreſs'd, it ſeems adviſeable to draw away now and then a ſmall quantity of blood by phlebotomy. A gentle purgative glyſter may likewiſe be injected between whiles: and the uſe of proper deterſive anodyne and reſolving injections may greatly conduce to the cure. After the *lochia* are entirely gone off, we may come to give proper purgatives

by

by the mouth. If the ſymptoms continue violent after the woman hath left her bed, and recovered her ſtrength, a ſalivation may be propoſed before the diſorder grows inveterate, or degenerates. In other reſpects theſe diſorders may be reſpectively treated as common inflammations, abſceſſes, ulcers, ſcirrhoſities, and cancers. An injury done to the *uterus*, in the time of delivery, may likewiſe cauſe a relaxation of its ligaments; whence it comes to bear down, ſo as ſometimes to appear almoſt inverted. This caſe, if not ſpeedily remedied, may turn to a violent inflammation of the part, and bring on very dangerous ſymptoms. Reſt ought here by all means to be encouraged; and a convenient poſture contrived. 'Tis afterwards to be treated with reſtringent injections, peſſaries, and the like; in the manner formerly mention'd in the bearing-down of the *matrix*, and *procidentia uteri*. From the magnitude of the child, the long continuance, or difficulty of the labour, *&c.* the *uterus* and *vagina* are ſometimes ſo immoderately diſtended, that they recover their tone and natural ſtraitneſs again with difficulty. This diſorder is always increaſed by the *fluor albus*. In this caſe it may be very proper to inject the following aſtringent liquor twice or thrice a day, or to uſe it warm by way of lotion.

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. balauſt. ãa* ℥ j. *bol. armen. terr. japon. alumin. rup. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in vin. rubr. tinct. roſar. rub. ãa* ℔ iſs. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *ſint pro injectione vel lotione.*

After-Pains.

8. SOME time after the birth is brought away, the woman feels great pains in her loins, groins, *&c.* which are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs heightened by a detention of the *lochia*; which, in this caſe, ought by all means to be promoted.

A ſtrengthening plaſter may here be applied to the ſmall of the back; and if the patient is reſtleſs, ſleep may be procured, and the pains eaſed, by proper doſes of laudanum. But, in general, a proper regimen, with the obſervance of a due poſture, uſually effects the cure, without any occaſion for particular medicines. The pains ſeem to proceed from a diſtention of the ligaments of the *uterus* in the time of delivery. We have formerly obſerved that the free uſe of *ol. amygd. dulc. ſyr. capill. vener. ſperm. ceti*, &c. is commonly preſcribed after delivery, for the prevention or remedy of theſe pains; and generally with good ſucceſs. If they are attended with flatulency in the *viſcera*, proper carminatives muſt be ordered internally; and if there be occaſion, a gentle glyſter, well charged with carminative ſeeds, *&c.* In the mean time the abdomen muſt be kept moderately warm; and the liquors made uſe of ſhould not be drank cold. The ſwathing ſhould not be tight; and reſt ſhould be indulged; or if there be occaſion, encouraged by the prudent uſe of opiates.

Hæmorrhoids.

9. THE *hæmorrhoids* often ſucceed hard labours; and are much more troubleſome than dangerous. If they appear very turgid, leeches may be applied near the part, as has been mention'd in the hæmorrhoids, proceeding from other cauſes. In caſe they are attended with coſtiveneſs, proper regard muſt be had thereto; and, in general, the hæmorrhoids ſucceeding delivery muſt be treated as the common ſort, which ſee.

Procidentia Ani.

10. A Hard or difficult labour is ſometimes ſucceeded by the falling down of the *rectum*, which

which ought to be replaced as ſoon as poſſible, in the manner formerly mention'd under diſeaſes of the *anus*. After it is thus replaced, reſtringent fomentations may be uſed to the part, prepared of red wine, *flor. balauſt. cort. granator.* &c. the patient obſerving to lie ſupine, or in a poſture that beſt favours the diſorder. In other reſpects this caſe may be treated as the common; only if the hæmorrhoids ſhould happen a little before the time of delivery, they can hardly be remedied till that is over; in which caſe the woman muſt uſe her utmoſt endeavours to regulate her throws, ſo as leaſt to affect the diſorder'd part.

Dilaceration of the Perinæum.

11. IT ſometimes happens, from a very difficult labour, or ſome rough management in the delivery, that the *perinæum* is rent aſunder; whence the *fæces* come to be excluded thro' the *pudendum*, as well as by the *anus*. This caſe is attended with little danger, tho' very diſagreeable; but after it has once happen'd, 'tis very difficult, and ſcarce poſſible to prevent the ſame in future deliveries. The ſole remedy for this caſe is the manual operation, which is perform'd in the following manner. The patient being laid in a convenient poſture, as ſoon as the ſymptoms conſequent upon delivery will admit, the *pudendum* is firſt to be cleans'd of any *fæces* that may happen to be lodg'd therein, by means of proper injections, or otherwiſe; and after the parts are again dried, as much as their nature and ſituation will permit, the rent muſt be ſtitched up the whole length thereof, at a proper depth from the ſurface. Then pledgets being dipt in ſome ſuitable agglutinant, as the *liniment. arcæi*, &c. the whole is to be ſecured

with a convenient plaſter, and, if there be occaſion, a bandage; which may be removed as often as is required. Care muſt afterwards be taken, by ordering a proper poſture, to prevent the tearing out of the ſtitches; which ought by no means to be continued to ſuch a length, as any way to ſtraiten the entrance of the *vagina*, or *uterus*, which might prove of very ill conſequence in the next delivery.

Abscesses.

12. *Abſceſſes* in ſeveral parts of the body, as in the groin, hips, thighs, feet, *&c.* are ſometimes conſequent upon delivery, which tend to ſuppuration, and ſometimes cauſe a continual lameneſs. Theſe will often appear after all the other ſymptoms are gone off; tho' they are ſometimes the conſequence of inflammatory diſorders, during the time that the woman is confined to her bed. And however dangerous they may prove of themſelves, they generally appear to be the criſis of the diſeaſe which gave riſe thereto. If theſe abſceſſes, or tumors, cannot be carried off by proper artificial evacuations, as phlebotomy, purging, *&c.* with the uſe of calomel between whiles, in proper doſes, where the ſtrength of the patient will admit thereof; at the ſame time ordering gentle perſpirative fotus's, liniments, and cataplaſms; we muſt have recourſe to the contrary method, and endeavour to bring them to ſuppuration; and when the matter is fully ripen'd, open them with the lancet or cauſtic; and attempt their cure by digeſting and incarning them. But in caſe they turn to ſcirrhous or ſcrophulous ulcers, they muſt be treated accordingly, as we ſhall hereafter mention.

DISEASES IN THE BREASTS, CONSEQUENT UPON DELIVERY.

1. THE breaſts of women, after delivery, are apt to be variouſly affected by the quantity, want, or conſiſtence, the ſtagnation, retention or coagulation, or ſome ill quality of the milk therein; whence proceed inflammation, hardneſs, excoriation, and fiſſures in the nipples, and at length tumefaction, impoſtumation, ſcirrhoſity, and cancerous ulcers. Theſe ſymptoms may alſo be augmented by a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia*, or take their riſe from external injuries, as bruiſes, *&c.* and generally appear the moſt violent after a woman is deliver'd of her firſt child.

2. Pains and inflammations of the breaſts, are attended with tenſion, heat, and redneſs of the part, a fever, and other ſymptoms of an inflammation. The breaſts ſometimes appear livid and tumefied, when the inflammation is of long continuance. When the tenſion and fever diminiſh, 'tis a ſign the tumor tends to impoſtumation. When the tumor grows ſcirrhous, 'tis known by its being hard, immoveable, not painful, and of a dark reddiſh colour. When the impoſtume breaks, it turns to an ulcer; which is laudable, when the *pus* appears white, of a good conſiſtence, and moderate in quantity; and the ulcer it ſelf but ſhallow, unattended with hardneſs, calloſity, or diſcolouration. But if the matter be ſanious, thin, fetid; and the ulcer deep, ſinuous, livid, hard, callous, or of long ſtanding; 'tis reckon'd of a malignant nature. When the ſymptoms of ſchirrhoſity greatly increaſe, and the tumor comes to break, 'tis then call'd a cancerous ulcer. When the milk curdles

dles in the breaſt, an inflammation frequently attends; eſpecially if this caſe happens within a few days after delivery. But when it appears, as is not unuſual, fifteen or twenty days after the breaſts have been ſuck'd, they now become hard, unequal, and rugged, without any redneſs, and the glands thereof, being over-diſtended, are diſtinctly viſible. A cold ſhivering here uſually ſeizes the ſmall of the back; which is often followed by a fever in about four and twenty hours time. Varices appear in the breaſts, which may be known by their turgency, winding figure, and azure colour; being more or leſs viſible, as the veins lie more ſuperficial or deep. The excoriation and fiſſures of the nipples, are ſometimes ſo violent or malignant, as at length to take off the part wherein they are ſeated, and leave an ulcer behind that is very difficult of cure.

3. The pain or tumor of the breaſts, which uſually comes on ſoon after delivery, ſeldom proves dangerous, or difficult of cure; unleſs they turn ſchirrous, cancerous, or ulcerous. A moderate and ſlender regimen ought here to be obſerv'd; and the body ſhould by all means be kept ſoluble. If a ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* gave occaſion thereto, the flux thereof is to be promoted. If a *plethora* were the cauſe, gentle evacuations, as cupping, bleeding, purgation, *&c.* may be ſerviceable. If any bruiſe has preceded, or gave riſe to the diſorder, after phlebotomy, the following liniment proves very beneficial; as being of great uſe in moſt external inflammations.

℞ *Unguent. popul. dialth. ol. roſar. aceti vin. alb.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℨ ij. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur partes affectæ, calida manu, ſubinde.*

After the uſe hereof, the following plaſter may be appplied to the parts.

℞ *Emplaſtr. diachyl. ſimp. è cymin.* ãa ℥ ſs. *diachyl.*

cum

cum gum. ℥ j. *m. & extende ſuper linteum, partibus affectis applicand.*

Cataplaſms alſo have their uſe in this caſe, prepared after the following manner.

℞ *Rad. ſigil. ſolomon. lilior. alb. alth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *flor. melilot. m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. & colaturæ adde pulv. ſem. lini, fœnugrec. ãa q. ſ. ung. dialth. parum, m. f. cataplaſm.*

If a fomentation be required,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. ãa m.* ſs. *flor. hyperic. ſambuc. ãa m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *m. f. fotus.*

Lotions likewiſe are ſometimes uſed with ſucceſs in this caſe. The following is excellent, if there be great pain and inflammation.

℞ *Aq. calc. aceti vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ℥ ij. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ j. *opij* ℈ ſs. *m. f. lotio.*

In the mean time proper internals may likewiſe be made uſe of; ſuch as gentle diaphoretics, diuretics, *&c.* If the caſe degenerates into an impoſtume, a ſchirrous tumor, or a cancer, it muſt be treated accordingly.

4. If the breaſts appear to be hard, on account of the curdling of the milk therein; they ought to be drawn by means of glaſſes, or other proper contrivances, before the child is put to ſuck; but if the child is not intended to ſuck the mother, proper means muſt be uſed, in order to diſcuſs, reſolve, and diſſipate the tumor, or repel the milk. To prevent its curdling, the breaſts ought to be kept cloſe and warm. A frequent uſe of freſh-drawn linſeed oil, by way of liniment, has ſometimes proved very effectual in reſolving a painful hardneſs in the breaſts, cauſed by the coagulation of the milk therein. The fomentation laſt deſcribed, may likewiſe be uſed in this caſe, if the hardneſs remains obſtinate, in order to diſcuſs it.

5. If

5. If the tumefaction of the breaſts cannot be diſcuſſed by the uſual cataplaſms of linſeed-meal, bean-flower, *&c.* together with the uſe of proper evacuations, ſuited to the nature of the caſe, and the circumſtances of the patient, but remaining obſtinate, forms it ſelf into a ſharp, ſoftriſing; 'twill probably ſuppurate and break. In this caſe no repellents muſt be apply'd, but the ſuppuration ought to be promoted by the frequent uſe of emollient cataplaſms, in order to ripen the tumor, and bring it to a head. The common cataplaſm of bread and milk, with the addition of a little ſaffron, may ſerve very well for this purpoſe; or that of the mealy ſeeds mix'd up with a decoction of *rad. alth. lilior. alb.* &c. But if it tends ſlowly to ſuppuration, let it be encouraged with the addition of the *rad. bryon. recens* to the cataplaſm; as alſo a little *unguent. dialth.* And when ſuppuration is the thing in view, a low regimen ought not to be order'd; and no evacuating medicines ſhould be uſed.

6. When the tumor actually contains matter, which may be known by the quaſhing or fluctuation thereof, perceiv'd by making the breaſts vibrate between the fingers, and it is ſufficiently ripe; which may be known by the time of its continuance, compar'd with the preceding ſigns; it ought to be open'd in the moſt dependent part with a cauſtic, which will afford a more conſtant and copious diſcharge of matter, and prove more advantageous than inciſion, in caſe of ſinus's, a tendency to ſcirrhoſity, or a cancerous tumor; and after this, it is to be treated as an ulcer; whether ſimple, ſinuous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous. When there is nothing but a ſimple impoſtumation, unattended with any ill ſymptoms, and it be well digeſted; it may ſuffice to open it with a lancet, which cauſes

but

but little loſs of ſubſtance, and no conſiderable cicatrix. But care muſt be had in this caſe, not to wound any large blood-veſſels, which lie principally towards the *axillæ*. After the diſcharge of the contain'd matter, if it be laudable, the ulcer may be incarned with all convenient ſpeed, by the uſe of the following, for the dreſſing.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. flav. liniment. arcæi ãa* ℥ vj. *pulv. myrrh.* ℥ ij. *maſtich. aloes ãa* ℥ ſs. *mel. roſat. vitel. ovi ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

This liniment may be applied warm with pledgets; but too many of them ought not at once to be crowded into the ulcer; which might greatly protract the cure, and bring on very ill ſymptoms. If before the ulcer is incarn'd, there be occaſion for digeſtives, they ought to be uſed no longer than they appear to be abſolutely neceſſary; to prevent a large ſuppuration, which too frequently happens in theſe caſes. If mundificatives are required,

℞ *Unguent. apoſtolor. nicotian. liniment. arcæi ãa* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ℥ j. *pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

If the edges of the ulcer grow hard or callous, apply thereto *emp. de mucilaginib.* or *diachyl. cum gummi*, mix'd up with a ſmall proportion of *ſperma ceti*; or take them down by inciſion. But if there be no hardneſs, the dreſſings may be kept on with *emp. diachyl. ſimp.* or *de min. fuſc.* Fungous or ſpongy fleſh appearing may be taken down with the common cauſtics. When the fleſh is nearly level with the lips of the ulcer, the following will ſerve to cicatrize it.

℞ *Unguent. diapomphol. deſiccativ. rub. tutiæ, alb. camphorat. ãa* ℥ ij. *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. lapid. calaminar. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſatuurn.* ℈ ij. *m. f. unguent.*

As ingredients in ſuch kinds of unguents may be

be added occaſionally, *ſang. dracon. bolus. armen. plumb. uſt. cret. alb. crocus mart. aſtring.* &c.

7. When the ulcer is ſinuous, deep, and winding, which may be known by the introduction of the probe, and the quantity or current of the matter diſcharg'd, the caſe is adjudg'd difficult of cure; eſpecially if the matter be ſanious, and the ſinus's numerous. It alſo ſometimes happens, that ſeveral glands ſuppurate and diſſolve away, in different parts of the breaſts, and ſo cauſe different impoſtumes, or ulcers, either at the ſame, or at different times; and require ſo many different operations or inciſions. But when there is any communication between them, 'tis generally thought beſt to lay them all into one, either by the lancet or cauſtic. And if the ſinus ever runs deeper than the mouth of the ulcer, it muſt be open'd in that part, otherwiſe an inflammation, or malignant ſymptoms may enſue. If the *pus* be not regularly diſcharged, but kept back in the ulcer, it will be apt to acquire a bad conſiſtence, retard the cure, and heighten the ſymptoms; for which reaſon the dreſſings in this caſe ought to be the more frequent; the doſſils made uſe of being ſmall and ſoft. The growth of fungous fleſh muſt here alſo be carefully prevented, by the application of *calcanthum*, or the like. But injections, or lotions, being more convenient, on account of their form and manner of application, for ſinuous ulcers, than dry powders or liniments, the *aq. aluminos.* may be here uſed to advantage.

Or,

℞ *Unguent. ægyptiac.* ℥ ij. *tinct. myrrh. mel. roſat. ãa* ℥ j. *vin. rubr.* ℥ ij. *m. f. injectio.*

The following may, at once, ſerve both for deterging and incarning.

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. gentean. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. gum. maſtich. ãa* ℥ j. *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſaccharr. cand. rub.* ℥ ſs. *vin. rubr.* ℔ ſs. *coque parum, & colaturæ adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ j. *balſam. peruvian. terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi ſolut.) ãa* ℥ ij. *mel. roſat.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio, vel lotio, pro re nata adhibend.*

Soon after the evacuation of the matter, it may greatly conduce to the cure of the ulcer, to endeavour to repel or diſcuſs the milk in the breaſts. During the cure, the body ought to be kept ſoluble, and the diet ſhould be eaſy of digeſtion. If the patient is of a phlegmatic conſtitution, an iſſue may be cut to good advantage, and the decoction of the drying woods preſcribed, together with the uſe of proper edulcorants, and particularly millepedes. But if the ulcer proves very ſtubborn, and hard to remove, a courſe of calomel may be enter'd upon, after the ſymptoms conſequent on delivery are totally gone off, and the woman has recover'd her ſtrength.

8. If the ulcers grow ſcirrhous, the matter evacuated uſually appears ſanious, the cure proves tedious, and the ulcer degenerates into a cancer. In this caſe, all external unctuous medicines are to be omitted, and ſuppuratives are not to be truſted alone. When there is only a ſuſpicion of this caſe, the following may be uſed for the dreſſing.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi, baſilic. flav. terebinth. venet. vital. ovi ãa* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. lævigat.* ℥ j. *pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. gentian. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruvian.* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

In order to remove any ſcirrhoſity that may appear round the ulcer, proper evacuations, ſuch as bleeding, purging, *&c.* ſhould be made uſe of; as alſo warm perſpirative fomentations. But in caſe it remain obſtinate, and cannot be brought

brought to ſuppurate regularly, emollient fomentations and cataplaſms are to be employ'd. The following embrocation may likewiſe be ſerviceable.

℞ *Fol. melilot. hyperic. abſinth. vulgar. ãa m.* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ij. *aq. regin. hungar.* ʒ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. fotus.*

If the caſe ſtill grows worſe, and ſeems likely to prove obſtinate, proper evacuations muſt take place, as bleeding, cathartics, *&c.* but eſpecially emetics of *turpeth. min.* by way of revulſion. And if theſe fail of ſucceſs, a partial or a total ſalivation may be adviſed; and afterwards a courſe of diet-drink, made with the drying woods. But if the patient appears to be hectic, ſuch a courſe is not to be adviſed; but inſtead thereof a milk diet, with the teſtaceous powders, and a change of air.

9. When a ſcirrhous tumor happens in the breaſts, without any appearance of matter, it muſt either be repell'd, or reſolv'd, by the external uſe of proper perſpiratives, or diſcutients; together with the aſſiſtance of evacuating medicines; or be brought, if poſſible, to ſuppuration, in the manner juſt now deſcribed. But if the caſe grows ſcrophulous, or degenerates into a cancer, it muſt be treated accordingly, in the manner we ſhall mention hereafter.

10. When *varices* appear in the breaſts, or the veſſels thereof are knotted, or preternaturally diſtended, and the caſe is ſuperficial, or unattended with an ulcer, and the patient is of a plethoric habit, phlebotomy will be very convenient; and afterwards the uſe of proper fomentations to the part, prepared of red wine and water, or oxycrate boil'd with *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. cort. granator.* &c. The wearing of a proper plaſter upon the part, may likewiſe conduce

duce to the cure. For which purpoſe, a mixture of equal parts of *de minio rub. & diachyl. ſimp.* ſeems the beſt. But when the *varices* go deep, and appear to be complicated with a ſcirrhoſity, or cancer, as not unfrequently happens, the caſe muſt be treated with due regard to theſe ſymptoms. And here it might be very convenient to order iſſues; for they often ſeem to do ſervice in theſe caſes.

11. Excoriations, fiſſures, and loſs of the nipples, are common caſes, and often prove very troubleſome. But fiſſures and excoriations are ſeldom dangerous; tho' they will ſometimes continue long. They may proceed as well from the venereal taint, or ulcers in the mouth of the child, which infect the breaſts, during the time of giving ſuck, as from the diſtention or burſting of the ſmall veſſels by the milk. They ſometimes turn fiſtulous, or ulcerate, and cloſe up the paſſages of the milk. When there is only a ſimple excoriation, it may ſuffice to bathe the part affected now and then with warm milk, or to apply a compreſs thereto that has been dipt therein, and keep it on for half an hour at a time; or renewing the application as the former grows cold. It has alſo been found ſerviceable in this caſe, to rub freſh cream upon the nipples, or to apply it to them ſpread upon fine linen. But where the *fibrillæ* of the nipples appear to be dry, parched, or criſpy, the following mucilage may be more ſucceſsfully uſed.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ij. *ſem. cydonior. pſyl. gum. tragacanth. ãa* ℈ ij. *coque parum in aq. roſar. damaſc.* ℥ iv. *colaturæ adde mel. roſat.* ℥ vj. *f. mucilago, cum qua frequenter illinantur papillæ.*

The following liniment will alſo anſwer the ſame end.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℥ ij. *cer. alb.* ℥ j. *ol. amygd. dulc.*

℥ x. *ſolve ſimul, deinde adde croc. pulveriz.* ℈ ſs. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. liniment.*

Theſe externals, however, ſeldom in inveterate caſes perform the cure of themſelves; and ought rather to be omitted, or at moſt but ſparingly uſed; when the *fibrillæ* of the nipples are lax and moiſt. The following is eſteem'd a more general and certain cure for fiſſures and excoriations in the nipples.

℞ *Unguent. pomat. recent.* ℥ ſs. *amyl. pulv. bol. armen. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒ j. *croc. pulv. gr.* v. *m. f. liniment. frequenter adhibend.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. deſiccativ. rub. diapomphol. alb. camphorat. ãa* ʒ ij. *tutiæ pp*t. ʒ iſs. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒ j. *m. f. unguent. in eundem finem.*

The following is both deſiccative and deterſive, and has been often uſed with ſucceſs.

℞ *Unguent. alb. camphorat.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. boli armen.* ʒ ij. *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. amyl. opt. ãa* ʒ j. *mel. opt. q. ſ. f. unguent.*

Theſe liniments, or unguents, are conſtantly to be well waſhed off the nipples with warm milk, before the child is ſuffer'd to ſuck. And in order to keep on the dreſſings, little perforated cups of wood, or lead, or nipple-glaſſes, ought to be apply'd, which, upon occaſion, may give vent to the milk by ſuction or otherwiſe. But if the diſorder is increaſed by the ſucking of the infant, he ought to be wean'd, or put to another nurſe, whilſt the milk of the mother is either dry'd up, or drawn out by ſome proper contrivance, as by the uſe of ſucking glaſſes, made for the purpoſe. There are ſome who for fiſſures in the nipples, where a detergent is requir'd, only uſe fine powder'd ſugar, to fill them up, applying a little *unguent. tutiæ* over it; and this with very good ſucceſs. If ſpongy fleſh grows up in the cure, a little levigated red

pre-

precipitate ſhould be added, to a due proportion of *ung. rub.* for the dreſſing; or it may be taken down with the common cauſtic. When there happens an ulcer in the nipples, it frequently grows callous; which caſe muſt be remedied by proper fomentations, and the uſe of emollient medicines or cauſtics, as above directed. If by means of an ulcer, or the like, the nipples ſhould be entirely conſum'd, the child being wean'd, or put to another nurſe, the extraction, or formation of a new one, may be attempted, by the uſe of proper breaſt-glaſſes, and a well regulated ſuction. The ulcer being well deterged, may be incarned and cicatrized in the common manner, with *unguent. tutiæ, diapompholig. deſiccativ. rub.* &c.

12. When the milk offends merely by reaſon of its quantity, it is apt to diſtend the veſſels of the breaſts, and occaſion an inflammation, pain, and other violent ſymptoms. This not unfrequently happens within the firſt fifteen or twenty days after delivery; during which time a remedy may be neceſſary; but afterwards a large quantity of milk ſeldom proves troubleſome; the flux of the *lochia* then generally abating. But if an immature ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* gives riſe to this diſorder, the flux thereof ought to be again promoted in the manner already mention'd. Preſently after delivery, in order to prevent too large a flux of milk to the breaſts, 'tis uſual to apply diachylon plaſters to them; and if theſe do not repel the milk, inſtead of the plaſter, they apply a mixture of *popul.* and *unguent. alb.* ſpread upon linen. A mixture of oil of roſes and vinegar, is likewiſe recommended for the ſame purpoſe; as are alſo rags dipt in brandy, and applied to the *axillæ.* But generally where the mother deſigns to be nurſe her ſelf, the diachylon

plaſters are ſufficient; and the other things need not be uſed, unleſs where the quantity of milk is ſo great, as to endanger the appearance of violent ſymptoms. The new-born child ought not to be put to ſuck the breaſts of the mother, for three or four days after delivery; and ſome refrain for a longer ſeaſon; but in the mean time have their breaſts drawn in an artificial manner. But if the breaſts are, notwithſtanding, greatly diſtended and painful, and it be now about the fifteenth day after delivery, and no forbidding ſymptoms appear, a gentle cathartic may be exhibited, and, if the woman is plethoric, repeat it occaſionally. In the mean time the diet ſhould be ſlender, and the ſame general method obſerv'd, as in order to diſcuſs the milk.

13. It ſometimes happens, that there is not a ſufficient quantity of milk prepared, or ſent to the breaſts, for the nouriſhment of the child. In this caſe the woman is to aſſiſt and promote the generation of milk by a ſuitable diet and regimen; as by the uſe of emulſions, proper gellies, broths, wine, good malt liquors, *&c.* together with a juicy food, of eaſy digeſtion. But if the caſe proceeds from a weakneſs in the conſtitution of the woman, which cannot diſpenſe with a high nouriſhing diet, it will be proper to wean the child, or put it to another nurſe; and what remains of the milk in the breaſts may be diſcuſs'd, in the manner we ſhall ſhortly mention.

14. When the milk in the breaſts is of too thick a conſiſtence, yet in ſufficient quantity, a ſlender, liquid, and diluting diet ſhould be made uſe of. Spirituous liquors, and every thing that might cauſe a viſcidity in the juices, ſhould be avoided. However, a glaſs of wine diluted with water, may be now and then allow'd. Tea, ſack-

ſack-whey, or the like, are here proper liquors. But if the ſymptoms are violent, it may be very ſerviceable to give between whiles a ſmall doſe of the *cortex*, or ſome proper chalybeate, which may have the power to liquify the blood and juices.

15. When the milk is too thin and watery, the contrary method to that laſt mention'd is to be obſerv'd. The diet ſhould be ſolid, or ſtrong gellies made uſe of frequently; with a proper quantity of ſuch fleſh-meat, as is eaſy of digeſtion, and affords good nutriment. And in general, the ſame method may here be obſerv'd, as was order'd in caſe of a deficiency of milk.

16. Sometimes the milk will turn acid in the breaſts, or acquire a taſte different from the natural. In this caſe edulcorants, as the teſtaceous powders, *pulv. ſarſaparil.* &c. ought to be freely uſed; or a courſe of the anti-ſcorbutic juices order'd, as in caſe of the ſcurvy; due allowance being made for the preſent circumſtances.

17. When the milk, upon account of ſome indiſpoſition of the mother, or other particular reaſon, which prevents her giving ſuck, is to be repell'd, or diſcuſs'd; 'tis uſual, in the firſt place, to apply diachylon plaſters to the whole breaſts, or plaſters of *deminium*; as likewiſe the mixture of *populeon* and *unguent. alb.* ſpread upon linen. But when the breaſts are full of milk, they ought to be drawn, before the uſe of any external applications; after which they may be bathed with warm brandy, and then cover'd with flannel, or plaſters of diachylon. Fine rags alſo dipt in rum, or brandy, may be apply'd to, and worn under the *axillæ*; being renew'd as there is occaſion. Oxycrate alſo is uſed in the ſame manner to the ſame purpoſe. Others adviſe a warm ſolution of alum in vinegar, to foment the

breaſts withal; covering them afterwards with grey paper, or linen rags dipt in the ſame; or applying them under the *axillæ*. Honey, likewiſe, applied by way of cataplaſm, to the breaſts, has been found effectual for this purpoſe: ſo have the lees of red wine, and ſolutions of the *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* in *aq. calcis*, or *aq. plantagin.* During the uſe of theſe, or the like means, it will be proper to obſerve a ſlender regimen; and to promote as much as poſſible the flux of the *lochia*; and when that is totally ſtop'd, to uſe phlebotomy, glyſters, and purgatives, as the ſymptoms ſhall indicate, or the conſtitution permit. The repelling medicines in this caſe ought not to be very ſtrong, frequently renew'd, or very long continued; as being apt to cauſe inflammation, hardneſs, or ſcirrhoſity. When external repellents have not the deſired effect, ſo far as totally to prevent the arrival of milk in the breaſts, it ought, rather than it ſhould ſtagnate there, to be now and then drawn out by ſuction with proper inſtruments; leſt by remaining therein, or being too forcibly repell'd, it ſhould cauſe violent ſymptoms.

The following medicines, uſed under ſuch regulation, may be very ſucceſsful in drying away the milk.

Emplaſtrum diſcutiens & reſolvens.

℞ *Emp. diachyl. ſimp. de minio fuſc. de ſapon. ãa* ℥ j. *de cymin.* ℥ ſs. *ſolve & adde ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *m. f. emplaſtrum, cujus parum extendatur ſuper pannum linteum, mammis applicand.*

Unguentum diſcutiens.

℞ *Unguent. popul. alb. camphorat. laurin. nutrit. mel. opt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. unguent. cum quo ſubinde*

inungantur

inungantur mammæ, calida manu, ſuper applicand. de emplaſtr. præcedent.

Mixtura diſcutiens.

℞ *Aq. vitæ, acet. opt. ol. hyperic. ãa* ℥ ij. *aq. calc. plantag. ſperm. ranar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn. alumin. rup. trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ j. *m. & utatur inſtar fotus.*

Diseases of Infants.

1. CHildren being apt to receive injuries in the *uterus*, during the time of pregnancy, or elſe in the delivery, 'tis proper ſoon after they are born, by a particular ſearch, to ſee if all be right about them; in order to rectify ſuch diſorder, before it grows fixed or inveterate.

Bruises.

2. Bruiſes frequently happen in the head, or other parts of infants, cauſed by the rough treatment of the midwife, or otherwiſe. And ſometimes a large tumor appears on the top of the head, occaſion'd by the preſſure of that part againſt the internal orifice of the *uterus*, which is not ſo eaſily dilated, as the other parts thereof. The ſame may likewiſe proceed from the hard graſping of the part by the hand of the midwife. The tumor here is ſometimes ſo large and ſo hard, that before delivery it occaſions a doubt as to the part of the child which firſt preſents it ſelf. In which caſe, the perſon who performs the office of midwife, muſt ſatisfy himſelf, by introducing his hand on either ſide the tumor, ſo as to feel the bones of the *cranium*; at which time he will generally find, likewiſe, that the tumor is hard. Other parts of the body,

as well as the head, are alſo apt to be bruiſed in the *uterus*, or upon delivery, as the arms, legs, *&c.* which may proceed from a wrong poſture of the child, or by its remaining too long in the paſſage.

The medicines proper to diſcuſs ſuch kind of tumors, or cure the contuſions on the head of the child, are ſuch as the following.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. ol. amygd. dulc. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *m. & cum hoc inungatur pars affecta.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. regin. hungar. ol. roſar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruvian.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* v. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. gut.* xxx. *m. in eundem finem.*

The part may likewiſe be now and then fomented with warm milk.

But if we find that it begins to ſuppurate, we muſt by all means encourage and haſten the diſcharge of the matter, which might otherwiſe, by being detain'd too long, corrode the *pericranium*, and cauſe a *caries* in the tender skull of the infant. In this caſe therefore it will be convenient, immediately to apply to the part *emp. diachyl. cum gum.* or *emp. de mucilaginib.* or the common cataplaſm of bread and milk. And as ſoon as any quantity of matter is collected, the part ought directly to be open'd, in order to the diſcharge thereof. The dreſſings in this caſe may be of *liniment. arcæi*, mix'd up with a little *peruvian* balſam, and uſed warm; covering them with a plaſter of ſimple diachylon.

When any of the extreme parts of the child are bruis'd, or hurt in delivery; the medicines juſt now deſcribed for contuſions in the head, may be ſerviceable here likewiſe. But if a contuſion ſhould happen in the *ſcrotum*, proper fomentations muſt be uſed to the part, made after the following manner.

℞ *Cort.*

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. balauſt. ãa* ℥ j. *flor. roſar. rub. melilot. ãa m.* ſs. *coque parum in vin. rubr.* ℥ viij. *colatura ſit pro fotu.*

When a fracture or diſlocation happens to infants in delivery, the caſe is to be treated as in adults; due allowance being made for the tenderneſs of the ſubject. If the contuſion be ſo great as to require the uſe of internals; a little ſyrup of rhubarb, or the powder of that root, may be ſerviceable; a ſmall ſpoonful of canary being likewiſe exhibited between whiles. In other reſpects, contuſions in children may be treated as in adults; with the neceſſary regard to the difference of the ſubject.

Tumefaction and a Milky Humor in the Breasts.

3. Sometimes the breaſts of the infant are tumefied, and ſeem to contain ſome quantity of milk; part of which may be gently preſſed out with the fingers, and the remainder repelled by means of a diachylon plaſter applied to the part. Or elſe a mixture of *populeon* and *unguent. alb.* being rubb'd thereon, the future ſeparation of this white humor may be prevented by a ſwathe, or gentle ſtricture.

Weakness or Faintness.

4. Sometimes upon delivery, eſpecially when it has been long delayed, the child appears ſo weak, or faint, that 'tis hard to ſay, immediately, whether he is dead or alive. In this caſe he is directly to be wrapped in flannel, after the uſual cleanſing; and a little warm wine to be poured down the throat, or ſpirted up the noſtrils. A brisk motion of the whole child, might likewiſe conduce to the recovery of him; or as it is the common practice of midwifes

in

in this caſe, a brisk ſtroke with the open hand upon the *nates* of the infant. But if theſe things fail, a little ſpirit of harts-horn may be applied to the noſtrils. If by theſe means the child is brought to himſelf, and afterwards proves weak and feeble, he muſt be treated with proper externals and internals, as in caſe of the rickets. Or it may be very convenient, in the firſt place, to exhibit a purge or two of rhubarb, and afterwards to uſe the following powders and julap for a conſtancy.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſ.* ℥ ij. *cret. alb. teſtar. oſtreor. ãa* ℥ j. *pulv. flor. roſar. rub.* ℈ ij. *cinnamom. opt.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. chart.* XV. *quarum detur una bis vel ter quotidie, cum cochleari julapij ſequentis.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig.* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ʒ iſs. *confect. alkerm.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochleare unum ſubinde.*

VOMITING.

5. Vomiting is a very common ſymptom in young children; and ſeems ſometimes to proceed from the curdling of the milk upon the ſtomach, or the taking it down in too large a quantity. This diſorder, unleſs it be violent or of long ſtanding, is ſeldom of any ill conſequence. But when it requires to be remedied, it will be proper, in the firſt place, to exhibit a gentle emetic of the infuſion or tincture of *ipecacuanha*, and in a day or two after, a purge or two of rhubarb; which alſo may be ſucceeded by a free uſe of the teſtaceous powders, in the following manner.

℞ *Aq. menth. cinnamom. ten. ãa* ʒ ij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ vj. *cret. lævigat. chel. cancror. ſimp. pp^{t}. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ℥ vj. *m. detur cochleare unum frequenter.*

A plaſter may likewiſe be applied to the child's ſtomach, conſiſting of *emp. ſtomach. magiſtral.*

giſtral. ſpread upon leather, and rubb'd over with *ol. nuc. moſchat. per expreſſionem.* If notwithſtanding the uſe of theſe remedies, the caſe continues violent, or grows more ſevere, it may be proper to give a few drops of liquid laudanum, along with ſuch anti-emetics as are made uſe of. The following mixture may be ſerviceable in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth. ſucc. limon. ãa* ℥ j. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ſs. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. ppt.* ʒ ij. *laudan. liquid. ſydenham. gut.* xv. *ſal. abſinth.* ϑ j. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *f. mixtura, cujus detur cochlear. unum pro re nata, agitato ſemper vaſe.*

In other reſpects a vomiting in children may be treated as the ſame diſorder in adults; regard being had to the difference of age and conſtitution.

Gripes.

6. The gripes are a very common ſymptom in young Children; and may be cauſed by the aliment made uſe of, which is conſiderably different from that which children receive in the *uterus.* The retention of a part of the *meconium* may alſo give occaſion hereto, as being ſomewhat acrimonious; to which may be added as cauſes, indigeſtion, or unwholeſomeneſs of the milk, flatulency, viſcidity in the firſt paſſages, worms, *&c.* This diſorder ſometimes proves ſo violent as to throw the child into univerſal convulſions; or to cauſe what is vulgarly call'd convulſions of the bowels. When the child's panada is ſuſpected to cauſe this diſorder, 'tis cuſtomary to boil along with it, *ſem. carui, fol. laur.* &c. or to add a little wine or brandy thereto. If the meconium has not been duly purged away, it will be very proper to give a few grains of rhubarb, twice or thrice a week, till the bowels

are

are well evacuated. A little oil of almonds and ſyrup of violets, might ſerve for the purpoſe, where the infant is weak. When the gripes may be ſuſpected to proceed from the taking in of too large a quantity of milk from the breaſt; let the child be debarr'd the uſe thereof for a little time, and give of the following mixture till the ill effects appear to be carried off.

℞ *Syr. flor. perſicor. de rhabarb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. anis. gut.* ij. *m. detur cochleare parvulum pro re nata.*

If convulſions come on, the caſe muſt be treated in the manner formerly mention'd, under the article of the epilepſy. When the curdling of the milk in the child's ſtomach appears to cauſe the gripes, let the free uſe of the teſtaceous powders, after a gentle cathartic or two, be preſcribed, along with a proper julep. For example.

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb. gr.* x. *vel* xv. *pro ratione ætatis, ol. anis. gut.* i. *m. detur cum cochlear. lactis materni, & repetatur doſis bis vel ter pro re nata.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp.* ℥ j. *cret. albiſs.* ℥ ſs. *margaritar. pp^t. coral. rub. pp^t. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in chartas* vj. *dividend. quarum ſumat unam ter quaterve quotidie, cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* ij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. menth. ãa* ℥ ij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ j. *ſyr. è coral.* ℥ vj. *margarit. pp^t.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

If worms appear to be the cauſe of gripings in young children, the readieſt way for the removal thereof ſeems to be a due and prudent uſe of *æthiop. mineral*, by way of powders; to be given twice or thrice a day, along with a little powder of rhubarb. A decoction of crude mercury, in water, might alſo be tryed in this caſe. After a continued uſe whereof, a gentle purgative or laxative glyſter ſhould be adminiſter'd occaſionally, till the cure appears to be effected. If the diſorder proceeds from flatulencies, let the abdomen

bdomen of the child be anointed with a mixure of two parts of oil of ſweet almonds, and ne of *French* brandy; the abdomen being afterwards kept warm with a flannel. Between whiles ikewiſe a glyſter of the carminative ſeeds may e given to advantage. If convulſions happen pon this diſorder, it may be proper firſt to give gentle emetic of the tincture of *ipecacuanha*, r of *oxymel. ſcillicit.* and afterwards to treat the aſe as is directed for convulſions, under the rticle of epilepſy.

Diarrhoea.

7. Young children are ſubject to a *diarrhœa*, pon account of the laxative nature of their diet, nd the weak ſtate of the fibres of their inteſnes. A laxative ſtate of the body is accounted ne beſt for children; and therefore the firſt apearance of a diarrhœa, being accounted beneial in infants, we ſeldom endeavour to put a op thereto, till it becomes violent, or continues o long. When a fever accompanies a diarrhœa children, the caſe is attended with ſome danger. the diſorder requires a ſpeedy remedy, a ntle emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be firſt preribed, and afterwards a mild purgative of rhuarb, with a drop of the oil of aniſeed. This may be ken for two or three days together, and in the ean time the following mixture may be proper.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. lact. alexit. ãa* ℥ iſs. *pæon. mp.* ℥ ſs. *confect. fracaſtor. ſine melle* ʒ j. *ſpt. c. c. t.* xx. *m. detur cochlear. parvulvm, ter quaterve in e, vel poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.*

When the diarrhœa proceeds from dentition, any other particular ſymptom, it muſt be eated with regard thereto. In other reſpects, diarrhœa in children is to be cured as the ſame ſe in adults; due regard being had to the fference of age and cauſe.

Den-

Dentition.

8. About the fifth or ſixth month after the birth, when children generally begin to have the ſymptoms of dentition; at which time ſome of the fore-teeth riſe and break thro' the *perioſteum* and gums; whereby great pains, and ſometimes convulſions are occaſioned. But theſe are uſually the moſt violent in cutting the *dentes canini*, which appear a conſiderable time before the *molares*. Whilſt children are breeding their teeth, they commonly have an itching, heat, pain, and ſwelling in the gums; the *ſaliva* is diſcharged in large quantities from the glands of the mouth: reſtleſsneſs, uneaſineſs, a fever, diarrhœa, or coſtiveneſs, and ſometimes violent convulſions come on, and continue till the teeth are once broke out, or riſen above the gums. A few days before any tooth is cut, the upper part of the gum immediately above it appears thin and whitiſh; the ſides thereof being tumefied and inflamed. Children of a groſs habit of body, and ſuch as breed their teeth with coſtiveneſs, are in more danger than others; eſpecially if they be reſtleſs, feveriſh, or convulſed. The pain created by the breaking of the teeth thro' the gums may be mitigated by a due uſe of proper internals and externals. A diſcreet uſe of opiates, or liquid laudanum, along with the teſtaceous powders, is one of the ſafeſt and moſt effectual remedies in this caſe. This method will render the child inſenſible of his pain, and by leſſening the effects thereof, tend to prevent a fever, convulſions, or other violent ſymptoms. The following mixture, given occaſionally, is of great ſervice, during the time of dentition; proper purgation, if it be required, having preceded.

℞ *Aq*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ ij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ij. *cret. opt. lævigat. chel cancror. ſimp. ppt. ãa* ℥ j. *confect. alkerm.* ℈ ij. *laudan. liquid. ſydenham. gut.* xv. *m. detur cochlear. unum, ut poſtulat res, vel pro ratione ſymptomatum & ætatis.*

Other particular ſymptoms of dentition are to be treated as we formerly mention'd under the article of the epilepſy.

Thrush.

9. Children are ſometimes affected with little ulcerous eruptions, on the internal parts of the mouth, vulgarly called the *thruſh*. Theſe appear ſometimes early, and ſometimes not before the child is three or four years old. They are often accounted a ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe; and if that be the caſe, a fever never appears, which is a pretty conſtant attendant when they proceed from any other cauſe. When joined with a fever, the caſe is commonly dangerous, and always troubleſome, and ſometimes continues for ſeveral weeks. The firſt appearance hereof is uſually attended with ſymptoms not unlike thoſe of the ſmall-pox; and the fever ſeldom goes off till the thruſh, or little white ulcers, appear on the roof of the mouth. Sometimes theſe ulcers are very numerous, the tongue is black, and the fever long continues high, and the whole ſurface of the body is thick beſet with little eruptions, called by the general name of *raſh*. The regimen in this caſe ſhould be much the ſame with that obſerved in fevers. A veſicatory may be applied to the neck, if the fever riſe high. The uſe of the following julep may likewiſe be ſerviceable in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig.* ℥ iv. *theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa gut.* xv. *m. f. julap. de quo detur cochleare unum vel alterum tertia vel quarta quaq; hora.*

If

If the mouth is conſiderably ulcerous, the uſe of the teſtaceous powders may be foreborn; as being apt to clog and fur the ulcers. When the children have the thruſh very young, as when they are about four or five months old, a prudent uſe of treacle-water and ſyrup of ſaffron, ſeems to ſucceed very well; eſpecially if it be diluted a little with *aq. cinnamom. ten. aq. lact. alex.* or the like. In the mean time the ulcers in the child's mouth ſhould be deterged with ſome ſuch as the following gargle.

℞ *Decoct. hordei* ℥ iij. *acet. opt.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de moris* ℥ vj. *m. f. gargariſma.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantagin.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. vitriol. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa gut.* xv. *mel. roſat.* ℥ j. *m.*

The mouth may be cleanſed with ſomething of this kind, twice or thrice a day, by means of a ſoft linen rag, or the finger of the nurſe. But if the ulcers are very foul, let them be touched with the following.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ ſs. *ol. vitriol. gut.* iij. *m.*

If the fever abate, and the ulcers ſtill remain, it may be very proper to give the child two or three calomel purgatives, at due diſtances of times; continuing alſo the uſe of proper externals. And if theſe fail of ſucceſs, we may proceed much after the ſame manner as in the caſe of an *angina*. But when this diſorder proceeds from the venereal taint, a particular regard muſt be had to the cauſe.

Ruptures.

10. The tender bodies of infants are ſubject to ruptures, from any cauſe which puts them into a violent motion; as coughing, crying, *&c.* eſpecially if they are too tightly ſwathed; or ſo that the parts of the *abdomen* are forced too ſtrongly downwards. From the ſame cauſes the umbilical chord

chord ſometimes falls off too ſoon, or a hæmorrhage, inflammation, or ulcer proceed; which muſt be treated accordingly. Sometimes alſo there happens a great prolapſion of the inteſtines at the navel; which is not painful, and ſeldom dangerous, unleſs the inteſtines happen to be entangled; this being a caſe that often proves mortal. Whilſt this rupture is recent, it may be remedied by the conſtant wearing a proper truſs, made for that purpoſe. Aſtringent fomentations might likewiſe be uſed occaſionally, after the inteſtines are replaced, in order to contract and ſtrengthen the fibres. When a rupture happens in children from an impoſtumation in the navel, the inteſtines muſt be immediately replaced, and ſecured by a proper bandage; otherwiſe they preſently gangrenate. Small ruptures of the groin, *ſcrotum*, *labia pudendi*, &c. happening frequently in children, from flatulencies, and the cauſes above-mentioned, may generally be cured, without much difficulty, by proper plaſters and bandages; dipt, if occaſion require, in warm red wine, or oxycrate. But if they remain long, or continue obſtinate, proper truſſes muſt be contrived for them reſpectively, and worn for a conſiderable time, or till the rupture wholly goes up, and the parts which were relaxed, recover their natural tone. Violent motions, as ſtraining, crying, &c. ſhould in all theſe caſes be avoided as much as poſſible; and the child confined to his cradle, and there kept in a poſture that beſt ſuits the cure. When there is a hydrocele in the *ſcrotum*, proper fomentations may, at firſt, be uſed, in order to diſcuſs it, prepared after the following manner.

℞ *Fol. roriſmarin. abſinth. vulg. majoran. rutæ ãa m.* ſs. *flor. lavendul. m.* i. *coque parum in aq. fontan. q. s. & colaturæ* ℥ x. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hungar. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, frequenter adhibend.*

When the tumor appears to be diſcuſſed by means hereof, it will be very convenient to uſe an aſtringent fomentation after the ſame manner. Thus for example,

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub.* ăa ʒ j. *coque in aq. calcis, & aq. ferrareor.* ăa ℔ ſs. *colaturæ* ʒ x. *adde vin. rubr.* ʒ ij. *alumin. rup.* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus.*

Or inſtead of this fomentation, a cataplaſm may be prepared of the meals, with the addition of the ſame reſtringent ingredients, in powder. But if there are no hopes of diſcuſſing the tumor, or if it increaſes under the uſe of theſe means, it muſt be opened by puncture or inciſion, in order to diſcharge the water collected therein. The internals proper for children in caſe of a hydrocele, are ſuch as the following julep.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ʒ iiij. *raphan. comp. vin. alb.* ăa ʒ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. julap. de quo ſumat cochlear.* ij. *frequenter.*

The other ſpecies of ruptures, incident to young children, are to be treated as in grown perſons; with proper allowance for their difference of age and conſtitution.

Openness of the Sutures.

11. The *ſutures* of childrens heads are generally too open, when the birth was immature, or the conſtitution is weak or watery. This ſymptom happens to almoſt all children in a greater or leſs degree; and ſometimes the aperture is not totally cloſed up, or the *cranium* in that part not ſo hard as the reſt, for two or three years after the birth. 'Tis obſerved that this openneſs, or diſtance between the bones of the skull, is increaſed by the child's catching of cold, eſpecially a cold of the head, as 'tis called. When this diſorder continues long, 'tis reputed a ſign of weakneſs, and ſhort life. 'Tis uſual, in this caſe, to rub the head every now and

and then with a little warm rum, or brandy, mixed up with the white of an egg, and palm oil; a red cloth being applied to, and conſtantly worn over the part, for ſome years. 'Tis of good ſervice to keep the head warm. But when this diſorder proceeds from a collection of water in the head, it muſt be treated as the *hydrocephalum*; the operation generally proving ſucceſsful when the water is lodg'd between the ſcalp and the *pericranium*. When the diſorder is but ſmall, or no great quantity of water collected in the part, it will commonly ſuffice to uſe general evacuations, to cut iſſues, give calomel purgatives, and the like, at a due diſtance of time, as the child can bear them. But when the collection of water is withinſide the ſkull, the caſe is generally deem'd incurable.

There is alſo a diſorder incident to the heads of children, directly oppoſite to that above-mention'd, and vulgarly expreſs'd by the word head-mould-ſhot; which ſignifies the cloſe locking of the ſutures, or their riding over one another, ſo as to compreſs the internal parts, as the *meninges*, or brain it ſelf. And this is a caſe which is ſuppoſed to admit of no cure from medicines; unleſs room could be given for the increaſe and growth of the parts by manual operation, or a divulſion of the ſutures.

INFLAMMATIONS AND EXCORIATIONS.

12. 'Tis uſual for young children to have inflammations and excoriations in ſeveral parts of their bodies; as particularly behind the ears, in the neck, thighs, *&c.* Thoſe on the lower parts uſually proceed from the acrimony of the urine, which ſometimes frets off the *epidermis*, and leaves the *cutis* bare. The cure hereof, is gently to waſh the parts, twice or thrice a day, with warm water; which diſſolves and drinks up the acrimonious ſalts of the urine lodg'd therein. 'Tis alſo an uſual thing among nurſes to diſſolve a little

fuller's-earth in water, and apply it to the part, after it has been well waſhed. Finely powder'd ceruſe, chalk, or calcined ſlate, will alſo ſerve for the ſame purpoſe. But, in general, where the inflammation and excoriation are conſiderable, 'tis proper to uſe, by way of fomentation, a ſolution of *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* in *aq. plantag.* twice or thrice a day. In the mean time, the parts ſhould by all means be kept dry, or prevented from rubbing one againſt another, by the interpoſition of fine linen rags, or the uſe of a little *ung. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapomphol.* ſpread thin thereon.

Eruptions.

13. Children, during the three or four firſt months after their birth, are frequently troubled with eruptions in the head and face; and are ſometimes almoſt covered therewith, ſo that they appear in one continued cruſty ſcab. This may proceed from the particular conſtitution or groſs habit of the child, or from ſome ill quality in the milk of the nurſe. When theſe eruptions are ſuperficial, moiſt, and contain a thick yellow matter; and if when the ſcabs fall off, the skin beneath appears red, and no way ulcerated; theſe puſtules are not of any malignant nature. Nay, indeed, when they prove favourable, 'tis generally thought they are ſalutary, and come as the criſis of ſome other diſtemper which might, otherwiſe, be more fatal. However, when the puſtules are ripe, or begin to turn cruſty, 'tis cuſtomary to give the child a purge or two of rhubarb, or the like gentle cathartic, and to anoint the ſcabs with cream oil of almonds, *&c.* Some alſo adviſe the application of a little baſilicon, ſpread thin upon linen, to promote the diſcharge of the matter of theſe eruptions on the head; in the mean time taking care to keep the body laxative. But when ſuch caſes grow inveterate, or turn to

a ſcabbed or ſcalled head, they muſt be treated accordingly, as mention'd under the article of leproſy.

Disorders proceeding from the Milk of the Nurse.

14. When the milk of the nurſe evidently diſagrees with the child, ſo as to cauſe a vomiting, diarrhœa, emaciation, weakneſs, or any of the ſymptoms above-mention'd, the child ſhould either be wean'd directly, or put to another nurſe, whoſe milk may agree better with him. To avoid, as much as poſſible, the diſorders which might enſue upon the child's ſucking an improper nurſe, regard muſt be had to her age, temper, manner of life, complexion, health, *&c.* 'Tis uſually requir'd in a good nurſe, that ſhe be of an age between twenty five, and thirty five; that her temper be chearful, her skin clear, her hair not red, her breath ſweet, her teeth white, and her body every way ſound and healthful. She ought neither to be ſubject to the *fluor albus*, nor to the menſtrual flux, during the time of lactation. Her husband alſo muſt be healthy; ſhe ſhould have had more than one child of her own; and ought not to begin to ſuckle, 'till about ſix weeks after ſhe was her ſelf deliver'd of a healthy child. Her breaſts are uſually deſired large, equal, full, ſoft, and free from lumps, or any particular hardneſs, or ſcars. The nipples are eſteem'd for not being hard, griſtly, or depreſs'd; and for the perforations thereof being numerous and diſtinct. The breaſts are thought the better for being full of milk, rather than containing but a moderate quantity. The milk it ſelf is expected to be of a thickiſh conſiſtence, not wheyiſh or watery, but capable of remaining fix'd upon the hand,

without running off upon a ſmall inclination thereof. Neither ought it to be of a blue colour, tho' 'tis naturally ſomewhat inclining thereto. That is preferr'd which is white, ſweet taſted, well ſcented, and of a high conſiſtence; as that is rejected which ſoon turns ſour, is thin, or ſmells, or taſts ſtrong, either immediately, or in any moderate time after it is drawn out of the breaſts; which is ſaid to be the caſe of milk afforded by ſuch as are red-hair'd, or uſed to hard labour. Theſe cautions well obſerved in the choice of a nurſe, may prevent the various diſorders in children, which flow from the uſe of a bad milk; but when ſuch diſorders, whether diarrhœa's, vomiting, *&c.* actually appear, they muſt be treated according to their ſeveral natures reſpectively.

The Rickets.

Def. 1. THE *rickets* is a diſorder affecting the bones of children, and cauſing a conſiderable protuberance, incurvation, or diſtortion therein.

Cauſe. 2. This diſeaſe is ſometimes ſuppoſed to proceed from a neglect in ſwathing the child: rolling him too tight in ſome places, and too looſe in others; and placing him in an inconvenient, or too often in the ſame poſture, or ſuffering him to be long wet. 'Tis likewiſe attributed to the want of proper motion, and the uſing the child to one arm only; whence the legs and knees remain too long in the ſame incurvated ſituation. The diſeaſe ſometimes alſo ſeems to be hereditary, or owing to the parents, whoſe juices might be viſcid or acrimonious. The rickets may likewiſe be occaſion'd by ſome natural defect in the digeſtive faculty; whence the aliment coming to be unequally,

equally, or irregularly apply'd to the body, ſome parts of the bones increaſe in bulk more than the reſt. The ſame thing may alſo happen from a natural, or acquired viſcidity of the food. But the moſt evident cauſe of this diſorder, is the violence affected to the parts of the tender bodies of infants, by preſſure, or ſwathing, which may wreath the fibres of the bones, whilſt they remain in a cartilaginous ſtate, and ſo prevent the equable growth and increaſe thereof; add to theſe external injuries, as falls, blows, *&c.* occaſioning luxations, diſtortions, fractures, *&c.* And hence the origin of that particular ſpecies of this diſtemper, which by compreſſing or ſtraitening the cavity of the *thorax*, brings on an aſthma, a hectic, or conſumption, and not unfrequently a diſtortion of the ſpine, or a gibboſity in the back.

3. Upon the firſt appearance of this diſeaſe, *Diag.* which generally happens ſome time between the firſt eight or nine months, and the fifth or ſixth years of the child's age, the part it affects grows lax, flaccid, and weak; and if the legs are affected therewith, they now become unable to ſupport the body. All the parts ſubſervient to voluntary motion are likewiſe debilitated and enfeebled. An univerſal indolence is felt in the body; the child grows pale, ſickly, ſlothful, and cannot ſit in a poſture tolerable erect. Though he could walk before, he now loſes the uſe of his feet; and his head generally grows too large for the trunk, and cannot be ſupported, or managed, by the muſcles of the neck, which gradually wear away, and become lank and flaccid. Swellings, and knotty excreſcencies, likewiſe appear in the wriſts, ancles, and tops of the ribs; and the bones of the legs and thighs grow bow'd or crooked, which makes the gate or manner of

the child's walking diſagreeable. The like diſorder will likewiſe ſometimes ſeize the bones of the arms, make them appear diſtorted, and cauſe knots in the joints thereof. If theſe ſymptoms continue long, the *thorax* becomes ſtrait, a difficulty of reſpiration comes on, as alſo a cough, and a hectic fever; the abdomen ſwells, the pulſe grows weak and ſmall, and the ſymptoms increaſing, at length prove mortal.

Prog. 4. When the child is able to talk, before he can make uſe of his legs, he is generally ſuppoſed to have the rickets. If the diſtemper was occaſion'd by any neglect on the ſide of the nurſe, and the caſe be taken in time, that is, before the expiration of one year from the birth of the child, 'tis often remedied. If any bones are incurvated, the joints much ſwell'd, and a cure is not effected before the child comes to be four or five years old, the caſe is uſually adjudg'd incurable; and the patient generally remains a dwarf; and not that only, but is commonly ſickly, hectical or phthiſical, during his whole life; eſpecially if the ſpine and *ſternum* are at all affected. When the rickets is complicated with luxations, diſlocations, fractures, the king's-evil, *&c.* the caſe is very difficult of cure. But when the patient can endure briſk motion, and is ſubject to cuticular eruptions, even tho' it be the itch, *&c.* theſe are accounted good ſigns, and thought to prognoſticate recovery, eſpecially if they happen in the firſt year or two of the child's age.

Regim. 5. The regimen proper in caſe of the rickets begun, depends chiefly upon motion, exerciſe, and keeping the child as much as poſſible in a poſture oppoſite to that of the incurvation, or tendency of the bones from their natural ſtraitneſs. Proper methods of ſwinging, rocking, or the like, might alſo be contrived for rickety chil-

children; whereby the depravity of their limbs might in great meaſure be remedied or corrected. The air ſhould be thin, clear, warm, and dry. Whatever obſtructs inſenſible perſpiration, as all ſorts of external moiſture, ought to be carefully avoided.

6. This diſorder, when taken in the beginning, is often remedied in very young ſubjects, by means of proper bolſters and bandages, ſuited to the particular parts affected. But when the bones are grown more rigid and inflexible, other mechanical contrivances, as padding, ſtrait boots, and ſeveral ſorts of machines or engines, made of paſtboard, whalebone, tin, *&c.* are to be made uſe of, in order to reduce the diſtorted bones to their natural ſtraitneſs and ſituation. 'Tis now likewiſe pretty generally thought of ſervice in the rickets, before the diſtemper comes to be confirm'd, to plunge the patient two or three times every morning into a tub of cold water, or the cold bath, during the months of *May* and *June*; continuing him for about two or three ſeconds of time under water, at each plunge; but the whole operation ought not to laſt above a minute or two, unleſs the patient be ſtrong, and can well endure it. After being taken out the laſt time, he is to be well dried, and immediately committed to his bed or cradle, and there permitted to perſpire freely, or ſweat for an hour or more, as his ſtrength will allow; and when he grows cool again, he may be taken up and ſhifted. Beſides the repetition of this proceſs for a convenient time; all his joints, and the ſpinal bone, may every night be anointed before a fire, with the white of an egg, beat into a water or oil, with a whisk or a ſpoon. Others for the ſame purpoſe uſe, with tolerable ſucceſs, a liniment of rum and palm oil. 'Tis likewiſe uſual to apply a plaſter of *Cure.*

demi-

deminium and *oxycroceum*, along the back, ſo as to cover the whole ſpine. Dry frictions alſo are greatly commended in this caſe, and ſhould be made upon the whole body, with a warm linen cloth before the fire, but eſpecially upon the parts affected. The oil of ſnails is famous for the ſame purpoſe. This oil, as 'tis called, is no more than what drops from them, when being bruiſed they are ſuſpended in a flannel bag. With this all the child's limbs, and ſpinal bone, are to be anointed; and particularly the weaken'd or diſtorted parts of his body. The *unguent. digital.* tho' ſeldom made, or kept in the ſhops, is in great eſteem, as an external for this diſeaſe. But the following liniment is much more powerful.

℞ *Unguent. nervin. martiat. ol. palm. laurin. ãa* ℥ j. *balſam. peruvian. ol. nuc. moſchat. per expreſs. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. caryophyl. chym. ſuccin. ãa gut.* x. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur artus, & præcipue partes affectæ, calida manu, ſemel vel bis quotidie.*

To this liniment may be added occaſionally, *ol. terebinth. ex laterib. petrol.* &c.

The following plaſter may likewiſe prove very ſerviceable, being applied to any particular part affected, or along the ſpine of the back.

℞ *Emp. è cymin. de min. fuſc. ad hern. oxycroc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *pulv. flor. roſar. rub. bol. armeniac. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. petrol. q. ſ. ut f. emplaſtrum, cujus ſufficiens portio extendatur ſuper alutam, debitæ formæ, parti affectæ applicand.*

All externals, as liniments, unguents, plaſters, *&c.* conſiſting of ſuch ingredients as may attenuate, break away, and diſſolve the viſcidities, wherewith the rickety joints are clogg'd and obſtructed, at the ſame time they irritate, contract, and ſtrengthen the relaxed, or over-weaken'd fibres,

fibres, muſt needs be ſerviceable in this caſe; and a due uſe of them contribute not only to carry off the cauſe, but alſo to prevent a relapſe. When the diſtemper ſeems fix'd, and likely to prove obſtinate, iſſues may be cut in the arms or neck; eſpecially where the head is large, and the child of a groſs habit of body.

7. During the uſe of proper externals, we are not to neglect that of internals. Indeed the cure might be begun to advantage, with ſuch evacuating medicines as tend to cleanſe the *primæ viæ*, which in this caſe are generally clogg'd and obſtructed with a viſcid mucous matter. When the child is weak, and not above a year old, the following purgative may be exhibited.

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℥ j. *mann. ſyr. de rhabarb.* ãa ℥ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* x. *m. f. potio, mane ſumenda.*

Or if a ſtronger be required,

℞ *Syr. è cichor. cum rheo, roſar. ſolutiv. de ſpin. cervin.* ãa ℥ ij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* i. *m. detur cochleatim.*

But when we ſuſpect the child is troubled with worms, or if he abounds with watery humors in any part of the body, or if the head be large, the following powder will be better ſuited to the caſe, and is contrived for a child of two years old.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. ſanct. æthiop. min. crem. tartar.* ãa *gr.* vj. *calomel. gr.* v. *reſin. julap. gr.* iij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* i. *m. f. pulv. quem ſumat in cochlear. lactis cum pane coct.*

When the child's ſtomach appears to be foul, it will be very proper to give a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha*; the doſe thereof being ſuited to the age, ſtrength, and conſtitution of the patient. After the uſe of general evacuations, it may be very convenient that the child begin a courſe of milk, wherein a conſiderable quantity of garden ſnails has been boiled. This is found of very

very great ſervice, when there is any tendency to a conſumption; and in that ſpecies of the rickets where the juices are ſharp, or ſaline. That the child may receive the full benefit of this courſe, it ought to be continued for ſome months. A quarter of a pint of the milk thus boiled, with an ounce or more of ſnails, may be a ſufficient doſe for a child about two years old, to be taken every morning and evening. Between whiles alſo, it might be convenient to give the patient a ſpoonful or two of the ſyrup of turnips; which is made barely by boiling up the clarified juice with ſugar. The following infuſion will be very ſerviceable, where any thing purgative is required, as it frequently is in all young children.

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. inciſ. glycyrrhiz. ãa* ℥ ij. *cort. tamariſc. cappar. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ. ãa* ℥ j. *macis* ℈ j. *paſſular. major. exacinat.* ℥ jſs. *cereviſ. ten.* ℔ jſs. *infunde ſimul per horas* 24. *& colaturæ ſumat infans biennis cochlear.* iij. *vel* iv. *bis terve quotidie.*

Or, where the conſtitution is very moiſt, or the juices very ſaline, or acid,

℞ *Lign. guaiac. cort. ſaſſafr. rad. chin. ſarſaparil. oſmund. regal. rad. fœnicul. ãa* ℥ jſs. *coque in cereviſ. ten. cong.* ij. *ad cong.* j ſs. *deinde adde milleped. vivent. contuſ. paſſular. major. exacinat. ãa* ℔ ſs. *ſem. dauc. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *fol. heder. terreſtr. ſalv. ãa m.* ij. *coque parum & colatura clara ſit pro potu ordinario.*

But when the conſtitution is hectical, or the patient inclinable to a conſumption, the following diet-drink is preferable.

℞ *Rad. conſolid. major.* ℥ ij. *cort. fraxin. tamariſc. polypod. querc. rhaſ. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in cereviſ. ten. cong.* ij. *colaturæ cong.* j ſs. *adde flor. lamij. fol. malv. ling. cervin. ãa m.* ij. *ſem. aniſ. coriandr. ãa* ℥ iij. *milleped. vivent. contuſ. paſſular. major.*

major. exacinat. ãa ℔ ſs. *coque iterum & liquor colatus per ſubſidentiam defæcat. ſit pro potu communi.*

The following powders have been thought very ſerviceable in caſe of the rickets in general; and may be given at any time of the diſeaſe, after the uſe of proper evacuations; the doſe being proportioned to the age of the patient, and the fixedneſs of the diſtemper. For a common caſe, in a child between one and two years old,

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ℥ j. *pulv. milleped. ppt. lumbricor. terreſtr. cnt. vener. ãa* ℈ i. *m. f. pulv. in chartas* vj. *dividend. ſumat unam bis in die cum cochlear.* ij. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. fœnicul. dulc. petroſelin. ãa* ℥ iij. *limac. magiſtral.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ j. *tinct. croci, ſpt. lavendul. comp. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear.* ij. *ſubinde.*

When this diſtemper is complicated with any other, and particularly when it appears together with the king's-evil, due regard muſt be had to the latter, before we can reaſonably expect the cure of the former.

External Diſorders, requiring the aſſiſtance of Manual Operation.

WE now come to that part of medicine which regards the cure of diſeaſes by manual operation, and the external uſe of remedies; tho' the internal uſe thereof is not here excluded: this alſo being frequently of abſolute neceſſity to promote or forward a cure. External injuries, as tumors, wounds, fractures, diſlocations, *&c.* frequently bring on violent pain, reſtleſſneſs, fevers, convulſions, ſincope's, *&c.* which are to be relieved by a due adminiſtration of internals. Regard muſt alſo be had by the

the uſe of proper internals, to prevent, if poſſible, the appearance of theſe ſymptoms; which are always attended with danger. Thus, if reſtleſſneſs be apprehended from a fracture, we are to give proper doſes of opiates, at due diſtances of time, to procure reſt and compoſure. If any large wound gives riſe to a fever, its attack is to be alleviated or prevented by a low regimen, and cooling medicines. When the nerves are lacerated, and we ſuſpect convulſions, they are to be reſiſted by the uſe of proper cephalics, anti-epileptics, *&c.* In like manner, before any great operation, as the amputation of a limb, is undergone, 'tis uſual to exhibit an opiate, in order to render the patient leſs ſenſible of the pain, and by that means prevent a fever, or ſuch like diſorders, which might otherwiſe be cauſed thereby. Laſtly, there are many external diſeaſes, or caſes of chirurgery, which abſolutely require the uſe of internal medicines, and will never give way without them. Thus in ſeveral tumors and ulcers, eſpecially ſuch as are ſcrophulous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous; or where the matter of them is thin, ſanious, corroſive, fetid, or the like, evacuating medicines, alterants, and ſometimes a long continued courſe of edulcorants, muſt be comply'd with, before a cure can poſſibly be effected. And we frequently find ſome external caſes ſo ſtubborn, that nothing leſs than a ſalivation will diſpoſe and fit them for a cure. This ſhews the union there is, and ought to be preſerv'd, between the practical part of medicine, and chirurgery; which, in reality, is a part of the former, and ſhould not be ſeparated from it. We ſhall conſider this part under the heads of *tumors*, *ulcers*, *wounds*, *fractures*, and *diſlocations*..

TUMORS IN GENERAL.

1. A *Tumor* in general, is defined a præternatural riſing, or eminence, in any part of the body, from an extraordinary afflux of the circulating juices to that part. *Def.*

2. Tumors may proceed from various cauſes. The maſs of blood throwing off or diſcharging it ſelf of any particular humor, as ſometimes happens in the criſis of a fever, pleuriſy, empyema, bubo, *&c.* will give riſe hereto. And, according to the nature of the humor ſo diſcharged, whether ſanguineous, watery, bilious, *&c.* it cauſes an inflammatory, œdematous, ſcirrhous, ſcrophulous, or cancerous tumor. Other tumors there are occaſion'd by flatulency, as the tympany, after the ſame manner as hydropical tumors are occaſioned by a collection of the *lympha*, or *ſerum*, in a particular part. Ruptures of the inteſtines, or their ſtarting from their places, will likewiſe cauſe a tumor. External injuries are another general cauſe of tumors; thus a contuſion, a violent ſtricture of any part, a wound, fracture, diſlocation, *&c.* will make it ſwell, or riſe above its natural level. The ſame thing may likewiſe happen from the bites of venomous creatures, *&c.* And according to the nature of the cauſe, the tumor receives its particular denomination. But, in general, all tumors are diviſible into ſimple and compound; or into ſuch as are of a kindly nature, and go off, or are cured in a reaſonable time, by the uſe of common means, without the appearance of any violent or dangerous ſymptoms; and ſuch as are more malignant, or prove difficult of cure, are attended with bad ſymptoms, and affect the adjacent parts, or the whole body. Tho' this may often be owing not ſo much to *Cauſe.*

the

the virulent nature of the tumor, conſider'd in it ſelf, as to the particular conſtitution, or habit of the patient.

Diag. 3. Humoral tumors, or thoſe which contain a fluid matter, make their firſt appearance either by way of fluxion, or congeſtion; that is, either by a ſudden tranſlation of a humor already form'd in ſome certain part, which is now thrown upon another; or by a gradual and ſlow collection of it in the part poſſeſſed by the tumor. When a tumor is form'd by fluxion, a ſudden pain, heat, tenſion, and pulſation, are felt in the part; and manifeſt ſigns of a fever appear. But in thoſe form'd by congeſtion, the ſwelling riſes ſlowly, and the pain and other ſymptoms come on gradually, and ſeldom prove ſo violent as they are in a tumor cauſed by fluxion, unleſs it happens in the joints, or other parts endowed with an exquiſite ſenſe. All tumors, except thoſe from ruptures, terminate either by diſcuſſion, ſuppuration, putrefaction induration, or retraction. When a tumor is diſcuſs'd, the part that was affected appears relaxed, or reduced to its natural ſize and figure, and is free from pain and hardneſs. When a tumor haſtens to ſuppuration, a conſiderable degree of heat, pain, and pulſation are felt in the part; and if the tumor be large, or lie deep, a fever generally comes on. When the matter is form'd, theſe ſymptoms commonly decreaſe, and ſometimes totally vaniſh. And now if the ſituation of the part permits of it, the tumor appears drawn to a point, or become conical in the middle, or moſt depending part where the matter collected commonly proves white. At this time, likewiſe, the tumor appears to be more contracted, and the skin of the part more ſhrivell'd, or flaccid, than before. And now upon preſſure, if the tumor be ſuperficial

ficial, or by vibrating it between the fingers the matter may be felt to quaſh from ſide to ſide. But this fluctuation of the *pus* is hard to be felt, when the tumor goes deep among the muſcles; in which caſe the greater regard muſt be had to the concomitant ſymptoms, in order to determine the ſtate of the tumor. All tumors, like other diſeaſes, have their beginning, increaſe, ſtate, and declenſion; and theſe may be known and diſtinguiſh'd from one another, by the phenomena of the part affected, compared with the increaſe and remiſſion of the ſymptoms. Tumors in the fleſhy parts of the body tend to their ſtate, or ſuppurate faſter than tumors in the joints, glands, *&c.* When tumors are made by tranſlation, the matter of them is generally purulent. When they are reſolved by induration, the ſwelling of the part, and the pain decreaſe, as the hardneſs comes on. When they terminate in putrefaction, or mortification, the part grows ſenſeleſs, and turns black and fetid. But when a tumor goes off by retraction, or a return of the matter into the blood, it diſappears at once; upon which a fever, or ſome other acute diſeaſe, preſently enſues.

4. Tumors are more or leſs difficult of cure, *Prog.* according to their nature, quality, magnitude, manner of termination, the particular ſymptoms attending the part affected, and the habit or conſtitution of the body. 'Tis reckon'd more eligible to have a tumor terminate by diſcuſſion, or ſuppuration, than by induration, corruption, or tranſlation. When the tumor is large, and eſpecially if ſeated in the joints, or other membranous, or nervous parts; when the matter thereof lies deep; when 'tis ſanious, of a thin conſiſtence, or contain'd in a cyſtis; when the tumor is ſinuous, the part livid, hard, ſcirrhous,

cancerous, or ſcrophulous; the conſtitution bad, the patient low, weak, or aged, and the caſe of long continuance, 'tis attended with danger, and the cure proves difficult proportionably.

Reg. 5. In hot tumors made by fluxion, the diet muſt be thin and ſparing; fleſh, wine, and ſpirituous liquors being either entirely forborn, or uſed with caution and prudence. But gellies, gruels, panada, ſago, chicken-broth, emulſions, ptiſans, *&c.* may be freely allow'd. The food in general ſhould be eaſy of digeſtion; and if the particular way of living, or conſtitution of the patient requires it, fleſh muſt be indulged him; but then it ſhould rather be boil'd than roaſted. The exerciſe ſhould be very moderate, and the air temperate. Reſt ought to be encouraged, and promoted, where it is wanting. But in hot tumors, by congeſtion, or where the matter ripens ſlowly, and ſuppuration is intended, but does not come forward, a greater liberty may be allowed in the regimen. The diet here may be aromatic, and both fleſh and wine be allowed in moderation. But when the tumor is large, and tends too faſt to ſuppuration, refrigerating liquors, or ptiſans with *ſarſaparilla*, *china*, &c. may be uſed, inſtead of vinous liquors; and other parts of the regimen be proportionably low and cooling.

Cure. 6. In the cure of tumors, whether made by fluxion or congeſtion, regard muſt be had to their ſtate, or particular time of formation and duration; their nature or quality, form, ſituation, ſize, and cauſe; together with the ſymptoms that attend, and the conſtitution of the patient. During the beginning, or even the increaſe of a tumor in the joints, or other nervous part, where it might be attended with much danger, we may, when 'tis thought proper, endeavour to repel it, or drive the matter thereof,

thereof, now in its firſt formation, back again into the blood, by the internal uſe of evacuating medicines, and the external uſe of ſuch as are called repellents. To this end bleeding, cupping, and proper cathartics with calomel, may be made choice of alternately, as the ſymptoms indicate, or as there ſhall be neceſſity. A gentle ſalivation is likewiſe ſometimes made uſe of upon this occaſion; but in very ſcrophulous, cancerous, and ſcorbutic habits, or broken conſtitutions, lenient purgatives are generally preferr'd. In theſe caſes, therefore, infuſions of ſena, rhubarb, caſſia, tamarinds, *&c.* may be employ'd to advantage. During the uſe, or occaſional repetition whereof, in order to carry off the peccant humor by the common emunctories, as it is again return'd into the blood, the following repellents may be ſafely apply'd, to cauſe a full repulſion, and prevent a reflux of the matter. All repellents are either refrigerating or reſtringent; and may be thus contrived into proper forms for the preſent purpoſe.

Cataplaſma repellens.

℞ *Rad. biſtort. tormentil. cort. granator. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *alumin. rup. flor. ſulphur. ãa* ℥ j. *boli armen. litharg. aur. ſang. dracon. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ iij. *f. pulv. cui adde aceti opt. urin. human. ãa q. ſ. coque ſimul ad cataplaſmatis conſiſtentiam, deinde adde camphor.* ʒ j. *ung. popul. mercurial. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. omphacin.* ℥ j. *m. f. cataplaſma, cujus applicetur q. ſ. frigide bis quotidie.*

If this compoſition be thought too elaborate, or expenſive, the following may be uſed in its ſtead.

℞ *Farin. avenar. bol. armen. ãa* ℥ iv. *alumin. rup.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. vel urin. human. q. ſ. ut f. cataplaſma.*

The common cataplaſm of only oatmeal and water, has likewiſe been found very effectual in the diſcuſſion of inflammatory tumors.

Mixtura repellens.

℞ *Trochiſc. alb. rhaſ. lact. ſulphur. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *aq. plantagin. ſambuc. acet. opt. vin. rubr. ãa* ʒ iij. *albumina duorum ovorum, ol. lini ſine igne expreſs.* ʒ ij. *f. mixtura, ſecundum artem, cum linteis parti affectæ ſubinde applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. ol. roſar. mucilagin. ſem. cydonior. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ iſs. *camphor.* ℈ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Unguentum repellens.

℞ *Trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ij. *ung. mercurial. alb. camphorat. ãa* ʒ iſs. *m. f. unguent. cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta bis vel ter in die.*

After the uſe of any of the preceding, the following plaſter may be apply'd to the part.

Emplaſtrum repellens.

℞ *Pulv. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. cortic. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. ãa* ʒ iſs. *litharg. aur.* ʒ iv. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *emp. de ſapone, ad herniam ãa* ℔ ſs. *acet. vini rubr.* ℔ j. *ol. roſar.* ʒ x. *coque ad debitam conſiſtentiam, deinde adde camphor.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſ. a.*

The following ingredients might be variouſly combined, and mixed up into different forms of external remedies, to anſwer the ſame intention.

Aq. aluminos. magiſtral. calcis, phagedænic. roſar. rub. acet. roſat. balſ. ſulphur. cum ol. lini ppt. laudan. liquid. ſpt. c. c. ſal. armoniac. nitri dulc. ſulphur. emp.

emp. de minio, de ran. cum mercurio, ol. hyperic. petrol. ſambuc. rutæ, ung. alb. camphorat. nicotian. nutrit. roſat. deſiccativ. rub. ſolan. rad. ſigil. ſolomon. hyoſcyam. herb. nicotian. plantag. burſa paſtor. centinod. equiſet. milliſol. ſem. hyoſcyam. pſylii, gland. querc. gallæ, farin. fabar. avenar. hordei, flor. ſambuc. hyperic. melilot. ſambuc. ſantal. rub. opium, balſ. peruvian. lap. hæmatit. gum. ſarcocol. ſal. armoniac. minium, ceruſa cera alb. ſperm. ceti, &c.

External repellents are ſometimes, by way of defenſative, applied above the tumefied part, to intercept, or prevent too great a flux of humors to it; and ſometimes alſo a proper bandage, moiſten'd in a refrigerating or reſtringent liquor, is, for the ſame purpoſe, rolled tight thereon. It muſt here be obſerved, that repellents ought rarely, if ever, to be uſed without a mixture of diſcutient, attenuating, or emollient medicines; becauſe, when applied alone, they are apt to cauſe fevers, a hardneſs in the part, and ſometimes even a ſcirrhoſity or a cancer. In like manner they are never proper but in the beginning of the tumor, and ſhould by no means be applied when it is cauſed by epidemic fevers, or any malignant diſtemper, or when it happens in the emunctories of the body; in which caſes tumors commonly prove critical diſcharges of the peccant matter; which being driven back into the blood again, might prove fatal. Repellents alſo are improper when the patient is of a plethoric habit, unleſs due evacuations have preceded the uſe thereof; as likewiſe when the tumor lies deep among the muſcles; for their effects cannot well be expected to reach ſo far: and generally, in this caſe, they produce bad ſymptoms, by clogging the cuticular pores, and hindering perſpiration. 'Tis therefore in ſuperficial tumors only, that we are to uſe repellents; and this not unleſs the concurrence of other circum-

ſtances will allow it. In general, the diſcuſſion of a tumor is preferable to a revulſion, or derivation of the matter upon another part; but ſuppuration is commonly allowed preferable to either, when it can be obtained to advantage; that is, when the caſe will admit thereof, or it is practicable without cauſing any dangerous ſymptoms, upon account of the ſtructure or ſituation of the part poſſeſſed by the tumor.

7. When the intention is to diſcuſs the tumor, that is, to diſcharge or breathe out the matter of it, by inſenſible perſpiration, the regimen ought to be moderate, and the diet of an attenuating and perſpirative nature. Whatever might prove inflammatory, ought to be forbore. Phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics may be repeated occaſionally, during the external uſe of diſcutients, and emollients; the former whereof, are deſigned to attenuate and thin the humor, by their warm, ſubtile, and penetrating parts; whilſt the latter open and relax the pores of the skin and *fibrillæ* of the part affected, which bind in the matter, that by the joint effect of both, an exit may be procured for it, under the form of exudation, or tranſpiration. Diſcutients therefore, as well as repellents, ought only to be uſed about the beginning or increaſe of the tumor; and then too, there muſt be care taken that they are not made too ſtrong, or continued too long, eſpecially if an inflammation attends. Towards the ſtate or declenſion, when the matter is perfectly form'd, its quantity will probably be too large, and its conſiſtence or viſcidity too great to be excluded by means of diſcutients and emollients; whence the ſymptoms would be render'd worſe by the uſe of them. But whenever this is thought proper, or preferable to other means, the efficacy of repellents is to be aſſiſted or regulated by the mixture of repellents, refrigerants,

ſuppura-

ſuppurative, and anodyne ingredients, as particular ſymptoms may require; for here, as in moſt external caſes, a cure cannot be effected without a prudent adminiſtration of different remedies. The general forms of diſcutients are ſuch as theſe.

Fotus diſcutiens.

℞ *Rad. enul. raphan. ruſtican. ãa* ℥ vj. *allij* ℥ ſs. *fol. puleg. menth. abſinth. vulgar. abrotan. laur. ãa m.* 1. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. bac. laur. contus. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. ãa* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *m. f. fotus, cum pannis linteis calide utend. ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth. ireos florent. ãa* ℥ j. *herb. roriſmarin. centaur. min. origan. agrimon. ſabin. calaminth. ãa m.* 1. *ſem. lini, cumin. bacc. junip. contus. ãa* ℥ j. *flor. melilot. hyperic. chamæmel. ãa m.* ſs. *coque in urin. human. aq. fontan. ãa* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin.* ℥ iij. *ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. fotus in eundem uſum.*

After the uſe of ſome ſuch fomentation, it may be proper every time to apply a diſcutient cataplaſm.

Cataplaſma diſcutiens.

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. melilot. ſem. cumin. bacc. junip. laur. ãa* ℥ j. *farin. fabar. orob. hord. ãa* ℥ ij. *cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct.* ℥ iſs. *acet. opt.* ℥ iv. *aq. fontan. q. s. coque ad cataplaſmat. conſiſtentiam, deinde adde camphor.* ℥ j. *ſal. nitri* ℥ vj. *mel. opt.* ℥ iij. *ol. olivar. immatur.* ℥ iv. *m. f. cataplaſma.*

When a tendency to mortification is apprehended, to the fomentations or cataplaſm juſt now deſcribed may be added *ciner. clavellat. ſal. armo-*

niac. myrrh. euphorb. &c. Or, in this caſe, the following may be of ſervice.

Mixtura diſcutiens.

℞ *Ol. petrol. hyperic. chamæmel. rutæ* ăa ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. ol. terebinth.* ăa ℥ ij. *laudan. liquid.* ℥ j. *m. f. embrocatio.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *lavendul. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ol. lumbricor. roſar. ſambuc.* ăa ℥ ſs. *ol. roriſmarin. chym. majoran. origan.* ăa *gut.* x. *elix. vitriol.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. corn. cerv.* ăa ℥ j. *f. mixtura, cum qua fricetur bene pars affecta ſubinde, calida manu.*

Linimentum diſcutiens.

℞ *Unguent. laurin. dialth. nicotian. martiat. ſambuc.* ăa ℥ ſs. *ol. chamæmel. ex laterib.* ăa ℥ j. *ol. terebinth.* ℥ ſs. *ol. palm. macis per expreſs.* ăa ℥ iſs. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ℈ j. *m. f. linimentum, cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta ſubinde.*

After the uſe of any of the preceding forms, the following plaſter may be applied.

℞ *Emp. de bacc. laur. paracelſ. de cymin.* ăa ℥ ij. *de ranis, quadruplicato mercurio* ℥ j. *ſolve ſimul, deinde adde ſal. armoniac. corn. cerv. volat.* ăa ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin. ſal. nitri* ăa ℥ ſs. *m. f. emplaſtrum, cujus ſufficiens portio extendatur ſuper linteum, parti affectæ applicand.*

When the tumor approaches near its height, it ſometimes proves exceeding painful. Violent pain may likewiſe happen on account of its ſituation in a nervous or membranous part, improper applications, or the like. In which caſe, external anodyne remedies are to be uſed, either alone, or mixed up with other ingredients. And ſometimes alſo it will be proper to give a doſe of an opiate, internally. The externals of uſe here may be compoſed out of the following.

Emp.

Emp. flos unguentor. de mucilaginib. mel. ol. lini, ol. amygd. dulc. chamæmel. lilior. alb. lumbricor. ſuccin. unguent. laurin. dialth. roſat. populeon. crocus, lac, rad. alth. lilior. alb. flor. hyperic. ſambuc. ſem. hyoſcyam. balſ. peruv. opium, camphor. ficus, cepæ, &c.

8. Suppuration, called alſo maturation, digeſtion, or impoſtumation, that is, the converſion or diſſolution of the tumor, or a part thereof into *pus* or matter, being eſteemed the moſt natural and ſafe method of terminating a tumor, when its diſpoſition and ſituation will admit thereof to advantage; we are upon all proper occaſions to endeavour to procure it, by a ſuitable regimen, and the external uſe of medicines, whoſe parts are warm, attenuating, and emollient. The uſual forms of external ſuppuratives are fomentations, cataplaſms, and plaſters; of each of which we ſhall here give a general example.

Fotus ſuppuratorius.

℞ *Rad. alth. bryon. alb. recent. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. malv. melilot. chamæmel. ãa m.* i. *bac. laur. junip. contus. ãa* ℥ vj. *flor. ſambuc. m.* ij. *coque in aq. fontan. lact. vaccin. ãa q. ſ. coque parum & colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin.* ℥ iv. *tinctur. croc.* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, bis vel ter in die calide adhibend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. oxylapath. caric. ping. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. alth. malv. parietar. flor. hyperic. chamæmel. ãa m.* ij. *ſem. cymin. lini, fœnugrec. contus. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. & colaturæ* ℔ iv. *adde mel. ppt. ſpt. vin. rectificat. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. f. fotus eodem modo utend.*

After the uſe of a proper fomentation, a cataplaſm may be advantageouſly applied to the part.

Cataplaſma

Cataplaſma ſuppuratorium.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ij. *fol. malv. chamæmel. parietar ãa m.* i. *flor. melilot. chamæmel. ãa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. & colaturæ mucilaginoſæ adde cepar. allij coct. rad. bryon. alb. contus. ãa* ℥ iij. *farin. ſem. lini, fœnugrec. fabar. tritic. ãa* ℥ ij. *ferment. acris* ℥ ij. *unguent. dialth. ſambuc. ol. lilior. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *croc.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma, ſubinde renovand.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. tuſſilag. ãa m.* ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ficus, ping. toſt. & contus. n°.* xij. *rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. rad. oxylapath. recent. contus. mic. pan. alb. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſem. lini, fœnugrec. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vitella duorum ovorum, ol. chamæmel. lini, ãa* ℥ j. *croci* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma.*

The common cataplaſm to promote ſuppuration, which is uſed with very good ſucceſs, is made only of bread and milk, boiled together to a due conſiſtence; whereto may be added occaſionally a little ſaffron, a proper portion of *axung. porcin.* or *unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. lumbricor. roſar. unguent. ſambuc. laurin.* &c. or if an equal quantity of bruiſed bryony root, and the common poultis of bread and milk be uſed together, they anſwer admirably. Theſe cataplaſms are of very great ſervice in ſuch large tumors or abſceſſes as lie deep; eſpecially when they are ſeated among the veins, arteries, and tendons, or happen in the joints; and more particularly in the *angina*, when being ſeated in the throat, they endanger the ſtrangulation of the patient. For by their heat and attractive nature, they readily diſpoſe ſuch tumors to ſuppuration, which otherwiſe, by remaining long in a ſtate of immaturity, might give an opportunity for the peccant matter to corrode, corrupt, or mortify the adjacent parts. But when we have any ſuſ-

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picion of this kind, we are not to wait for a perfect ſuppuration; but as ſoon as there is any matter actually form'd, which may be known by preſſure, or its fluctation, the tumor ought immediately to be opened; tho', in this caſe, the remaining part of the tumor may be hard to digeſt away, the humor be apt to collect again, prove thin, or ſanious, or the cure be attended with difficulty.

But when the tumor is tolerably ſuperficial, and of a moderate ſize, 'tis ſufficient to promote its ſuppuration by the application of proper plaſters to the part; ſuch as *diachylon. cum gum. flos. unguentor. de mucilaginib. diagalban. batean.* &c. But the following may prove more ſerviceable.

Emplaſtrum ſuppuratorium.

℞ *Emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib.* ãa ℔ ſs. *è bacc. laur. è cymin. melilot. ſimpl.* ãa ℥ ij. *pic. burgund. terebinth. venet. pulv. rad. alth.* ãa ℥ j. *croci* ℥ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. cujus portio ſufficiens extendatur ſuper linteum duplicatum, vel potius alutam, parti affectæ applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Emplaſtr. paracels. de mucilaginib. flor. unguentor.* ãa ℥ iv. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

Plaſters to anſwer the ſame intention may be compoſed of the following ingredients. *Cera flav. ſperm. ceti, reſin. flav. pix burgund. bdellium, ſagapen. labdanum. opopanax, tacamahac. gum. ammoniac. terebinth. venet. ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. chamæmel.* &c.

The uſe of proper plaſters is thought of very conſiderable force in procuring the ſuppuration of tumors; which they are thought to do by augmenting the internal heat, and keeping in the matter thereof, at the ſame time that they prevent the avolation of the more ſerous, or aqueous

aqueous part; the loſs of which might he induce a ſcirrhoſity.

9. When tumors are by the uſe of tl means above-deſcribed, once fully ſuppurated, ripened, they are directly to be opened, and vent given to the matter, either by lancet cauſtic. 'Tis obſerved to be moſt beneficial t make the aperture by a cauſtic, when the tumc or abſceſs is large, or a great quantity of matte is to be diſcharged; as alſo when the whole tu mor is not well digeſted; when it is ſcirrhous cancerous, or the *pus* is contained in a cyſtis or lies deep; and laſtly, when the part require to be long kept open, or a bandage cannot be con veniently applied to ſecure the dreſſings. Bu the uſe of a cauſtic is not judged ſo proper in hy dropical habits; the parts whereto they are ap plied being here apt to mortify by being long kept open. There are ſeveral ways of preparing cauſtics for the opening of tumors. Thoſe of the milder kind are made of the common *lixivium* for ſoap, boiled up to a hardiſh conſiſtence, with an equal quantity of quick-lime; or the *lixivium* of any vegetable, or fixed alkaline ſalt, might anſwer the ſame purpoſe, being boiled hard, and cut into pieces of a proper form, which is commonly cylindrical. For children, or perſons of a delicate conſtitution, a paſt made of quick-lime, and an equal part of black-ſoap, may ſerve the turn; but if it be required ſtronger, a third or fourth part of the common cauſtic, or *lapis infernal.* may be added thereto. The potential cauſtic, and *lapis infernal.* are what the chirurgeons moſt frequently employ upon theſe occaſions. The following ingredients may, where 'tis thought proper, be added to any preparation of this kind. *Vitriol. roman. pulv. arſenic. alb. ciner. clavellat.* &c. And ſome, in hopes of ſtupefying the part, or rendering the patient leſs ſenſible of

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the pain, uſe a mixture of opium. The method of applying a cauſtic to any tumor, in order to let out the ſuppurated matter thereof, is this: They cut a ſmall hole in the middle of a common diachylon plaſter, and thro' this inſert a ſmall piece of the cauſtic made choice of, and ſo apply it to the moſt depending part of the tumor; ſecuring it, and keeping it on by another plaſter, and if there be occaſion, a proper bandage. The deſign of the hole in the plaſter is to limit the operation of the cauſtic, and determine it to the particular part which is to be opened. And therefore this hole ought to be cut ſomewhat leſs than the intended ſize of the eſchar; becauſe the cauſtic commonly ſpreads in its action, and eats away the limits wherein it was firſt included. The deſigned effect is performed ſooner or later, according to the ſtrength of the cauſtic. The milder ſort will uſually make their way to the included matter in the ſpace of eight or nine hours; but the ſtronger ſometimes in an hour or leſs. The lunar cauſtic, which is violently ſtrong, ought to be uſed with great caution, either by applying a very ſmall portion thereof, with proper defenſives, or elſe by wetting the part, and frequently touching it therewith, for a few hours. When any preparation of this kind, having been duly applied, has taken effect, or eat thro' to the matter, ſo that it may now come away freely, it muſt be directly removed, and the part be freed from the remains of the cauſtic ſalts, by waſhing it with warm water, milk, or wine. And after this, a warm dreſſing of *unguent. baſilic. & liniment. arcæi ãa* may be applied; and covered with the *emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum.* or the like; or if the nature or ſtate of the tumor requires it, an anodyne or ſuppurating cataplaſm. And thus the eſchar is to be dreſs'd daily with proper digeſtives,

geſtives till it falls off. Forms of proper digeſtives for this purpoſe we ſhall deſcribe below.

10. Tumors ought rather to be opened by inciſion than by cauſtic, when they are of a moderate ſize, and the matter thereof is already well digeſted; when the part is commodious, the tumor not deep, or a cicatrix would be very diſagreeable, *&c.* the inciſion ought always to be made according to the direction of the fibres of the muſcles to be divided, and along the moſt depending part of the tumor; great care being had to avoid the large blood-veſſels, nerves, and tendons. Upon opening tumors by inciſion, a hæmorrhage often enſues; and if the diſcharge be very conſiderable, a ſyncope or faintneſs. The hæmorrhage muſt be treated, as formerly mention'd, with proper internals; and the following aſtringent ingredients may either be uſed alone, or contrived into ſuitable forms for external application. *Vitriol. roman. vitriol. alb. ſacchar. ſaturn. calcanth. rubefact. ſang. dracon. alum. uſt. croc. mart. aſtringens ſpt. vin. rectificat. ol. terebinth.* &c. Or it might be convenient to have ready at hand this external ſtyptic.

Stypticum externum.

℞ *Pulv. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. maſtich. thuris, aloes, ãa* ℥ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℥ j. *albumen unius ovi, acet. vin. rubr. q. s. f. mixtura cum linteis carptis vaſis apertis applicand.*

If this ſhould fail, doſſils dipt in a ſolution of *vitriol. roman. ſacchar. ſaturn.* &c. may be applied; and even the powder of the ſame ingredient may be ſprinkled upon the mouths of the bleeding veſſels; care being had to remove them when the flux is ſtopped. But if all this be done without ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to the actual cautery.

If any conſiderable hardneſs remains after the tumor is opened; the emollient or diſcutient fomentations,

mentations, cataplaſms, and plaſters before ſet down, may be uſed to advantage. If a mortification is apprehended, ſome ſuch as the following injection might be uſed.

Injectio ad ſphacelum.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *tinct. myrrh. & aloes,* ℥ j. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ſs. *unguent. ægyptiac.* ℥ ij. *f. mixtura, de qua parum calide injiciatur in ulcera cum ſiphone, prò re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin.* ℥ iv. *elix proprietat.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. utriuſq; ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. centaur. min. nicotian. ſabin, ãa m* ſs. *flor. hyperic. roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa pug.* 1. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſacchar. cand. rub.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. calc. & vin. rub. ãa* ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde mel. roſat.* ℥ iij. *tinctur. croc.* ℥ ij. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio.*

If the tumor be ſinuous, the ſeveral winding muſt be laid open, and thrown into one, that the dreſſings may be applied to advantage. But when a ſinus happens to go deep, we are rather to wait till by the continued ſuppuration, the ſides of it were ſo thin, that they may be cut with the greater eaſe and leſs danger.

11. The remaining part of the cure of tumors depends upon digeſting, deterging, incarning and cicatrizing. An impoſtumation, or opened tumor, is ſaid to be digeſted when the matter thereof is white, and of a thick conſiſtence; deterged, when the botom and ſides thereof are clear or free from foulneſs, full of red ſpots, and apt to bleed freſh upon a ſmall force offered thereto; and incarned when the ulcer is filled up with fleſh, almoſt to the *cutis*, at which time it is fit to be cicatrized or skin'd over. The tedious method of firſt digeſting, then deterging, and laſtly incarning, is now

now almoſt wholly laid aſide, and the ſeveral intentions anſwered by one general proceſs, ſo as to regard a compound dreſſing. Such are the following.

Linimentum ſanans.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ℥ ij. *vitellum unius ovi, tinctur. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ ſs. *pulv. croci* ℈ j. *m. f. linimentum, cum linteis carptis leviter applicand. & quotidie renovand.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. flav. terebinth. venet. ãa* ℥ j. *ung. ægyptiac.* ʒ iij. *pulv. ariſtoloch. rotund. myrrh. aloes balſ. peruv. ãa* ʒ j. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. liniment. in eundem uſum.*

If one more detergent be required,

℞ *Liniment. arcæi, baſilic. nicotian. apoſtolor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. lævigat.* ʒ iſs. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. croci ãa* ℈ ij. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

Red precipitate, ground very fine, is an admirable ingredient in theſe unguents, to be uſed in the dreſſing of foul ulcers, or impoſtumations; tho' it operates almoſt inſenſibly, without cauſing pain, unleſs it be uſed in too great a proportion. It is alſo very ſerviceable in taking down fungous fleſh, or eating away calloſities; being ſprinkled thereon *per ſe*, or mixed with other ingredients, and form'd into an unguent. When the matter is ſanious, this mercurial preparation always corrects it, and has a principal ſhare in deterging and healing up of ulcers. When uſed in the following manner, it has ſeldom been found unſucceſsful.

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ j. *baſilic. liniment. arcæi ãa* ℥ ſs. *lap. calaminar. precipitat. rub. lævigat. ãa* ʒ ij. *pulv. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. myrrh. aloes, croci ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. unguentum.*

To theſe may be added, as occaſion requires, *balſ. ſulphur. terebinth. mel. roſat. ol. roſar. hyperic. unguent.*

unguent. apoſtolar. pulv. diapent. rad. ireos florent. ærugo, camphor. ſpt. rub. &c. But in ſimple ulcers, proceeding from common tumors, that is, ſuch as are unattended with any violent ſymptoms, need only be dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi*, or *baſilicon*, or a mixture of them both. If there be occaſion, a little red precipitate may be added thereto, or the powder of myrrh or aloes. Or, after the doſils are armed, they may be dip'd in warm *tinctur. myrrh.* or *elix. proprietat.* and the dreſſings be covered and ſecured with *emp. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. è cymin. paracelſ. diachyl. ſimpl.* or the like.

12. It frequently happens, that when the ulcer is incarn'd, the lips thereof grow callous, or fungous fleſh ariſes about it; the former hinders the cicatrix, and the latter is apt to render the ſame unſightly. The calloſity muſt be taken down with precipitate, as above-mentioned, or by touching it now and then with *vitriol. roman.* or *butyr. antimon.* Such ingredients might alſo be mixed with *unguent. apoſtolar. baſilic.* &c. and applied in the form of a liniment. If the lips of the ulcer ſhou'd, notwithſtanding this, remain obſtinately callous, they may be touched with the *lapis infernalis*, or even the lunar cauſtic; which is more certain, and acts with greater expedition than the other. But where the caſe will conveniently admit of it, 'tis eſteem'd the beſt way to take off calloſities by inciſion; for which purpoſe the ſciſſars are uſually made choice of.

13. When the ulcer is well filled up, even to the *cutis*, with ſolid fleſh, it may be cicatrized or skin'd over with a little *unguent. deſiccativ. rub. diapomphol.* or a mixture of both, ſpread thin upon lint, applied to the part, and covered with a plaſter of ſimple *diachylon*, or *de minio rub.* But as the fleſh is ſometimes apt to riſe too high above the

lips of the ulcer; this may be prevented, by rubbing the part gently, at every dreſſing, with *vitriol. roman.* whilſt the cure draws to a concluſion.

TUMORS IN PARTICULAR.

CONTUSIONS.

Def. 1. *Contuſions* are a particular ſort of tumors, attended with a ſtagnation of the blood in the part affected; and generally with an inflammation, diſcolouration, and pain.

Diag. 2. *Contuſions* are either external or internal. When from any external injury there proceeds an internal diſorder, as ſuppoſe an aſthma, pleuriſy, ſpitting of blood, or the like, there is ſaid to be an inward bruiſe or contuſion; but if only external ſymptoms, as a tumor, blackneſs, *&c.* appear, the contuſion is term'd external. In the former caſe there is a preternatural diſtention, or a rupture of the veſſels; but in the latter, the blood is detain'd in the capillaries, and manifeſts it ſelf by diſcolouration, and tumefaction of the part. An internal bruiſe is known by the voiding of blood, near the injured part; by a pain felt there, or a pleuritic, or aſthmatic diſorder, ſome time after the hurt was received; by miſcarriage, and weakneſs in the back or loins; by an apoplexy, epilepſy, *&c.* ſucceeding, according to the nature and office of the part that is injured, and its ſituation, with reſpect to others. An external bruiſe is always attended with a ſwelling and diſcolouration of the part; particularly when it happens in the eyes, or the breaſts of women.

3. Internal

3. Internal bruiſes are more dangerous than external, bating for fractures and diſlocations. Vomiting of blood, and voiding it with the urine, are bad ſymptoms; ſo likewiſe is a ſpitting thereof, if join'd with an aſthma, or a pleuriſy, that is either acute, or of long ſtanding. When the ſymptoms appear late, or continue long after the bruiſe is receiv'd, they are hard to be removed: but a pain in the ſide, if not violent, is no more than ordinary, and commonly goes off ſoon. *Prog.*

4. A ſlender liquid diet, ſuch as was order'd in the pleuriſy and quinſy, is beſt here; tho' a glaſs of white-wine may be allow'd. *Regim.*

5. If the hurt be conſiderable, and the patient have a ſhortneſs of breath, be pleuritic, have an hæmorrhage, or any internal pain, or tho' the injury ſeem to lie near the ſurface of the body, a quantity of blood ought immediately to be taken away by phlebotomy. Sometimes the patient is not till long afterwards ſenſible of any ill effect from a bruiſe; and bleeding, or other means, are not ſo effectual to remove the ſymptoms when fixed, as to prevent their fixing. After bleeding, the vulgar uſually exhibit about ʒ ij. of the *lap. hibernic.* pulverized, with ℥ iv. of ſpruce-beer, twice a day; and this with very good ſucceſs, if uſed ſoon after the hurt was firſt received: but long after that time, 'tis neither ſo ſafe nor effectual. In this caſe, 'tis by much the more proper to order ſome diaphoretic before the *lap. hibern.* is adminiſtred; and the common people for this end give the *theriac. androm.* but the following is preferable. *Cure.*

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ j. *pulv. caſtor. rad. ſerpent. virg. ãa gr.* v. *ſal. vol. c. c. camphor. ãa gr.* vj. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſtatim à ſanguinis miſſione ſumendus, cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. hyſſop. ãa* ℥ j. *theriacal.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. After this bolus and draught have been twice or thrice exhibited, if the ſymptoms go off, the patient ought to be purged; but if they ſtill continue, proper balſamics muſt be preſcribed.

℞ *Theriac. androm. balſam. lucatel. ãa* ℥ j. *lact. ſulphur.* ℥ ſs. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ iſs. *pulv. croc.* ʒ j. *ſyr. pectoral. q. ſ. f. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m. major. ter in die ſuperbibendo vin. alb.* ℥ iv.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. lap. hibern. rad. rhabarb. terr. japon. ſperm. ceti ãa* ʒ j. *pulv. croc. caſtor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in chart.* vj. *dividend. ſumat unam mane & ſero è cochlear. cereviſ. brunſvicenſ. ſuperbibendo* ℥ iv.

Or,

℞ *Mithridat.* ʒ ſs. *ſperm. ceti* ℈ j. *pulv. rad. rhabarb.* ℈ ſs. *gum. guaiac. rad. contrayerv. croc. ſal. ſuccin. vol. ãa gr.* v. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *ſyr. papav. rhead. vel conf. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vin. alb. vel cereviſ. cum heder. terr. parat.*

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iſs. *aq. lumbricor. magiſt. theriacal. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. croc. pectoral. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. tinct. croc. ãa* ʒ iij. *m. ſumat hauſtulum ſubinde vel cochlear.* vj. *ſubcalide, poſt ſingulas medicinarum præcedentium doſis.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. puleg. hyſſop. ãa* ℥ iij. *theriacal limac. magiſtr. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. tinct. croc. ſal. vol. ol. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. f. julap. in eundem finem.*

7. After the uſe of balſamics for three or four days, whether they have produced the expected effect or otherwiſe, 'twill be proper to exhibit a lenient purgative or two, ſuch as are

pre-

preſcribed for the catarrh, quinſy, and cough; which ſee reſpectively. After each give a proper opiate, or *pilul. matthæi* ℈ ſs. So much for bruiſes in general: We come next to bruiſes in particular.

8. When an internal bruiſe, being of long ſtanding, is attended with ſevere ſymptoms; after the uſe of bleeding, powerful diaphoretics, and balſamics, repeated purging is principally to be depended on. The medicines however of this intention, ought not to be too rough and vellicating, yet ſtrong enough to operate briskly, unleſs ſevere aſthmatic complaints, hæmorrhages, *&c.* indicate the more lenient kind.

9. If an aſthma or pleuriſy ſhould be violent, phlebotomy muſt be repeated occaſionally, oily linctus's, with *ſperma ceti* exhibited, and the infuſion of the *fimus equin.* preſcribed. For which, and many other remedies, proper in theſe two caſes, ſee the reſpective diſtempers: all which are proper here, except the emetic.

10. In bruiſes attended with a ſpitting or vomiting of blood, phlebotomy is proper, and ought to be repeated as occaſion requires. Purgatives ſeem improper in the latter caſe, tho' the *pulv. rhabarb.* might here be ſucceſsfully employ'd thus.

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor.* ℈ ij. *pulv. rhabarb. gr.* xv. *terr. japon. bol. armen. coral. rub. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſyr. de roſis ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis vel ter in die ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. rub. hauſtulum.*

Or to the ſame end,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. germ. querc. plantag. cinnamom. ten. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. papav. errat.* ℥ vj. *tinct. terr. japon.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

If the ſymptoms increaſe, we muſt come to opiates; tho' theſe ſhould be uſed with caution,

for fear of attenuating the blood too much. The liquid laudanum, the *ſyr. de meccon.* and the *pil. matthæi*, may be ſafely employ'd; at the ſame time that the *ſal. prunel. gum. arabic.* and *tragacanth.* and other agglutinants, or balſamics, are exhibited. And glyſters here may ſupply the place of purges.

11. If a bruiſe occaſions the making of bloody water, after phlebotomy uſe the following.

℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb. opt.* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℈ ij. *ter. japon.* ℈ j. *m. & f. pilul.* x. *è ſingulis drachmis, quarum ſumat* v. *bis vel ter quotidie, ſuperbibendo mixtur. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Balſam. capiv.* ℥ ſs. *ſolve in vitello ovi & ſenſim adde aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. ãa* ℥ iv. *raphan. comp. lumbricor. magiſt. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ij. *f. mixtura.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℈ j. *ter. japon. gum. tragacanth. ãa gr.* x. *conſ. malv. vel cynosbat. gr.* xv. *balſ. peruv. gileadens. ãa gut.* v. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſemel vel bis in die ſumend. ſuperbibend. julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. plantag. ãa* ℥ iij. *lumbric. mag.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. papav. errat.* ℥ j. *tinct. terr. japon.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

The ſame purgatives may be uſed here, as in the ſtone and gravel. If other things fail, we may at laſt employ the *tinct. cort. peruv.* with a proper proportion of liquid laudanum: and for a drink may be ordered a ſtrong ſolution of *gum. arabic.* made with *aq. calcis*; and ſuch medicines as are preſcribed in ulcers of the bladder and kidneys, and the diabetes.

12. In caſe of a miſcarriage, likely to happen from a fall or bruiſe, bleed, but omit purging, and uſe aſtringents mix'd with balſamics, as *coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. conf. fracaſt. ſperm. ceti, balſ. lucatel. balſ. peruv.* &c.

Opiates

Opiates alſo are here of ſervice, if uſed moderately. But in caſe of an actual miſcarriage, give the medicines preſcribed under that head, and at laſt two or three gentle purgatives.

13. External bruiſes, in general, require the uſe of emollient and penetrating liniments; ſuch as the following.

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyperic. aq. hungar. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

For more of this kind, ſee pleuriſy and the cramp.

With theſe liniments the bruiſed part is to be well anointed, with a warm hand, before the fire.

14. If a large bruiſe happen in the head, let the hair be ſhaved from the part injured, and rub it with this mixture.

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ. aq. hungar. & ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ℥ j. *m.*

And in caſe the bruiſe be large, bleeding will be proper here alſo, and the general proceſs already deſcribed. If immediately upon receiving the hurt, the patient ſuddenly falls down, hath a vertigo or a dimneſs in his ſight, a vehement vomiting, or hæmorrhage at the noſe, ears or mouth, frequent convulſions, delirium, ſleepineſs, and the excrements come away inſenſibly, there is reaſon to ſuſpect a fracture in the skull.

15. Bruiſes in the eyes require phlebotomy occaſionally, lenient purges, epiſpaſtics, iſſues, *&c.* and if they prove obſtinate, ſuch externals as are mention'd in the opthalmia.

16. When a rib is broken by a fall; after bleeding, anoint the part with a mixture of oil of roſes and vinegar, and then apply a plaſter of

oxycroceum; ordering a ſpare ſlender diet, and the patient to lye on the oppoſite ſide.

17. If a bruiſe happen in the breaſts, eſpecially of women, bleed immediately, and the next day exhibit a gentle purgative. In the mean time uſe ſome of the liniments already ſet down, and afterwards apply the *emp. de cymino.* If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy ſhould be repeated within two or three days. The glands of the breaſts being very apt to knot, harden, and grow cancerous, all imaginable care muſt be taken to prevent theſe effects.

18. A weakneſs in the loins frequently happens from bruiſes, falls, the lifting great weights, or carrying heavy burthens; and ſometimes, by this means, the *veſiculæ ſeminales* are ſo relaxed, that they let go their contents, at improper times, or upon ſmall occaſions. In this caſe it may be convenient to apply a plaſter compoſed of equal parts of *oxycroc. paracelſ.* and *de min.* to the ſmall of the back; or rather that preſcribed below in caſe of a ſprain. Violent purgatives are here improper, eſpecially thoſe of the mercurial kind; but gentle aſtringents, as the *bol. armen. terebinth. rhabarb. toſt.* and mild agglutinants, as the *gum. arabic. tragacanth.* &c. with now and then a lenient cathartic interpoſed, are principally to be relied on: afterwards the cold-bath may be of ſervice, and a courſe of ſudorific diet drink.

19. In caſe of a complete diſlocation from a fall or blow, the part is firſt to be anointed with ſome proper liniment, and afterwards reduced and kept in its natural place, by a proper bandage and dreſſing. But when there only happens a ſprain, that is, when a ligament is diſtorted or over-ſtretched, uſe the following liniment, with a warm hand, three or four times a day; afterwards covering the part with flannel, and placing

placing it in a convenient poſture, that it may be perfectly at reſt.

℞ *Ung. nervin. dialth. ãa* ℥ vj. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

20. If the ſwelling be great, order a warm fomentation, as mentioned in the article of tumors in general. Some for this purpoſe recommend a decoction of bran in urine. When the tumor is abated, apply, to ſtrengthen the part, the following *emp. defenſiv. cum ſuccis*; which is very ſucceſsfully uſed in caſe of fractures.

℞ *Ol. olivar. litharg. aur. ãa* ℔ iſs. *axung. porcin.* ℔ j. *coque ſ. a. cum ſucc. plantag. centinod. major. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſub finem coctionis addendo pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. ãa* ℥ ij. *rad. tormentil. biſtort. nuc. cypreſs. fl. balauſt. ãa* ℥ j. *maſtich.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. emplaſt.*

But nothing conduces more to the cure of ſprains than reſt.

Epinyctis and Terminthus.

Epinyctis is defined an angry tumor, appearing in puſtules, upon the skin of the arms, hands, and thighs. Theſe puſtules are of a dusky red, and ſometimes of a pale, livid colour, about the ſize of lupins, and attended with inflammation, pain, and ſometimes a fever. But when they appear of a blackiſh colour, the diſorder is called *terminthus*; and proves leſs than the former. Theſe puſtules or eruptions, uſually break within a few days after their appearance, and firſt diſcharge a ſanious, and then a bloody kind of matter; after which they generally come away in a ſlough: and laſtly the ulcers digeſt and heal up again. When artificial evacuations are required in this diſorder, they may be ſuch as are preſcribed in caſe of inflammations; the diet, in

the

the mean time, being cool and ſlender. The externals likewiſe may be the ſame with thoſe, or conſiſt of emollient ingredients, combined into fomentations, cataplaſms, *&c.* The common poultis of bread and milk, may here prove very ſerviceable; ſo likewiſe will *ol. chamæmel. lilior. alb. amygdal. dulc.* &c. When the caſe is attended with blackneſs, or diſcolouration of the part, *ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſal. vol. oleos. aq. hungar.* &c. may be added occaſionally to any of the forms made uſe of. After the tumors, or puſtules, are broke, they may be digeſted with *unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi, præcipitat. rub. lævigat. tinct. myrrh.* &c. For more particular directions, if required, ſee phlegmons, inflammations, and tumors in general.

Phyma and Phygethlon.

Phyma and *phygethlon* are round, flat, and hard tumors, affecting the glands under the jaws; the former riſing ſomewhat higher than the latter. Theſe tumors happen moſt frequently in children, where they are often ſuppoſed to proceed from a tightneſs of the ſtay, which coming under the chin, ſerves to keep on the covering of the head. When they come to ſuppurate, they are attended with inflammation, tenſion, pulſation, *&c.* They are not, like ſtrumous tumors, contain'd in a cyſtis; tho' 'tis frequent to miſtake them for ſuch. In ſome they are of a pale yellowiſh colour, and in others inclining to red. They are ſeldom attended with danger, and generally prove eaſy to cure, unleſs when repellents have been uſed, or they happen as the criſis of a fever, or other acute or chronic diſtemper. The regimen in this caſe ſhould be the ſame with that preſcribed in inflammations and flegmons. The cure may be attempted either by diſcuſſion, or ſuppuration: but the

the former method ſhould never be uſed, when the tumor was occaſioned by the criſis of any diſtemper. When 'tis thought ſafe, we may proceed in the diſcuſſion hereof, as was mention'd under tumors in general. But in all caſes of them, where ſuppuration is neceſſary, or moſt expedient, and conducive to the diſcharge of the matter, and the health of the patient, ſuppurating cataplaſms, with bread and milk, *rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb.* &c. may be applied to advantage. The part affected may likewiſe be covered with the *emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib.* or the like, in order to promote the ſuppuration thereof; and after 'tis once brought to a head and broke, we are to proceed with digeſtives, *&c.* as directed under tumors in general.

VARICES.

1. THE dilatation of a particular part of a vein, ſo as to make it bulge out, or thruſt the skin above its natural level, is term'd *varix*. This happens chiefly in the crural, and hæmorrhoidal veins; ſometimes alſo in thoſe of the *teſtes*; and frequently in the abdomen, and breaſts of pregnant women, and ſuch as give ſuck. *Def.*

2. Exceſſive labour, or violent exerciſe, ſprains, ſtagnation of the blood, from a plethora, *cacochymia*, or viſcidity; violent cramps or convulſions, too great a degree of preſſure, or ſtricture, by bandage or otherwiſe, may give occaſion hereto. *Cauſe.*

3. *Varices*, may be known by inſpection, and obſerving the tumor to be actually ſeated in a vein, which not only appears of a blue, or azure colour, but, in this caſe, will ſometimes appear unequal, winding, crooked, and knotty; all which are *Diag.*

are more or leſs conſpicuous, according as the vein affected lies ſhallow or deep. A *hernia varicoſa* in the *teſtes*, is known by the ſituation of the tumor, the courſe of the vein, a relaxation of the part, or its appearing inflated with air, diſtented, and painful.

4. Varices are ſeldom dangerous, eſpecially when they happen ſpontaneouſly, or without any evident cauſe, and prove of a moderate ſize. They are allowed to be ſerviceable or advantageous in caſe of the hæmorrhoids; particularly in melancholy conſtitutions; and when they are ſuppreſſed or repelled, often give riſe to hæmorrhages, pleuritic, nephritic, or apoplectic diſorders. But proving immoderate, they often cauſe a cachexy, dropſy, or conſumption, *&c.* Varices, when very large, and of long continuance, are ſeldom cured without manual operation. The *hernia varicoſa*, is likewiſe of difficult cure.

Reg. 5. The regimen in caſe of varices, ſhould be every way moderate; eſpecially if they appear to proceed from a *plethora*, or *cacochymia*. When a viſcidity of the juices is ſuſpected for the cauſe; the diet ought to be diluting and attenuating; but if the circulation is languid, ſomewhat warm, and nouriſhing: in this caſe a moderate uſe of wine might be ſerviceable. In general, a diet that is ſomewhat aſtringent, may tend to forward the cure.

Cure. 6. The cure of varices, in general, is to be attempted by evacuations, external applications, or manual operation. The proper evacuations are ſuch as phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, conſiſting of *flos ſulphur. elect. lenitiv. cremor. tartar. pulv. ſanct. rad. rhabarb.* &c. and theſe ought to be repeated occaſionally, during the whole courſe of the cure. The other internal medicines of ſervice in this caſe, are of an aſtringent nature,

and

and may conveniently be joined with acids. Such medicines may be compoſed of *coral. rub. pp^t. ſang. dracon. cort. peruv. acet. ſpir. vitriol.* &c.

7. If the blood ſtagnates, or is coagulated in the veſſel; proper diſcutient fomentations, ſuch as thoſe deſcribed under tumors in general, may be employed; or cupping with ſcarification. And if a gangrene be apprehended, *ſpt. vin. camphorat. unguent. ægyptiac. tinct. myrrh. & aloes*, &c. may be uſed by way of embrocation. But if the varix is ſmall, it may be treated, poſſibly to advantage, with the following.

℞ *Rad. ſigil. ſolomon. biſtort. cort. granator. ãa* ℥ j. *flor. balauſt. nuc. cypreſs. gallar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *oxycrat.* ℔ ij. *coque ſimul, & colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde vin. rubr.* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. fotus, bis in die utend.*

After the uſe of this embrocation, the following cataplaſm may be each time applied to the part.

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. flor. roſar. rub. ãa* ℥ j. *farin. fabar.* ℥ iv. *albumina trium ovorum, ſpt. acet. q. s. ut f. cataplaſma.*

A proper bandage, where it may conveniently and ſafely be worn, as on the legs, arms, *&c.* might be of great ſervice, in order to prevent too great a flux of the fluids to the part, and the conſequent diſtention of the relaxed or dilated veſſels. Such a bandage therefore ſhould always be kept moderately tight. When varices happen in the legs, it ſeems adviſable to wear a laced or ſtrait ſtocking, which may be made tight occaſionally. A like contrivance may be made uſe of when they happen in the veins of the thigh; and thoſe of the belly might be kept down with a convenient bracer. Immediately upon the tumor it ſelf, a plate of lead, or the like, might be laid, and kept on by the bandages, or contrivances above-mentioned. 'Tis ſometimes found of uſe to wrap ſuch metalline plates up in a compreſs, moiſten'd with vinegar, red wine, *&c.*

before

before they are applied. But there are others who chuſe to cover the tumor with nothing more than a piece of common plaſter, or *emp. de ran. cum mercur.* keeping it on or ſecuring it with a proper bandage.

A *hernia varicoſa* is remedied by a proper truſs or bandage, together with the uſe of ſuch medicines as are already mention'd. When varices degenerate into flatulent tumors, ulcers, or the like, they are to be treated accordingly.

8. When a varix, by growing very painful, increaſing immoderately in its bulk, bleeding violently, ulcerating, mortifying, or the like, renders the operation neceſſary; the skin being firſt divided, the integuments ſeparated, and that part of the vein poſſeſſed by the varix ſeparated, one ligature muſt be paſſed above, and another below the tumor; which muſt then be opened by inciſion, with an orifice large enough to admit of the evacuation of the grumous blood, or matter contained therein. The wound is afterwards to be digeſted and healed up as in caſe of an *aneuriſm*.

Aneurisms.

Def. 1. An *aneuriſm* is a tumor from the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

Cauſe. 2. Aneuriſms uſually proceed from an artery being accidentally cut or prick'd in bleeding, or from ſome preternatural diſtention, or a corroſion of its coats, *&c.*

Diag. 3. When an artery happens to be cut with a lancet, the blood guſhes out impetuouſly by ſtarts, and is not eaſily ſtopp'd; an inflammation and diſcolouration of the part about the veſſel ſucceed, with a tumor and inability to move the arm, if the lancet were uſed there, from a collection of extravaſated blood lodg'd between the integuments and the interſtices of the muſcles.

If

If the coats of the artery have been corroded, the symptoms are nearly the same; but come on more slowly and prove less violent, without any external hæmorrhage. The signs of a true aneurism, that is, when there happens a dilatation of the coats of an artery, are a pulsation easily to be felt, and sometimes visible to the eye; the tumor generally appearing of the natural colour of the skin. This tumor varies in magnitude, being sometimes as large an orange, and at others as big as a child's head; and when pressed with the finger, it generally gives way, but presently restores it self upon removal thereof.

4. An aneurism happening upon some error in venæsection is dangerous; but if the blood ceases to flow from the wounded artery, but pours it self between the interstices of the muscles, the chirugical operation is necessary; or if that be delayed for a few days, the extirpation of the limb becomes indispensible. 'Tis also dangerous, if it proceeds from a corrosion of the coats of the artery; and the more, when it happens in a part where the operation cannot be performed. But an aneurism from a distention of the canal, without any rupture, is seldom fatal; tho' reckon'd, when large, incurable, whilst the chief inconveniencies are the magnitude of the tumor, and the pulsation. *Prog.*

5. The diet in all these cases should be slender and balsamic, and the exercise gentle. If an artery be pricked, let it bleed freely, and afterwards use bolsters dipt in some proper styptics, such as as compositions of *acetum, vitriol. romanum.* &c. *Reg.*

6. For the proper method to stop the flux of blood from an artery, see hæmorrhages. In a beginning aneurism, proceeding from a dilatation; after phlebotomy and gentle purging, an astringent cataplasm might, with a proper bandage, *Cure.*

dage, be advantageouſly applied to the part. The *emp. deran. cum mercur.* and the *emp. defenſiv. ſuccis* may likewiſe be uſed in this caſe. Some alſo apply a plate of lead rubbed over with quick-ſilver, and bind it on the part with a proper bandage. The ſame alſo is ſerviceable, being worn upon ſeveral other tumors, when they are not too large. If theſe means fail of ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to the manual operation, which in a true aneuriſm is much more dangerous than in a varix. 'Tis performed after the following manner.

7. The patient being placed in a chair turn'd to the light, a ligature is made about the breadth of four fingers above the tumor; then the integuments or interjacent parts are carefully divided, to come at the artery; in which having fixed the gripe, an inciſion is made the whole length of the tumor, in order the better to diſlodge the concreted blood with the fingers; and to give an opportunity for cleanſing the wound with a ſponge. When this is done, and the gripe ſlacken'd, a needle muſt be paſſed under the artery, about an inch or two above the puncture or rupture which gave occaſion to the aneuriſm, and again as much below it; ſo that the veſſel being ſecured by two ligatures, it may commodiouſly be divided at the puncture or rupture of its coats. Then the parts being waſhed with *tinct. myrrh.* and *aloes*, pledgets arm'd with a proper digeſtive, and if there be occaſion, reſtringents, are to be laid in the cavity. Or after the doſſils are armed, they may be dipt in the common reſtringent mixture of *album. ovi & acetum*; the *emplaſtr. diachyl. ſimp.* let down with *ol. roſar.* being applied over them; and the parts both above and below the wound embrocated with a mixture of *ol. roſar. ſpt. vin. camphorat. oxycrat.* &c. If there is occaſion, proper defenſatives may likewiſe be applied to the parts; as the *emp. defenſ. cum ſucc.*

or

or a compress dipt in red wine or vinegar. Over some such compress spread a double headed roller, moistened with oxycrate, first making two or three turns upon the wounded part, and afterwards gradually ascending and descending, till the whole length is spent. The dressings may be removed in two or three days time; and now if the hæmorrhage is stopp'd, the restringent ingredients may be left off for the future; and only common digestives or detergents applied. Repeat the dressing once a day, as usual, and in some small time the divided ends of the artery will fall off. Then heal and incarn the wound as usual.

Herpes.

1. THERE are three kinds of *herpes*; viz. *simplex*, *miliaris*, and *exedens*. The *herpes simplex* is the appearance of yellowish inflammatory pustules with sharp heads, suddenly tending to maturation; the matter of them being visible in their upper part, whilst they remain inflamed at the basis. But this inflammation goes off upon the eruption of the matter. In the face they often appear distinct or single, but often numerous or thick-set in other parts of the body; as on the back, breast, sides, *&c.* being attended with an erysipelas, and sometimes with a fever. When they appear on the face, and their number is but small, they generally prove of easy cure: and the *emplastr. diachyl. cum gum.* is found sufficient to effect it, by bringing them to suppuration; the *unguent. rub. desiccativ.* or *alb. camphorat.* being afterwards applied to skin them over. But when this gentle treatment fails of success, the use of the *unguent. mercuriale*, or *emplastr. de ran. cum mercurio*, is generally recommended. Or rather,

℞ *Unguent. pomat.* ℥ j. *trochisc. alb. rhas. præcipitat.*

pitat. alb. ãa ʒ iſs. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungantur partes affectæ bis in die.*

When theſe eruptions are numerous, run together, or join'd with an eryſipelas, they are commonly called by the name of *ſhingles*; and may be treated accordingly; or as the eryſipelas.

2. The *herpes miliaris* are ſmall itching tumors or wheals in the skin, reſembling millet-ſeed. Theſe tumors, by rubbing them, may be made to weep an aqueous humor; and as they heal in one part, uſually break out in another. This ſpecies is of more difficult cure than the *herpes ſimplex*; eſpecially when the eruptions are numerous, and poſſeſs the face, noſe, or ears. When long neglected, they are apt to eat deep into the fleſh. Calomel purgatives, and proper edulcorating diet-drinks of the woods, *&c.* are uſeful to forward the cure; with the aſſiſtance of the following liniment.

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ j. *pomat.* ℥ ſs. *calomel. præcipitat. alb. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

If this method does not anſwer expectation, we muſt have recourſe to ſuch externals as are directed for the itch, pimples, the leproſy, *&c.* being cautious in the uſe of corroſives in ſuch parts where the bones or cartilages lie near the ſurface of the body.

3. The *herpes exedens* is the appearance of ſmall tubercles, with a little ulcer in their *apices*, unattended with inflammation or pain. 'Tis generally cured with eaſe, if it proceed not from the venereal taint; but in this caſe the cure may prove difficult; the ulcers being then apt to grow phagedænic, or cancerous; eſpecially in ſcorbutic habits. The regimen and method of cure required for the *herpes exedens* differ not from thoſe mention'd under the leproſy, itch, pimples, ſcalled-heads, cancers, ulcers, *&c.* which ſee reſpectively.

Oedematous Tumors.

1. *Oedematous tumors* are ſuch as appear white and ſoft, without any change of colour, heat, pain, or pulſation; and yield to the preſſure of the finger, ſo as for ſome time to retain the mark thereof. *Def. and Diag.*

2. The general cauſe of œdematous tumors, is vulgarly ſuppoſed to be *pituita*, as 'tis called, or a phlegmy humor in the body. Contuſions, fractures, luxations, *&c.* when they are of long ſtanding, often give occaſion to them; eſpecially in dropſical conſtitutions, old-age, *&c.* Irregular living, want of exerciſe, ruptures, diſorders of the lymphatics, defluxions of humors, weakneſs of the joints, or the like, will alſo give riſe thereto. *Cauſe.*

3. Oedamatous tumors ſeldom, of themſelves, prove dangerous or mortal; but when they are of long continuance, the effect of old age, or a dropſical habit; when they grow hard, ſcirrhous, painful, or come to ſuppurate, the cure is generally tedious and uncertain. Thoſe attended with wounds, fractures, or the like, are leſs difficult to cure. *Prog.*

4. The diet in this caſe ſhould be warm and drying, and conſiſt of roaſted meats rather than boiled; but of ſuch as are eaſieſt of digeſtion. Red wine is here preferable to the other kinds. The exerciſe, reſt, and ſleep, ought to be moderate. Diet-drinks, and decoctions of the drying woods, might here be uſed to conſiderable advantage. The air ſhould be dry and warm; and indeed a removal from a cold climate into a hot one, has ſometimes effected the cure of œdematous tumors. *Reg.*

5. In order to forward the cure, the uſe of internals muſt be joined with that of external medicines. *Cure.*

Phlebotomy in this caſe is generally condemn'd; cathartics are allowed ſerviceable; and ought to be of a warm aromatic nature, and ſomewhat brisk in their operation. For example,

℞ *Electuar. caryocoſtin.* ℥ vj. *vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. aq. cinnamom. fort. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. potio, pro re nata repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Elix. ſalut.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ ſs. *elix. proprietat.* ℥ j. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat mane cum regimine.*

Or if pills are more agreeable,

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ruffi ãa* ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* vj. *ol. anis. gut.* ij. *m. f. pilul.* v. *ſummo mane ſumend.*

When the blood is poor, aromatics and chalybeates may be uſed to advantage, as in caſe of want of appetite, the dropſy, *&c.* But when œdematous tumors happen in ſcorbutic habits, ſuch antimonial medicines will be proper as are preſcribed for the ſcurvy, and ſtubborn cutaneous diſeaſes.

6. Theſe tumors are happily diſcuſſed in their firſt formation, by the external uſe of ſolutions of bay-ſalt, nitre, crude ſal armoniac, *&c.* in *Spaniſh* wine, urine, *aqua calcis*, or other proper fluids of a lixivious nature; whilſt the patient ſubmits to a courſe of purgatives, in order to diſcharge the matter repelled by ſuch applications. The external forms of medicines ſuited to this caſe may be comprized under embrocations, liniments, fomentations, cataplaſms, plaſters, and proper kinds of bandages.

Mixtura diſcutiens.

℞ *Aq. regin. hungar.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſpic.* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. oleos.* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *m. f. embrocatio.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. petrol. ex laterib. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. corn. cerv.* ℥ ſs. *balſ.*

balſ. ſulphur. aniſat. ℥ iij. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *m. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel. hyperic. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct. ſal. tartar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. caryophyl. menth. ſuccin. origan. ãa gut.* v. *tinct. euphorb. caſtor. ãa* ℥ ij. *elix. vitriol.* ℥ j. *m.*

Linimentum diſcutiens.

℞ *Unguent. martiat. nicotian. ãa* ℥ iſs. *tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriol. ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ iij. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. hyperic.* ℥ j. *ol. macis per expreſs.* ℥ ſs. *ol. origan. gut.* xx. *tinct. euphorb.* ℥ ij. *m. f. liniment. cum quo inungatur pars tumefacta ſubinde, calida manu.*

Fotus diſcutiens.

℞ *Rad. ireos. florentin. raphan. ruſtican. allij. ãa* ℥ j. *flor. roriſmarin. lavendul. ãa m.* i. *bac. juniper. laur. contus. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſem. anis.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. calc. & aq. fontan. ãa* ℔ iij. *colaturæ* ℔ iv. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *m. f. fotus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. pyrethr. galang. piper. long. ãa* ℥ ſs. *nuc. moſchat. macis, caryophyl. ãa* ℥ j. *infunde calide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hungar. ãa* ℔ ſs. *theriac. andromach.* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, bis terve in die utend.*

Cataplaſma diſcutiens.

℞ *Pulv. bac. junip. laur. ãa* ℥ ij. *abrotan. calaminth. flor. chamæmel. ãa* ℥ j. *ſem. aniſ. cymin. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *rad. ireos florentin.* ℥ iij. *gran. paradiſ. piper. long. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. calcis q. s.*

ad cataplaſmat. conſiſtentiam, deinde adde unguent. nervin. martiat. ãa ℥ ij. camphor. ʒ ij. m. f. cataplaſma, ſubinde renovand.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. ſinap. ſpt. vin. ãa q. v. m. f. cataplaſma.*

Emplaſtrum diſcutiens.

℞ *Emp. è cymin. diaſulphur. ãa ℥ ij. camphor. ℥ ſs. ol. ſuccin. ʒ ij. ſal. vol. armoniac. ʒ iij. m. f. emplaſtrum.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. ſtomachic. magiſtral. cephalic. cum euphorb. ãa ℥ j. ol. caryophyl. gut. x. m. f. emplaſtrum.*

To the medicines above-preſcribed may be added occaſionally the following ingredients. *Cepæ, centaur. min. flor. melilot. origan. fol. puleg. menth. rad. zinzib. ſtyrax, calamit. benzoin. ol. lavendul. emp. de ſapone,* &c.

Proper bandages and bolſters are likewiſe of very great ſervice in order to diſcuſs œdematous ſwellings; being firſt moiſten'd in one of the diſcutient mixtures above ſet down, or in camphorated ſpirit of wine. And in this manner, ſtrait ſtockings, drawers, gloves, *&c.* ſuited to the particular limb or part affected, may greatly conduce to forward the cure. But when by ſuch means it is found impoſſible to diſcuſs theſe tumors, ſo that they come to a head and ſuppurate, they are then to be treated in the manner already mention'd under the head of tumors in general.

7. Under the oedematous claſs of tumors are reckon'd *condylomata, criſtæ, rhagades, thymi, talpæ & nates, ganglion & pſydracium. Condylomata* are ſoft tumors ariſing on the internal coat of the *anus*, unattended with pain, and of the ſame colour with the skin. By long continuance, they grow fleſhy,

fleſhy, and ſhooting out as from a ſtalk, are then called *fici*. *Criſtæ* are hard excreſcences, ariſing at a ſmall diſtance from the verge of the *anus*. Theſe are commonly looked upon as a ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe. *Rhagades* are fiſſures happening particularly about the verge of the *anus*, proceeding from an acrimonious humor fretting the parts. Theſe fiſſures are ſometimes deep, moiſt, and of a cancerous nature, as particularly when cauſed by the venereal taint; at other times they are leſs malignant, and of eaſy cure, as when they come only as the conſequence of a diarrhœa, dyſentery, *&c.* *Thymi* are a ſpecies of warts, from which they differ only in their manner of growth; being a hard kind of excreſcence; whereas the *papulæ*, another ſpecies, are ſoft. The *thymi* are more painful, and harder to cure than the reſt; ſometimes turning cancerous; eſpecially when the extirpation proves unſucceſsful. *Talpæ* and *nates* are tumors that generally appear only on or about the head; as the conſequence of the venereal diſeaſe, whether of long ſtanding, or ill cured. The *talpæ* elevate the skin from the *pericranium*, and generally denote a foulneſs in the ſubjacent bone of the skull. But the *nates* often appear on the neck, much after the ſame manner with the former. *Ganglion* is a ſmall hard round tumor, ſeated in a tendinous part of the joints of the fingers or toes, unattended with pain, and moveable only laterally; but if they are ſoft, and moveable every way, they are term'd *lupiæ*. Laſtly, *pſydracium* is a pointed, white puſtule, containing a ſerous humor.

8. For the cure of a beginning *condyloma* or *ficus*, uſe firſt deſiccative fomentations. For example.

℞ *Rad. biſtort. tormentil. ăa* ℥ iſs. *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. cort. granator. alum. rup. ăa* ʒ ij. *bacc. myrt.* ʒ iij. *coque in aq. calc.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ℔ j. *add. vin.*

vin. rub. ℔ ſs. *m. f. fotus, ter quaterve in die calide adhibend.*

The following unguent may be rubbed upon the part, after the uſe of the fomentation.

℞ *Unguent. deſiccativ. rub. diapomphol. ăa* ℥ j. *lapid. calaminar. lævigat.* ʒ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ℥ ij. *m. f. unguent.*

But when arrived at their ſtate, the cure is generally attempted by extirpation; the freſh growth of their roots being prevented by the application of *præcipitat. rub. alum. uſt.* &c. thereto. But 'tis ſometimes found moſt ſucceſsful to mix ſuch ingredients with a proper unguent, and dreſs them daily therewith. The ſame method is likewiſe to be uſed in caſe of calloſities or warts. When theſe tumors are not very large, or riſen to any great height, it may be proper to conſume them gradually, by daily or frequently touching them with the lunar cauſtic, or *lapis infernalis.* But this is to be done with caution, for fear of inflaming the adjacent parts.

9. *Rhagades* may be anointed with the aſtringent unguent laſt deſcribed; but if they appear to be very dry, and the fibres about them criſpy, it will be convenient firſt to beſmear them with the mucilage of quince-ſeed, *gum. tragacanth.* or the like, made with water; and afterwards the unguent may have the deſired effect.

10. The œdematous tumors called *nates* are to be extirpated by inciſion, and their return prevented by ſprinkling *præcipitat. rub. lævigat. vitriol. roman.* or *alum. uſt.* upon the part; or by dreſſing it with an unguent compoſed of ſuch ingredients. But the *talpæ* ſhould be laid open by means of a cauſtic; when, ſeparating the eſchar, we muſt wait for the exfoliation of the carious bone: which end is to be promoted by the uſe of *tinctur. myrrh. euphorb. pulv. ireos florentin.* &c. in the dreſſings. But when ſuch treatment fails of

the

he deſired ſucceſs; or when theſe caſes are wing to, or complicated with the venereal iſeaſe, they will ſeldom give way without the ſſiſtance of a courſe of internal alterants, or a alivation.

10. *Ganglions* are rarely found to ſuppurate. heir cure is generally attempted by a proper andage, and the application of a plate of lead, ubb'd over with quick-ſilver, and applied upon he tumor. If it proves obſtinate, it may now and hen be rubbed with a little mercurial unguent; r a mercurial plaſter, with the addition of a ittle camphire, may be worn upon the part for conſtancy.

11. The *pſydracium* is cured by the external pplication of *emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum.* which will ring it to ſuppuration; and when the matter is iſcharged, the ulcer may be dreſſed with *un-uent. baſilic. flav.* or *liniment. arcæi.* Or if there e occaſion, the common digeſtive may here be ſed for the dreſſing; with the *emplaſtr. diachyl. um gum.* over it.

Flatulent Tumors.

1. *Flatulent tumors* are thoſe which eaſily yield to preſſure, and immediately recover their tumid ſtate upon removal thereof; being light, and ſcarce perceivable to the patient by their weight. *Def.*

2. The general cauſe of this kind of tumors is ſuppoſed to be the air, which being collected and confined in a certain part of the body, inflates it into a tumor, like a bladder. The ſize of the tumor differs according to the quantity of air thus contain'd in the part, or its degree of rarefaction. But a true flatulent tumor, without any mixture of an aqueous or other humor, ſeldom or never happens. *Cauſe.*

3. Flatulent

Diag. 3. Flatulent tumors cauſe no diſcolouration of the skin in the part they poſſeſs, unleſs they lie conſiderably deep. They appear moſt frequently in the abdomen, and particularly in the navel and *ſcrotum*; the uſual ſeats of a *hernia ventoſa*, which, if not ſeaſonably remedied, turns to a rupture of the inteſtines. They alſo ſometimes appear on the eye-lids, particularly in phlegmatic and dropſical conſtitutions, and on the large joints, and other membranous parts of the body.

Prog. 4. Flatulent tumors of the joints are of difficult cure. When they lie deep under the muſcles, *perioſteum*, &c. when they tend to ſcirrhoſity, and are of long ſtanding, the cure is uncertain; but better to be attempted in the ſummer than in the winter.

Regim. 5. The regimen in caſe of flatulent tumors ſhould be the ſame as in ruptures; the diet being mixed with proper carminatives.

Cure. 6. Both the internal and external medicines proper for the cure of flatulent tumors are of the ſame nature with thoſe ordered in the œdematous ſpecies; only with the addition of carminatives, ſuch as in *ſem. anis. coriandr. cumin. bacc. junip. laur.* &c. But when they cannot be diſcuſſed in the ordinary way, they may be brought to ſuppuration, by the method mention'd under tumors in general; provided they are not ſeated in the joints. But when they grow ſcirrhous, they muſt be treated accordingly. Upon opening this kind of tumors, they are generally found to contain a ſmall quantity, in proportion to their bulk, of a ſerous or bloody humor. Neither, as might be expected, does the tumor upon this operation ſubſide or leſſen conſiderably, or any ſenſible air break out. But if a proper bandage be applied to the part, it will ſometimes be ſoon diminiſhed, and gradually cured thereby.

'Tis

'Tis reckon'd the ſafeſt way never to open theſe tumors, but by all means endeavour to diſcuſs them by warm, perſpirative, and attenuating medicines. After the uſe of proper embrocations with *ſpirit. vin. camphorat. aq. hungar.* &c. the following plaſter may be advantageouſly applied, and kept on with a bandage well adapted to the part.

℞ *Emp. è cymin. ſtomach. magiſtral. diaſulphur. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. anis. carui, ſuccin. ãa gut.* xxx. *camphor:* ℈ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſ. a. cujus extendatur portio ſufficiens ſuper alutam, parti affectæ applicand.*

If the tumor ſhould degenerate into a *hernia ventoſa*, it muſt be remedied by a proper truſs, or bandage, *&c.* as mentioned under ruptures.

Scrophulous Tumors.

1. *Scrophulous tumors* are ſuch as generally affect the glandulous parts of the body, being hard, unequal, and having their matter contain'd in a *cyſtis*, or bag. *Def.*

2. There are diſtinguiſhed two kinds of ſcrophulous tumors; *viz.* ſuch as affect only the glands in the neck, which frequently happens; and ſuch as are more univerſal, or affect other parts beſides the neck. Thus, the *glandula lachrymalis* being affected with a ſcrophulous tumor, ſometimes cauſes a *lippitudo*, or *hordeolum*. The glands of the cheek, lips, breaſts, *&c.* are alſo ſometimes thus affected, and even the bones themſelves, as 'tis ſuppoſed; from whence the *ſpina ventoſa*. This diſeaſe appears to be ſometimes hereditary, or born with the patient, and at others to be received from a ſcrophulous nurſe. Obſtructions of the glands, want of exerciſe, the rickets in children, want of digeſtion, *&c.* are often ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of ſcrophulous tumors. And indeed 'tis generally allowed that *Cauſe.*

a continued abuſe of the non-naturals may give riſe to this diſorder.

Diag. 3: When theſe tumors are ſeated in glandulous parts of the body, they are hard, oval, or roundiſh, fixed or moveable, unequal, and ſometimes appear in cluſters, like a bunch of grapes. Sometimes they are ſeated in the glands themſelves; and at others grow like appendages of them. In general they are not painful; tho' their bulk is ſometimes very conſiderable. Thoſe of the larger ſize ſeldom ſuppurate, eſpecially when ſeated in the glands of the neck; whilſt the others, between the magnitude of a nutmeg and that of an egg, often tend to ſuppuration; the matter of them being generally contain'd in a *cyſtis*, and appearing upon the diſcharge thin, ſanious, and ſmall in quantity. The orifice of the ulcer is often callous, and the ſuppuration incomplete; from whence there often follows a ſcirrhoſity, and hardneſs, which ſometimes remain obſtinate for many years; and generally cauſe a conſiderable inequality, eſpecially in the part where the eſchar was ſeparated; a ſmall, but unſightly excreſcence being left behind. When this kind of tumors affect ſuch parts as are not glandulous, they commonly appear more inflamed, are more painful, and come ſooner to ſuppuration than the others; the cure alſo proving leſs tedious. Scrophulous tumors frequently ſeize the upper lip, and often both; which then appear thick, and often chap'd. In this part they never come to ſuppuration, but are generally of long continuance, and increaſe in the ſpring and autumn. When the bones are ſcrophulous, they grow unſizable, knotty, and protuberant in the part affected; and when laid bare, are often found to be carious.

Prog. 4. When theſe tumors are large, ſcirrhous, livid, and of a cancerous nature, they are attended

tended with danger; and always difficult of cure, if they were hereditary, if they happen in an ill habit of body, in old-age, are of long ſtanding, knotty, grown into cluſters, lie deep, are fix'd, hard, immoveable, unequal, of a malignant nature, and when ſeated near any large or conſiderable veſſels, in the joints, nerves, tendons, bones, *&c.*

5. The diet in this caſe ought to be moderate and ſlender. All viſcid aliment, as cheeſe, fiſh, *&c.* is reckon'd improper: that being here to be choſe, which is light, eaſy of digeſtion, and capable of affording a laudable chyle, or good nouriſhment. Medicated wines or ales, or rather edulcorating ptiſans and decoctions, are thought convenient drinks for ſcrophulous patients. Lubricating broths or gellies may be allowed in hectic conſtitutions; together with a milk regimen, and the teſtaceous powders. The exerciſe in this caſe ought to be rather violent, than too moderate, except the patient be of a hectic conſtitution. The air ought to be clear and warm; and any violent paſſion of the mind ſhould be carefully avoided. *Reg.*

6. The cure of ſcrophulous tumors may be begun to advantage with phlebotomy, if the patient is of a plethoric habit, or the deſign be to diſcuſs them. But when matter is already form'd, or we deſign to bring them to ſuppuration, all evacuations ſhould be omitted till after the tumors are broke, and their matter diſcharged. Cathartics are likewiſe proper, and ought to be repeated occaſionally thro' the courſe of the cure. And it may not be amiſs to mix calomel along with them; or elſe to give it by way of preparative over-night, when the patient goes to reſt, and order the cathartic to be taken on the morning following. It has likewiſe been found ſucceſsful in theſe caſes to give the ſame medicine, *Cure.*

dicine, calomel, by way of alterant, or in ſuch ſmall doſes, at ſuch diſtances of time, that it ſhall have no ſenſible effect upon the body, ſo as to promote any of the groſs diſcharges. But when long courſes of phyſic have failed, a thorough ſalivation has been found effectual. The cathartics of moſt ſervice here, are ſuch as the following.

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xij. *conſ. roſar. rub. parum, m. f. pilula, omni nocte hora decubitûs ſumend. ad tres vices; deïnde capiat potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. de cichor. cum rheo ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℈ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* xv. *m. f. potio, ſummo mane ſumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Extract. rud. pilul. coch. min. ãa* ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* xv. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *m. f. pilulæ* v. *quarum deglutiat duas hora ſomni, & reliquas diluculo cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. warvicens jalap. ãa gr.* xij. *calomel. gr.* x. *ol. anis. gut.* i. *m. f. pulv. mane ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. julap. craſsè contus. turpeth. gummos. ãa* ℥ iij. *fol. ſen. opt.* ℥ ſs. *milleped. ppt.* ℥ ij. *rad. zedoar. incis.* ℥ ij. *zinzib. cinnamom. ãa* ℈ ij. *infunde ſimul in vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ iſs. *per tres dies, deinde colaturæ adde tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ij. *ſumat* ℥ ij. *mane pro re nata.*

7. On the intermediate days of purgation, and after the deſigned courſe thereof is finiſhed, the following may be begun to advantage, if the cure is not already performed.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ j. *antimon. diaphoretic. pulv. ari, rad. caſſumunair. gum. guaiac. ãa* ℥ ij. *antihect. poter.* ℥ j. *conſ. abſinth. roman. anthos ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de* 5 *radicib. aperient. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat*

capiat quantitatem nucis moſchat. bis vel ter quotidie, ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. ligni guaici.

Or,

℞ *Antimon. crud. lævigat. lact. ſulphur. pulv. milleped. ãa* ʒ vj. *ſal. ſuccin. tartar. vitriol. ſal. viperar. ãa* ʒ j. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. papav. errat. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitatem nucis moſchatæ major. ter in die.*

8. If the conſtitution be groſs or phlegmatic, *chalybs* may be added to the medicines already preſcribed; or it may be boiled in *aq. calc.* along with *guaiacum, ſarſaparilla,* &c. to be uſed as a conſtant drink. But if the patient is hectical, all chalybeates ought to be omitted, and ſomething like the following given in their ſtead.

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ʒ vj. *pulv. milleped.* ℥ ſs. *rad. ſarſaparil. chin. ãa* ʒ iij. *lign. guaiac. ſantal. citrin. lumbricor. terreſtr. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſal. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. cujus doſis ſint* ʒ ij. *ter in die cum hauſtu decoct. ligni ſaſſafras, per* 40 *dies.*

A courſe of the teſtaceous powders, a milk-diet, and the uſe of the *tinctura antiphthiſica,* are here alſo proper. Or the following dietetic decoction may be advantageouſly continued for a long time, as the common liquor.

℞ *Rad. chin. nodos. ſarſaparil. ãa* ℥ ij. *lign. ſaſſafr. paſſular. major. exacinat. ãa* ℥ iv. *raſaur. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſantal. rubr. citrin. ãa* ʒ vj. *hord. gallic.* ℥ ij. *antimon. crud.* ℥ iſs. (*cum argent. viv.* ℥ iſs. *in pulver. æthiopic. redact. & in nodulo ligat.*) *ſem. coriandr. contus.* ℥ ſs. *coque lento igne in aq. fontan. pur. cong.* iij. *ad cong.* ij. *& colatura clara ſit pro potu ordinario.*

Proper alteratives or edulcorants may likewiſe be uſed along with this diet-drink: or when uſed alone it may prove very ſerviceable after a ſalivation hath fail'd; for it powerfully opens and unlocks the glands, or other canals of the body, where ſtrumous or ſcrophulous ſwellings

are

are commonly ſeated. The following medicated wine may likewiſe be drank to advantage, where any thing ſpirituous is allowable; being calculated to anſwer much the ſame intention with the former.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. filipendul. ellebor. nig. caſſumun. raphan. ruſtic. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. ſcabios. ſalv. ſummit. abiet. chamæpit. ãa m* ij. *ſem. ſinap. cort. aurantior. bacc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ℥ iij. *milleped. vivent.* ℔ ſs. *infunde per 4 dies in vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ iv. *& colaturæ per ſubſidentiam depuratæ bibat cyathum ter in die.*

After the ſame manner may medicated ales be contrived, with the addition of *chalybs* occaſionally. The *vinum viperinum* is accounted highly ſerviceable in this caſe; being drank in the quantity of two or three ounces, twice or thrice a day. A courſe of the *Bath* waters is alſo recommended in obſtinate ſcrophulous tumors; and the removal into a clear, dry air. In all theſe caſes, a good appetite and digeſtion are to be ſecured by the uſe of proper bitters or ſtomachic tinctures. And in general it may be very ſucceſsful to proceed in the cure hereof with ſuch internals as are to be met with under the article of the ſcurvy, leproſy, gout, jaundice, ſcirrhous liver, *&c.* The following ſnail-water is in high eſteem for this diſtemper; being drank of freely.

℞ *Rad. bryon. oxylapath. lig. ſaſſafr. pæon. mar. raphan. ruſtican. ãa* ℥ iv. *cort. winteran. aurantior. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. bacc. junip. galang. min. nuc. moſchat. cinnamom. ãa* ℥ ſs. *fol. cochlear. hortens. beccabung. ſcord. ſalv. chamæpit. ãa m.* iij. *limac. hortens. contus.* ℔ iij. *milleped. vivent.* ℔ j. *vin. alb. cong.* iij. *aq. fontan. q. s. diſtillentur cong.* iij. *ſaccharo albiſs. edulcorand. bibat* ℔ ſs. *bis terve in die.*

9. We proceed now to the external or chirurgical cure of ſcrophulous tumors, without taking any notice of the royal touch, becauſe party opinions differ widely as to the fact it ſelf; the

the more judicious part of mankind ſeeming to believe it fabulous, any farther than the patient is affected by expectation, awe, ſurprize, or the like paſſions of the mind.

10. When a ſcrophulous tumor is but in its beginning, and it ſhall appear adviſeable to diſcuſs it, we may attempt the ſame in the following manner. Firſt, it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, and afterwards a cathartic or two. Then,

℞ *Argent. viv.* ℥ ij. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *unguent. martiat.* ʒ j. *m. exactiſſime & f. liniment. ſ. a. cum quo inungatur pars affecta bis quotidie calida manu.*

After each time, apply ſome of the following plaſter to the tumor.

℞ *Emplaſt. è cicut. cum gum. ammoniac. è mucilaginib. è cymin. ãa* ʒ j. *argent. viv. (cum pauca terebinth. extinct.)* ℥ vj. *camphor. (in ol. amygd. dulc. ſolut.)* ℥ ij. *m. f. emplaſt. ſecundum artem.*

During this courſe of unction it will be very convenient to give now and then a calomel purgative, or a vomit of *turpethum minerale*; care being taken that a ſalivation be not raiſed thereby, when it was not intended.

11. But if with the uſe of theſe means, the tumor ſhould not diſcuſs, but increaſe in magnitude and hardneſs, we muſt endeavour to bring it to ſuppuration; which indeed is always accounted the ſafeſt and moſt natural way: for to attempt to diſcuſs ſcrophulous tumors, often increaſes their ſcirrhoſity, and turns them cancerous. When therefore we intend to ſuppurate a ſcrophulous tumor, all evacuations are to be omitted, or very gentle medicines of that kind employed. The following plaſter will promote and forward the deſign.

℞ *Emplaſtr. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. ãa* ʒ j. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ſs. *pic. burgund. gum. elem. ãa*

℥ iij. *ſolve & f. emplaſtr. cujus q. s. extendatur ſuper alutam parti affect. applicand.*

If this does not ſoon ripen the tumor, and bring it to a head, the following cataplaſm may be applied in its ſtead.

℞ *Rad. bryon. recent. contus.* ℔ ſs. *lilior. alb.* ℥ iij. *cepar. allij ãa* ℥ ij. *quoque ſimul in aq. fontan. q. s. & per ſetaceum trajice pulpam, cui adde unguent. dialth.* ℥ iv. *ut f. cataplaſma, calide adhibend.*

When the tumor is ſo far ripened that the matter is found to fluctuate therein, yet does not ſoon break out, the part ſhould be opened either by inciſion or cauſtic, in order to give vent thereto. When the tumor is ſmall, ſoft, and almoſt wholly diſſolved down into *pus*, the lancet may be preferr'd; eſpecially if it is ſeated about the face, to avoid any conſiderable deformity of the part, which might be cauſed by a cauſtic. But if the ſwelling be large, or included in a cyſtis, the ſuppuration partial, the ſcirrhoſity conſiderable, the colour livid, *&c.* a cauſtic ought to be choſe. And after the ſeparation of the eſchar, the ulcer may be dreſſed with ſome ſuch as the following digeſtive.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi ãa* ℥ iſs. *pulv. myrrh.* ℥ j. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ℈ ij. *vitel. ovi* ℥ ij. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *pulv. croc.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

The dreſſings may be kept on with this plaſter.

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. ãa* ℥ j. *gum. elem.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. emplaſtr.*

To the digeſtive above ſet down may be added occaſionally, *tinct. myrrh. balſam. ſulphur. elix. proprietat.* &c. or if more detergent ingredients are required, *unguent. apoſtolar. ægyptiac. aq. phagedænic.* &c. There are ſome alſo who in this caſe venture to uſe *mercurius ſublimat. corroſiv. butyr. antimon. ol. vitriol.* &c. but theſe are attended with danger of inflammation, pain, *&c.* And in caſe of luxurient or fungous fleſh, calloſity, or the like, which render

render them of ſervice, their place may be more conveniently ſupplied by milder medicines, or elſe by actual inciſion.

12. When ſcrophulous tumors are grown large, inveterate, and have been of ſome years continuance, they are uſually called by the name of *wens*; the extirpation or ſuppuration whereof is in regular practice accounted dangerous; and therefore ſeldom attempted. And without any manual operation at all, the patient in this caſe generally continues in perfect health, and feels no other inconvenience than what is occaſioned by the bulk, or unſightlineſs of the tumor. Theſe *wens*, as they are called, commonly riſe off from the part they affect; and appear like appendages, as we frequently ſee, to the lower jaw, and other parts. But if they increaſe in their bulk, ſo far as to hinder any of the animal or vital functions; if they are attended with violent pain, yet come not to ſuppuration; or if the patient abſolutely inſiſts upon their being taken down, the operation becomes neceſſary, and may then be performed in the following manner. The moſt common way is by making a crucial inciſion, to diſengage the tumor from the conſiderable veſſels, and its cyſtis, and bringing the whole away at once; or if any part remains behind, it may be brought away by the uſe of proper detergent digeſtives for the dreſſing: the wound being afterwards healed up in the common manner.

Beſides this, there is another method of taking away wens, or inveterate ſcrophulous tumors, by paſſing an armed needle thro' the baſis thereof, and cutting them off cloſe by the thread. But when any large veſſels lie very near the tumor, this method is much more dangerous than the other. To render it the ſafer, theſe veſſels muſt either be carefully avoided in the operation, or

tied up as they come to be cut therein. The method of removing wens by cauſtic is tedious and uncertain, if the tumor be large, and not well ſuppurated. Tho' it muſt be acknowledged that this operation is ſometimes ſucceſsfully performed by empirics.

13. If a *fungus* grow up after the cure of a ſcrophulous tumor, it may be taken off by inciſion, and a return of it prevented by applying red precipitate, or the like, upon the root. Calloſities and pendulous excreſcences, likewiſe, may be treated in the ſame manner. Or ſuch excreſcences may be tied round with a wax'd thread, which being daily ſtraitned, will, at length, cauſe them to conſume and fall off: and their return may likewiſe be prevented by the application of precipitate, *unguent. ægyptiac.* &c. to the remaining roots.

Cancerous and Scirrhous Tumors.

Def. 1. A *Cancer* is a roundiſh, unequal, hard, livid tumor, generally ſeated in the glandulous parts of the body; and at length appearing with turgid veins ſhooting out from it, in imitation, as 'tis ſuppoſed, of the crab-fiſh.

A *ſcirrhous* tumor is of the ſame general nature, being hard, livid, and ſeated in the glands, but unattended with pain. When cancers do not tend to ſuppuration, they are ſaid to be occult; but when they break, they are term'd ulcerous.

Cauſe. 2. Cancerous or ſcirrhous tumors often appear ſpontaneouſly, without any evident cauſe, and ſeem peculiar to certain conſtitutions. At other times they may be accidental, or proceed from ſharp, corroſive, or other coagulating juices in the body, errors in the non-naturals, a ſtoppage of the neceſſary evacuations, contuſions, ſtagnation, or coagulation of the milk in the breaſts, *&c.*

3. Some

3. Some of theſe tumors are moveable, others fix'd, ſome inflamed, others paliſh, and attended with pain, heat, tenſion, and pulſation. In their beginning they are ſometimes no bigger than a pea; but often increaſe gradually to the ſize of a walnut, egg, or pompion. Sometimes alſo their growth is ſuddain, and at others ſlow; ſo as to continue upon the increaſe for many years together. When they ulcerate, the ſuppuration is generally partial, the matter they diſcharge ſanious, of an ill colour, and very fetid. They generally affect the *tunica cornea* of the eye, the lips, uvula, breaſts, lower-jaw, *axillæ* and *inguen*. *Diag.*

4. All cancers are dangerous, and ſeldom give way to the uſe of evacuating medicines; eſpecially when they lie deep, or ſeem owing to the particular conſtitution of the patient. They alſo prove more difficult of cure according to their ſize, the nature and office of the part they affect, the age of the patient, *&c.* Some occult cancers, as particularly thoſe which happen in the breaſts of women, will ſometimes remain harmleſs to the body for ſeveral years, and without ulcerating; tho' upon any external injury they may afterwards increaſe, break, and ſoon prove mortal. *Prog.*

5. The diet ſhould in this caſe be ſlender; and all ſtrong ſpirituous liquors avoided, eſpecially thoſe brewed from malt. Small diuretic wines, or that of rheniſh, may, however, be allowed in moderation. A diet-drink made by boiling the ſudorific woods in water, might be a proper liquor, to uſe for a conſtancy. Medicated broths alſo may be ſerviceable. The ſolid food ſhould be light, and eaſy of digeſtion, and conſiſt of chicken, lamb, veal, *&c.* The paſſions of the mind ſhould be well regulated, or kept under. Violent exerciſe would here be very prejudicial; *Regim.*

or any thing elſe that ſuddenly raiſes the velocity of the blood.

Cure. 6. 'Tis pretty much the preſent faſhion not to meddle at all with the cure of cancers whilſt occult; and only endeavour to keep them ſweet by the common dreſſings when they are ulcerated. There are others, however, who venture to treat them in the following manner, without allowing them to be abſolutely incurable, or apprehending that they muſt needs be enraged and made worſe by all kinds of medicines. If the patient, afflicted with a ſmall recent and occult cancer, or ſcirrhous tumor, be at all plethoric, they generally order phlebotomy, to give a free circulation to the blood; and afterwards, if there are any hopes of palliating the caſe, lenient purgatives, to be repeated occaſionally. And this method of cure is generally by phyſicians preferred to the method of repelling and diſcuſſing the tumor, or the extirpation of the part affected, when the pain is tolerable, the tumor fix'd, and not come to its ſtate. Iſſues alſo have their uſe, and may contribute to prevent the farther growth of a recent cancer; a due regimen being careſully obſerved whilſt they are kept running. Wherever cathartics are thought proper, they ſhould not be violent, but always of the milder kind; and may be prepared in the following manner.

℞ *Mann. opt.* ℥ vj. *cremor. tartar.* ℥ ij. *ſeri lact.* ℔ ſs. *f. ſolutio, partitis vicibus, bis in ſeptimana vel pro re nata hauriendа.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. ellebor. nigr. fol. ſen.* ãa ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *coque in decoct. pectoral. q. s. & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ℥ ſs. *de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *m. f. potio.*

On the intermediate days of purgation, it will be convenient to order proper internal alte-

ratives,

ratives, or edulcorants, which may be ſuch as are ſet down under the article of the ſcurvy, jaundice, ſcrophulous tumors, *&c.*

7. But if the tumor be recent, yet viſibly increaſes, grows painful and troubleſome; if the cauſe of it were rather accidental than habitual, or peculiar to the conſtitution, it ſeems more reaſonable to expect ſucceſs by endeavouring to diſcuſs it, than by bringing it to ſuppuration; which in this caſe rarely proves advantageous. This intention may be anſwered by warm fomentations, prepared of attenuating, aromatic ingredients. For example.

℞ *Herb. abſinth. vulg. puleg. hyſſop. flor. chamæmel. melilot. ãa m.* i. *rad. ireos. florentin. gentian. ãa* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. fontan. & lact. vaccin. ãa* ℔ iſs. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ʒ iij. *opij* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus, calide utend. bis in die.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. vaccin.* ℔ j. *aq. calcis* ℔ ſs. *trochiſc. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ j. *opij, ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ʒ j. *tinct. croc. ſpt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. ſolutio, inſtar fotûs adhibend.*

After fomenting the part with either of theſe liquors, it may be anointed with ſome ſuch as the following liniment.

℞ *Axung. viperar.* ℥ j. *ol. caſtor. ſuccin. balſ. peruvian. ãa* ʒ ij. *camphor. opij ãa* ϑ j. *argent. viv.* (*cum pauca terebinth. venet. extinct.*) ʒ j. *m. f. liniment. ſecundum artem.*

Or if a plaſter be deſired,

℞ *Emp. de mucilaginib. diachyl. cum gum. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio, ãa* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ ſs. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xxx. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

During the uſe of theſe remedies, evacuations by phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, may be made to advantage, and eſpecially where the patient is plethoric; for theſe will greatly aſſiſt

and promote the efficacy of the external applications, in the diſcuſſion or reſolution of the tumor. There are ſome who in this caſe adviſe a ſlight ſalivation, or a courſe of vomits with *turpethum minerale*, where the ſtrength of the patient can diſpenſe therewith; the uſe of alterants being likewiſe continued in the mean time. The alterants proper here are ſuch as the following electuary.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℥ j. *cinnabar. nativ. antimon. lævigat. ãa* ℥ iij. *conſ. abſinth. roman. lujul. ãa* ℥ ſs. *tart. vitriol.* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. viperar.* ϑ ij. *ſyr. è quinque radicib. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quantitatem nuc. moſchat. major. bis terve in die, ſuperbibendo decoct. lign. ſaſſafr. hauſtum ſubcalide.*

Chalybeate medicines are eſteemed improper in theſe caſes; as heating and rarifying the blood too much, which is prejudicial to ſuch kind of tumors.

8. If the method above-mention'd ſhould not prevent the increaſe of the ſymptoms, ſo that the cancer ſpreads, grows more painful, tends to ſuppuration, and affords no hopes of its being diſcuſſed; it remains either that the part affected be extirpated, or the ſuppuration of it be by all means encouraged and promoted ſo as, if poſſible, to render it complete, and diſſolve down the tumor into matter. To which purpoſe, after it is once ulcerated, it might be dreſſed with proper detergents, and ſuppurative compoſitions; whereto may likewiſe be added occaſionally eſcharotics, or even the actual cautery. But this method proves very tedious and uncertain; and it generally happens that as ſoon as ſuch eſcharotics begin to take effect, they heighten the ſymptoms, and by turning the adjacent parts cancerous, increaſe the diſorder they were deſign'd to cure; by which means the life of the patient is often endanger'd. It is there-

therefore generally allowed, that, when a cancer is arrived to ſuch a height that there remains no hopes of diſcuſſing it with tolerable ſafety, the manual operation ought to take place; without waiting for a cure by means of ſuppuration. But as ſome patients, either thro' fear of the pain attending this operation, or diffidence of its ſucceſs, will rather hazard the effect of ſuppuration, than of the manual operation; we ſhall mention the beſt method of proceeding in this caſe. When we ſuppoſe any matter to be actually form'd in the tumor, it may be very proper to apply ſome ſuch as the following cataplaſm, in order to encourage and promote the ſuppuration.

℞ *Mic. pan. alb. rad. bryon. alb. lilior. alb. ãa* ℥ iij. *decoct. flor. chamæmel. q. s. quoque ſimul ad cataplaſmat. conſiſtentiam, deinde adde unguent. dialth.* ℥ iſs. *& de hoc applicetur portio ſufficiens ſuper linteum extens. parti affectæ ſemel in die.*

When the cancer is ſeated in the lip, or any part which will not well admit of the application of a cataplaſm, the following plaſter may be uſed.

℞ *Emp. de mucilaginib. diachyl. cum gum. paracelſ. ãa m. f. emplaſtrum.*

It might prove of ill conſequence to wait for a complete ſuppuration of a cancer; 'tis more commendable to open the part by a lancet or cauſtic, as ſoon as there is any conſidérable quantity of matter collected; and endeavour to diſcuſs the remaining part of the tumor, or hardneſs. When the eſchar is ſeparated, it may be dreſſed with the following detergent liniment, calculated as well to rectify the matter, which in this caſe is always thin and ſanious, as to cleanſe and wear away the putrid remains of the cancer.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi, axung. viperin. ãa* ℥ j. *unguent. nicotian.*

nicotian. apoſtolor. ãa ℥ ſs. *pulv. myrrh. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. ãa* ℥ iij. *balſam. peruv. clix. proprietat. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

The ulcer being dreſſed with this, once or twice a day, may be covered with the following plaſter.

℞ *Emp. de minio fuſc. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. ãa* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ ſs. *balſ. ſulphur. terebinthinat. peruvian. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

The moſt ſucceſsful and agreeable eſcharotic in this caſe appears to be the red precipitate, ground as fine as calomel; its operation then proving certain, tho' it cauſes but very little pain; which is highly deſirable in cancerous caſes; becauſe all medicines which increaſe the pain, aggravate the ſymptoms, or ſpread the tumor. This mercurial preparation therefore may in this caſe be ventured upon, where 'tis required, in a much larger proportion than the other more irritating eſcharotics, ſuch as *butyr. antimon. mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. unguent. ægyptiac.* &c. There are ſome however who venture at each dreſſing to touch ſuch parts of the cancer, as are deſigned to be conſumed, with the lunar cauſtic, or even with the actual cautery; but this being extremely painful, and hazardous, ought rather to be omitted. If the lips of the ulcer grow callous, they may beſt be taken down by inciſion, or a careful uſe of the lunar cauſtic. But during the whole proceſs of the cure, we are not to neglect giving proper, mild cathartics, occaſionally; interpoſing between them ſuch alteratives as are above-mention'd; but particularly edulcorating diet-drinks, and other preparations, with millepedes, *&c.* Sometimes a gentle ſalivation, timely adviſed, has proved ſerviceable in this caſe. But 'tis always eſteem'd the ſafeſt way to extirpate the cancer before it has gone ſo deep that the operation may

come

come too late to prevent its ill effect on the body.

9. Tho' cancerous tumors may happen indifferently on any part of the body, yet as they very often ſeat themſelves in the breaſt, it may be ſufficient to ſay how the manual operation is here performed; the others not differing materially from it. But we muſt obſerve that the ſucceſs of the operation is always uncertain; eſpecially when the patient is advanced in years, or the caſe of long ſtanding. In order to take off a cancer in the breaſt, an armed needle being paſſed thro' the baſis of the cancer, and the whole extent thereof marked out, the part is immediately, and at once, to be cut off with a proper knife, which ought all around to paſs thro' the ſound and uncorrupted fleſh. After the part is thus taken off, the mouths of the larger veſſels are to be tied up, or the hæmorrhage ſtopp'd with buttons of vitriol, or the common ſtyptics. Or it may be more expeditious and ſecure, to apply a broad or flat actual cautery to the whole wound; which might afterwards be covered with pledgets armed with aſtringents; ſecuring all with a proper bandage. The dreſſings are to be removed and renewed as in caſe of a common wound. And after the ſame manner may a cancer in the lip, or any other part, be taken off.

10. Sometimes a cancer happens in the eye, ſome extremity, or in the ball thereof, and appears either under the form of a tumor or ulcer. 'Tis uſually attended with an intenſe pricking pain, eſpecially in the head and temples; the veins alſo appear livid, ſwelled and knotty about the tumor. If it degenerate into an ulcer, the matter always proves thin, ſanious, ſharp and corroſive; of a browniſh colour, and ſtrongly fetid. This caſe is extremely dangerous,

dangerous, and the cure very uncertain; eſpecially when it ſeems to happen ſpontaneouſly, is of long ſtanding, or the patient be in years. If the tumor is recent, we may attempt to palliate or diſcuſs it in the manner above-mention'd. But if it increaſes ſo as to endanger the life of the patient, it muſt either be conſumed with cauſtics, or if poſſible totally extirpated. It may, with this view, be cautiouſly touched now and then with the lunar cauſtic; the adjacent parts in the mean time being carefully guarded or defended from its ill effects. Or it may be more ſafe, and has been found effectual in this caſe, to uſe a ſolution of white vitriol in plantain-water; by frequently and for a conſtancy applying pledgets dipt therein to the tumor. When the whole ball of the eye is grown cancerous, it has been taken entirely out of its cavity, yet without relieving the patient, or preventing the diſorder from proving mortal. The manual operation, in caſe of a cancer in the eye, is uſually foreborn on account of the danger, and the ill ſucceſs which has been found to attend it.

Warts.

WARTS are dry cutaneous tumors growing out above the ſurface of the skin; being either hard or ſoft, greater or leſs, broad or long, ſeedy, chapp'd or entire. They are ſuppoſed to proceed from a rupture of the cutaneous veſſels, giving vent to a matter capable of forming a ſarcoma. They principally appear on the hands and fingers; but ſometimes on other parts of the body.

Warts are ſometimes troubleſome, and prove painful, but are ſeldom attended with any danger. The ſeedy ſpecies, or that which ſeems to be a cluſter

cluſter of little ſeparate warts divided almoſt to the root, give the moſt uneaſineſs; being apt to bleed upon a ſmall violence done to them. Theſe alſo are reckon'd the moſt difficult of cure; as being apt to grow up again, after they have once been taken down. They will, however, as well as the other, ſometimes fall off ſpontaneouſly, or be made to do ſo by the conſtant friction they ſuſtain from the garments, or other external bodies. Mary-gold leaves, the ſpurges, bacon, raw beef, *&c.* are uſed by the vulgar in order to the cure; which they only rub upon the warts, and then either bury, or hang the thing employ'd to rot, or conſume in the air. 'Tis ſometimes a ſucceſsful, and no very painful way, to run a hot needle thro' their roots; in a few days after which they have been found to fall off, without any farther trouble. The tops of them may likewiſe be touched ſeveral times in a day with a red hot iron, ſo nimbly, as to cauſe no manner of pain: and this kind of treatment has often been found effectual in a few days time, by wearing the warts away in ſcales, which coming off every time, diminiſh the ſubſtance of the wart; till at length it becomes level with the skin: after which the root may be touched with *vitriol. roman.* of *ol. vitriol.* to prevent its ſhooting out afreſh. But the moſt expeditious way is to ſnip them off with a pair of ſciſſars, touching their roots with a little roman vitriol, and covering them with a diachylon plaſter. Or when they riſe from a ſmall baſis, or hang pendulous, as it were from a ſtalk, a horſe-hair, or rather a waxed thread, may be tied pretty tight round them, cloſe at the root; which being drawn ſtraiter now and then, as there ſhall be occaſion, will gradually deprive theſe little ſarcomatous tumors of their nutriment, and in a ſhort time cauſe them to drop off inſenſibly.

inſenſibly. And by this means very large warts inconveniently ſituated, as particularly near the eye, have been taken away without any danger, or conſiderable pain. But in ſuch caſes where the warts are of the largeſt ſize, and ſo unhappily ſeated, it will be convenient to uſe a ſolution of *trochiſc. alb. rhas. in aq. plantagin.* as when the wart is ſeated near the eye, to prevent an inflammation, or other ill conſequence, and to cover the part with a common diachylon plaſter. To prevent their return, the roots of them may be touched with a little of the common cauſtic, *lapis infernal. ol. vitriol. aq. fort.* &c. or it may ſuffice to ſprinkle a little fine powder of red precipitate thereon. Warts happening in the joints, as particularly in the knuckles, ought to be treated with great caution; becauſe of the adjacent tendons, cartilages and bones. When thus ſeated, the taking them off unskilfully by inciſion has cauſed a loſs of motion in the joint, or brought a flux of humors upon the part, ſo as to corrupt the cartilage, and even the bone it ſelf. Such an accident would render the remedy worſe than the diſeaſe, and make the cure tedious and uncertain. The cure in theſe caſes, therefore, ought to be undertaken either in the innocent way of the vulgar above-mentioned, which, however ſurprizing it may appear, has often been found ſucceſsful; or elſe by the prudent uſe of mild and gentle cauſtics, as particularly by rubbing them three or four times a day with roman vitriol. When warts ſuppurate, as it ſometimes happens, they are to be treated as common ulcers.

Corns.

Corns are ſmall callous tumors happening moſt commonly upon the joints of the toes; but ſometimes

ſometimes in other parts of the feet, which ſuſtain the greateſt friction from the ſhoe. They are diſtinguiſh'd into hard and ſoft, tranſparent and opake; but are all ſuppoſed to proceed from the ſame cauſe, *viz.* an obſtruction of the nutritious matter, or *materia perſpirabilis* in the part; which not finding vent in the ordinary way, hardens, and thro' the friction of the ſhoe, forms its ſelf into this particular kind of callous tumor, between the *cutis* and *cuticula*. The hardeſt part of the corn is uſually in the middle, and often appears in the form of a blackiſh ſpeck, eſpecially in thoſe of the harder kind, and in the pieces cut off, ſeparates it ſelf from the reſt, which uſually lies over it in flakes, or *annuli*, like the coats of an onion. Corns are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs when cut too deep; tho' the cure is very difficult. The danger attending their being cut by an unskilful hand is likewiſe great, when they are attended with inflammation and pain; and particularly when they are united to, and actually grow from the membranes, tendons, or cartilages about the joints. The perſon afflicted with corns ought to favour them as much as poſſible, by the uſe of eaſy ſhoes, ſoft bolſters, or the like, for them immediately to preſs againſt in walking: all rough treatment being apt to enrage them, render them painful, or make them grow the faſter. Corns being very ſeldom cured ſo as never to return again, moſt people content themſelves frequently to waſh and cleanſe their feet, and by ſoaking them in warm water, to render their corns ſoft and yielding, that the upper part of them may be pared off with the greater eaſe. 'Tis an uſeful caution not to cut them ſo low as the quick, as 'tis called, or till the operation becomes painful, or cauſes the blood to ſtart. As often as they are cut cloſe, it is very proper to apply a plaſter of common

dia-

diachylon, or brown *de minio*, over them: for this greatly conduces to the eaſe of the patient. Some, in like manner, recommend the conſtant wearing of ſoft, red, or green wax, plaſter-wiſe, upon the remainder of the corn after cutting; from a ſuppoſition, no doubt, that the verdigreaſe in the green, and the cinnabar in the red, have a power to keep them down, or diſcuſs a part of their ſubſtance. But ſuch remedies prove very improper whilſt the tumors are attended with heat, pain, and inflammation; in which caſe the common diachylon plaſter, a little *unguent. alb. camphorat. diapomphol.* or the like, may be uſed without danger, in order to abate the ſymptoms; and afterwards the others may be applied to more advantage, and with better ſucceſs; eſpecially if the corn grows very hard and callous. If we apprehend that matter is lodged under the corn, it will be proper to give it a timely vent by inciſion or cauſtic; for if it be long detain'd, 'tis apt to cauſe great pain, inflammations, a flux of humors to the part, corruption of the tendons, or *perioſteum*, and ſometimes renders the bone it ſelf carious. The following plaſter appears to be well adapted for diſcuſſing, where poſſible, and giving eaſe to corns, being conſtantly worn upon them for ſome continuance.

℞ *Emplaſtr. de mucilaginib. diachyl. ſimp. ãa* ℥ ij. *cinnabar. fact. argent. viv. cum pauca terebinth. extinct. ãa* ʒ j. *camphor. ærugin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſecundum artem.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio, diachyl. cum gum. ãa* ℥ iſs. *pulv. ſabin. vitriol. rom. cinnab. fact. ãa* ʒ vj. *ol. amygdal. dulc. parum, m. f. emplaſtr.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. de minio fuſc.* ℥ ij. *gum. galban.* ℥ j. *ærugin. cinnabar. vulgar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor. balſam. peruv. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. emplaſtr. ſecundum artem.*

Ulcers.

1. An *ulcer* is uſually defined a ſolution of continuity, with a loſs of ſubſtance, in the fleſhy parts of the body, proceeding from an internal cauſe: but if the like ſolution of continuity happens in a bony part, the diſtemper is called a *caries*. *Def.*

2. Spontaneous ulcers are generally ſuppoſed to proceed from acrimony, or a corroſive diſpoſition of the humors of the body, whether brought on by poiſons, the venereal taint, or any thing of the like nature; according to the degree or tendency whereof, and the ſtructure of the part affected, the ulcer may be deep or ſhallow, long or round, attended with pain, inflammation, a *caries*, &c. When an ulcer happens in a good conſtitution, and proves eaſy of cure, 'tis ſaid to be ſimple; but compound when attended with bad ſymptoms, or it happens in a cacochymic habit, which greatly retards or obſtructs the cure. *Cauſe.*

3. A ſimple ulcer is attended with no other ſign than that of eroſion; but compound ulcers happening in a ſcorbutic, dropſical, or ſcrophulous conſtitution, may be attended with pain, a fever, convulſions, a large and emaciating diſcharge of matter, inflammation and ſwelling of the part, calloſity of the lips, a *caries* of the bones, *&c.* A *caries*, or a tendency thereto, may be known by the bone appearing rugged and blackiſh; by its feeling porous or ſpongy to the probe, eſpecially if that inſtrument can eaſily paſs thro' its *laminæ*; by the matter of the ulcer proving highly fetid, and of an oily conſiſtence; by the bone being covered with a white viſcid humor; and particularly by the cure proving long and tedious. Sometimes alſo when a bone is carious, the ulcer *Diag.*

that was healed up will break out afreſh, or prove very difficult to skin over. And this diſorder often appears to be the effect of the venereal taint, or the application of too ſharp or too unctuous medicines. Beſides the above-mention'd diviſion of ulcers into ſimple and compound, they are again divided into putrid, phagedænic, varicous, ſinous and fiſtulous. A putrid or ſordid ulcer is that, whoſe ſides are lined with a tough, viſcous humor, that is hard to get away. 'Tis alſo attended with heat, pain, inflammation, and a large flux of humors to the part; and with time the *ſordes* increaſe, and change colour; the ulcer corrupts, its matter grows fetid, and ſometimes the parts gangrenate. Putrid fevers often give riſe to this kind of ulcers. A phagedænic ulcer, is an ulcer of a corroſive nature, eating away the adjacent parts all around; the lips thereof remaining tumefied. But when this kind of ulcer eats deep, and ſpreads wide, without being attended with a tumor, but putrefies, and grows foul and fetid, 'tis called *noma*. And both, on account of the difficulty wherewith they heal, are alſo term'd *dyſepulota*. Varicous ulcers are ſuch as being ſeated in the veins, and becoming painful, and inflammatory, ſwell up the part they poſſeſs. Theſe, when recent, being occaſion'd by the uſe of corroſives, or proceeding from a ruptured *varix*, are often attended with an hæmorrhage. The veins adjacent to the ulcer are in this caſe preternaturally diſtended, and may ſometimes be felt interwoven together, like network, about the part. Sinous ulcers are ſuch as run a-ſlant or ſide-ways from their orifice; and may be known either by ſearching with the probe, wax-candle, *&c.* or the quantity of matter they diſcharge in proportion to their apparent magnitude. Theſe ſometimes will lie deep, and have ſeveral turnings. They are diſtinguiſh'd

from

from fiſtula's only by their want of calloſity, except in the very orifice. Fiſtulous ulcers are ſuch as are ſinuous, or winding, and attended with great calloſity, and diſcharge a thin, ſerous and fetid matter. If blood, in ſearching, ſhould follow the probe, 'tis a ſign the fiſtula is not confirm'd. When theſe ulcers happen in nervous or tendinous parts of the body, they prove generally painful, and what they diſcharge is of an oily nature, and but ſmall in quantity. If the calloſity has affected any conſiderable blood-veſſels, the matter is apt to appear tinged with red. Sometimes a *fiſtula in ano* will penetrate the *inteſtinum rectum*; which may be known if the injection made uſe of paſſes that way; or if the matter diſcharged be mixed with the excrements.

4. Thoſe ulcers are generally reckon'd of eaſy cure, which happen in a tolerably good conſtitution; where the pain, calloſity, and flux of matter are not immoderate; where the *pus* is laudable, its colour white, its conſiſtence thick, and the patient regular. On the contrary, thoſe ulcers are hard to cure which are attended with the preceding ſymptoms in a high degree; or when the bone is carious, the ulcer putrid, fiſtulous, ſanious, cancerous, ſcirrhous, or varicous; the lips greatly tumefied, livid, or black; or if fungous or ſpongy fleſh be apt to grow up therein. Ulcers are always thought to be harder of cure as they are deep ſeated in nervous or tendinous parts, in any large joints, near the *vertebræ*, among the veins, *&c.* as the matter thereof is ſanious, fetid, and large in quantity; as the ulcer is of a round figure, the conſequence of an irregular life, the venereal taint, or happening in hydropical, ſcorbutic, hectic, conſumptive or ſcrophulous conſtitutions. *Prog.*

Whenever an ulcer terminates in a mortification, the caſe is exceeding dangerous.

Regim. 5. The regimen in caſe of ulcers is always to be adapted to their cauſe, and the ſymptoms they introduce. In general, a ſlender diet ſeems moſt conducive to the cure. Reſt ſhould be indulged. In particular caſes, as when ulcers happen in venereal, ſcorbutic, or hectic conſtitutions, the regimen muſt be ſuited thereto, in the manner formerly mention'd.

Cure. 6. Evacuations are almoſt indiſpenſably neceſſary in the cure of ulcers, eſpecially thoſe of the compound kind, where the conſtitution will admit thereof. If, therefore, the patient be ſanguine, or plethoric, and the ulcer attended with pain, inflammation, or a large flux of humors to the part, phlebotomy and lenient cathartics ought by all means to be preſcribed at the entrance upon the cure. If the ulcer be fiſtulous, ſinuous, cancerous, *&c.* and the matter fetid, thin, or ſanious, it will be proper to join calomel with the purgatives, or to give it in ſmall doſes, between the repetition thereof, ſo as not to ſalivate. Beſides the uſe of evacuating medicines, it will here alſo be proper to order a courſe of diet-drink, made with the ſudorific woods, eſpecially where the ulcer is ſuſpected to be venereal. In the mean time, proper dreſſings are to be uſed; and may be applied after the manner already mention'd under ſuppurated tumors. When the ulcer obſtinately reſiſts this kind of treatment, a ſalivation is generally propoſed, and ſeldom fails to promote the cure, tho' all other remedies ſhould have been tried in vain. But if the patient be too weak to undergo the fatigue of a thorough ſalivation, it may be moderated and kept up the longer, in proportion to his ſtrength. And indeed this mild and gentle method ſeems to be more effectual than the haſty raiſing and ſuddenly depreſſing a more violent ſalivation. It has, however, been found that a ſalivation raiſed by

by means of internals, will ſometimes fail of ſucceſs; whilſt one raiſed by unction ſhall prove effectual in the cure of ſtubborn ulcers proceeding from the venereal taint. Turbith vomits, likewiſe, repeated at due intervals, have been found very ſerviceable in curing old inveterate ulcers of this kind. 'Tis here always to be underſtood that the external medicines muſt be varied according to the nature, ſtate, and particular ſymptoms of the ulcer. Thus in the beginning of the cure, when the matter is generally crude, or ſanious, thin, or watery, ſuppurative dreſſings muſt be continually applied, till the matter becomes white and laudable. But theſe ought to be uſed with great caution, or not at all, in putrid ulcers, whoſe matter is purulent; as being very apt to increaſe the ſymptoms thereof. When this treatment has produced its effect, and the matter is become white, and of a thick conſiſtence, detergents join'd with incarnatives are to be uſed, in order to prevent an hyperſarcoſis. The ulcer is known to be ſufficiently deterged when it looks red, free from foulneſs, and is ſenſible upon a light touch. In the ſtate and declenſion of the ulcer, incarnatives alone may be proper; and in all reſpects we may proceed in the treatment of ulcers in general, as was mention'd under tumors, after they have once been ſuppurated and opened. And thus much may ſuffice for the general cure of ulcers.

7. The cure of ſimple ſhallow ulcers may commonly be effected by applying a pledget arm'd with *liniment. arcæi*, or *baſilic. flav.* to the part; a plaſter of *diachyl. ſimp.* or *de minio* being laid over it; and repeating the dreſſing once a day, or ſeldomer. But if only the *cuticula* is loſt, or eat away, nothing more than a little *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapomphol.* &c. ſpread thin upon linen, need be applied. If ſpongy fleſh ſhould

grow up in either caſe, it may be taken down with roman vitriol, *&c.* as in caſe of healing up the ſimple ulcers made by the breaking of common tumors.

8. Simple, deep ulcers, or ſuch as are attended with bad ſymptoms, but will give way to the uſe of ordinary means, may be dreſſed with the common digeſtive, that is, venice turpentine diſſolved with the yolk of an egg, or the following.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ℥ j. *vitell. ovi dimidium, unguent. baſilic. flav. liniment. arcæi* ãa ℥ ſs. *pulv. myrrh. aloes* ãa ℈ ij. *pulv. croc. præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ãa ʒ ſs. *m. f. unguentum.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi* ãa ℥ j. *vitellum ovi dimid. elix. proprietat.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. unguentum.*

To theſe unguents may be added occaſionally *farin. fabar. hordei, colophonia, pulv. ſem. fœnugrec. mel. roſat. ſyr. de roſis ſicc.* &c.

When detergents are required,

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. nicotian. mell. opt.* ãa ℥ j. *ung. ægyptiac. apoſtolar.* ãa ʒ iij. *pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund.* ãa ʒ iſs. *præcipitat. rub. alumin. uſt.* ãa ʒ j. *m. f. unguent.*

The common thing uſed as a detergent in theſe caſes, is only a mixture of the *unguent. ægyptiac.* and *apoſtolar.* which is applied warm to the part. To this ſome add a little *tinctur. myrrh.* and others ſprinkle a mixture of equal parts of *alum. rup. uſt. præcipitat. rub. myrrh. & aloes*, on the part, or dip their armed pledgets in this powder, before they apply them. But the following liniment is preferable, as being calculated at once to digeſt, deterge, and incarn.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi* ãa ℥ j. *unguent. nicotian.* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat. pulv. myrrh.* ãa ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

The quantity of the precipitate in this liniment may be increaſed or diminiſhed as the ſymptoms require.

When

When the ulcer hath been well deterged, the dreſſings may be made more incarnative by the following liniment.

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ iſs. *gum. clem.* ℥ ſs. *thur.* ʒ ij. *pulv. myrrh. aloes* ãa ʒ ij. *rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. maſtich. oliban.* ãa ʒ j. *ſarcocol. præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ãa ʒ ſs. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ ij. *ol. hyperic.* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

To medicines of this intention may be added *pulv. rad. ireos florent. farin. fabar. unguent. aureum, mel deſpumat.* &c.

After the ulcer has by this means been well incarn'd, it may be cicatrized in the manner already mention'd under tumors. But when the cure has been long in hand, or there happens an hyperſarcoſis, 'tis generally very difficult to induce a cicatrix. If we apprehend an hyperſarcoſis, mild epulotics ſhould be applied before the fleſh grows up equal with the lips of the ulcer, otherwiſe a *fungus* may ariſe, or an unſightly ſcar be made, by the neceſſary uſe of eſcharotics to take it down. The common epulotics are *unguent. diapomphol. tutiæ, deſiccativ. rub. bol. armen. lap. calaminar. litharg. aur.* &c. But ſome always cicatrize by plaſters, as the *emplaſtr. diachyl. ſimpl. diachalcit. de minio,* &c. And laſtly, there are others who chuſe to touch the part to be cicatrized with *vitriol. roman.* and afterwards apply a deſiccative dreſſing. The following unguent excellently anſwers this intention.

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. cret. alb. pomphyl. tutiæ, litharg. aur.* ãa ℥ ſs. *lapid. calaminar.* ℥ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ vj. *camphor.* ʒ j. *axung. porcin.* ℥ v. *m. f. unguent.*

An unguent of this kind might likewiſe be compoſed of *unguent. alb. camphorat. emplaſt. de minio, pulv. teſtar. oſtreor. calcinat. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. ſumach, calx lota, ceruſa, plumb. uſt. croc. mart.* &c.

9. When ulcers happen in an ill habit of body, or ſcorbutic or ſcrophulous conſtitutions, both the internal and external cure muſt be adapted to the particular ſymptoms, as was mention'd of tumors. When an ulcer is attended with a large and draining flux of matter to the part, ſo as greatly to weaken the patient, if he be at all plethoric, it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, and lenient cathartics, to cauſe a revulſion. And in order to eaſe the pain, ſuch anodyne cataplaſms, fomentations, *&c.* may be applied as ſtand deſcribed under inflammations, phlegmons, contuſions, tumors in general, *&c.* But if none of theſe ſhall ſeem to be required, the parts about the ulcer may be bathed with warm milk, or embrocated with the following mixture.

℞ *Ol. amygdal. dulc. recens. extract. ol. lini* ãa ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ j. *tinctur. croc. laudan. liquid.* ãa *gut.* xxxx. *m. f. embrocatio.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyperic. lilior. alb. roſar.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ iij. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* x. *m. in eundem uſum.*

If the ſymptoms at all increaſe under this treatment, the following liniment may be uſed for the dreſſing.

℞ *Unguent. nutrit. nervin.* ãa ʒ vj. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *opij, croc.* ãa ℈ j. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Mell. opt. unguent. dialth.* ãa ℥ j. *vitellum unius ovi, camphor. croc. pulv.* ãa ʒ ſs. *ol. lumbricor. q. s. ut f. linimentum.*

Theſe ſymptoms being no more than the conſequence of the ulcer, the removal hereof will not directly regard the cure of the ulcer it ſelf; which therefore muſt be attempted in the uſual manner; regard being had not to apply thereto any ſtrongly irritating or deterging medicines, for fear of increaſing the pain, or promoting a large

large diſcharge of matter; but if ſuch kind of applications ſhould appear abſolutely neceſſary, they ought at leaſt to be mixed with anodynes.

10. When an ulcer is attended with a carious bone, and the body plethoric, phlebotomy and cathartics will be proper. And where the diſorder is inveterate, and eſpecially if it proceeds from the venereal taint, a courſe of the decoction of the ſudorific woods, or a ſalivation, will be adviſeable. The ſame method is likewiſe to be purſued when a conſiderable *caries* happens in a ſcrophulous conſtitution. When by ſearch, made as above-mention'd, or by inſpection, 'tis certainly known that the bone is foul or carious; it muſt immediately be laid bare for exfoliation, either by cauſtic, inciſion, or a dilatation of the part. The method of doing it by inciſion is not adviſeable when the part is tendinous or nervous, and the veſſels large or numerous, as in the hands and feet, the great joints, the ſpine, *&c.* The ulcer, if it be found convenient, and equal to the intention, may be dilated with a piece of gentian-root, cut into the form of a tent, and dipt in melted melilot, or the like, and afterwards preſſed out. Or tents might likewiſe be made of elder-pith for the ſame purpoſe, and uſed occaſionally, till the part is ſufficiently laid open. But when the *caries* is ſeated in any of the larger bones, as particularly the *ulna*, *tibia*, &c. 'tis moſt adviſeable to open the part with a potential cautery. When the bone is laid bare, the whole extent of the caries, proper applications muſt be uſed to cauſe the exfoliation, or the ſeparation of the corrupted part of the bone from the ſound; for effecting whereof, the time allowed is generally forty days. The dreſſings in this caſe ought to be ſomewhat like the following.

℞ *Tinctur. myrrh. euphorb. ãa* ℥ j. *unguent. ægyptiac.* ℥ ij. *m.*

The

The *caries* may be touched with this mixture, by dipping an armed probe therein, whilſt it is kept very hot, and immediately applying it to the part. Afterwards a pledget dipt in the ſame may be put into the cavity, and ſome of the following powder ſprinkled over it.

℞ *Pulv. myrrh.* ℥ ſs. *aloes, maſtich. rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. ãa* ℥ j. *pulv. flor. roſar. rub. rad. ireos florent. ãa* ℥ iij. *euphorb. ſarcocol. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. pulvis.*

The following ſimples and compounds, contrived into proper forms, will anſwer the ſame intention. *Myrrh. maſtich. thus, vitriol. roman. ſulphur. ol. caryoph. pulv. diapent. ſpt. vin. mel roſat. unguent. ægyptiac.* &c. But if upon the due application of the dreſſing above-mention'd, the exfoliation of the bone is not effected in a reaſonable time, recourſe muſt be had to the actual cautery, the raſpatory, or trepan.

The actual cautery may be uſed when the *caries* happens upon a bone that lies deep, to which it may be conveyed thro' a *cannula*; the raſpatory will be proper in large bones, which may be readily come at, as thoſe of the skull; and the trepan may be neceſſary when both tables, of the skull, for inſtance, are carious; or when 'tis difficult or impoſſible to find the part affected by any other means. After the bone is once exfoliated, or made ſound, the ulcer is to be incarned and cicatrized in the common manner with *liniment. arcæi*, &c. pledgets of dry lint being applied to the bone till 'tis covered with fleſh; for nothing that is fat or unctuous ſhould be ſuffered to touch the bone, while it remains bare.

11. The cure of putrid ulcers depends upon deterging them, and keeping them clean, by the uſe of the common dreſſing, or ſuch as we mention'd under tumors in general. But if the ulcer be extremely foul, or its ſides all lined with

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a mucous or cruſty matter; or if what it diſcharges be thin, ſanious or fetid, the following mixture, uſed by way of lotion, may prove very ſucceſsful.

℞ *Spir. vin.* ℥ vj. *tinctur. myrrh.* ℥ j. *unguent. ægyptiac.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

The ulcer may at each dreſſing be waſhed with this mixture, firſt made warm; or if there be any ſinus's, it might be uſed as an injection, and the pledgets be armed with the following liniment.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ j. *unguent. baſilic.* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ʒ iij. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. linimentum.*

When the filth of the ulcer comes away in a ſlough, and the putrefaction begins to ſtop, and the ulcer appears tolerably deterged, the quantity of the precipitate contain'd in the liniment may be diminiſhed, and the common incarnatives take place. Various forms of remedies proper in caſes of this kind may be compoſed from the following ingredients. *Unguent. apoſtolor. vin. rub. alum. uſt. ſummit. abſinth. vulgar. centaur. min. hyperic. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſt. bacc. myrt. ciner. clavellat. theriac. andromach. ſpt. vin. ſal. armoniac.* &c. For more particular directions in this affair, ſee ulcers in general.

12. Phagedænic ulcers are to be cured by the uſe of internal medicines, at the ſame time that they are treated with proper external applications. Phlebotomy and cathartics may ſometimes be required to diſpoſe them for a cure, or forward their healing: and ſometimes they will not give way without the aſſiſtance of a courſe of alterants, or edulcorating diet-drink of the woods, *&c.* eſpecially if the caſe be venereal, or the conſtitution ſcrophulous, cancerous, *&c.* As for the external treatment, it may be as follows. The ulcer ought frequently to be waſhed with a warm

warm mixture of *tinctur. myrrh. ſpt. vin.* and *unguent. ægyptiac.* or ſomething of the ſame deterſive nature. And if the lips thereof ſhould tumefy, they may be embrocated with the following.

℞ *Ol. lumbricor. amygdal. dulc. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. ol. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. embrocatio.*

For the dreſſing,

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ j. *ung. de lapid. calaminar.* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ℥ iij. *bals. peruv.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

To this may be added occaſionally *vitriol. alb. alum. uſt. ærugo,* &c.

If by the uſe of theſe means the ulcer does not ceaſe to ſpread, but ſtill grows deep, or eats away its ſides, 'tis adviſed to touch it lightly with the actual cautery. In the beginning, indeed, of this kind of ulcer, deſiccatives will ſometimes take effect; tho' it might always be convenient to mix a ſufficient quantity of levigated precipitate along with them. Theſe are generally uſed either by way of liniment, or fomentation, and may conſiſt of the following ingredients. *Unguent. diapomphol. tutiæ, de plumb. de lithargyr. bol. armen. cerus. ſang. dracon. croc. mart. aſtring. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. aq. aluminos. aq. calc. aq. phagedænic.* &c. During the application of theſe external remedies, it may, when the ulcer proves obſtinate, be very conducive to the cure to exhibit emetics of *turpethum minerale,* at due intervals; for theſe very powerfully cauſe a revulſion of the peccant matter, prevent its afflux to the part, and either correct, or diſcharge it another way.

13. Varicous ulcers are cured by allaying the inflammation and pain that attend them with proper anodynes, and uſing the ſame dreſſings as in other kinds of ulcers; only ſtrong digeſtive and detergent medicines muſt here be omitted, or uſed very ſparingly, for fear of a hæmorrhage, by corroding the blood-veſſels. The effect alſo

of

of the remedies proper in this caſe will be greatly aſſiſted by the uſe of a ſuitable bandage to the part. If ever it be here found neceſſary to dreſs with precipitate, it ought rather to be mixed with *unguent. tutiæ*, or *diapomphol.* than *liniment. arcæi* or *baſilicon.* For farther directions, ſee *Varices.*

14. Sinuous ulcers are cured by reducing them as much as poſſible to one, and treating them as formerly mention'd under tumors. Several ſinus's may be thrown into one either by inciſion, cauſtic, or dilating them with a gentian tent. The cauſtic is generally applied to the lower or moſt depending part of the abſceſs, as well for the convenience of diſcharging the matter, as to ſtop the formation of freſh ſinus's by the coroſive property of the *pus.* When the ſinus runs ſo near the mouth of the ulcer, that a ſmall enlargement will make a communication, this may eaſily be effected by diſtending the ſides of the ulcer, from time to time, with a tent of gentian root. But when there are ſeveral ſinus's running in different directions from the original ulcer, they ought with all convenient ſpeed to be laid open by inciſion, to give exit to the matter, and for the convenience of dreſſing, and applying medicines to the whole extent of the cavity. To effect this to advantage, the inciſion-knife may be guided by means of a *cannula*, or director, to prevent its wounding any of the conſiderable veſſels. There are ſome alſo who attempt to cure ſinuous ulcers by injections; but this method is tedious, and not only apt to enlarge the cavity, but alſo to make new ones; and therefore 'tis now pretty generally neglected. When all the ſinus's are laid open, or thrown into one, dreſs with the *linimentum ſanans*, preſcribed under tumors in general. In the mean time, if the diſcharge be very conſiderable, the matter of a bad conſiſtence, the conſtitution

caco-

cacochymic, *&c.* proper diet-drinks, calomel purgatives, and turbith vomits, will greatly promote the cure, which may now be finiſhed in the manner already mention'd under tumors.

14. Fiſtulous ulcers, are the uſual conſequence of ſuch as were only ſinuous at firſt, and require much the ſame method of cure; particular regard being had to the calloſity of the fiſtulous kind: tho' we frequently meet with ſome fiſtula's that will never give way without a ſalivation; which is here generally attended with ſucceſs. And during the uſe thereof, wherever the fiſtula is ſeated, as in the breaſt, belly, *anus*, &c. the callous is to be removed by inciſion, or the prudent application of cauſtics, and the orifice to be dilated by gentian tents, or opened by cauſtic or inciſion, and the remaining part of the cure to be diſpatched in the common method, or as the cure of other ulcers. If the *fiſtula in ano* lie deep, or reach beyond the ſphincter-muſcle, the patient will ſcarce be able to retain the excrements. The diſcharge is here commonly copious, and the cure but rarely effected. A proper regimen, and edulcorating remedies ſhould, however, be ordered; and the fiſtula be kept open by a pledget dipt in ſome emollient liniment. But if by the growth of a *callous*, the orifice of the ulcer ſhould be too much ſtraitened, a ſmall piece of cauſtic may be applied thereto; and after the ſeparation of the eſchar, it may be kept open as an iſſue. The *fiſtula* may be laid open by inciſion, if it does not reach the *inteſtinum rectum*; the orifice being firſt enlarged, and the calloſity removed. This operation is beſt performable with the ſciſſars, by a ſnip whereof it may conveniently be laid open. Bnt when the ulcer runs deeper, there is a method of laying it open by ligature; which conſiſts in firſt dilating the *fiſtula*, and then paſſing an armed needle, or blunt

pliable

pliable probe, thro' the ſinus, till it penetrate the *inteſtinum rectum*, and come thro' the *anus*. Then the thread being tied, with a running knot, a ſmall bolſter of linen is to be placed underneath, and the ſtring to be tightned at each dreſſing, till by degrees it makes its own way, and leaves the ſinus open. The dreſſings ought to conſiſt of anodyne ingredients, and to be applied warm. The following are proper in this caſe. *Ol. amygdal. dulc. roſar. hyperic. unguent. dialth. vin. rub. laudan. liquid.* &c. But when the *fiſtula* runs ſo deep inwardly that no inciſion or ligature can be made, the calloſity being firſt removed, a ſponge or gentian tent is the only thing that can well be uſed to keep the part open; being always leſſened in their dimenſions as the ulcer continues to heal. For farther information, ſee *fiſtula in ano*, under diſeaſes of the *anus*.

16. Ulcers of long ſtanding are apt to grow hard, livid, or black, and callous on the edges. The hardneſs of ulcers is to be remedied by emollient embrocations, as with the *ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. lumbricor. ung. dialth.* &c. To which may be added warm and ſoftening plaſters, as *emp. diachyl. cum gum. de mucilaginib. flor. unguentor. de cymino*, &c. It might likewiſe be proper, before the application hereof, to foment the part with a decoction of *fol. malv. alth. flor. chamæmel. melilot. ſambuc.* &c. Or cataplaſms to anſwer the ſame intention may be made of the like ingredients, with the addition of *pulv. ſem. lini, fœnugrec.* &c. as under tumors in general. When the hardneſs proves obſtinate, a fumigation of cinnabar upon the part, may prove very ſucceſsful, tho' ſeveral other promiſing remedies ſhould have failed. And if the indurated matter may be repelled, or diſcuſſed with ſafety, the prudent uſe of mercurial unguents or plaſters

may

may effect it. Or the method formerly mention'd of diſcuſſing tumors may here take place.

17. When the ulcer appears livid or black, thro' the ſtagnation of the blood about the part; cupping, with ſcarification, may be uſed occaſionally, to promote the diſcharge thereof, and add a ſtimulus. Warm diſcutient fomentations, cataplaſms, *&c.* may likewiſe be ſerviceable, as mention'd under tumors in general, and contuſions. But if the diſcolouration or blackneſs threatens a mortification; beſides ſcarifying the part, proper ſtimulating lotions, and cataplaſms, may be uſed thereto, conſiſting of *ſpt. vin. camphorat. unguent. ægyptiac. theriac. andromach. rad. raphan. ruſtican. ſem. ſinap.* &c.

18. Calloſities upon the edges of ulcers are either to be taken down by inciſion or cauſtic; a little red precipitate, or the like catheretic, being ſprinkled upon the remains, to prevent their future growth. Or it may be of more ſervice to dreſs them with the following.

℞ *Unguent. baſilic. præcipitat. rub. lævigat. ăa* ℥ij. *m. f. unguent.*

What farther regards the cure of ulcers, and the removal of their ſeveral ſymptoms, ſee under tumors; which when ſuppurated and broken require much the ſame treatment with ulcers.

Wounds.

Def. 1. A Wound is a recent ſeparation made in the ſoft or fleſhy parts of the body, from an external cauſe, or the motion of ſome hard and ſharp inſtrument.

If a like ſeparation happens in a bony part, 'tis term'd a fracture.

Cauſe. 2. All wounds proceed either from puncture, inciſion, or contuſion, according to the nature and make of the inſtrument by which they were cauſed;

cauſed; and are diviſible into ſimple and compound. The ſimple are thoſe made by puncture, inciſion, or contuſion ſeparately; thoſe of the outward skin, without conſiderable loſs of ſubſtance, or hurting any remarkable veſſel; and laſtly thoſe that are not complicated, or attended with dangerous ſymptoms. The compound are thoſe made by puncture and inciſion, at the ſame time, to which alſo is ſometimes added contuſion; thoſe attended with great loſs of fleſh, or the hurt of ſome large or conſiderable veſſel; and laſtly thoſe made by an envenom'd inſtrument, or attended with violent ſymptoms.

3. When a wound is made by inciſion, an hæ- *Diag.*
morrhage always enſues; which proves violent, if any large blood-veſſel, and particularly if an artery be cut; in which caſe florid blood flies out impetuouſly by ſtarts: but if only a vein is cut, the flux is much more moderate, and equable, and the blood of a darker colour. In a wound attended with contuſion, the hæmorrhage is generally ſmall; but the pain proves violent when it happens in a tendinous or nervous part. A fever, tumor, heat, redneſs, inflammation and pulſation in the part, are the uſual conſequences of wounds; to which may be added ſoftneſs and paleneſs about the lips thereof; and ſometimes an inſenſibility in the part, which may either grow œdematous or eryſipelatous. Wounds accompanied with contuſion, eſpecially thoſe in the head, are often ſucceeded by watching, delirium, convulſions, vomiting, ſyncope, a fever, *&c.* When the wound begins to digeſt, the forementioned ſymptoms increaſe, and *pus* or concocted matter appears inſtead of blood therein. After the lips are ſuppurated, the wound ſometimes turns to an ulcer. And in wounds with contuſion, and attended with great inflammation, the adjacent parts often become inſenſible, and afterwards gangrenate. Dan-

gerous wounds, as particularly thoſe wherein the tendons, nerves, *&c.* are conſiderably hurt, are often followed by an univerſal coldneſs of the body, horror, rigor, delirium, *&c.* and the more noble the part is, or the more it ſerves to the offices of life, the more dangerous is the wound. Wounds of the internal parts are known from the ſituation thereof, the nature of the matter diſcharged at the wound, and other ſymptoms. Thus, for example, an internal wound in the breaſt will be attended with the ſpitting up of frothy blood, a cough, and difficulty of breathing, if the lungs are touched. A ſharp, ſhooting, or pungent pain, attended with inflammation, contraction and hardneſs of the part, ſhews that the nerves or tendons are affected. But when a nerve is cut aſunder, the pain proves leſs; or rather only a numbneſs of the part is perceived. And when nothing more than a fleſhy part is wounded, the pain is commonly heavy or obtuſe. Upon the increaſe of the heat and pain, we know that the time of ſuppuration is at hand: but a violent burning pain, or an extreme degree of coldneſs, threatens a ſphacelation or mortification of the part. When the œſophagus is cut, the aliment ſwallowed down comes out at the wound. Deglutition alſo in that caſe proves difficult or painful; and the hiccup, vomiting, fainting, cold-ſweats, and coldneſs in the extremities, uſually come on. In wounds of the *aſpera arteria*, the breath comes out at the orifice; the patient brings up blood, is apt to cough, and finds it difficult to ſpeak. In wounds of the heart, the blood flows out impetuouſly, and in great quantities, eſpecially if the larger veſſels are cut. If the hæmorrhage be violent, and proceed from the right ſide, 'tis preſumed the *vena cava* is hurt; but if from the left, the *aorta*. If the diaphragm be wounded, the patient finds a difficulty of breathing,

breathing, a hoarſeneſs, a pain about the falſe ribs, and the ſpine. If in wounds of the abdomen, the blood which iſſues is of a blackiſh colour, 'tis reckoned a ſign that the liver is affected. Wounds in the ſtomach are attended with nauſea, vomiting, *ſingultus*, cold-ſweats, *ſyncope*, &c. and the chyle ſometimes comes thro' the wound. If the leſſer inteſtines ſuffer, the patient commonly vomits up a green kind of matter, and the aliment paſſes thro' the wound: but when the larger are wounded, the excrements eſcape that way. If a wound be received in the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, and the blood iſſuing therefrom be black, and the patient breathes with difficulty, 'tis a preſumption that the ſpleen is touched. When a wound is received in the kidneys, as by an inſtrument paſſing thro' the region of the loins, near the diaphragm, the urine will commonly appear bloody, and a pain be felt reaching from the groin to the teſticles. But if the ureters are hurt, the urine will paſs thro' the wound. In wounds of the bladder, a pain is perceived in the groin; and the urine is diſcharged thro' the orifice. The patient alſo is in this caſe ſometimes afflicted with a vomiting as well as other ſymptoms. When the uterus is wounded, the groins and hips ſuffer by conſent of parts; and there is a flux of blood thro' the pudendum. Wounds of the head, which go as deep as the *pericranium*, are attended with ſevere acute pains, and ſometimes with convulſions. If the skull be depreſſed, the ſymptoms are more violent, and eſpecially the convulſions; which in this caſe often prove continual, till a remedy is applied. The ſame holds true, when the *meninges* of the brain are affected; but if once the *cerebullum* is touched, preſent death enſues: and this will ſometimes happen upon great concuſſions, or contuſions of

the head, or depreſſions of the skull, when no wound of the *meninges*, or brain, or fracture of the skull could be obſerved. Upon wounds or contuſions in the head, *meninges*, or *medulla ſpinalis*, a vomiting, ſtupor, loſs of ſpeech, a paralyſis of the limbs, *&c.* frequently ſucceed. Laſtly, all wounds made with poiſoned inſtruments, are generally attended with great pain, and a livid colour, which by degrees turns black, and brings on a mortification. Sometimes alſo they cauſe an univerſal heat, tremor, delirium, ſyncope, *&c.*

Prog. 4. Wounds of the brain, but eſpecially of the *cerebellum*, thoſe of the ſpinal marrow, the heart, lungs and diaphragm; as alſo thoſe of the larger veſſels, as of the *aorta*, *vena cava*, *arteria pulmonaris*, &c. large ones of the *œſophagus*, ſtomach, *trachea*, inteſtines, liver, and the greater veſſels of the bladder, and all envenom'd wounds, are generally mortal. Thoſe that happen in aged perſons, and very young children, may likewiſe prove mortal, tho' they appear but ſlight. And errors in the non-naturals may render thoſe deſtructive or difficult of cure, which otherwiſe might eaſily be healed. Bating for theſe particular caſes, or thoſe of the like nature, external recent wounds are generally cured in a ſhort time, without much trouble. But thoſe which are internal prove more dangerous; eſpecially if any conſiderable nerves, tendons, ligaments, or membranes are affected: theſe parts being always the moſt apt to gangrenate. And for the ſame reaſon, wounds with contuſion are much more dangerous than thoſe from bare puncture or inciſion. When the lips of a wound are at a great diſtance from one another, and much inflamed, 'tis accounted an unfavourable ſign. Thoſe wounds which happen along the direction of the fibres of the muſcles, are much eaſier cured than ſuch as run acroſs. In very large

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or very deep wounds, the cold external air being admitted is very apt to coagulate the blood all around. If a ſmall puncture be attended with great inflammation, 'tis accounted dangerous. A lividneſs appearing along with an inflammation of the part, denotes ſome danger. And a ſudden paleneſs of the wound, that was at firſt inflamed, either in the time of ſuppuration, or before it, is reckon'd a very bad ſymptom. The drier any wound appears, the leſs it will uſually ſuppurate, and with the worſe ſymptoms. When the ſuppuration is actually begun, or the wound grows dry of a ſudden, 'tis a bad ſign. To have the lips of the wound exceeding painful, greatly inflamed, eroded or chapp'd in the time of ſuppuration, denotes ſome difficulty in the cure, attended with danger. When, inſtead of a white laudable *pus*, the matter diſcharged is thin or green, or changes the chirurgical inſtrument yellow or black, the wound is reckoned of the worſt kind. If the lips of a large wound ſwell not, 'tis dangerous; but if they dry and ſink of a ſudden without ſuppurating, mortal. When the large veſſels, which ſupply the part with nouriſhment, are cut away, amputation, if practicable, muſt be uſed; otherwiſe a mortification of the part will enſue. Thoſe wounds generally prove troubleſome which happen in an ill ſtate of body; and eſpecially after having uſed a mean or hardy diet. Wounds are reputed more dangerous and harder to cure in the winter than in ſummer; and in the autumn than in the ſpring. Wounds attended with fractures are much more troubleſome and hard to cure than ſuch as are ſimple; and where any foreign bodies interpoſe, the cure proceeds the ſlower. A high fever attending wounds, eſpecially if before their ſuppuration, is dangerous; ſo likewiſe are watching, vomiting, convulſions, *&c.* Wounds ſuppurate the eaſier

in ſanguine conſtitutions, but the hardeſt is ſuch as are eſteem'd bilious, or melancholic: in the former they uſually require but about ſeven days, and in the latter eleven, and ſometimes fourteen. If after ſuppuration the fleſh of the wound appears firm and florid, 'tis a very good ſign; but a bad one if it be hard and ſmooth, ſoft, flaccid or ſpongy, as denoting a difficulty in the cure. Calloſities riſing upon the edges of wounds ſometimes prove very hard to remove. And if the fleſh grows up unequally, after the ſuppuration, it hinders the formation of the *cicatrix*.

Regim. 5. If the patient be plethoric, or the ſymptoms induce an inflammation, a ſlender regimen is the moſt proper. But if the cure has been long protracted, and the patient brought low, if he had been uſed to live in a liberal manner, the moderate uſe of fleſh and wine muſt be indulged him. If upon the cure of any large wound, the patient ſhould be left phthiſical, or if the cure ſhould be attended with great difficulty, a milk diet, with a courſe of the teſtaceous powders, may be of conſiderable ſervice.

Cure: 6. If the ſymptoms of a recent wound be violent, or the body plethoric, or cacochymic, it will be convenient to begin the cure with phlebotomy, gentle cathartics, or purging glyſters; vulnerary drinks, apozems, ptiſans, as alſo paregorics and cardiacs being interpoſed occaſionally, as having a conſiderable power to facilitate, or forward the cure. But pectoral apozems, decoctions and linctus's, are likely to prove moſt ſerviceable in deep wounds of the *thorax*; as the common vulnerary drinks are ſaid to be in thoſe of the *abdomen*. Proper forms of ſuch medicines may be compoſed occaſionally with the following ingredients. *Conſolida major, alchimilla, agrimonia, ſanicula, artemiſia, plantago, equiſetum, hedera terreſtris, centaurium, hypericum, millefol. ſcord. rad. tormentil.*

tormentil. valerian. &c. to which may be added, in ſcorbutical caſes, *lign. guaiac. ſarſaparil. ſaſſafras*, &c. Powders or electuaries to anſwer the ſame intention may be made of *gum. arabic. tragacanth. ſal. prunel. rad. alth. conſ. cynosbat. roſar. rub. balſam. lucatel. ſyr. balſamic.* &c. Or if the bladder be hurt, detergents required, or the patient is found venereal, *terebinth. venet. ſperm. ceti, balſam. tolu*, &c. Or in particular we may proceed in wounds of the *thorax* much after the ſame manner as in diſeaſes of the breaſt.

7. In the cure of all large wounds, bandages and ſutures are required to fit and diſpoſe them for healing. There are three kinds of bandages of general uſe for this purpoſe; the incarnative, the retentive, and the expulſive. The incarnative bandage conſiſts of a double roller, whoſe length and breadth are ſuited to the part, the nature of the caſe, and ſeaſon of the year. This bandage is uſually applied firſt to the middle of the oppoſite part of the wound, where having made two or three turns, it muſt afterwards be made to aſcend and deſcend alternately; by which means it will both contribute to diſcharge any extraneous matter at the orifice of the wound, and alſo prevent a farther collection thereof. And this kind of bandage is principally uſed in ſimple wounds, whilſt they are yet freſh and bleeding. The retentive bandage is that made uſe of merely to keep the dreſſings cloſe to the wounded part, that their virtue may the better affect the wound; and therefore is very ſimple, tho' it always ought to be ſuited to the nature and ſituation of the part whereto it is applied. The expulſive bandage conſiſts of a roller with one head, of a length and breadth ſuited to the deſign, and the particular part which requires it. The method of applying it is firſt to make two or three tight turns upon

the ſound part, under the ſeat of the matter to be diſcharged, but ſlackening the hand as the roller is carried higher, ſo that it may preſs the leſs. But if the matter be lodged in the cavity of the wound, and its evacuation is deſired, the courſe of the roller muſt be the contrary to what was juſt now mention'd. This bandage is of uſe to prevent a large flux of humors to the wound, as well as to expel the matter of wounds, fiſtula's, ſinuous ulcers, *&c.* 'Tis a requiſite caution in the uſe of all kinds of bandages not to roll them too tight, for fear of an inflammation, or a mortification, *&c.*

8. Sutures are of two kinds; being made either with a needle, or by dry-ſtitching, as 'tis called. Of the former kind there are three different ſpecies; *viz.* the incarnative, the *ſutura pellionum*, or glover's ſtitch, and the conſerver. The incarnative future is made by ſtitches taken at a proper diſtance from each other. Thus, for example, if the wound be but about two inches broad, a ſingle ſtitch taken in the middle may be ſufficient to keep the lips cloſe enough together; but more ſtitches will be required when the wound is of a greater length. Eight days are commonly allowed for uniting the lips of deep tranſverſe wounds, that is, wounds which happen contrary to the direction of the fibres: but in other common caſes, where the wound is ſhallow, three or four may be ſufficient for that purpoſe. But if the lips of the wound ſhould happen not to be joined when the ſtitches are taken out, it may be convenient afterwards to uſe the dry ſtitch. The *ſutura pellionum* is uſed in wounds of the arteries and veins; as alſo in thoſe of the inteſtines; and in both caſes the ſtitches are ſuffered to remain till they come away of their own accord. But in caſe they ſhould be corroded, or fall off too ſoon, or before the

ſymptoms

ſymptoms are remedied, it will be neceſſary to repeat the operation. The conſerver is principally of uſe in large wounds, as of the gullet, *aſpera arteria*, &c. and particularly in the hair-lip. This ſuture conſiſts in thruſting one needle, or more, as the length of the wound ſhall require, tranſverſly, and at a proper depth, thro' both lips thereof; and the needles being left fix'd in the part with their ends ſticking out both ways, a ſtrong wax'd thread is to be run ſeveral times over one end of each needle, and under the other end of the ſame, after the ſame manner as taylors ſometimes faſten a needle on their ſleeve; by which means the lips of the wound will be forcibly held together. But before this operation is enter'd upon in caſe of the hair-lip, the skin on either ſide of the ſlit ought to be firſt taken off; and the ſuture be made while the part is yet bleeding. The dry ſuture is made with ſmall pieces of linen-cloth, indented like a ſaw, ſo that the teeth may fall between each other, and the whole row be cloſed. The cloth before 'tis cut into this form ſhould be ſpread with ſomething like the following, in order to its firm adheſion.

℞ *Ichthyocol. acet. opt. ãa q. s. & coque ſimul ad emplaſtri conſiſtentiam.*

Or,

℞ *Bitumen. colophon. thuris. reſin. ãa* ℥ j. *maſtich. gum. tacamahac. tragacanth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſang. dracon. bol. armen. farin. tritic. ãa* ℥ iij. *albumin. ovi q. s. ut f. emplaſtr. durioris conſiſtentiæ.*

Plaſters thus prepared, being cut into the proper form, are to be applied upon the firm fleſh, according to the length of the wound, reaching from it to the diſtance of ſome inches; and after they are dried or well faſten'd to the part, the lips of the wound being approached, they may conveniently be held together by the ſuture

in

in that poſture. This kind of ſuture is principally uſed to wounds in the face, to prevent unſightly ſcars; and may alſo take place where the patient, thro' fear of pain, will not readily admit of the others. 'Tis likewiſe very convenient when the fibres of the muſcles are cut a-croſs; and where 'tis difficult or impoſſible to apply a bandage. In the other kinds of ſutures the ſtitches ought always to be taken at a depth proportionable to that of the wound; care being had to avoid the nerves as much as poſſible. In long wounds they are beſt begun at the ends; but in ſhort ones at the middle.

9. The firſt ſtep to be taken in the cure of a ſimple wound is to remove whatever may obſtruct the ſame. To this end it will be convenient to cleanſe it of its grumous or coagulated blood, and to extract any heterogeneous body that may happen to be lodged therein. It will likewiſe be proper to let it diſcharge a moderate quantity of blood, which may, upon occaſion, ſupply the place of phlebotomy, and the better diſpoſe the wound to heal. Afterwards the whole cavity thereof may be very gently wiped with doſils dipt in warm red wine. Then the lips may be brought together by means of the dry ſuture, or with the aſſiſtance of two bolſters preſſing in oppoſite directions, and covering the wound with a pledget dipt in *balſam. peruv.* or *ol. amygd. dulc.* to be kept on by a proper bandage, which ought not to be very tight. And in order to prevent any ſtagnation of the blood, or diſcolouration of the part, *&c.* it might not be amiſs if both the bolſters and bandage were, at each dreſſing, till about the ſeventh day, dipt in warm ſpirit of wine. After thus eaſing the pain, and removing the ſymptoms, the wound may be ſuppurated, deterged, incarned and cicatrized, as formerly mention'd under tumors and ulcers.

ulcers. But when any extraneous body is lodg'd in the wound, and obſtructs the cure, its extraction ought ſpeedily to be attempted. To this end the patient muſt be placed as much as poſſible in the very poſture in which he received the wound; ſo that the offending body or inſtrument may be extracted by the ſame way that it entred. But if the paſſage be not wide enough for this purpoſe, it may be enlarged occaſionally. However, if any very conſiderable veſſels lie in the way, or the offending body be fixed deep in the joints, or the like, 'tis often adviſeable to leave it to its ſelf; for ſuch things are frequently expelled by the natural mechaniſm or power of the body, either in the way of impoſtume or otherwiſe. And ſometimes ſuch materials have long remain'd fix'd in the part, without cauſing any inconvenience to the patient. But if the wounding body enters far, be barbed, or the like, 'tis ſometimes moſt proper to extract it at the part oppoſite to that of its entrance. A knowledge, however, muſt be had of the figure and ſituation of the inſtrument, before the operation be attempted. And firſt the blood ought to be wiped away, the mouths of the bleeding veſſels obſerved, and the hæmorrhage to be ſtopped in the uſual manner, or by the uſe of aſtringents, ſuch as powder'd aloes, and frankincenſe, mix'd up with the white of an egg and furr of a hair, and applied to the apertures of the bleeding canals. If this fails, the more powerful aſtringents or eſcharotics may be uſed, ſuch as *vitriol. roman.* &c. But if the extremities of the bleeding veſſels do not appear, 'tis proper to cut away the fleſh, and ſearch for them, in order to ſtop the flux. When by theſe means the foreign body is extracted, and the hæmorrhage ſtop'd; the cavity of the wound may be cloſely filled up with pledgets charged

with the common aſtringents; ſecuring them by the uſe of a proper bandage.

In this ſtate the wound may be left till the danger of the hæmorrhages returning is over; which, as the wound was large or ſmall, and the veſſels conſiderable or not, it may be in the compaſs of two, three, or four days; when no ligature has been uſed. In the mean time the adjacent parts may be now and then fomented with warm ſpirit of wine, oxycrate, or the like, to prevent any ſtagnation. If the mouth of the wound be too ſmall, it ought to be enlarged; and continually kept larger than the bottom part. Convenient ducts or drains ſhould likewiſe be made in proper parts of the wound to diſcharge the matter, that it may not lodge, and by eating away the fleſh, cauſe ſinus's, and obſtruct the cure. To effect this the better, it ought to be obſerved what poſture the wounded part requires to be in whilſt 'tis dreſſed, in order to the diſlodgment of the matter. For what would run from a part when erect, may ſtagnate in it when 'tis prone. After the extraction of any hard, extraneous body, which has made a contuſion in the part, proper digeſtives are to be applied, to convert whatever is not ſolid fleſh into *pus*, and bring it away; to which may be added detergents, as mention'd in the cure of tumors and ulcers. But if the contuſion were very large, it may be more convenient, as well as expeditious, by cutting away what is mangled, to reduce it, if poſſible, without going too deep, to a common or ſimple fleſh-wound. Or elſe it may be ſcarified, and afterwards dreſſed with digeſtives. When the contuſion is ſo great as to endanger a mortification, the part may be dreſſed with a warm mixture of *mel. ægyptiac.* and *ſpirit. vin. camphorat.* And thus much may ſerve for the cure of wounds in general.

10. In

10. In order to the cure of wounds of the veins and arteries, a cooling regimen, and refrigerating internal medicines may be conducive at the beginning, or in order to ſtop the hæmorrhage. Thus a glaſs of ſpring-water with a little *ſal. prunel.* may be given now and then; as alſo cooling emulſions, opiates, *&c.* if there ſhall be occaſion. Proper externals muſt likewiſe be applied to the part, in order to ſtop the hæmorrhage; which proceeding only from the capillaries, or ſmaller branches of the veins and arteries, the common aſtringents need only be added to the dreſſings generally applied for the cure of the wound.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen.* ℥ ij. *reſin. pulveriſat. thur. aloes, farin. tritic. vitriol. alb.* ãa ℥ ſs. *albumin. ovi q. s. ad aptam conſiſtentiam.*

To this or the like may be added occaſionally, *flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. nuc. cypreſs. gallæ, ſumach, acacia, ſarcocol.* &c. Or if theſe ſhould fail, the ſtronger eſcharotics, ſuch as *calcanth.* &c. may be uſed in their head. If the larger veſſels are cut, pellets of lint moiſten'd with oxycrate, and rolled either in white or roman vitriol, may be applied to the mouths thereof; and over them the common ſtyptic, or that above-ſet down; covering all with a plaſter of *deminium*, or the like. But when theſe gentler means will not take effect, an actual cautery may be uſed. When an artery happens to be cut longitudinally, it may be ſtitched up, if the part admits thereof. This kind of wounds, if the ſymptoms will allow of it, need be dreſſed no more than once in four or five days.

11. In wounds of the nerves and tendons, the dreſſings may be of the following kind, and ought always to be uſed warm.

℞ *Balſam. ſulphur. terebinthinat. ſpt. vin.* ãa.

Or,

Or,

℞ *Ol. terebinth.* ℥ ij. *tinct. euphorb.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. lilior.* ℥ iſs. *balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. ol. terebinth.* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſabin. rutæ chym. ãa gut.* iij. *m.*

A mixture of oil of roſes and common ſalt, uſed in the beginning of the cure of theſe wounds, is likewiſe much commended. A mixture alſo of *baſilicon* and *liniment. arcæi* applied warm is a good medicine in theſe caſes. But the following may prove more ſerviceable.

℞ *Balſam. ſulphur. terebinthinat.* ℔ ſs. *ceræ flav.* ʒ iv. *gum. elem. pulv. euphorb. maſtich. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ij. *ol. rutæ chym.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

If upon the uſe hereof the ſymptoms do not abate, ſo much of the tendon ought to be laid bare as is neceſſary to the free and immediate dreſſing of the wound; otherwiſe it will, from time to time, diſcharge a ſanious matter, and continue to ſuppurate without healing: but being laid bare, and the medicines coming to immediate contract with the nerve or tendon, the wounded part is ſoon ſuppurated and healed. But when the ſymptoms continue violent upon account of a nerve, or tendon being not quite cut thro', it ought immediately to be divided. Care muſt all along be had to mitigate the pain occaſion'd by the wound, and prevent an inflammation of the part, by proper emollients, anodyne cataplaſms, embrocations, *&c.* as alſo by the internal uſe of opiates, if required; as in the caſe of tumors. The ſame treatment will likewiſe ſerve in wounds of the ligaments; only the dreſſings ſhould be made more drying, as by the addition of *pulv. tutiæ, calx lota*, &c.

12. Wounds joined with a violent fracture, which affords little hopes of a cure, and eſpecially when the fracture happens in a large joint, or a great bone be cruſhed to pieces, demand no immediate

mediate and peculiar regard; only the hæmorrhage being ſtopped, we may proceed to amputation. But if a conſiderable part of the bone remains unhurt, or there is reaſon to expect a re-union, the wound is carefully to be examin'd, the place of the fracture determin'd, the fragments or looſe pieces cautiouſly pull'd away, and thoſe which ſtick any thing faſt left to the management of ſuppuration. It will alſo require to be conſidered, whether theſe fragments ſhould be extracted thro' the preſent wound, or a new one be made for that purpoſe. When the bone is laid bare, its exfoliation is to be promoted by touching it with *ſpirit. vin. tinct. myrrh. & aloes*; or *euphorb. diapent.* gentian powder, or the like, may be ſprinkled on the doſſils, moiſten'd in the tincture of myrrh, *&c.* and applied to the part. Care is to be had that the fleſh grow not upon the bone before the exfoliation, otherwiſe it will prove ſpongy, and tend to ſpread the *caries.* In order to the prevention whereof, the bare bone muſt be defended from the air; nor any *pus* or ſanious matter permitted to touch it. With the greateſt caution, 'tis ſeldom poſſible to prevent this exfoliation; the time required for which is uſually thirty or forty days; and in all this time the ſurface of the bone ſhould be kept dry, and untouched with any unctuous medicine; which might increaſe the *caries*, and prevent the exfoliation. If in a wound, any of the leſſer bones, as the joints of the fingers, *&c.* are quite ſhattered; the remaining part is preſently to be taken off upon the ſound fleſh. And in theſe caſes, where the leſſer joints are concern'd, the chiſſel and mallet are alone ſufficient for the purpoſe; but in the larger, the skin and fleſh ought to be divided by the knife, before amputation. Bullets, or the like, lodged in the bones, are commonly extracted by means

of

of the *terebellum*; as thoſe ſeated in the fleſhy parts, are by the long forceps, crane's bill, *&c.*

13. Contuſion is a frequent attendant of wounds, and eſpecially of thoſe made by gun-ſhot, or join'd with fractures. If the contuſion be ſo great as to threaten a mortification, the part is to be ſcarified, and dreſſed with a mixture of *mel. ægyptiac. ſpt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh.* &c. And after this, it will be proper to convert the bruiſed fleſh into *pus* by the uſe of the common digeſtives, ſuch as a mixture of *liniment. arcæi, terebinth. venet. unguent. baſilic. balſam. peruvian. vitel. ovi*, &c. But in order to eaſe the pain, and promote a laudable digeſtion, anodyne cataplaſms, with the *farina lini, fœnugrec. mica panis alb. rad. alth. lilior. alb.* &c. are proper. Embrocations alſo may be of ſervice here; as mention'd under tumors and contuſions.

14. When a wound is attended with luxation, the part is immediately to be reduced, and the hæmorrhage to be ſtopped. The inflammation may afterwards be prevented, or abated, by the uſe of emollient or anodyne fomentations, *&c.*

15. The cure of envenomed wounds, whether cauſed by poiſoned inſtruments, or the bite of enraged, mad, or poiſonous creatures, depends upon the timely uſe of ſcarification, and cupping upon the part; and the rubbing thereon the fat or oil of the creature, as particularly in caſe of the viper; or in general by uſing ſomething like the following, in the way of lotion.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iv. *elix. proprietat.* ℥ j. *mel. ægyptiac.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

A ſolution of bay-ſalt in the common lixivium, or urine, is alſo much commended for the ſame purpoſe. After the uſe of the lotion, drawing, detergent, or alexipharmic cataplaſms and plaſters may be applied with ſome advantage. Such kind of forms are properly compoſed with the

the following ingredients. *Cepa coct. galbanum. ſagapen. opopanax, aſa fœtida, theriac. andromach. ol. ſcorpion. ſulphur. viv.* &c.

16. When wounds happen in the head, and are attended with contuſion, it may be proper to ſhave the adjacent parts, and embrocate them with ſomething like the following

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij. *ol. roſar. hyperic. ăa* ℥ j. *m.*

Some make uſe only of warm wine, oil, vinegar or oxycrate for this purpoſe; and afterwards apply ſome ſuch as the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Farin. hordei, fabar. ăa* ℥ ij. *pulv. nuc. cypreſs. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. ăa* ʒ ſs. *coque in oxycrat. q. ſ. ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmatis, tum adde albumen unius ovi, ol. roſar. rub.* ℥ iſs. *m. f. cataplaſma.*

If the wound in the head be recent, ſimple, and made by a ſharp inſtrument, it may immediately be ſtitched up, and covered with the *emplaſtr. de minio.* And this method is ſometimes ſucceſsful, even tho' the skull it ſelf be cut; provided no ill ſymptoms indicate a contrary method. Where the skull is laid bare, tho' the bone be not foul or carious, yet 'tis found neceſſary to raſp it, that the inequality or roughneſs cauſed thereby may promote the growth and adheſion of new fleſh. When the temporal muſcle is wounded by inciſion, the lips are firſt to be brought cloſe together, by the moſt convenient ſuture; and the dreſſing ſhould conſiſt of warm *liniment. arcæi,* or the like; being covered with a plaſter of paracelſus. If the *dura* or *pia mater* is wounded, and a hæmorrhage happens at the ſame time, this may firſt be ſtopt in the common method, or the uſe of phlebotomy; a ſlender diet being likewiſe enjoin'd. After the hæmorrhage is ſtopped, if ſigns of an inflammation appear, emollient fomentations, prepared with *rad. alth. ſem. fœnugræc. lini,* &c. ought to be uſed to the part; and the dreſſings may conſiſt of ſoft doſſils

dip'd in warm *ſyrup. de roſis ſiccis, mel. roſat. ſpt. vini, terebinth. venet.* or the like. But if there be a tendency to putrefaction, it will be convevient to add thereto, *mel. ægyptiac. tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ſyr. abſinth.* &c.

18. In wounds of the brain, as well as the meninges, the following compoſitions will be of the greateſt uſe for the dreſſings; being varied as there ſhall appear occaſion.

℞ *Mel. roſat. ſpt. vin. ãa m.*

Or,

℞ *Sarcocol. thur.* ʒ iſs. *myrrh. aloes, ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. centaur. min. flor. hyperic. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacchar. cand. rub.* ℥ ij. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ iv. *vin. rubr.* ℥ viij. *ſpt. vin.* ℔ j. *infunde in balneo mariæ, & colaturæ adde balſam. peruvian.* ℥ j.

During the uſe hereof, the lips of the wound in the hairy ſcalp, as alſo the *cranium*, may be dreſſed with ſomething like the following.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. mel. opt. ãa* ℥ iſs. *gum. elem.* ℥ j. *myrrh. thur. croc. ãa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruvian.* ℥ ſs. *vitellum unius ovi m. s. a.*

19. Wounds in the face are generally cured with the aſſiſtance of a ſuture, and principally that of the dry kind. But when they are attended with bad ſymptoms, the common method is made choice of.

20. In wounds of the eyes, no oily medicines are allowed to be uſed, except to the external parts. If a bandage be here required, it ſhould be extended to both eyes, by reaſon of the common motion thereof. In caſe of a tumefaction or contuſion attending wounds in the eye, cataplaſms, mucilages, and collyriums, as preſcribed under diſeaſes of the eyes, will here be proper; and may be uſed as the caſe requires. If the eye-lid and *tunica conjunctiva* be wounded, leaf-gold, gold-beaters skin, or the like, ſhould be interpoſed between them, to prevent their growing together.

21. Wounds

21. Wounds in the external part of the ear, may be cloſed with the dry ſuture; or if that be inſufficient, a ſeparation of the lips may be prevented by means of the incarnative ſuture; a deſiccative plaſter being applied over the part. But if the wound reach to the auditory paſſage, it will be proper to keep in the ear, a ſmall ſponge-tent, to prevent a fungus; or to hinder the matter from falling in and corrupting the *tympanum*.

Wounds in the noſe are to be treated much like thoſe of the ears, unleſs when join'd with a fracture; to which due regard muſt always be had.

22. Wounds of the tongue may conveniently be ſewed up; but the ſtitches ought to be deep, becauſe of the motion and ſoftneſs of the part. After the operation, it will be proper to hold in the mouth ſome ſuch as the following mixture.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ ij. *alumin. rup.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantagin. roſar. rub. vin. rub. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de moris de rub. idæis mel. roſat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ij. *m.*

23. In wounds of the jugulars, the uſe of proper bandages muſt be joined with that of external aſtringents, ſuch as *ſang. dracon. bol. armen.* &c. to which ſome add eſcharotics, ſuch as *vitriol. alb. vitriol. roman.* &c. and mix them up together with the white of an egg and vinegar. Then tents dipt in this mixture are applied to the mouths of the bleeding veins or arteries. But after the veſſels are once tied up, it may be ſufficient to employ the common aſtringents; the dreſſing being kept on by the hand, or otherwiſe, and not removed for ſome days after. But if the hæmorrhage be very violent, the actual cautery is ſometimes required. In this caſe likewiſe

wiſe it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, by way of revulſion. A ſlender diet ſhould be ordered, and a regular obſervance of the non-naturals. In other reſpects the procedure here is much the ſame with the general cure of wounds of the veins and arteries.

24. When the recurrent nerves are wounded, it will be adviſeable to add to the digeſtives employed *ol. hyperic. balſ. peruv. pulv. bol. armen. aloes, maſtich. thuris*, &c. And it is here obſervable, that if both theſe nerves are cut aſunder, the uſe of ſpeech is loſt; but if only one be cut, the voice thereupon becomes hoarſe.

25. Wounds of the *aſpera arteria* are not in themſelves mortal, tho' they frequently prove ſo when the nerves or jugulars are at the ſame time affected. Whether a wound in the *aſpera arteria* happen tranſverſly or longitudinally, it muſt be ſtitched up pretty deep to prevent a ſeparation, after the manner obſerved in the operation of the hare-lip, and dreſs'd with the *liniment. arcæi*, a proper proportion of *balſ. peruv. pulv. maſtich. thuris*, &c. being added thereto. Sometimes 'tis neceſſary to keep the lower part of the wound open by means of a ſmall ſilver pipe, to prevent the matter from falling down upon the lungs. Gargles are likewiſe neceſſary in this caſe, and may conſiſt of the *decoct. pectoral.* with *mel. roſat. ſyr. de moris*, &c. The diet in the mean time ſhould be liquid and conſolidating; or turn upon gellies and the like. If the wound be tranſverſe, the patient's head ſhould lie in a reclining poſture; but if longitudinal, erect.

26. Wounds of the œſophagus muſt be ſewed up with cloſe ſtitches; after which, aſtringents, with a compreſs and retentive bandage, may be applied. But if the ſtitches ſhould tear out, or looſen before the wound conſolidates, freſh ones muſt either be made; or elſe this caſe may be

treated

treated as a wound in the *aſpera arteria*. The diet ſhould here be liquid, and conſiſt of milk, gellies, *&c.* Lambatives of *ſperma ceti*, *ol. amygdal. dulc. ſyr. balſamic. conſ. cynosbat.* &c. are alſo proper in this caſe.

27. Wounds of the *thorax*, which do not penetrate into the cavity thereof, are cured as the common ſpecies, happening in fleſhy parts of the body. But if a fracture attends, the ſplinters of the broken bones, if any ſuch there be, ought firſt to be carefully extracted, otherwiſe, by pricking the internal parts, they may occaſion violent ſymptoms. Phlebotomy is generally allowed to be ſerviceable in this caſe. The diet ought to be ſlender. And proper pectorals may be exhibited to advantage. In the mean time, the wound is to be kept open in the moſt depending part thereof, in order to diſcharge the *pus*, till the quantity evacuated ſhall become ſmall; after which the patient may be purged; and if there be occaſion, a courſe of diet-drink prepared with the woods may be ordered.

In penetrating wounds of the *thorax*, reaching to the lungs, the diet ought to be light, and eaſy of digeſtion. Phlebotomy, lenient cathartics, diuretic and balſamic medicines may likewiſe be of ſervice. And theſe may be order'd after the ſame manner as in caſe of the *empyema*, *phthiſis*, or other pulmonic diſorders. The poſture of the patient muſt be ſo contrived that the orifice of the wound may decline, in order to diſcharge the matter thro' a ſilver *cannula*, or by means of a ſponge-tent, or the like. If the wound was made by gun-ſhot, vulnerary injections may be uſed to advantage, becauſe the conſiderable loſs of ſubſtance in this caſe gives an opportunity for the return of the liquor uſed in this manner; which would happen otherwiſe when the wound is made by puncture. The injections for this

purpoſe might be made of *rad. tormentil. conſolid. maj. rad. ireos, decoct. pectoral. mel. roſat.* &c. And to theſe may be added occaſionally *rad. ariſtoloch. long. tinct. myrrh. & aloes*, &c. but the latter ingredients being apt to irritate the fibres and excite a cough, they are frequently rejected. The parts adjacent to the wound may be bathed or fomented with *ſpirit. vin. & ol. roſar.* &c. Liquid digeſtives may likewiſe be uſed; and when but a ſmall quantity of laudable matter is diſcharged, and the patient is found to breathe freely, the wound may directly be healed up and skin'd over; tho' pulmonic wounds have ſometimes been cured, even when the running has appeared conſiderable. Its quantity, where immoderate, may be leſſened by the uſe of evacuating medicines, and a dietetic courſe of the ſudorific woods. But towards the end of the cure, the patient ſhould always be purged. In theſe caſes 'tis no very uncommon thing to find a critical diſcharge of the *pus* or matter, made either by urine or expectoration.

28. In wounds penetrating the *abdomen*, if the *omentum* or other of the contained parts bulge out, they are immediately to be replaced: but if the orifice proves too ſmall conveniently to admit thereof, it ought to be enlarged. If the internal parts appear to be diſcoloured or tumefied, they may be fomented with warm red wine, or a decoction of *flor. chamæmel. abſinth. vulgar. bac. laur. junip.* &c. before they are replaced. But in caſe the *omentum* appear to be hard, livid, or mortified, the part ought to be cut off; a ligature being firſt paſſed about it, to prevent a hæmorrhage, and the thread permitted to hang out of the wound till the part ſeparates and comes entirely away with it. In ſtitching up the wounds of the abdomen, great care muſt be had of touching the inteſtines; for which reaſon the patient at that time ought to lie on the ſide oppoſite

oppoſite to that where the wound is; a needle arm'd with a ſtrong waxed thread being paſſed from without inwards, thro' the integuments and muſcles, avoiding the *peritonæum*, then from within outwards, thro' both the *peritonæum* and muſcles of the oppoſite ſide; the ſame kind of ſtitch being thus repeated, or taken alternately, till the lips are brought cloſe enough together; the coherence whereof may likewiſe be ſtrengthened with the dry ſuture. The dreſſings in this caſe may be of *ol. hyperic. liniment. arcæi, balſam. peruvian.* &c. Here alſo the orifice of the wound muſt be kept open in its moſt depending part, for the free diſcharge of the matter, which is otherwiſe apt to ſtagnate in the part, and cauſe troubleſome ſymptoms.

29. Wounds penetrating the ſtomach muſt have their lower part kept open by means of a tent, which ought not to enter the cavity of the ſtomach it ſelf, but ſerve to give vent to the *pus*, that ought to be evacuated. Such a tent may be armed with ſome proper digeſtive: and the parts about the wound ſhould be bathed with a warm mixture of oil of roſes and ſpirit of wine. The diet in this caſe ſhould by all means be light, ſparing, and eaſy of digeſtion. The liquor made uſe of ought to be ſomewhat aſtringent or agglutinant; ſuch as red wine mixed with barley-water, or gelly of harts-horn, *&c.* Mucilages likewiſe of quince-ſeed, *gum. tragacanth.* &c. are very proper in this caſe, being taken internally.

30. In wounds of the inteſtines, the external orifice, if there be occaſion, muſt be enlarged for the convenience of coming at the injured part, which is to be ſtitched up directly with the *ſutura pellionum*. When the inteſtine is replaced, the wound may be fomented with warm red wine, and afterwards ſprinkled with a mix-

ture of *pulv. maſtich. myrrh.* &c. After the inteſtine is replaced, the external wound may likewiſe be ſtitched up and treated in the uſual manner. In the mean time, emollient glyſters ſhould be given to prevent the hardening of the excrements in the inteſtines; and by that means forward the cure.

31. The cure of wounds of the liver, ſpleen, kidneys, bladder, *&c.* when practicable, is to be attempted by the uſe of a proper regimen, and ſuch internal medicines as are reſpectively ſuited to the part and nature of the caſe. For the internals requiſite here we may refer to the diſeaſes of the ſeveral parts formerly mention'd. When theſe caſes are attended with large hæmorrhages, theſe muſt be particularly regarded in the manner formerly mentioned, both by external and internal remedies. In the mean time great care muſt be taken to keep the lower part of the wound open, as long as there is a copious diſcharge of *pus*.

32. In gun-ſhot-wounds of the joints, the tents made uſe of ſhould not be long. Warm embrocations are ſerviceable; and anodyne or emollient mixtures of *ol. terebinth. caſtor. ſcorpion. liniment. arcæi, balſ. peruv.* &c. may be dropt into the part. Or, in general, theſe wounds may be treated as before mentioned of thoſe which happen in tendinous and nervous places. But without engaging in more particulars, which would be of little ſignificancy, we ſhall conclude this head with ſome neceſſary directions uſeful in all kinds of wounds. Whenever the *pus* cannot be evacuated from the bottom of the wound, by the paſſage already made, or the beſt that can be made in the mouth of the wound, a pointed probe may ſometimes be conveniently thruſt quite thro' the bottom to the oppoſite ſide, and a paſſage cut along it, according to the direction

of

of the fibres, for fear of hindring their office. 'Tis frequently of ſervice in wounds, and eſpecially in thoſe that are deep, and made by puncture, to enlarge the orifice, to prevent ſinuoſities, and leave the part open and commodious for dreſſing. Aſtringents are uſeful to repreſs and keep down the lips of the wounds; but when any hardneſs is joined with the ſwelling, diſſolvent or emollient cataplaſms are the moſt proper. Theſe may be made with a decoction of *flor. melilot. chamæmel. mic. pann. alb.* &c. The adjacent parts may likewiſe be embrocated with *ol. hyperic. ſambuc. chamæmel. lumbricor. unguent. dialth.* &c. In caſe of a great degree of tenſion in the part, emollient cataplaſms of *rad. alth. lilior. alb.* &c. may be uſed twice or thrice a-day, without removing the dreſſings, which might be ſuffered to lie on for two or three days together, unleſs violent pain, coldneſs, heat, or the like ſymptoms require their removal, or threaten a gangrene. After this they may be ſhifted once in three or four days, till the bruiſed or inflamed fleſh be deſtroyed or ſuppurated, and new grows up in its ſtead; in the mean time great care being taken that no *pus*, purulent matter, or *ſanies*, remains lurking out of ſight, which would preſently produce a *fiſtula*. The whole cavity of the ulcer is therefore to be gently wiped with lint; or it may be waſhed with a warm decoction of *rad. alth. abſinth. vulg.* &c. or red wine. And if the weather be cold, 'tis proper to dreſs before the fire; or immediately upon the removal of the dreſſings, the wound may be fomented with a ſponge dipt in warm ſpirit of wine. When the wound proves conſiderably deep, ſo as not readily to admit of tents or doſſils, they are by no means to be thruſt violently into the orifice; which would be apt to cauſe a continual pain and inflammation. In this caſe, either the wound ſhould

be

be dilated, or a little turpentine mixed with *ol. hyperic.* or *balſam. peruv.* dropt into it. Or elſe liquid digeſtives may be uſed thereto, by means of a ſyringe. When the wound is very irregular, or conſiderably angular, or if the skin hangs irregularly about it, 'tis proper by inciſion to pare off what appears to be uſeleſs, or capable of retarding the cure, and lay the whole wound as ſtrait and convenient as poſſible for dreſſing and healing. If a gangrene or ſphacelation happen upon a wound, theſe are to be primarily regarded. If they proceed from too great a tenſion or heat of the part, let out the blood by ſcarifying the lips of the wound, and the adjacent parts, to a conſiderable depth; and dreſs with the *mel. ægyptiac. tinctur. myrrh. & aloes*, &c. and alſo apply emollient cataplaſms. If this caſe be attended with coldneſs, livor, and loſs of ſenſe, the ſcarification ſhould be made the deeper; or even the mortified part might either be cut away or conſumed. But if the diſorder appears to be only ſuperficial, *ſpt. vin. camphorat. ſpirit. ſal. armoniac.* &c. may be uſed warm to the part, which may afterwards be dreſſed with *mel. ægyptiac.* But when it penetrates deep into the wound, it ſhould directly be cut out; and red precipitate, mixed with baſilicon, applied to the part. Or in order to deterge the wound, and conſume the remains of the putrefied fleſh, it may be waſhed with the *aqua phagedænic.* prepared with a dram of corroſive ſublimate, to a pint of *aq. calcis.* Then the eſchar being ſeparated, the ſuppuration may be promoted in the common manner; the adjacent parts being firſt guarded by defenſatives. But if this kind of treatment fails of ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to the actual cautery, or if there be an abſolute neceſſity, to amputation. 'Tis generally remarked of wounds, but more eſpecially of thoſe made by gun-ſhot,

that

that the dreſſing them with ſpirituous tinctures, and cramming them full of large tents, is of bad conſequence, and often induces a hardneſs or inflammation, prevents digeſtion, and cauſes a gangrene. And therefore tho' the wound ſhould ſometimes appear black, as is not uncommon in gun-ſhot wounds, inſtead of ſuch ſpirituous detergents, mild digeſtives, or anodyne liniments, may be uſed to greater advantage; all kinds of irritating ingredients being omitted. The adjacent parts may be likewiſe embrocated with *ol. roſar.* mixed up with the white of an egg and vinegar; a defenſative plaſter being applied all over the part to prevent a flux of humors. This kind of wounds generally affords an eſchar, which may be ſeparated with a warm dreſſing of *liniment. arcæi, unguent. baſilic. oleum lilior. alb.* &c. After the mitigation of ſymptoms, the cure is to be carried on as directed in caſe of ulcers, or ſuppurated tumors. But in gun-ſhot wounds, the following liniment ſeems preferable, as an anodyne digeſtive, to any of thoſe before mention'd.

℞ *Ol. lumbricor. hyperic. lilior. alb. ſambuc. gum. elem. ãa* ℥ iv. *emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum.* ℥ iij. *ſolve ſimul & adde pulv. thuris* ℥ iſs. *maſtich. myrrh. croc. balſam. peruv. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. linimentum.*

Proper liniments to anſwer the ſame intentions may likewiſe be compoſed of *emp. de mucilaginib. ol. roſar. chamæmel. ſambuc. liniment. arcæi, pulv. ariſtoloch. rotund. aloes, ireos, cera flav.* &c. And, in general, when wounds are once ſolidly incarn'd, proceed to cicatrize them, as before mention'd in caſe of ulcers.

Gangrenes.

1. A Gangrene is a beginning mortification, or change of the fleſh of the body into a black *Def.*

black ſubſtance, attended with a diminution or loſs of the natural heat of the part: but when the mortification becomes entire, or affects not only the fleſhy, but alſo the bony parts, 'tis called by the name of ſphacelation.

Cauſe. 2. This change in the nature of the fleſh may proceed either from an external or internal cauſe. 'Tis ſometimes brought on by old age, the confluent ſmall-pox, ſcorbutic or dropſical diſorders, or comes upon carbuncles ariſing in epidemic diſeaſes. Sometimes it affects no one part more than another, but appears to be univerſal, as in the plague or confluent ſmall-pox, and owing to ſome general fault in the conſtitution. It may alſo proceed from the bites of venomous creatures, as the viper, rattle-ſnake, *&c.* and ſometimes takes its riſe from wounds made by gun-ſhot, the lodgment of extraneous bodies in the fleſh, the too great ſtricture of the bandage uſed in wounds, the application of too cold, or too corroſive medicines, violent external coldneſs, iſſues, the too cloſe cutting of the nails, corns, *&c.*

Diag. 3. Upon the firſt ſeizure of a gangrene, the skin of the part turns pale, but afterwards livid; veſications ariſe, and the colour changes to black; the fleſh becomes fetid, ſanious and moiſt; then withers and ſoon becomes inſenſible; the heat and pulſation of the part being likewiſe diminiſhed. If when a large wound is received, the tumor of its lips does not ſuppurate, and no flux of matter or inflammation appears; if the lips of the wound do not ſwell at all, or when ſwell'd grow lank and flaccid of a ſudden, 'tis reckoned a ſure ſign of an approaching mortification, eſpecially if the natural heat of the part be diminiſhed. When the mortification is already complete, theſe ſymptoms appear in their greateſt degree, and render the part utterly inſenſible both to the knife and actual cautery.

tery. When a gangrene proceeds from extreme cold, the part affected is firſt benumbed, or ſeized with a pricking pain, followed by a redneſs, which gradually changes to black. When a tight bandage is the cauſe, a flaccidity of the part is joined to the inſenſibility thereof. When the ſcurvy, it often begins in the great toe, and appears externally in the form of a blackiſh ſpot, which turns to a dry cruſt, ſucceeded by a ſtupor of the part, and laſtly a gangrene or mortification, unattended with any ill ſcent, and ſometimes without pain, which at other times will prove very intenſe. When a mortification is cauſed by the bite of any venomous creature, a continual fever attends, and a pain is felt in the part, which generally brings on a ſyncope or delirium. Small puſtules ariſe about the bite, with black ſpots upon them; and theſe ſoon grow more numerous. But when old-age gives occaſion to a gangrene, or it happens thro' want of nouriſhment, ſeldom any pain, inflammation or tumor is perceiv'd: but the body feels cold, and the diſeaſe generally at firſt ſeats it ſelf in the extremities; eſpecially in the feet or legs.

4. All gangrenes are dangerous; but the leſs *Prog.* in young people, of a good habit of body, becauſe they here admit of an eaſier and ſpeedier cure than in old-age, and thoſe of broken, dropſical, ſcorbutic or venereal conſtitutions. Thoſe in the external or extreme parts are leſs dangerous than thoſe which ſeize the internal parts of the body, as the *uterus*, *anus*, &c. The gangrenes or mortifications which proceed from an internal cauſe ſeldom admit of a cure; becauſe tho' the part affected ſhould be amputated, the miſchief commonly removes, or ſpreads to another. A confirmed mortification is deem'd incurable, otherwiſe than by fire, or the uſe of the knife. When any gangrene is attended with watching, delirium, convulſions, the hiccup, cold-

ſweats,

ſweats, *&c.* they generally prove ſpeedily mortal.

Regim. 5. The diet in this caſe ought to be light and eaſy of digeſtion; or where particular ſymptoms require it, drying and cooling. Small liquors ſhould here be uſed with moderation; but wine, 'tis thought, maybe more freely allow'd. When it proceeds from old-age, or a defect of nutriment, the ſtrongeſt wines are thought the moſt proper. In other reſpects the diet and regimen ought to be ſuited to the particular cauſe of the diſorder, or the diſeaſe which preceded or gave riſe thereto.

Cure. 6. The internal cure of gangrenes, in general, depends principally upon the free uſe of generous cordials, proper diaphoretics, and perſpiratives, ſuited to the nature of the cauſe from whence they may be ſuppoſed to proceed. But the external operation is chiefly to be regarded; which depends upon immediately ſcarifying the part, to a conſiderable depth, and cleanſing the wound of any grumous or clotted blood that may be lodg'd therein. Lotions of brine, urine, or a lixivium of wood-aſhes, are greatly commended for this purpoſe. The following may be more ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. ãa* ℥ j. *herb. abſinth. vulg. ſcord. rutæ, flor. chamæmel. ãa m* ij. *coque in lixiv. commun.* ℔ iv. *& colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpirit. vin. camphorat.* ℔ j. *m. f. fotus bis quotidie calide utend.*

To fomentations of this kind may be added occaſionally *centaur. min. flor. ſambuc. theriac. andromach. ſpt. ſal. armoniac. aq. phagedænic. tinct. myrrh. & aloes, aq. calc.* &c. And after fomenting the part herewith, 'tis adviſed by ſome to apply *ol. terebinth.* or *balſam. ſulphur. terebinthinat.* ſcalding hot thereto; or to dreſs it with a hot mixture of *unguent. ægyptiac.* and *ſpt. vin.* Or, the ſcarifications may be filled with ſome ſuch as the following liniment.

℞ *Unguent. apoſtolor. ægyptiac. ãa* ℥ j. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ʒ iij. *ol. caryophyl. gut.* xv. *m.*

Defenſatives

Defenſatives are here likewiſe ſaid to be of good ſervice. But if the uſe of eſcharotics be continued too long, they are apt, by irritating the part, to increaſe the miſchief. They ought therefore to be diſcontinued after they have warmed the part, and ſtopped the gleeting, and their place ſupplied by a mixture of baſilicon and oil of turpentine applied warm. After a laudable digeſtion is by this means obtain'd, proceed to deterge, if there be occaſion, and heal as in caſe of ulcers. And this is the general method of treating gangrenes or mortifications.

When gangrenes proceed from too great a tightneſs of the bandage uſed to wounds, it ought immediately to be removed; and the part ſhould then be ſcarified ſo as to make it bleed. After which it will be proper to uſe a fomentation of warm milk, or other anodyne liquor; and to dreſs the gangrene with *unguent. baſilic.* made hot. But if the part be conſiderably mortified, *unguent. ægyptiac.* may be uſed warm for the dreſſings, with a mixture of red precipitate, and oil of turpentine.

8. When a gangrene takes its riſe from a contuſion attended with a wound, the part may likewiſe be ſcarified, or if it lies convenient, entirely cut away; warm dreſſings of *unguent. baſilic.* and red precipitate being afterwards applied; and if there be occaſion uſe a cataplaſm made of *mica pan. alb. lact. vaccin. ſpirit. vin. camphorat. terebinth. venet. croc. vitell. ovi,* &c. As ſoon as the wound begins to ſuppurate, the quantity of the precipitate may be leſſen'd, or its uſe entirely left off; and the cure finiſhed in the vulgar manner.

9. When external cold, as ſometimes happens in travelling thro' the more northern regions, is the cauſe of a gangrene, or mortification, 'tis uſual to rub the part affected well with ſnow; or ſuffer it to thaw in cold water, and afterwards foment

foment it with a decoction of warm herbs. But ſome for this purpoſe uſe brandy, or ſpirit of wine, or venice treacle and mithridate diſſolved in urine. Then the part being wrapped up in a flannel or woollen cloth, the patient is put to a warm bed, and diſpoſed to ſweat by the taking of ſome rich cordial or ſudorific medicine. But if this treatment does not prevent a mortification, it muſt be managed as mentioned above.

10. When old-age, or want of a due circulation, gives occaſion to a gangrene, uſe warm aromatics or ſtimulating fomentations to the part; which may likewiſe be ſcarified, and dreſſed with a mixture of *ol. terebinth.* and *unguent. baſilic.* firſt made ſcalding hot. The adjacent parts may alſo be embrocated with proper defenſative liniments, prepared with *unguent. nervin. ſpt. vin. ſpt. lavend. comp.* &c. or they may be guarded by the application of warm cataplaſms, made with *theriac. londinens.* &c. And if there be occaſion, the wound may be dreſſed with an unguent that contains red precipitate: and when the eſchar is once ſeparated, the cure may be diſpatched in the uſual manner, as mention'd under ulcers.

11. When a gangrene happens in ſcorbutic or hydropical conſtitutions, the internal remedies muſt have regard to the original diſtempers, at the ſame time that proper external means are made uſe of to prevent or ſtop it; and theſe may be the ſame with what is already mentioned. Thus, embrocations may be made with *ol. lumbricor. laurin. caſtor. ſpirit. vin. ſpirit. cochlear. ſimp.* &c. but in ſcorbutic conſtitutions and dropſical habits, with the common lixivium, *&c.*

12. When the bite of a venomous animal cauſes a gangrene, the part is immediately to be ſcarified, and cupping-glaſſes applied thereto. It may afterwards be fomented with warm oil of turpentine; and the wound or inciſion kept open for a conſiderable

conſiderable time, by drawing medicines. The actual cautery is greatly commended in this caſe, being uſed ſoon after the injury was received. But 'tis pretty generally eſteemed the ſafeſt method to cut out the part directly, if poſſible, before the gangrene begins; eſpecially in the bite of the rattle-ſnake, the mad-dog, the tarantula, *&c.* and not heal the wound too ſoon.

13. When a gangrene proceeds from a defect of nutriment in the part affected, the adjacent parts ought to be fomented, or well rubbed with proper warm mixtures or liniments compoſed of *axung. viperar. ung. nervin. ung. martiat. ol. caſtor. ol. caryophyl.* &c. In this caſe no defenſatives are to be employed; but the cure of the beginning mortification is immediately to be attempted in the manner already mention'd.

14. If a gangrene be attended with a hæmorrhage, on account of ſome large veſſel being corroded or deſtroyed, 'twill be proper to uſe the actual cautery; its effect being here more ſuitable and certain than the common reſtringents, crowded in with doſſils, as often ſtopping the growing evil by drying up the moiſture which ſpreads it. But whenever this, or ſcarification, is made choice of, care muſt be had as much as poſſible to avoid the nerves and tendons. The medicines applied likewiſe ought not to be very ſharp, for fear of increaſing the gangrene. But if theſe kind of veſſels lie in the way, and cannot be avoided, they ought directly to be cut, or burnt quite thro'. Defenſatives are generally applied, both above and below the part affected, to prevent the ſpreading of the gangrene. And thro' the whole courſe of the cure proper paregorics, laxative medicines, phlebotomy, diet-drinks, *&c.* are not to be omitted. The following external remedies will likewiſe be uſeful occaſionally, viz. *butyr. antimon. cauſtic. lunar. ol. vitriol. ol. tartar. per deliquium,*

liquium, ſpt. vitriol. ol. terebinth. unguent. apoſtolor. myrrh. abrotan. roriſmarin. hyperic. ſal. commun. arſenic. alb. &c.

15. If a gangrene terminates in a ſphacelation, and be ſeated in any of the limbs or extreme parts of the body, it requires immediate amputation: the method whereof, for inſtance in the leg, take as follows. The proper part for the operation being above four or five inches below the knee, the skin and muſcular fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning, by a ligature of filleting two or three fingers broad, above the part where the operation is intended. Above this ligature another looſe one is to be paſſed, for the gripe, which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtraitned to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed to the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation, and the gripe ſufficiently twiſted, to prevent too large a hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſtroke or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembring-knife. Then the *perioſteum* being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. But when two parallel bones are concern'd, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the ſaw. When this is done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportunity of ſearching for the large blood-veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths, either by the actual cautery, the ligature, ſtitching them up, applying vitriol buttons, or the like. After this, a dry pledget of lint, or one dipt in ſpirit of wine, and ſprinkled with a *diapente*, may be applied to the ſtump. Then looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the skin and fleſh as far as

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you can conveniently over the ſtump, to cover it, and ſecure them, with the croſs ſtitch, made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. The thread uſed for this purpoſe ſhou'd be double and ſtrong. And now apply over the whole ſtump two large pledgets, firſt dipt in oxycrate and dried, and afterwards charged with aſtringents; an aſſiſtant ſecuring them with his hand. Upon theſe apply a plaſter of *deminium*, or ſimple diachylon; then pull on an ox-bladder, that has been firſt wetted in oxycrate, and afterwards a little dried; and over all a croſs-cloth pretty tight, ſecured with firſt a ſingle, and then a double roller. And after all this, the gripe may be ſlackened ſo as to be made eaſy to the patient. Or it may be entirely taken away after he is put to bed; in which he muſt lie with the ſtump ſomewhat raiſed; an aſſiſtant for twelve or fourteen hours keeping faſt the dreſſing with his hand, to prevent any violent hæmorrhage. If it be found neceſſary, the patient may loſe a quantity of blood at the arm, to keep down the fever that in this caſe is apt to riſe; and a compoſing draught or opiate may be exhibited occaſionally. In three or four days the dreſſing may be removed, and proper digeſtives, mixed with aſtringents, applied. But at the firſt opening, an actual cautery, or ſome powerful ſtyptic, ſhou'd be in readineſs, in caſe of a violent hæmorrhage. The exfoliation of the bone is now to be procured, as formerly directed; after which the cure may be finiſhed, as in caſe of a common wound or ulcer. If the dreſſings ſtick on hard, when they come to be taken away they may be looſened by the help of a ſponge dipt in oxycrate. If the ſphacelation ſhould unexpectedly be found to ſpread beyond the part wherein the operation was performed, the corrupted part may be taken off by inciſion, or conſumed with the actual cautery;

tery; which appears to be the readieſt way of ſtopping a gangrene. If the wounded parts ſhould tumefy or inflame after amputation, proper fomentations and embrocations muſt be uſed. Defenſatives alſo are thought to be convenient, being applied above the part where the amputation was made, to prevent an influx of blood and humors. A defenſative of this kind may be compoſed with the following ingredients. *Bolus armen. ſang. dracon. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. nuc. cypreſs. acet. album. ovor.* &c. Or the *emp. defenſiv. cum ſucc.* may alone be ſufficient. The following is accounted an excellent reſtringent, for the dreſſing to be uſed in amputations.

℞ *Pulv. bol. armen. pic. naval. ăa* ℥ iv. *aloes, thuris, maſtich. ſanguin. dracon. ăa* ℥ j. *gypſi* ℥ iſs. *pil. leporin. corij raſpat. ăa* ℥ iij. *m. cum q. ſ. albumin. ovor. ad debitam conſiſtentiam.*

Fractures.

Def. 1. A *Fracture* is the violent and ſudden ſeparation of the parts of a bone; which being attended with a wound, is ſaid to be compound, but otherwiſe ſimple.

Cauſe. 2. Fractures may be either tranſverſe, longitudinal or oblique, according to the direction of the external force which occaſioned them, with regard to the fibres of the bone. But it ſometimes happens that a *caries* of the bones, as in venereal caſes, will bring on a fracture, without the appearance of any external cauſe.

Diag. 3. A compound fracture is evident to the ſight. In caſe of a ſimple one, whether tranſverſe or oblique, there is found an inability to motion in the part to which the bone belongs, and a conſiderable pain, eſpecially upon being touched; and ſometimes the limb in this manner affected will appear ſhorter than its fellow. A prominence likewiſe

likewise may often be felt about the part, and sometimes the separation it self, or space between the broken bone; particularly when there was an immediate communication between the fibres. But when a bone is broke longitudinally, or according to the direction of its fibres, a thickness and inequality of the part will be visible.

4. Longitudinal fractures are easier of cure than the oblique; and both less difficult than the transverse. When only one bone is fractured, the cure is sooner effected than when two are jointly concerned, as the *radius* and *ulna*, the *tibia* and *fibula*. Such fractures as happen near the heads of bones are harder to cure than those which happen about the middle thereof. When a bone is crushed to pieces, or shivered in many places, the cure is difficult, tedious and uncertain; especially if the fracture be compound. If after setting a broken bone there be pain, inflammation, or a dispostion to a gangrene in the part; if the patient becomes paralytic, feverish, delirious, convulsed, *&c.* the case is reputed dangerous. *Prog.*

5. The diet in case of fractures should be slender but nourishing, or agglutinant, and consist of gellies, rice-grewel, *&c.* All flesh-meat is to be forborne, for fear of increasing the fever. Rest ought to be indulged; and a proper posture contrived for the patient, wherein he may be tolerably at ease. *Regim.*

6. When the ends of broken bones are once set together, which ought to be done as soon as possible after the injury is received, the patient may lose a moderate quantity of blood by phlebotomy: and if there be occasion, a gentle cathartic, or rather glyster, may be administred. In other respects the patient may be treated as in case of a common fever. *Cure.*

7. The general method of reducing a fracture

(which for inſtance we may here ſuppoſe tranſverſe, in the larger bone of the leg) is this. The patient being conveniently ſituated, one aſſiſtant holds the patient's leg above the fracture, and another below it, in ſuch a degree of extenſion, as is neceſſary to bring the ends of the fractured bone together; which muſt neceſſarily be the greater, as the fracture has remained the longer unreduced. Then, the operator with his hands unites the ends of the bone exactly, ſo as to make them fall in with each other, and render the fractured part ſmooth and even; upon which the pain will in ſome meaſure abate; and the diſordered limb, compared with the ſound one, appear ſimilar, and correſpond thereto. After this anoint the parts about the fracture with a mixture of vinegar and oil of roſes, or foment them with the ſame liquor wherein the bandage is dipt, and apply to the part a plaſter of diachylon or deminium; or rather the *emplaſtr. defenſiv. cum ſucc.* ſo as to reach three or four inches above, and as much below the fracture. This done, apply a compreſs over the plaſter, which ſhould firſt be dipt and wrung out of oxycrate, warm red wine, or the like; in which alſo the rollers are to be dipt, and wrung out in the ſame manner. Then begin with a ſingle roller, and give it a few turns round the part above the fracture, and ſpend the reſt of the roller in aſcending and deſcending alternately. Afterwards take a larger, and begin under the fracture, and continue deſcending and aſcending as before, till the whole length be ſpent. Some will likewiſe make uſe of a third ſingle roller; and others inſtead thereof employ one with a double head. This being done, they tie on three ſplints, or pieces of paſt-board, or ſcabbarding, around the part, with filliting; and laying

laying the fractured limb in an eaſy poſture, cover it with a proper caſe, or cradle, to defend it from external preſſure. And in this ſtate the fractured part is ſuffered to remain for the ſpace of a week, provided the bandage be neither too ſlack nor too tight; which may be known by the riſe and appearance of a ſmall tumor about the third day after the operation, at each extreme of the bandage; this tumor giving way to the preſſure of the finger. The patient likewiſe, if the bandage be tight, will find himſelf much eaſier in two or three days time. But if no tumor appear, 'tis a ſign the bandage is too ſlack; but too tight if the ſwelling be hard, and attended with inflammation, or the like bad ſymptoms. The ſplints however may be taken off upon occaſion, and the part fomented or embrocated as at firſt. After a week is paſſed from the operation, the dreſſing may be repeated, and the bandage made ſomewhat ſlacker.

Longitudinal fractures require no extenſion to be made, but the cure principally depends upon mitigating the ſymptoms, a proper degree of compreſſure, and the application of a ſuitable bandage. When the bone is much ſhatter'd, great care muſt be taken in the reduction, ſo that the parts may fall into their natural places, and be ſecured by the bandage employed, till their union is effected.

If a conſiderable inflammation ſhou'd attend a fracture, proper fomentations muſt be uſed to the part. But if the part ſhould decay or wither away, it ſhould be frequently fomented with warm water; applying after each time a plaſter of paracelſus, oxycroceum, *&c.* When the callus of the bone proves unequal, and very unſightly, or unfits the part for its proper office, 'tis ſometimes adviſed to break the bone again, the part being firſt prepared for it by the uſe

of emollient fomentations, and plaſters, by laying it hollow, and ſtriking in a proper manner upon it. After which it may again be cured in the common manner, but more cautiouſly than before.

In compound fractures, after the bone is once ſet, in the manner already mention'd, but with all poſſible caution and tenderneſs, the wound is to be ſtitched and dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi, balſ. peruvian.* or the like; applying around the fracture a plaſter of deminium, and over that a proper compreſs and bandage, with pieces of paſt-board, at the diſtance of two fingers breadth from each other, except in the very places of the wound; and under each of theſe is to be placed a ſlip of double linen, to preſerve the part from injury; all theſe being ſecured by filletting as before; and the matter ſo ordered that the wound may be dreſſed once a day, without removing any more of the dreſſing than is juſt ſufficient for that purpoſe. If in a compound fracture any ſplinters of the bones lie ſo looſe as to be eaſily extracted, they may be taken away; but in caſe they ſtick faſt, 'tis better to leave them to nature, and proceed directly to mitigate the ſymptoms; keeping the wound open, and dreſſing it with ſome ſuch as the following unguent, to promote the ſeparation or coming away of the ſplinters.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ℥ ij. *ceræ flav. reſin. pin. ăa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ariſtoloch. rotund.* ʒ ij. *aloes, myrrh. euphorb. ăa* ʒ j. *m. f. unguent.*

If the bone be laid quite bare, it ſhould be defended from the air as much as poſſible; and after reduction, the procedure may in this caſe be the ſame as that before mentioned, provided the fracture be recent, and that the air has not already impreſs'd a caries upon the bone. But when the bone is thus left bare, no unctuous

medicines

medicines ſhould be uſed that may come at it. When the end of one bone lies over the other, ſo that the fracture cannot be reduced, one end muſt either be ſawed off or filed away. The externals in compound fractures may, in general, be the ſame with thoſe preſcribed in wounds, ſinuous ulcers, or the like.

8. Fractures in general, as they relate to the skull, are divided into contuſions, fiſſures, contrafiſſures, inciſions, and punctures. A *contuſion*, otherwiſe called a depreſſion of the skull, is an injury done to the texture either of one or both tables thereof; whereby part of thoſe tables may be ſhelved off, or made to preſs againſt the *meninges*, or the brain it ſelf. But if by this means the skull be elevated or raiſed up in one part, 'tis called by the name of *cameroſis*, or vaulting. A *fiſſure* is a crack made in one or both tables of the skull, by ſome external violence. A *contrafiſſure* is the appearance of this crack on the part oppoſite to that which received the ſtroke, and not upon the part that immediately received it. A *fracture* is an entire ſeparation of one part of the skull from the reſt, by an obſtuſe inſtrument. *Inciſion* is the ſeparating a portion of the skull by means of a ſharp inſtrument; but if the portion be entirely taken off, 'tis called exciſion. A *puncture* of the skull is a ſmall perforation thereof, made with a ſharp pointed inſtrument. The general ſigns of fractures in the skull are vomiting, raving, ſtupor, blindneſs, loſs of ſpeech, fainting, convulſions, a *paralyſis* of the extremities, involuntary coming away of the excrements, hæmorrhage at the noſe, ears or mouth, the cloſe locking of the jaws, *&c.*

If the fracture be compound, it may ſometimes be plainly diſcovered thro' the wound, by the finger; for if any aſperity or inequality be felt upon the skull, in a part where there

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is no ſuture, it may be concluded a fiſſure or a fracture. Fractures penetrating both tables of the skull are accounted dangerous; eſpecially if the ſplinters of the bone ſtick in the *meninges*, and the ſymptoms prove violent and laſting. When they proceed from gun-ſhot, and the brain it ſelf be hurt, the caſe is ſeldom remedied. And the like may be ſaid when a ſanious matter or extravaſated blood is lodged under the *dura mater*; or when the patient finds no relief upon laying open the skull. The diet in all theſe caſes ſhould be ſlender, attenuating, and eaſy of digeſtion. The exerciſe, if any be allowable, ſhould be very moderate; and ſo ſhould the ſleep. In order to the cure, phlebotomy is generally premiſed; and the uſe of lenient cathartics may likewiſe be of ſervice, if repeated occaſionally thro' the courſe of the cure. Proper anti-epileptic medicines alſo are not to be omitted. The *pulv. de guttet. cinnabar. antimon. aq. pæon. comp. aq. ceraſor. nigr.* &c. may be of ſervice, taken in proper quantities. The external cure of fractures in the skull, requires firſt a diviſion of the hairy ſcalp, to lay the part affected bare; which is generally done by a crucial inciſion, the *pericranium* being afterwards ſeparated with a ſpatula or the like. The flux of blood which will enſue upon this operation muſt be reſtrained by proper aſtringents; after the uſe whereof, the trepan or other inſtrument may be applied, as the nature of the fracture ſhall require. In making the inciſion, 'tis proper to avoid the ſutures and temporal muſcles. When this kind of inciſion is required a little above the eye-lid, it muſt either be ſtrait or oblique; a tranſverſe ſection being here apt to give a paralytic diſorder. Fiſſures and contrafiſſures, which penetrate both tables of the skull, require the aſſiſtance of the trepan; or may be dilated

lated with a raſpatory. When the ſymptoms indicate a fiſſure, without directly manifeſting the thing it ſelf, there is reaſon to ſuſpect a contra-fiſſure. In this caſe, after the crucial inciſion ſhall have been made, it may be convenient to apply the following plaſter.

℞ *Ceræ flav. pic. naval. thuris, reſin. pin. ãa* ℥ j. *terebinth. venet. tacamahac. maſtich. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. emplaſtrum.*

When this plaſter is taken from the part, on the day after it was firſt applied, and any conſiderable moiſture appears underneath it, in the correſponding place of the skull, a fiſſure is to be ſuſpected. If after the uſe of proper means the ſymptoms ſtill continue violent, there will be reaſon to ſuſpect the internal table fractured; and in this caſe recourſe muſt be had to the trepan. In ſimple inciſions of the *cranium*, unattended with conſiderable ſymptoms of an internal injury, no regard need be had but to the wound in the ſcalp; which being ſtitched up, the divided bone will again unite of it ſelf, as in other fractures. If part of the upper table be cut off, after it is once entirely ſeparated, the fractured place may be waſhed with *tinctur. myrrh. & aloes, ſpirit. vin.* &c. and afterwards dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi*, or the like. But if the inciſion has reached both tables, and the fracture be large, let the bones be brought together and united in their proper ſituation, in which they may be continued by means of a few ſtitches, taken at ſuch a due diſtance as to leave room for the expulſion of the matter. When ſeveral inciſions or fractures happen at once, let the ſplintered pieces be removed, and the part well cleared; and if both tables are not penetrated, uſe the raſpatory: but if the fracture reach the under as well as the upper table, the trepan may be applied,

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if ſuch ſplinters as preſs upon the *meninges* cannot be removed upon enlarging the wound. For punctures penetrating only the firſt table of the skull, uſe the raſpatory, or the like inſtrument, as before mention'd. But if both tables are penetrated, and the ſymptoms prove urgent, the trepan muſt be applied on the middle of the puncture. And the ſame method is to be purſued in what is called *cameroſis*; when by any external violence, the upper table is ſeparated from the under. In fractures with contuſion of the skull, the bruiſed part is to be raſped away; and then the cure to proceed as in other fractures. In caſe of a depreſſion of the skull, the trepan is to be applied as near as poſſible, with convenience to the fractured bone; after which the depreſs'd part is to be gently and gradually raiſed with the levator. And if a depreſſion happen without a fracture, as we ſometimes find it does in young and tender ſubjects, the trepan muſt likewiſe be uſed in order to its elevation. When fractures happen under the temporal muſcles, the wound is to be dilated by inciſion; the muſcles themſelves being if poſſible avoided. After which the bone is to be raſped, or the trepan applied, according as the fracture extends, or is ſuppoſed to extend, to both or only to one table. But the trepan if poſſible ought never to be applied to the ſutures, or on a depending part, if the *meninges* be wounded, no more than on the ſinus of the eye-brows. But in other caſes which admit thereof, the depending part appears to be the moſt eligible. But before the operation is begun, the ears of the patient ſhould be ſtopped; then the trepan being applied to a depending part, if it be thought adviſeable, ſo that its teeth may not touch the fracture, and the point being fix'd, the operator is to proceed very gradually and gently,

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the upper part of the inſtrument being directed and ſuſtained by the left hand, whilſt it is turn'd with the right, till by degrees it cuts a circle on the skull. Then the central or middle point being taken out, or the trepan changed for one of the female kind, whoſe teeth have firſt been oil'd, the operation is to be proſecuted, removing the inſtrument every now and then, in order to clean its teeth, and the better to obſerve whether its motion in the skull were equal, ſteady and circular. When by proceeding thus the teeth of the inſtrument ſhall at length appear to be bloody, 'tis a ſign that they have reached to the ſecond table; after which time great caution muſt be uſed not to wound the *meninges*. As ſoon as ever therefore the part trepan'd begins to give way to the inſtrument, ceaſe the operation, and gently elevate the round piece of the skull with the levator. Then by means of this aperture, made at a convenient diſtance from the diſordered part, the depreſſion, if there be any, may be commodiouſly raiſed by proper inſtruments, or the nature of the diſorder that required the operation diſcovered. But where the fractured bone is not entirely to be taken away, the trepan, 'tis thought, may beſt be applied partly on the ſound bone, and partly on the fracture it ſelf. When the operation is brought thus far, the edges of the *cranium* are to be ſmoothed, which were made rough by the action of the trepan. And if any duſt of the bone or other matter ſhould, during the operation, have fallen upon the *dura mater*, it muſt afterwards be wiped away either with a ſponge or lint wrapped under the probe. And the ſame is to be underſtood of a collection of matter form'd under the *dura mater*. If a flux of blood ſhould ſucceed upon the operation, let the parts be waſhed with red wine, moderately warm'd, to which a little vinegar may be added.

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If no putrefaction appears, it will be proper to dreſs with lenients: but if there be any concreted blood lodged in the part, vinegar may be mixed with other ingredients. If the *dura mater* be mortified, uſe deterſives for the dreſſings: but lenients are more adviſeable in general, or when no particular ſymptoms indicate the contrary. The following forms are ſerviceable.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ j. *reſin. flav. terebinth. venet. ſpt. vin. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. s. a.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. roſar. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ℥ ſs. *liniment. arcæi* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. roſat. ſyr. de abſinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vin. ol. hyperic. liniment. arcæi ãa* ʒ ij. *pulv. myrrh. ſarcocol. ãa* ʒ j. *croc.* ℈ ſs. *m. s. a.*

Theſe medicines are calculated to anſwer the ſeveral intentions at once; but the following ſeems to be ſtill more general, and capable of ſerving the ends of a digeſtive, incarnative, aſtringent, preſervative, *&c.* at the ſame time.

℞ *Spt. vin.* ℔ j. *mel. opt. depurat.* ℥ j. *myrrh. aloes ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſarcocol. maſtich. croc.* ʒ j. *ſabin. flor. centaur. min. hyperic. roſar. rub. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. cand. rubr.* ℨ j. *infunde ſimul in balneo mariæ, & colaturæ adde terebinth. venet.* ℥ ij. *& fiat ope caloris ſolutio s. a.*

A piece of fine linen being dipt in ſuch a balſam as this, and faſtened to a thread, for the convenience of taking it out, may be applied warm to the *meninges*. But the ſize of it ſhould be larger than the place trepan'd, that it may go a little under the edge of the *cranium*, to prevent the entrance of the air. Then the remaining part of the cavity may be filled up with dry lint. Dreſs the remaining part of the wound with *liniment. arcæi*, or a proper digeſtive, covering it over with a diachylon plaſter, let down with a little oil of roſes, and ſecuring

it

it by a proper bandage. The dreſſing mny be repeated once or twice a-day, as the ſymptoms indicate. If the *dura mater* be mortified, add to the ingredients already mentioned *mel. ægyptiac. ſarcocol. acet. vin. alb. ſpirit. corn. cerv. ſal. armoniac.* &c. at diſcretion. Whilſt the part is dreſſing, the patient may breathe ſtrongly, and incline or recline his head, in order the better to evacuate the *pus* or *ſanies*; or the part may be gently waſhed with a ſponge, or armed probe dipt in the following.

℞ *Herb. ſabin. centaur. minor. ãa* ℥ ij. *myrrh.* ℥ iſs. *coque lento igne in vin. alb. q. s. & colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſpt. vini* ℥ ſs.

If a fungus happens to riſe, it may be taken down with *pulv. ſabin. præcipitat. rub. alumen. uſt.* &c. ſprinkled upon the part. But eſcharotics ſhould not long be continued in this caſe, or uſed in large quantities, for fear they ſhould, by their ſtimulating or corroſive property, excite dangerous ſymptoms. In other reſpects theſe caſes are to be treated after the common manner of fractures and wounds; due regard being had to the part, and the particular diſeaſes, whether convulſive, paralytic, apoplectic, *&c.* which as ſymptoms may attend them.

9. In fractures of the bones of the noſe, the parts that are elevated above their natural level are to be depreſſed, and thoſe that are ſunk too low too be raiſed, by means of a ſpatula or other proper inſtrument. And after the reduction the bones are to be preſerved in their natural ſituation by means of a quill anointed will *ol. roſar.* or the like, and put up the noſtrils; the internal membrane thereof being defended againſt it by the interpoſition of a fine linen rag wrapped about the quill. After this apply on the outſide a mixture of bole armeniac, the powder of red roſes, dragons blood, *&c.* with the white

of

of an egg, or any other proper reſtringent or defenſative liniment; covering the whole with a convenient plaſter of *deminium*, or the like. The cure of this caſe, if the bone does not grow carious, is generally effected in the compaſs of ten or twelve days.

10. Fractures of the jaw-bone are to be reduced by the fingers applied both internally and externally; tho' theſe alone ſometimes proving inſufficient for this purpoſe, two aſſiſtants manage the motion of the head, ſo as to cauſe a proper extenſion, whilſt the operator reduces the fracture. If the lower jaw be broken, it muſt, when reduced, be kept ſuſpended by means of a proper bandage, or other contrivance. The cure hereof is generally thought to be performable in twenty days.

11. Fractures of the *os humeri* are reducible in the common or general method; a proper degree of extenſion being firſt made, and a motion both backwards and forwards; which likewiſe ought to be repeated in a gentle manner after the ſecond dreſſing; otherwiſe the tendons in the joint of the elbow will be apt to contract, ſo as render the natural extenſion of the arm difficult. In the intervals between the dreſſings, the arm is to be inclined and kept ſteady to the breaſt, as is frequently ordered after phlebotomy. A ball of lint ſewed up within a fine linen rag is likewiſe ordered by ſome as uſeful to keep the reduced bones in their natural ſituation. The bandage proper in this caſe is the ſame with that required in other common fractures. The cure hereof is generally thought performable in four and twenty days.

12. Fractures of the *claviculæ* are reducible by placing an aſſiſtant behind the patient, whoſe office it muſt be to pull him backwards, and with his knee to thruſt him forwards, whilſt the

the operator manages the fracture, and brings the bones to their natural ſtate, in which they are to be ſecured with a corroborating plaſter, *&c.*

13. Fractures of the *ſcapulæ* happening near the place where they join to the *os humeri*, are reduced by ſtrongly extending the arm, whilſt the patient is held ſteady; after which the bone is to be reduced, and a ſtrengthening plaſter applied. But if the bone be greatly ſhattered, 'tis firſt allowable, by means of a proper inciſion, to extract what ſplinters will eaſily come away, leaving the reſt to nature. The time required for the cure of this caſe is ſomewhat undetermined, but ſometimes performed in the ſpace of forty days.

14. In fractures of the *radius* or *ulna*, the arm muſt be extended, and the part reduced as uſual. The cure of a fracture in the *ulna* commonly requires more time than a fracture of the *radius*. In either caſe, after reduction, the arm muſt be placed towards the breaſt, and the motion now and then gently made upwards and downwards, as in caſe of a fracture in the *os humeri*. The time allotted for the cure is generally thirty days.

15. Fractures of the *ſternum* are attended with an inequality of the part, which gives way to the preſſure of the finger. The patient alſo is uſually affected with a cough, ſhortneſs of breath, and ſometimes with a ſpitting of blood. In order to their reduction, 'tis common to lay the patient on a board with his face downwards, both his arms being at the ſame time ſtretched out, by which means, aſſiſted with a proper preſſure, the parts about the *thorax* will be dilated, and eſpecially the *ſternum*, ſo as poſſibly to effect its reduction; then a ſtrengthening plaſter of

oxycroceum is afterwards to be applied, and the part kept warm.

16. In ſuch fractures of the ribs as jet outwards, an equality of the part ſhould be endeavoured at by means of preſſure and a moderate bandage. And before the application of any plaſter, it might be proper to uſe inſpiration in a greater degree than expiration. But when the rib is broken inwardly, the contrary courſe is to be taken, and expiration uſed more than inſpiration. After which the patient may be laid with his ſound ſide on a convex place, by which means the fractured rib will be in ſome meaſure elevated. There are ſome alſo who in this caſe adviſe the application of a ſtrongly adheſive plaſter to be pulled forcibly away at once, in order to raiſe the part of the rib which is ſunk in. If by any thing of this kind the fracture happens to be reduced, 'tis generally cured within twenty days.

17. If in fractures of the *vertebræ* the ſpinal marrow be injured, the patient ſeldom recovers, eſpecially if the caſe be attended with an apoplexy, palſy, ſuppreſſion of urine, or the like. Otherwiſe a ſimple fracture of the *vertebræ* is ſaid to be readily cured by extenſion timely uſed; as is generally believed in that particular fracture hereof which we vulgarly term breaking the neck; unleſs this be no more than a luxation; which however cannot eaſily happen. But if the *vertebræ* ſhould be ſo ſhattered that the ſplinters thereof prick or wound the marrow or adjacent parts, an inciſion muſt immediately be made, in order to extract them, if they will come away with tolerable eaſe. After this the wound is to be kept open, to wait the ſeparation of the reſt, or to ſee if they will unite again. If nothing irregular or extraordinary happen in this caſe,

caſe, its cure is thought performable in about twenty days.

18. Fractures of the *os coccygis* are reduced by introduciug the fingers into the *anus*; and ſecured by ordering a proper poſture, and the external uſe of aſtringents, *&c.* In like manner fractures of the *os ſacrum* muſt be reduced as ſoon as poſſible, for fear of the great injury that may thro' delay be done to the numerous nerves and conſiderable veſſels of that part.

19. Fractures of the *os femoris* are to be treated as thoſe of the *os humeri*. 'Tis to be obſerved, that this bone being naturally of a curved figure, 'tis eaſy to miſtake its bend, or concavity and convexity, for a fracture. The cure hereof may be effected in thirty days.

20. Fractures of the *patella* will ſometimes cauſe a continual lameneſs, as particularly when they are tranſverſe. If they happen longitudinally, they are to be reduced as other fractures, and ſecured by a proper bandage; the cure being uſually finiſhed in twenty days. But when the fracture is tranſverſe, the action of the muſcles inſerted in the part prevents the union of the bone.

20. Fractures of the *tibia* and *fibula* require altogether the ſame treatment with thoſe of the *radius* and *ulna*. And in like manner are fractures in the bones of the fingers and toes to be reduced and ſecured.

Dislocations.

1. A *Diſlocation*, otherwiſe called luxation, is the ſtarting of the head of a bone from its own natural receptacle into another place. *Def.*

2. Diſlocations may proceed either from external or internal cauſes; as falls, blows, *&c.* a relaxation or corroſion of the ligaments, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

which being only partial, or eating away the ſocket of the head of any bone but in one place, and not all around, cauſes what is called a ſubluxation or disjunction of the bones. Sometimes children bring luxated joints into the world with them, either from an ill configuration of the parts, injuries received by the mother, or done in the time of delivery.

Diag. 3. Luxations are known from a tumor or particular protuberance of the head of the ſeparated bone, by raiſing up the skin and muſcular fleſh above its natural level, in the part not deſigned to receive it; and a hollowneſs or ſinking in the place from whence it is ſtarted, perceivable by the touch. If there be a perfect luxation, the limb whereto the bone belongs is ſhortened; contrary to what happens when the ligament is only relaxed or too much diſtended. The motion of the part alſo is wanting; and the patient is ſenſible of great pain therein. And the place where the ſeparation of two bones, before united, happens, is ſometimes thicker than natural; as we find when the *clavicula* is disjoined from the *ſcapula*, *&c.* Luxations of the great bones are often attended with a paralytic diſorder of the limbs.

Prog. 4. Luxations are more eaſily reduced in infants, and thoſe of a lax habit of body, than in others, tho' the bones after reduction then keep their places with more difficulty. When a child is born with luxated joints, of long ſtanding in the *uterus*, the caſe is generally very difficult of cure, dangerous, and ſometimes proves incurable. Old luxations are exceeding hard to reduce, and ſcarce ever attempted with ſucceſs. A luxation of the *vertebræ* in the neck near the head is ſuddenly mortal, unleſs immediately reduced. Thoſe of the lower *vertebræ* are dangerous, and the cure uncertain. And in general the danger and difficulty

difficulty attending luxations riſe in proportion to the urgency and inveteracy of ſymptoms, ſuch as pain, inflammation, mortification, *&c.*

5. The diet in caſe of luxations ought ge- *Reg.* nerally to be ſlender. Reſt is to be indulged, and the part affected kept as much as poſſible from all kind of motion.

6. All luxations ought to be reduced as ſpeedily *Cure.* as poſſible; after which it may be proper to uſe phlebotomy, and exhibit opiates, as the ſymptoms require, in order to prevent a fever, ſtagnation of the blood in the part, and to procure reſt. But when a bone has been long luxated, or an inflammation and ſwelling appear upon the part, emollient embrocations, fomentations, or cataplaſms, ſhould be firſt applied, to render the reduction more eaſy, and tolerable. All reductions are performed either by the hand alone, or by inſtruments, ſuch as pullies or other obvious contrivances. Extenſion is previouſly neceſſary, as in caſe of fractures. In the operation great care muſt be had of diſtorting the muſcles or bones, and uſing ſo much violence as to break the ſides of the cup or cavity that is to receive the head of the luxated bone; which might prove an incurable caſe, and leave the bone at every turn apt to ſlip out of its ſocket. If after the operation the patient is eaſier, and the limb affected reſembles its fellow, as to length, thickneſs, *&c.* if motion be in ſome meaſure reſtored to the part, and the head of the bone were heard or felt to go into its ſocket, we may conclude that the reduction is perfect. After this the operator proceeds to mitigate the ſymptoms, as the inflammation and pain, by proper embrocations, or the like; and ſecures againſt a relapſe by corroborating plaſters, and a fit compreſs and bandage, as in caſe of fractures. And this is the uſual method of treating luxations in general.

7. There is a kind of luxation ſaid to happen in the *cranium* when the ſutures fall not within or ride over each other; which is a caſe formerly conſider'd under the diſeaſes of children, but ſomewhat hard to cure, otherwiſe than by direct force, whereby they may be divided, and afterwards kept aſunder by the uſe of a proper compreſs and bandage.

8. A luxation of the lower jaw ſometimes happens from violent fits of laughter or yawning, as well as from external injuries; whereby the whole jaw being thruſt forwards, the under row of teeth is ſhot out beyond the upper lip; the temporal muſcle at that time becoming rigid. In this caſe the patient can neither ſwallow, ſpeak, nor ſhut his mouth. If only one end of the jaw is diſlocated, the fore part thereof is ſhut out only on one ſide, the other remaining unmoved. The cure hereof is not at all difficult, if ſeaſonably undertaken; but if long delayed, bad ſymptoms, ſuch as the paiſy, *&c.* may happen. In order to the reduction, the thumbs are immediately to be put into the patient's mouth, whilſt with the fingers on the out-ſide, the proper motion is made for that purpoſe. In the mean time the temples may be embrocated with emollient mixtures or liniments; and the part after reduction fomented with a mixture of oil of roſes, vinegar, and the white of an egg. If the jaw be luxated only on one ſide, it muſt be directed the contrary way, in the manner already mentioned; then preſſing the luxated part downwards, make a moderate extenſion, after which, by raiſing the fore part upwards, the head of the bone will be made to fall into its cavity. But if after the reduction the jaw ſhall appear to be weak, it may eaſily be ſuſtained by a proper bandage.

9. When the *os humeri* is luxated downwards, the head of the bone may be felt hard and round in the ſubjacent *axilla*; the patient's elbow will hang

hang from his ſide, and the other common ſymptoms of a luxation be manifeſt. This luxation is ſeldom ſo well reduced that the uſe of the arm remains ſo free and eaſy as that of its fellow which never was luxated. When this caſe proceeds from a relaxation of the tendons, the part is generally emaciated. The methods of reduction are in this caſe various. In children, and people of a tender conſtitution, 'tis ſometimes ſufficient to bring the bone firſt forwards, then upwards, and laſtly to ſlip it into its ſocket. But 'tis eſteemed a more certain way to place the patient on the ground, with an aſſiſtant ſitting cloſe at his back; then the arm being extended, another aſſiſtant is to place himſelf on the outſide of the *cubitus*, whilſt a third holds his hand ſtongly under the *axilla*, to give the operator the advantage of replacing it as with a prop'd lever. For now the aſſiſtants all proceeding together, the firſt preſſes down the *ſcapula*, the ſecond places his knee on the outſide of the *cubitus* to keep it ſteady, and the third keeps faſt his hand with the fingers ſhut, in the *axilla*, whilſt the operator forcibly pulls the arm of the patient at the hand; ſo that the luxated bone is brought forwards, and raiſed with its head ſomewhat above the receiving cavity, and at the ſame time pulled a little backwards by the action of the muſcles, by which means it is eaſily reduced by the hand of the operator. But a ſtill more uſual and approved way is to place the patient on the floor, the operator ſitting oppoſite to him, and an aſſiſtant ſitting behind the patient and taking hold of the two ends of a ſtrong fillet belonging to a ball fixed under the arm-pit, in order to keep it tight. Things being thus ordered, the operator with both his hands takes hold of the luxated arm, and places his heel in the *axilla*; then another laying hold

of the other hand, and pulling it downwards, the operator in the mean time preſſes the bone into its ſocket. The fourth method conſiſts in making uſe of a ladder, which being conveniently fixed, the patient aſcends ſome ſteps thereof, ſo as to lean both arms over its top round, which is covered with cloth; whilſt an aſſiſtant on the other ſide takes hold of one hand, and another of the other, which they hold very tight, and in the mean time the patient ſlips his feet from off the ladder, by which means the luxation is reduced. There is a fifth way, in which the patient ſtands upon a low chair, leaning the luxated arm over another's ſhoulder, who at the ſame time takes ſtrong hold of him by the hand, and inclines his arm to his breaſt; upon which the chair being ſuddenly ſlipt away from under the patient's feet, the weight of his body in the ſhock reduces the luxation. The laſt method we ſhall mention requires the aſſiſtance of a convenient pole or other ſupport with a round prominent top, of ſuch a height that it may be exactly placed under the head of the luxated bone. This pole being fixed and ſupported by the aſſiſtants, the patient reſts his arm over it, with the prominent part under his arm-pit, which is ſtrongly preſt againſt it by an aſſiſtant drawing his arms towards the ribs; in the mean time the operator who ſtands behind him preſſes down the ſcapula, and ſecures the head of the bone in its cup. Some for this purpoſe make uſe of a pulley.

10. Luxations of the *cubitus* may happen either forwards or backwards, outwards or inwards; ſometimes the *radius* alſo follows; which happening, is eaſily perceivable to the touch. If the luxation happen forward, the arm is rendered ſhorter, cannot be bent, and the protuberance is external, and the cavity internal. If backward, it

cannot

cannot be extended, and the other ſymptoms juſt mentioned happen in a contrary order. To reduce it, a pretty ſtrong oblique extenſion is to be made; a thick compreſs being placed in the bend of the elbow, and over that a roller in the form of a girt with a ſtirrup. The operator, during the time that the extenſion is made, places his foot in the ſtirrup, by means whereof, and his hands, he reduces the fracture. In young perſons and thoſe of a tender habit, where the luxation is yet recent, the aſſiſtance of the hand alone may ſuffice for this purpoſe, as alſo for other caſes of luxation in the *cubitus* or *radius*.

11. Luxations of the *vertebræ* of the neck, when they happen outwardly, are to be reduced by ſeating the patient as low with his back as poſſible, and preſſing with the knees upon his ſhoulder, whilſt a gentle extenſion is made by both hands applied to the patient's head, ſo as by that means to replace the *vertebræ*. And in order to reduce outward luxations of the *vertebræ* of the back, the patient is to be laid upon his belly, whilſt the proper extenſion is made by two aſſiſtants, the one above and the other below the luxation, either with the hands, or by means of a ſuitable ligature with pulleys.

12. Diſlocations of the *carpus* may be as various as thoſe of the *cubitus*, but that which happens the moſt frequently is forwards. They all may be known in the ſame manner as thoſe of the *cubitus*; due allowance being made for the difference of place. In order to reduce a luxation of the *carpus* that is forwards, lay the hand upon a table or other convenient plane, with its inſide uppermoſt; then by means of extenſion, and a moderate preſſure, the end of the bone may be ſlipt into its cavity, where it muſt be ſecured by a proper bandage, *&c.* In like manner may luxations of the *metacarpus* and *metatarſus* be reduced.

13. The

13. The *os femoris* is frequently diſlocated inwards, ſometimes outwards and forwards, and but rarely backwards. In caſe of an inward luxation hereof, the leg of the ſide where it happens is ſhorter than the other; and the head of the bone becomes prominent near the groin. When 'tis luxated outwards, the feet, *&c.* are turned inwards. If forwards, there happens a ſuppreſſion of urine; the groin ſwells, and the *nates* appear wrinkled; the leg is bent with difficulty, and the thigh continues much of the ſame length with the other. This kind of luxation will ſometimes reſtore it ſelf by degrees; but then perhaps be attended with a ſmall degree of lameneſs during life. If the luxation happens backwards, the leg cannot be extended, nor the heel ſuffered to touch the ground; the thigh becomes ſhorter than uſual; a cavity is perceivable in the groin; and a protuberance may be felt in the *nates*, where the head of the bone is lodged. The pain and other ſymptoms will generally diſappear, tho' the thigh-bone be not reduced; the patient however will remain lame, and the limb of little uſe. And even after reduction, unleſs the patient be young, and the luxation recent, the cure is ſeldom completed, unleſs the patient be for a long time confined to his bed, without exerciſing any conſiderable motion; for upon hanging down the leg, or uſing the ſlighteſt exerciſe, the head of the bone generally falls from the ſocket. If the diſlocation be recent, the patient young, and of a tender habit of body, let a moderate extenſion be made by two aſſiſtants, the one ſtanding above, and the other below the luxation, inclining to the ſound leg; then ſuddenly forcing the patient's knee up towards his belly, the head of the bone may at the ſame time be preſſed back into the *acetabulum* or cup. But in robuſt conſtitutions, where the luxation hath been of long

ſtanding,

ſtanding, if the patient be laid with his back flat upon a table ſpread with bolſters, and having in its middle a ſtrong pin of wood or the like, which is to be directed to the part of the *inguea* againſt which it is to preſs, a thigh-bolſter being interpoſed. Then two aſſiſtants making the proper extenſion, the one pulling the patient under the arm-pit, and the other a little above the knee of the ſame ſide, but obliquely towards the unaffected leg, the head of the bone will by this means be forced into its place. But if the hands alone are inſufficient for this purpoſe, wrap a ſtrong roller two or three times round a thick compreſs, which being applied to the head of the bone, and faſtened to a cord, running in a pulley, may, while the extenſion is in hand, be made forcibly to replace the head of the bone. When the diſlocation happens forward; the patient being laid on the unaffected ſide, a ſtrong extenſion is to be made in order to its reduction, which may be effected with the hands. But when it happens backwards, the patient ſhould be made to lie on his face, whilſt by means of a ſtrong extenſion and the preſſure of the hand or knee, the bone is driven into its cup.

14. When a rib is luxated, and remains unreduced for any conſiderable time, it uſually cauſes violent ſymptoms, and ſometimes death it ſelf; eſpecially when the diſlocated end flies inwards. If the luxation happen in this manner, the patient is to be ſuſpended with his arms over the top of a door; and ſo the rib is to be reduced. But if the rib be luxated downwards, he ſhould ſit in a ſtooping poſture, with his hands upon his knees, during the time of reduction. When the diſlocated end flies inwards, it is apt to prove mortal, unleſs by the means of cupping-glaſſes, adheſive plaſters, or the like, applied to the part, it can be reduced or forced outwards.

15. Luxations

15. Luxations of the *os ſacrum* are reducible by inſerting the fingers of one hand into the *anus*, and giving the neceſſary motions to the part with the other, externally, as the nature of the caſe may require.

16. When the *patella* is luxated downwards, the patient by ſtanding erect may reduce it to its place. But both this and other caſes of the knee require no particular management different from what is ſaid of luxations in general.

17. The ancle is capable of four kinds of luxation. If the luxation be inward, the ſole of the foot turns outward, and *vice verſa*; if forwards, the *tendo achilles*, or great tendon of the heel, becomes rigid, and the foot appears to be diminiſhed. If backwards, the heel ſeems to be drawn that way, and the foot appears to be longer. Theſe are to be reduced by extenſion, like other luxations; after which the patient ſhould be confined to his bed, for a month or ſix weeks, to prevent a relapſe.

18. Beſides the luxations hitherto inſiſted on, there is a particular ſpecies, proceeding from laxity, which are generally only partial, and ordinarily proceed from internal cauſes, as the rickets in children, the king's-evil, tumors happening on the heads of bones, impoſtumes, *&c.* This kind of diſlocation is known from the eaſe wherewith they are reduced, and the difficulty with which they are retain'd, or the bones ſecured in their places. The part ſubject to ſuch a diſlocation is rather weak than painful, motion is in ſome meaſure loſt thereto, a hollowneſs is perceivable all round the joint, if the bone be not inclined to either ſide, and in time the limb is generally emaciated. The cure of this ſpecies of luxation is uncertain, eſpecially when of long ſtanding, or attended with impoſtumation, paralytic diſorders, carious bones, or the like.

Such

Such internals are here required as are proper to rectify the depraved conſtitution, or take off the corroding power of the juices which occaſions the diſorder. During the uſe hereof, emollient fomentations, cataplaſms, *&c.* are to be applied, to cauſe a reſolution or perſpiration of the humor affecting the ligaments, joints, or tendons. The medicines uſeful in this caſe are thoſe of the reſtringent kind, ſuch as *bol. armen. acet. balauſt. bacc. myrt. nuc. cypreſs. ſanguis dracon. album. ovi, ol. roſar. rub. camphor. ſpt. vin.* &c. which may be made into fomentations, cataplaſms, unguents, plaſters, *&c.* Or, in general, ſuch medicines may be here uſed as ſtand under the head of œdematous tumors. But above all, a powerful aſtringent and corroborating plaſter ſhould be long worn with a proper bandage. When the apophyſis of a bone is ſeparated from the bone it ſelf, the caſe is reckoned incurable. If a diſlocation be attended with a fracture, the former is firſt to be reduced. A bare ſeparation or gaping of the bones is cured by the external uſe of reſtringents, preſſure, and a tight bandage. But unctuous medicines are, as much as poſſible, to be avoided in diſlocations, becauſe they relax the tendons, and prolong the cure.

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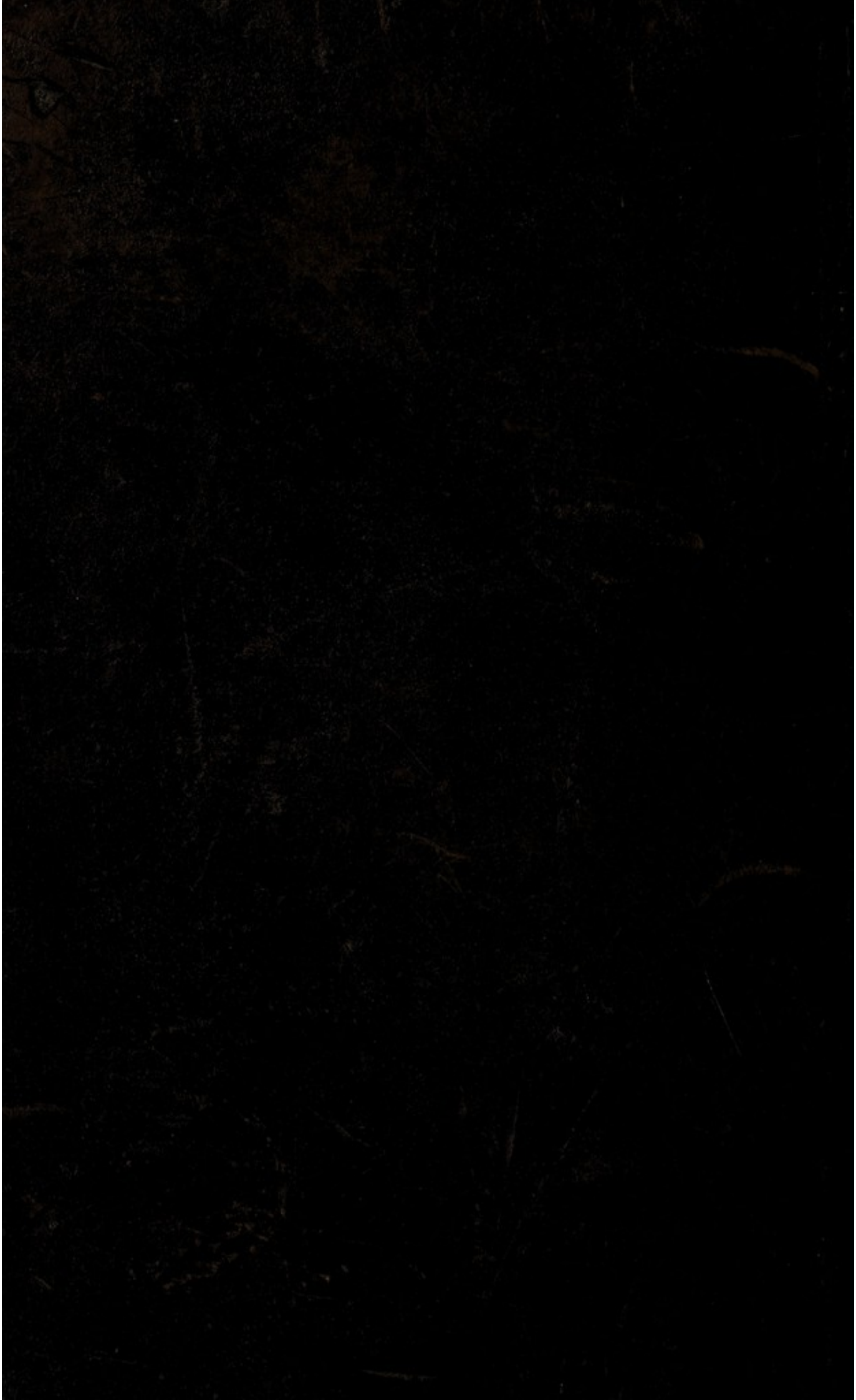
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