The family guide to health; or, A general practice of physic, in a familiar way. Containing the most approved methods of cure for the several disorders of the human body, from the writings and practice of the most emminent physicians ... To which is prefixed an introduction ... the preservation of health and ... concerning the pulse, by Dr. Tissot. With a supplement containing directions for bleeding, by Dr. Theobald. And an abstract of the narrative ... of the surprising effects of the meadow saffron, in the cure of the dropsy, by Dr. A. Storke ... And ... particular directions for inoculating the small pox ... by Dr. Dimsdale, and others.

Contributors

Tissot, S. A. D. 1728-1797.
Theobald, Dr.
Storke, A., Dr.
Dimsdale, Dr.

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THE

Family Guide to Health;

OR, A

General Practice of PHYSIC:

In a FAMILIAR WAY.

CONTAINING

The moſt approved METHODS of CURE,

For the ſeveral DISORDERS of the HUMAN BODY,

From the WRITINGS and PRACTICE of

The moſt EMINENT PHYSICIANS;

Adapted to every Capacity, and calculated chiefly for thoſe whoſe Situation and Circumſtances have placed them at a Diſtance from the FACULTY.

To which is prefixed,

An Introduction, containing ſome neceſſary Cautions and Conſiderations for the Preſervation of Health; and ſome Remarks concerning the Pulſe, by Dr. TISSOT.

With a Supplement, containing Directions for Bleeding, by Dr. THEOBALD.

And an Abſtract of the Narrative, with many ſingular Caſes, of the ſurpriſing Effects of the Meadow Saffron, in the Cure of the Dropſy, by Dr. ANTHONY STORKE, Phyſician at Vienna, to the Empreſs Queen.

And at the End, *Particular Directions for Inoculating the Small-pox*, and Management of it in the *natural Way*, after the *new Method*, by Dr. DIMSDALE, and others.

Dedicated to the PAROCHIAL CLERGY of this Kingdom.

Per varios uſus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monſtrante viam---- MANIL. lib. i.

The philoſophy of a Phyſician conſiſts wholly in ſearching the hiſtory of diſeaſes, and for remedies which are found by experience able to cure them; obſerving the method of cure which right reaſon (founded upon the common and natural way of thinking, and not the commentaries of ſpeculation) dictates to him. SYDENHAM on the Dropſy.

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MDC CLXVII.

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DEDICATION

TO THE

Parochial Clergy of this Kingdom.

REVEREND SIRS,

TO whom with equal Propriety can the following Sheets be addreſſed, intended chiefly for the Uſe of thoſe who are at once afflicted with Indigence and Sickneſs? The Affluent have ever at Command the beſt Advice and Aſſiſtance which the World can miniſter. But upon you principally the Eyes of the Poor are fixed for Counſel and Inſtruction. To give it throughout your ſeveral Charges, is the Buſineſs of your Profeſſion; and it is an Employment worthy of him who ſent you. And indeed it muſt be confeſſed, to the Honour of the

Church of *England*, that the End of your Inſtitution is in general well obſerved. To Spirits thus benignly diſpoſed, every freſh Occaſion of being ſerviceable to Mankind muſt afford new Pleaſure and additional Satisfaction. How often, when called upon to viſit the Sick, have you ſeen them periſhing and hurried to an untimely Grave for Want of a little Advice and the Application of proper Means; and thoſe Means, it might be eaſy to procure, had not the Knowledge of aſcertaining them, been alſo wanting? This muſt have excited not only Commiſeration for the Diſtreſſed, but a real Concern for yourſelves too, while deſtitute of that neceſſary Part of Science, which would add ſo greatly to the Uſefulneſs of your Office and the Relief of thoſe committed to your Care. The World has been long ſince admoniſhed of the Expediency of having Recourſe in Sickneſs to a Phyſician in Holy Orders. To call for

a Clergyman who has ſtudied Phyſic, is juſt equivalent. And this Study has been of late wiſely recommended to his Clergy by one of the moſt learned Fathers of the Church. To make it eaſy and to render it immediately beneficial is one great End of this Publication. The Gentlemen of the Faculty have rarely refuſed to attend the Poor, of whoſe Neceſſities you have duly informed them. But it is not to be imagined, (a buſy Practice and a probable Diſtance conſidered) that ſuch Attendance can be often, ſeaſonable, and effectual. For theſe Reaſons it is hoped, that the enſuing Methods of Cure, extracted from the moſt eminent Phyſicians of every Age, will deſerve your Attention; that you will chearfully join the Author in his Deſign of doing to his Fellow-Creatures all the Good within his Power, and evidence yourſelves to be indeed the Diſciples of him, who went about for this divine Purpoſe. Tho' in the Treatiſe be-

fore you, Clearneſs and Simplicity of Language have been carefully ſtudied, yet it cannot be but that, in a Work of this Nature, to the common People into whoſe Hands it may chance to fall, ſome important Diſtinctions would otherwiſe be loſt, and Difficulties will ſtill occur, which your Penetration, Learning and Piety will readily point out, explain, and promote the Intention of. And the God of Love will proſper and reward your Labours. You can, leaſt of all Men, be ſaid to have been born for yourſelves. Let then your conſtant Endeavours for the Service of Mankind produce a laſting Teſtimony that you have not lived in vain. And pardon me, a Friend to your Profeſſion and one to whom your Ardour in general is well known, the Ambition of inciting and ſtimulating you in the Courſe which yet ſo gloriouſly you run. *Et eximia eſt Contentio, cùm invicèm ſe mutuis exhortationibus Amici ad amorem immortalitatis exacuunt.* Plin. Epiſt. 7. lib. 3.

PRE-

PREFACE.

TO beſpeak the Reader's Favour of the Work before him is not the Intent of this ſhort Preface. The Subject is too important to be lightly regarded by ſenſible Perſons: And he, who inattentive to the near Concern of his own Health, ſhall treat it with Negligence or Contempt, will deſerve the painful Conſequences of his egregious Folly. The great Names annexed to the ſeveral Remedies make all Defence and Juſtification unneceſſary. It was no Part of our Deſign in this Undertaking to diſcourage the regular Practice; for it is founded upon it. The more noble, generous and learned, and that is the general Part of the Faculty, who tread in the Footſteps of their great Maſter *Hippocrates*, and practiſe Phyſic chiefly from Principles of Humanity and Com-

paſſion, will forward therefore the ſalutary Deſign of this Work. What ſome few Others from ſordid Views of Intereſt may affect to ſay of it, will give us no Kind of Trouble. The Advice of a ſkilful Phyſician ſhould always be had, where the Abilities of the Patient will admit of it. For we are not only ſubject to an infinite Number of Diſorders; but there is in all of them ſo great a Variety of Symptoms and Circumſtances to be attended to, as may well demand the Care, Sagacity and Experience of the moſt able Practitioner. But where that cannot readily be obtained, we preſume that our Endeavours to ſupply his Place will be highly acceptable. And in this we follow the Example of the ancient *Egyptians*, amongſt whom, particular Caſes and the Means which had proved ſucceſsful were regiſtered in their Temples and made a Part of their ſacred Archives. Theſe Things premiſed; all that we ſhall take upon us at preſent

is, to remind the Reader of what is previouſly neceſſary to his Health, and then to acquaint him with our Proceedings for his Service; that he may be the more readily diſpoſed, and the better enabled to make his Advantage of it.

Exceſs and Idleneſs are the great Foundation of Diſtempers, and wide are the Gates by which they introduce the Patient to his long Home. Temperance and Exerciſe are therefore the neceſſary Means of eſtabliſhing and preſerving Health. Nor is Temperance confined to the Articles of Food and Liquids, but includes Moderation in Sleep, in all bodily Pleaſures, and in Exerciſe itſelf. To theſe we muſt add a Compoſure and Tranquility of Mind, the Uſe of the Fleſh-Bruſh as often as due Exerciſe cannot be complied with, and that Cleanlineſs which is acquired by frequent Waſhings and Bathings. Theſe Cautions, well obſerved, will do much for him towards the Prevention of theſe Diſeaſes. But with all his

his Care he muſt not expect a total Exemption from Complaints. We have therefore compiled for his Uſe, the moſt judicious, and at the ſame Time the eaſieſt Methods of Cure which could be ſelected from the moſt approved Authorities. We have given their Hiſtory, where we imagined it might be uſeful, and inſtructed him to diſtinguiſh and judge of Diſeaſes. In a Multitude of Caſes the neceſſitous Perſon, for whoſe Relief we have been chiefly ſolicitous, may collect as well as compound his Medicines for himſelf, and may in all aſcertain the preciſe and proper Quantity; how long they are to be continued; and the Regimen or Manner of living to be complied with. He will not, we truſt, act ſo prepoſterouſly as to contemn ſuch Remedies, becauſe they are eaſy and beſt adapted to his Circumſtances. For thoſe who will not be ſo ſatisfied, more ſpecious Medicines are hereby provided. But to render the Pains which we have taken effectual,

fectual, we moſt earneſtly recommend to every one the earlieſt Care of himſelf, when attacked by any Diſorder. Light and gentle Means, properly applied, will commonly prevail in the Beginning of a Diſeaſe, which will confound and baffle the moſt powerful Remedies and the moſt experienced Judgment in the advanced Progreſs of it. And this important Rule he muſt ever have before his Eyes, that, where there is a Fullneſs of Blood, and the Stomach and Bowels are loaded, it is abſolutely neceſſary firſt of all to leſſen the Quantity of Blood and to cleanſe the firſt Paſſages; without which the Remedy preſcribed will ſcarce produce the natural Effect upon the human Body.

If the ſick Man ſhall meet with any Term or Expreſſion in the Courſe of this Work, which requires a further Explanation, we beg Leave to refer him to the Miniſter of his Pariſh, who will not fail at once to conſole his Griefs and reſolve his Difficulties. We

We have only to add, that we ſhall think ourſelves ſufficiently happy if this Attempt, calculated for the common Good, ſhall be found effectual to this great End, or induce ſome abler Hand to compleat the generous Deſign; and heartily recommend the benevolent Reader to the Protection of Him, who alone can ſecure Succeſs to our Endeavours and Relief to his Afflictions.

THE

THE INTRODUCTION.

WHILE the following Sheets were printing off, a Book was publiſhed entitled *Advice to the People in General, with Regard to their Health*, tranſlated from the *French* of Dr. *Tiſſot*; with Notes by Dr. *Kirkpatrick*. The Speciouſneſs of the Title, with the learned Names annexed to it, induced us to believe at firſt that our further Progreſs would be unneceſſary. For the unwearied Diligence of Dr. *Tiſſot*, his large Experience and ſound Judgment, and the Ingenuouſneſs of his Diſpoſition, are well known; nor can the Ability of his Editor be called in Queſtion. But upon a careful Peruſal and Examination of that Work, we found that it did not at all interfere with our Deſign. It has made Proviſion only for *acute Diſeaſes and ſudden Accidents*; in ſuch a Manner indeed as muſt be extremely uſeful to young Practitioners and other *intelligent* Perſons; but is not at all ſuited to the Capacities of common Families. Theſe comprehend nothing of the Theory of Phyſic, are frightened at its Terms, and muſt be directed in the plaineſt Way, and

at

at one View, how to proceed through the ſeveral Stages of a Diſorder. We have, for the Uſe of theſe, extended our Plan, have incloſed within our Compaſs, the whole dark Region of Infirmity, thoſe Tracts only excepted, which are more peculiarly the Province of Surgery and Midwifery; and have ſtudiouſly avoided all Oſtentation of Language. For we aimed at, and therefore can claim, no Merit, beſides that of painful Collectors and careful Compilers, and are readily content to forego even that for the Service of the Community. And with Reſpect to *acute* Diſeaſes particularly, we conceive the Practice of the great *Sydenham* to be founded upon ſuch Principles as will always ſuſtain the important Weight, which he has built upon them. And indeed theſe are the ſame which Dr. *Tiſſot* and all good Phyſicians have adopted from the Time of *Hippocrates* to this Day; nor is any one fit to be truſted with the Health of others, who pays not the moſt ſerious Regard to the Operations of Nature. While therefore we ſincerely recommend the Treatiſe of this learned Phyſician to all thoſe for whom it is principally and profeſſedly calculated, that is, "to intelligent and charitable Perſons who live in the Country;" and while we pay all due Deference to the Labours of his ingenious Annotator and Editor, whoſe Obſervations have rendered his Work ſtill more uſeful; we beg Leave, in Order to make our own as complete

as

as may be, which is calculated for general Uſe, to extract from the *Introduction* a few Remarks concerning the Pulſe; referring Perſons of Education, who would know more of this Article, to *Boerhaave's Inſtitutiones Medicæ*, p. 371, ſeq. and from the Body of the Work ſome ſhort Conſiderations for the total Prevention of acute Diſeaſes, or the rendering them light and manageable when they attack us.

Of the PULSE.

In healthy Perſons, from the Age of Eighteen to about Sixty-ſix, the Pulſe commonly beats between ſixty and ſeventy Times in a Minute. It ſometimes comes ſhort of this in old People, and in *very* young Children it beats quicker. Till theſe are three or four Years old the Difference amounts to a third at leaſt; after which it diminiſhes by Degrees.

If the Strokes are but *one third* more than the uſual Number in a healthy State, the Fever is not very violent; but if it amounts to *Half* as many more, it is violent.

When there are two Strokes inſtead of one, the Fever is highly dangerous and generally mortal.

We muſt not however judge of the Pulſe, by its Quickneſs *only*, but by its Strength and Weakneſs; its Hardneſs and Softneſs; and the regular or irregular Motion of it.

A ſtrong Pulſe is generally a good Sign; and if it be too ſtrong, it may be eaſily lowered. A weak Pulſe is often very dangerous.

If the Pulſe, in meeting the Touch, ſeems to make a *dry* Stroke, as if the Artery conſiſted of Wood or Metal, it is called a hard Pulſe. The contrary a *ſoft* Pulſe, and generally promiſes better.

If the Pulſe be ſtrong and ſoft, altho' it be quick, it is a very hopeful Circumſtance.

If the Pulſe be ſtrong and hard, there is an Inflammation; and then Bleeding and a cool Regimen are neceſſary.

If the Pulſe be at once ſmall, quick and hard, the Danger is very preſſing.

The Pulſe is regular, when a continued Succeſſion of Strokes is made in equal Spaces of Time; and when the Strokes reſemble each other exactly; one not being ſtrong and another weak.

If but a ſingle Stroke be wanting in its Place, it is called an intermitting Pulſe.

While the State of the Pulſe is promiſing; while Breathing is free; while the Brain is not greatly affected; while the Patient takes his Medicines with the proper Effect; while he preſerves his Strength pretty well and continues ſenſible of his Situation, we may reaſonably hope for a Cure. When all, or the greater Number of, theſe Circumſtances are wanting, he is in very conſiderable Danger.

Cautions and Conſiderations.

The firſt Cauſe of Diſeaſes commonly incident to Country People, is, Exceſſive Labour. Sometimes they ſink down ſpiritleſs at once; and ſeldom recover; but are oftener attacked by a Quinſey, a Pleuriſy, or an Inflammation of the Breaſt.

The Way to prevent theſe Evils, where exceſſive Labour is unaviodable, is to allay the Fatigue of it, if they are not greatly heated at the ſame Time, with ſweet Whey, Butter-Milk, or Water Blood-warm, with or without a few Drops of Lemon-Juice. Or, if it be Summer, the expreſſed Juice of Grapes not fully ripe, or of Gooſeberries, or Cherries, or Currants, may

be added to the Water. For theſe wholeſome and agreeable Liquors are refreſhing and cordial. But beware of ſudden and free Draughts of cooling Liquors, when you are hot; for theſe are always pernicious then, and ſometimes deſtructive.

The Cauſe of the Emptineſs, tho' with different Symptoms, is a Kind of general Dryneſs. Some have been cured from this Cauſe by Whey, followed by warm Baths, and afterwards by Cow's Milk. For in ſuch Caſes hot Medicines and high Nouriſhment are fatal.

There is another Kind of Emptineſs from Poverty, the Want of ſufficient Nouriſhment, bad Food, unwholeſome and exceſſive Labour. In ſuch Caſes, good Soups and a little Wine are very proper.

A ſecond and common Cauſe of Diſorders is, from lying down and repoſing, when very hot, in a cold Place. This ſtops Perſpiration and throws the Matter of it inward, cauſing Quinſeys, Inflammations of the Breaſt, Pleuriſes and inflammatory Cholics. The Cauſe is therefore to be avoided. But whenever this happens; on the firſt Symptoms, which perhaps may not ſhew themſelves till ſeveral Days after, the Patient ſhould immediately be bled; his Legs ſhould be put into Water moderately hot; and he ſhould drink plentifully of the following Infuſion, viz.

Take

Take a large Pinch between the Thumb and Fingers of Elder-Flowers; put them in an Earthen-Ware Mug or Porrenger, with two Ounces of Honey, and an Ounce and an Half of good Vinegar. Pour upon them three Pints and a Quarter of boiling Water. Stir it about a little with a Spoon to mix and diſſolve the Honey. Then cover up the Mug; and, when the Liquor is cold, ſtrain it through a Linen Cloth for Uſe.

But if hot Medicines are given to ſweat the Patient, theſe Diſorders will be greatly aggravated.

A third Cauſe is, Drinking cold Water, when a Perſon is extremely hot. This has commonly ſudden and violent Conſequences, in Cholicks, Quinſeys, Inflammations of the Breaſt, Liver and all the Parts of the Belly, with prodigious Swellings, Vomitings, Suppreſſions of Urine, and inexpreſſible Anguiſh. When this is the Caſe, bleed plentifully at the Onſet, and drink freely of warm Water, to which a fifth Part of Whey ſhould be added. Or, make free Uſe of the following Ptiſan, viz.

Take two Ounces of whole Barley, or Oats; cleanſe and waſh it well in hot Water, throwing away this Water afterwards; then boil it in five Pints of Water, till the Barley burſts and opens. Towards the End of the Boiling, throw in one Dram and a Half of Salt-Petre; ſtrain it through

a Linen Cloth; then add to it one Ounce and a Half of Honey, and one Ounce of Vinegar. It muſt be drank warm.

Fomentations of warm Water ſhould alſo be applied to the Throat, the Breaſt and Belly, with Clyſters of the ſame and a little Milk.

A fourth Cauſe, and which affects every Body, is the Inconſtancy of the Weather. This ſhould make us careful to go rather a little more warm-clothed than the Seaſon may ſeem to require; to have Recourſe to our Winter Cloathing early in Autumn, and not to part with it too early in Spring. And all prudent Labourers, who ſtrip while they are at Work, take Care to put on their Cloaths in the Evening, when they return Home.

When a Perſon is wet with cold Water, or with Mud, his Cloaths ſhould be changed as ſoon as may be. Fatal Pleuriſies have enſued from the Want of this Caution. Whenever the Body or Limbs are wet, nothing can be more uſeful than bathing them in warm Water. If only the Legs have been wet, it may be ſufficient to bathe them. I have thoroughly cured Perſons, ſubject to violent Cholics as often as their Feet were wet, by perſuading them to this. And the Bathing proves ſtill more effectual, if a little Soap be diſſolved in the Water.

A fifth Cauſe is, the Cuſtom of having Ditches and Dunghills directly under the Windows. This contributes to putrid Diſeaſes. It were therefore to be wiſhed that theſe Nuſances were removed as far as poſſible from the Spot where we live and lodge. And let your Windows be opened daily for the Admiſſion of freſh Air.

A ſixth Cauſe is Drunkenneſs. This produces frequent Inflammations of the Breaſt and Pleuriſies, which often carry People off in the Flower of their Age. If they eſcape through theſe, they ſink into all the Infirmities of Age, long before the uſual Approach of it; and eſpecially into an Aſthma, which ends in a Dropſy of the Breaſt. Their worn-out Bodies do not concur with the Operation of Remedies: And Diſeaſes of Weakneſs, from this Cauſe, are rarely curable.

Other Cauſes might be added, as the Uſe of bad Flouer. As the chief Suſtenance of the People conſiſts of Corn, their Health muſt neceſſarily ſuffer by what is bad. And good Wheat is often made into bad Bread, by not letting it riſe ſufficiently; by baking it too little; and by keeping it too long. This affects Children and weakly People in a greater Degree. Tarts and Cakes alſo, where the Dough is bad, or unleavened, or ill-baked, or ſtuffed with Fat or ſour Ingredients, compound one of the moſt indigeſtible Foods. Women and Children conſume the

moſt of it, for whom it is moſt of all improper. Little Children eſpecially are unable to digeſt it. But the moderate Uſe of good Paſtry, where the Dough is well-baked and well-raiſed, the Flour and other Ingredients ſound, and the Paſte not overcharged with Butter, even tho' it be ſweet and freſh, and the Whole is not immoderately ſweet, as Dr. *Kirkpatrick* very juſtly obſerves, cannot be hurtful to healthy ſanguine Children, who are advanced and lively, nor to others of a ſanguine or bilious Temperament. But the Abuſe of Alum and other pernicious Materials, introduced by the Bakers, is one horrible Cauſe of Diſeaſes.

Some other Cauſes, tho' leſs grievous and leſs frequent, may be referred to this Article. It is the Care which labouring People uſually take in eating ſlowly and chewing their Food well, which greatly leſſens the Dangers from a bad Regimen; and proves the greateſt Cauſe of the Health which they enjoy. Add to this their long abiding in the open Air, and their happy Cuſtom of going ſoon to Bed and riſing early.

Moiſt and marſhy Situations, low and ſunk Habitations, and the Uſe of bad Water, ſhould be avoided. For bad Water, like bad Air, is one of the moſt general Cauſes of Diſeaſes. Beer makes the greateſt Part of our common Drink. And, when it is not ſtrong and heady, but a middling

dling well-brewed Small-Beer, neither too new, nor hard or ſour, it is full as wholeſome for laborious healthly People, as any other, and perhaps generally preferable to Water for ſuch. For Water may be too thin and light for thoſe not uſed to it, and more dangerous too for the Labourer who is hot as well as thirſty. The holding a Mouthful of any weak cold Liquor in the Mouth till it becomes warm there, and ſpurting it out before a Draught is taken down, would be prudent: And, in Caſe of great Heat, to take the requiſite Quantity rather at two Draughts than one, with a little Space between them, would be more ſafe and equally refreſhing.

Thoſe in higher Life muſt be informed that many Perſons, to preſerve their Wines, add Shot to them, or Preparations of Lead, Alum, &c. All ſuch Adulterations ſhould be forbidden under the ſevereſt Penalties; as they occaſion the moſt painful Cholics, Obſtructions, and a long Train of Evils, ſhortening the Lives of, or cruelly tormenting, ſuch over-credulous Purchaſers, as lay in a Stock of bad Wines, or drink of them without Diſtinction from every Wine-Merchant or Tavern.

Some of theſe Admonitions may poſſibly be thought of little Conſequence. But ſo many Cauſes concur to the Deſtruction of Men, that none of

the Means ſhould be neglected, which may contribute to their Preſervation.

There is a popular Notion that all Diſtempers are cured by Sweat; and that for this Purpoſe hot and heating Things muſt be plentifully taken and themſelves kept very hot. Thus, at the very Beginning of a Diſeaſe, they are probably taking Pains to kill themſelves. In acute Diſeaſes in general the Blood is too thick: And this untimely Diſcharge carries off the thinner Part of it, and leaves the Maſs ſtill more dry, viſcid and inflamed. Inſtead of forcing out the watery Part of the Blood by Sweating, we ſhould endeavour to encreaſe it.

The Means too are as bad as the Practice. The Patient is ſtifled with the Cloſeneſs of his Apartment and the Weight of his Cloaths. Hence the Air in the Room becomes preſently corrupted, and the Patient contracts ſuch a Degree of Heat, that theſe two Cauſes are fully ſufficient to raiſe a moſt ardent Fever and an Inflammation of the Breaſt, even in a healthy Perſon. Air is as neceſſary to us, as Water to a Fiſh; and our Health muſt ſuffer when that ceaſes to be pure. And nothing corrupts it ſooner than the Steam of ſeveral Bodies incloſed within a little Chamber, from which the freſh Air is excluded. But let in a little of this freſh Air, and leſſen the Weight upon the Bed, and you generally

rally ſee upon the Spot, the Fever and Oppreſſion, the Anguiſh and Raving, to abate.

The next Abuſe is, giving them hot Things, *Venice* Treacle, Saffron, Cordials, &c. Theſe heat and bind, and would produce an inflammatory Fever, if there was none before. Whereas in all feveriſh Diſorders, the Body is to be gently cooled and kept moderately open. Towards the Concluſion of ſuch Diſeaſes, a natural Sweat is always beneficial, and muſt not be checked; but to force one at the Beginning is conſtantly pernicious. The beſt Sudorific or Sweating Medicine is warm Water.

Another Fault is, forcing the ſick Perſon to eat. This encreaſes the Diſorder and renders the Fever mortal. Never yet did a Perſon in a Fever die merely from Weakneſs. Warm Water only will ſupport them for ſome Weeks; and they will be ſtronger then, than if they had taken more ſolid Nouriſhment. But Food encreaſes the Diſeaſe and the Weakneſs too. From the firſt Invaſion of a Fever, Digeſtion ceaſes. All ſolid Food then corrupts, and adds great Strength to the Diſtemper. It becomes a real Poiſon. The poor Creature, compelled to eat, loſes his Strength, and falls into Anxiety and Ravings, in Proportion as he ſwallows.

The

The Quality of the Food is as hurtful, as the Quantity. Strong Gravy Soups, Eggs, Biſcuits, and even Fleſh are given. It ſeems abſolutely impoſſible for the Sick to ſurvive this. Should one in perfect Health eat ſtinking Meat, rotten Eggs, ſtale ſour Broth, he would then eat real Poiſon. He would be ſeized with Vomiting, Anguiſh, a violent Purging and a Purple Fever. Now when the ſame Kinds of Food in their ſoundeſt State are given to a Perſon in a Fever, the Heat and the diſeaſed Matter in the Stomach quickly putrify them, and after a few Hours produce all the above-mentioned Effects. The only Things which can ſtrengthen ſick Perſons, are thoſe which are able to weaken the Diſeaſe.

This Way of heating, drying up, and cramming the Sick, is wholly oppoſite to what Nature points out in ſuch Circumſtances. The burning Heat which they complain of, the Dryneſs of the Lips, Tongue and Throat; the high Colour of the Urine, their great Longing for cooling Things, and the Pleaſure and ſenſible Benefit which they enjoy from freſh Air, all convince us that we ought to cool them moderately by all Means. The only Thing, which can prudently be done, is to dilute and attemper them by plentiful Draughts of refreſhing cooling Drinks, which may promote an eaſy Diſcharge of the putrid Contents within. But all heating Things are ſo many abſolute Poiſons.

The

The particular Caſes, in which Purging or Vomiting is neceſſary at the Beginning of a Diſeaſe, are be taken Notice of in the Courſe of the enſuing Work. But it ſhould be conſidered as a general Rule, that they are then hurtful. For this is true very often; and always true when the Diſeaſe is ſtrictly inflammatory.

Acute and feveriſh Diſorders often give Notice of their Approach a few Weeks, and very commonly ſome Days before their actual Invaſion, by a ſlight Laſſitude or Wearineſs; by Stiffneſs or Numbneſs; leſs Activity than uſual; leſs Appetite; a ſmall Load or Heavineſs at the Stomach, a Complaint in the Head; deeper Sleep, yet leſs compoſed and refreſhing than uſual; leſs Gaiety and Livelineſs; a light Oppreſſion of the Breaſt; a leſs regular Pulſe; Chilineſs; Aptneſs to ſweat, or the Suppreſſion of a Diſpoſition to ſweat. At ſuch Times attend carefully to the four following Points.

1. Omit all violent Work or Labour, uſing only a gentle eaſy Degree of Exerciſe.

2. Eat very little or no ſolid Food. Abſtain eſpecially from Fleſh, Fleſh-Broth, Eggs and Wine.

3. Drink three or four Pints daily, by ſmall Glaſſes at a Time every Half Hour, of the Infuſion

fuſion and Ptiſan already preſcribed in this Introduction; or of warm Water, adding Half a Glaſs of Vinegar, or a few Grains of common Salt, to each Quart of it. Two or three Spoonfulls of Honey may be alſo uſefully added to the warm Water. Well-ſettled and clear ſweet Whey warm is alſo uſeful.

4. Let Clyſters of warm Water be injected. Only ſuch will purge ſome Conſtitutions; which therefore ſhould uſe no other; and the Water ſhould not be very hot: Or of the following, viz.

Upon a Quarter of an Handful of Mallow Leaves and Flowers, cut ſmall, pour a Pint of boiling Water. After ſtanding ſome Time ſtrain, and add to it one Ounce of Honey.

By theſe Precautions grievous Diſorders have often been happily rooted out. And tho' they may not always prevent the Appearance of them, they may at leaſt render them more gentle, and much leſs dangerous.

We have only this Caution to add, that thoſe who are well ſhould abſtain from all Manner of Phyſic, leſt they introduce Diſorders into the Body, or unwarily prevent the Efficacy of Medi-

cines,

cines, when they are really wanted; and particularly to ſhun the unknown Drugs of Mountebanks, and the unſufferable Peſts and Murderers of Mankind.

A Liſt of the AUTHORS *and* PRACTITIONERS, *mentioned in the enſuing Sheets.*

AQuapendente
Aretæus
Augenius
Bauhin
Beal
Becher
Belloſte
Berkeley
Boerhaave
Bonomo
Borelli
Boyle
Bowles
Brookes
Cabrier
Cælius
Celſus
Chamberlayne
Cherlerus
Cheyne
Clutton
Colebatch
Coombes
Crollius
Deſgrandpres
D'Eſcherney
Dioſcorides
Douglas
Etmuller
Frewin
Friend
Fuller
Galen
Gerand
Harris
Hartman
Heſter
Hen. ab Heers
Hildanus
Hippocrates
Hoffman
Hulſe
Huxham
James
Le-wort
Lewis
Liſle
Liſter
Lobb
Ludovicus
Maet
Matthiolus
Mead
Monardus
Montanus
Muſgrave

Muntingius

Muntingius
Paracelſus
Piſo
Pitcairn
Prævotius
Radcliffe
Ray
Reuſner
Riverius
Ruſhworth
Salmon
Sculteteus
Septalius
Severinus
Sennertus
Shaw
Shipton
Sibbald
Sloane
Speed
St. Yves
Storke
Sydenham
Thompſon
Towne
Turner
Velſchius
Villonovanus
Wainwright
Waldſchmidius
Wall
Watſon
Willis
Yonge
Zacutus.

THE

THE

Family Guide to Health;

OR, A

General Practice of PHYSIC.

In a FAMILIAR WAY.

For Apoplectic, Epileptic, Convulsive, and other Nervous Complaints, by Sir John Colbatch, Boyle, *and others.*

AT the latter End of *December* gather from any Tree the Leaves, Berries, and tender Twigs of Misleto; dry them in an Oven with a constant gentle Heat; then make them into a very fine Powder, and keep it for Use in a Glass Bottle, covered with Bladder or Leather, and in a very dry Place. If it is not kept close and dry, it will contract a Dampness, grow mouldy, and be good for nothing. And if it be scorched by the Fire in drying, it will be spoiled.

Let the larger Stalks be also carefully dried and preserved for Decoctions and Infusions.

Give to a grown Person, from fifteen Years of Age and upwards, Half a Dram of the Powder, with Syrup of Pioneys, every six Hours; and, after it, a large Draught of a strong Infusion of the Stalks bruised and sweetened with Syrup of Pioneys. Let this be continued some Months; and afterwards, Night and Morning for a while, to prevent a Return of the Fits.

To Children, in the Fit, give about a Scruple, mixt with a little Black-Cherry-Water. Repeat it very often in ſomewhat a leſs Quantity, till they are well.

It is good in the Gripes of Children, and, if they will not take it any other Way, may be given in their Pap, Panado, or Breaſt-Milk. Even to Infants there can be no Error, in giving it largely, but the more they take, the better; for it nouriſhes them and gradually extingniſhes the Fever.

In the diſmal ſlow Fevers with Convulſive Symptoms 'tis of great Uſe.

To Children of ſeven or eight Years of Age, in Epileptic or Convulſive Caſes or St. *Vitus*'s Dance, give it ſo often that the Quantity may amount to two Drams of the Powder every twenty-four Hours. Continue it till twelve or fourteen Ounces have been taken, for Security.

A Dram of Aſſafœtida added to an Ounce of Miſleto Powder and made into an Electuary, will cauſe it to act much more powerfully than alone, in every obſtinate Caſe.

Gentle Purging, and ſometimes Bleeding, is uſeful before the giving of the Miſleto.

Sir *John Colbatch* treats of this Medicine as a Specific, particularly in Epileptic and Convulſive Caſes.

To make the above Syrup: Pour three Pints of boiling Water upon one Pound of freſh Pioney Flowers and put it by for a Night. The next Day preſs out the Liquor,

Liquor and let it ſtand another Night to ſettle; then pour it off fine, and with two Pounds of white Sugar boil it into a Syrup.

I knew, ſays Mr. *Boyle*, a young Lady, who after numberleſs Medicines preſcribed by Phyſicians for a radicated Epilepſy with which ſhe was affected, had prov'd ineffectual; and after her Fits came upon her ſeverely eight or ten Times a Day, was cured by the true Powder of Miſletoe of the Oak, continued for ſome Days near the full Moon in the Quantity that wou'd lie upon a Six-pence, every Morning in Black-Cherry-Water, or Beer. And tho' the Remedy had ſcarce any viſible Effect upon her, yet after the firſt Day it was taken, the Fit never return'd but once. The Perſon who advis'd this Remedy, profeſs'd he had therewith conſtantly cured that Diſtemper, when he cou'd procure the genuine Simple.

For Nervous Complaints in a full Habit of Body, attended with Heavineſs.

We ſhall begin with the Regimen. Riſe early and, when the Dew is gone, walk. Uſe for Breakfaſt Tea made of MOTHER OF THYME. It is as pleaſant as that of the *Indies*, and will often ſupply the Place of all other Medicines. It is a common Herb. The Slopes of Graſs in *Richmond* Gardens are cover'd with it, and elſewhere in like Places it is abundant; particularly the *Landſhoots* and *Emmet-Hills* upon the *Wiltſhire* Downs are full of it. Gather it in *June*, while the Buds have not open'd into Flower. The Leaves and Tops are the uſeful Parts. They ſhou'd be pick'd off and dried and they will keep the Year. Half as much as we uſe of Tea, will make a pleaſant

Breakfaſt. The Colour is a bright Green, the Taſte light, high-flavour'd and a little aromatic. It ſhou'd be drank with the fineſt Sugar, and Cream may be added at the Patient's Pleaſure. Bread and Butter may be eaten with it in the uſual Way, and he will have the Benefit of one of the greateſt Remedies in the World, without the Trouble or Appearance of a Medicine.

Before Dinner let him walk again; and thoroughly ſtir, but not fatigue himſelf. Let his Dinner be light and moderate. Wine may be us'd as Food: Let him drink a little of what is good; and let no Temptation lead him to Exceſs.

After Dinner let him by no Means indulge Sleep. If the Tendency to it be unconquerable as he ſits, it is beſt to get up and walk. In the Afternoon he may (if he pleaſes) drink two or three Diſhes of very good green Tea, made freſh, and not ſuffer'd to ſtand to pall. Coffee ſhou'd be avoided.

Chearful Converſation, no Matter how frivolous, ſhou'd fill the Time till Evening; and then a very little Supper, and a little Wine, ſhou'd finiſh the Day. Malt Liquors ſhou'd be avoided. *German* Spaw Water ſhou'd be the only Fluid drank beſides Wine, and this moderately. If any Supper be eaten, it ſhou'd be at leaſt a full Hour before Bed-Time, and therefore early; for as early Riſing is eſſential to Health, the Hour of Bed muſt be proportion'd.

When there is a Numbneſs in the Limbs, a Fleſh-Bruſh muſt be us'd conſtantly and heartily.

When

When a Heavineſs of the Head is particularly troubleſome, Valerian Snuff muſt be taken (the Manner of compounding it may be found under the Article of *Dimneſs of Sight* in Nervous Caſes); and when Headachs encreaſe, the Feet muſt be held in warm Water Half an Hour before going to Bed.

For the Cure: In Caſes where the Diſorder has great Strength, it will be proper to begin with a Vomit; for which Purpoſe Twenty five Grains of Powder of *Ipecacuanha* in a Glaſs of White Wine is the beſt Medicine. It muſt be taken in the Evening and an Infuſion of Chamomile Flowers (not Water-Gruel) drank to work it off.

Two Days after this, if the Pulſe declare a Fulneſs of the Veſſels, let a little Blood be taken away. But this ſhou'd not be done, unleſs there be very apparent Neceſſity.

If there be Occaſion for Purging Medicines; ſome of the rougher Kind ſhou'd be prefer'd, but with due Caution. Dr. *Radcliffe* was famous for theſe Caſes; and he gave Half a Dram of powder'd Jalap, with a Scruple of Cream of Tartar and five Grains of Ginger. This is found ſafe, eaſy and effectual.

A Tincture of Soot and Aſſafœtida ſhould always be kept in Readineſs for Emergencies; which may be thus made. Put into a large Bottle a Quart of French Brandy: Put to it two Ounces of Aſſafœtida ſliced thin, and three Ounces of Wood-Soot broken to Pieces: Let them ſtand together a Fortnight, ſhaking the Bottle twice a Day: Then let it ſtand again to ſettle,

and pour off the clear Tincture. A Tea-Spoonful of this is a Doſe. It ſhou'd be taken in a Glaſs of Wine and Water, and will be of great and immediate Service in any ſudden Oppreſſion.

A Bottle of Salts ſhou'd alſo be kept in Readineſs, with ſome Drops of Oil of Amber added to it. This may render it unpleaſant, but it will much ſooner take Effect.

For Nervous Complaints, attended with an over-exquiſite Senſibility.

The Symptoms are, a Shortneſs of Breath after the leaſt Exerciſe; Palpitation of the Heart, with Fluttering of the Limbs; affected with Joy without a Cauſe, or greatly over-proportion'd to the Occaſion; and occaſionally with Sinkings of the Spirits; flying Pains in the Head, often violent but not laſting; Sleepleſs Nights, with a wandering and violent Imagination. Theſe are the ſlighteſt of its Symptoms; when confirm'd by Time and Neglect, or aggravated by outrageous Paſſions, or unfavourable Weather, Inconſtancy of Mind comes on, and a diſturb'd Imagination, vain Terrors and romantic Expectations; Schemes violently adopted and idly dropped again; with all the Appearances of a frivolous and unſteady Train of Thinking. Theſe, in the extreme Degree of the Diſorder, encreaſe in Violence and each aſſumes the Name of a diſtinct Diſorder, which will be treated of, as ſuch, in proper Place.

Early Riſing is proper, but not too early. Lamb, Veal, Chickens, &c. are the beſt Food, and Mutton now and then. If Beef be eaten at all, it ſhou'd be freſh,

freſh, tender and in ſmall Quantity. Pork, full-grown Geeſe and wild Ducks are improper. (In ſhort, the Diet ſhou'd be light and eaſy of Digeſtion.) Vegetables in general ſhou'd be eaten very ſparingly, and Cabbage not at all. The moſt innocent of Fruits are young French Beans (called ſometimes Kidney-Beans); and the beſt Root is the Turnep.

For Drink, Nothing is ſo proper as pale well-brew'd Malt-Liquor. Wine ſhou'd be carefully avoided; and any Thing ſtronger is Poiſon. Spices, Anchovies, Gravy, and Sauces in general are hurtful, and ſo is too large a Quantity of Butter.

Moderation in Quantity of Food is as eſſential as a due Care of the Kind. And if the Patient will obſerve theſe two Rules, to eat ſomewhat leſs than he cou'd, and to eat it with a little Salt on a dry Plate, he wou'd add greatly to the Effect of his Remedies.

Of all Medicines in this Diſorder of the Nerves, the greateſt is the Root of Valerian; and, as it will be doubly effectual if taken regularly and conſtantly; nothing is ſo proper as to introduce it at Breakfaſt.

There is no Way in which this Root gives its Virtues better, than in an Infuſion of hot Water. The Taſte, tho' not ſo agreeable as that of the wild Thyme, is far from diſguſtful; and with the Addition of Cream and Sugar, and the ſovereign Effect of Time and Cuſtom, will become palatable enough. A Quarter of an Ounce of the Root will make four Diſhes of the Tea; and after a Time it may be made yet ſtronger. Much leſs than this will do in trifling

Caſes; but this Kind of Doſe is neceſſary, where the Diſeaſe has Strength.

After this Breakfaſt, uſe gentle Exerciſe, but avoid Fatigue. At Dinner remember the great Leſſon Moderation. Abate a little from your accuſtom'd Quantity of ſtrong Liquors. For common Drink, uſe ſmall Beer well made, and not new. Sit quietly an Hour or more after Dinner, and let Converſation, or Amuſement, but not Reading, render it agreeable.

Tea is not proper for nervous Perſons in this Condition. The Supper ſhou'd be lighter and leſs than the Dinner; but a Glaſs more of ſtrong Beer may be allow'd. An Hour or two after Supper will be Time enough to go to Bed. Let this Time be ſpent at home; for the Night-Air abroad wou'd be very hurtful.

In this Courſe of Life all Kinds of Intemperance muſt be avoided. High Diſhes wou'd be more improper than Wine; and an Exceſs of Venery worſe than both. In all nervous Caſes a great Attention ſhou'd be laid upon this Article. For either a total Diſuſe; or too free Indulgence, will not only aggravate, but often create the very worſt Symptoms.

It is the ſame with Regard to bodily Exerciſes. Fatigue is ſure to encreaſe the Diſorder; nor does it gather Strength leſs in abſolute Idleneſs.

All Paſſions are miſchievous in the higheſt Degree to nervous Patients, and unhappily none are ſo ready to induige them. If they hope a Cure, Prudence will direct to avoid the Occaſion of them as much as poſſible;

ble, and the next Care will be, to regulate their Force when they are rouzed by Accidents. Reaſon will declare it not worth while to indulge theſe Outrages at the Expence of Health; and let this Doctrine be principally remembered.

Carefully avoid all Chymical Preparations; Cinnabar, and all the other Mercurials; the Scrapings of Pewter; the Dung of Animals; Parts of Human Skulls, or the Moſs growing on then; and Mummy; which are now known to be void of Efficacy.

Two ſimple and innocent Medicines will perform a Cure: Theſe are VALERIAN and MISLETOE. The Uſe of the former, in the Manner of Tea, has been already directed; and there is no way ſo well as taking it for a Continuance. But I would always adviſe the Patient to keep by him a ſtronger Tincture of the ſame Root, to which he may have Recourſe on any ſudden or violent Attack; at any Time when he finds an uncommon Oppreſſion, or when the Temperature of the Air is moſt unfavourable.

It ſhould be made thus: Cut to Pieces ſix Ounces of wild Valerian Root gathered in June, and freſh dried (if it may be). Bruiſe it by a few Strokes in a Mortar, that the Pieces may be ſplit, but not beat to Powder. Put this into a Quart of ſtrong White Wine. Cork the Bottle, and let it ſtand three Weeks, ſhaking it every Day. Then preſs it out and filter the Tincture through Paper. A large Spoonful of this is a Doſe; and the Effects of it are ſurpriſing.

Of the Manner of preparing Miſletoe we have ſpoken already under the Article of Nervous Complaints.

plaints. Let as much of the Powder as will lie upon a Shilling be taken at firſt twice a Day, when the Stomach is moſt empty, faſting two Hours after it; then once a Day; afterwards every other, or every third, Day, till there is no more Need of Medicines.

This and the Valerian Tea are the great Articles whereon Dependance ſhould be laid; and they muſt be taken for a Length of Time. Their Taſte is not unpleaſant, nor have they any ſenſible Effect upon the Body, beſides their Operation on the Nerves: And with theſe, and the Regimen here propoſed, the Patient may be ſafely left to his own Care.

In Fits of the Apoplexy.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

Bleed largely in the Arm, or rather the Jugular; eſpecially if the Patient be ſanguine. Apply ſtrong Volatiles to the Noſe, as Sal Volatile and Spirits of Hartſhorn. If poſſible, give a large Doſe (a Tea-Spoonful) of Sal Volatile Oleoſe in a Draught compoſed of equal Quantities of compound Pioney-Water and Black-Cherry-Water. Blow ſtrong ſneezing Powders up the Noſe with a Quill frequently, as, an equal Mixture of the Powder of the Leaves of Aſarabacca and the Root of White Helebore. Blow into the Noſtrils and Mouth the Fumes of Tobacco from an inverted Pipe. Take of Hungary Water, compound Spirit of Lavender, and Sal volatile Oleoſe, of each a Dram; Oil of Caſtor and Amber, of each Half a Dram; mix, and with this let the Temples and the Head (freſh ſhaven) be well rubbed.

After

After the Fit is over, nothing can beſpeak Bleeding to be wrong, but extreme Weakneſs, great Age, or a watery Conſtitution. Apply directly a large Bliſter to the Neck; and as ſoon as poſſible, give a ſtrong Vomit, as, ſix or eight Grains of Tartar Emetic made into a Bolus with Conſerve of Red Roſes; which ſhould be repeated once a Week, if judged neceſſary.

In Fits of the Apoplexy.

Fix a Cupping-Glaſs (without Scarification) to the Nape of the Neck, and another to each of the Shoulders, and let them ſtick on a competent Time. *Boyle.*

To prevent or check the Apoplexy.

Make an Iſſue at the Meeting of the Sutures or Seams of the Skull. Keep it open a good while. But if the Caſe be urgent, clap on a Cupping-Glaſs (with or without Scarification, as Need ſhall require) in the ſame Part. *Boyle.*

For Convulſions, Palpitations, &c.

From Dr. *Wall* and others.

Dr. *Wall*, of *Worceſter*, has communicated to the World (Philoſoph. Tranſact. No. 474) ſome extraordinary Effects of Muſk in Convulſive and other Diſorders. Even where the Smell is diſſerviceable, the Subſtance taken inwardly produces the happieſt Effects. Two Perſons labouring under a Subſultus Tendinum, extreme Anxiety, and Want of Sleep, from the Bite of a mad Dog, by taking two Doſes of

of Muſk, of ſixteen Grains each, were perfectly relieved. Convulſive Hiccups, with the worſt Symptoms, are removed by a Doſe or two of ten Grains. Where it could not, on Account of Convulſions, be given through the Mouth, it has proved of excellent Service in Clyſters. Under ſix Grains much Effect has not been found from it; but, given to ten Grains or upwards, it never fails to produce a mild Diaphoreſis, without Heating or Uneaſineſs. It eaſes Pain, raiſes the Spirits, and, after the Sweat breaks out, the Patient uſually falls into a refreſhing Sleep. He never met with any hyſterical Perſon, how averſe ſoever to Perfumes, but could take it in the Form of a Bolus without Inconvenience. *Edinburgh Pharmacopœia* by *Lewis*, p. 79, 80.

Muſk is principally uſed in Palpitations and all other Diſorders of the Heart; becauſe it cheriſhes, rouſes, and refreſhes the vital Spirits. For the ſame Reaſon it is alſo uſed in Diſorders of the Head and Nerves, produced either by cold or groſs Humours, as alſo in Cholics. *James*'s Med. Dict. in *Moſchus*.

Muſk, mixed with other Medicines, is very much commended in hyſteric Caſes. Oil of Camphire, with Muſk, was uſed by *Prævotius*, a Phyſician of *Padua*, as a ſingular Remedy for Madneſs; and the following is recommended by *Paracelſus*, as a preſent Cure for the ſame Diſtemper,

Take of Oil of Camphire, one Dram; of Muſk, Half or an entire Dram; mix and give Half a Dram at a Time.

For the Epilepſy.

The Fit may be thus prevented: Let the Patient have ready a Piece of Metal as broad as he is able to contain between his Teeth, when his Jaws are ſtretched to the utmoſt. As ſoon as he feels the firſt Symptom, let him take the Piece of Metal, and opening his Teeth as wide as he can, put it between them; that his Jaws may be kept at their utmoſt Stretch for ſome Time. This will reſtore him in about Half a Minute, and prevent the Fit for that Time.

When the Fit is come on, if any By-Stander will take the ſame Piece of Metal and force open the Patient's Jaws with it to the utmoſt Stretch, it will immediately go off and a Recovery enſue.

A Phyſician of very good Character is ſaid to have tried this with unfailing Succeſs.

A Crown Piece might do; but Iron or Steel is better, if made of a ſquare Form, of about the Thickneſs of a Crown, and of ſuch a Breadth as to be exactly equal to the wideſt Opening of the Jaws. One of the Edges ſhould be thin, that it may enter the more eaſily between the Teeth; and it might be convenient to put a Handle to it, like the Handle of a Key.

For Dimneſs of Sight in Nervous Caſes.

Take a Quantity of the dried Valerian Root and reduce it to a coarſe Powder. This is to be mixed with an equal Quantity of Rappee Snuff; and the beſt

beſt Time of taking it is a little before going to Bed: But it may alſo be taken at any Time when the Symptom, againſt which it is intended, comes on, but be careful not to catch Cold.

We have an Account in the German Ephimerides, of two Caſes, very deſperate in their Kinds, abſolutely cured by this Snuff alone; the one of a Painter, who, though near blind at 50, worked afterwards by Help of it, till more than 70 without Spectacles; and the other of an hyſteric Patient of the other Sex, who was in a Caſe as deplorable, and received a great and laſting Benefit.

It will alſo relieve the Head-Ach and Vertigoe from the ſame Cauſe; and has been found effectual, even where an Apoplexy has been deemed unavoidable.

For Convulſions in Children.

Give the Child from 2, 3, or 4, to 5, 6, or 7 Grains, according to his Age, of the true volatile Salt of Amber in any Liquid. But this is not near ſo efficacious in grown Perſons.

For the Palſy.

From Dr. *Fuller.*

Take powdered Muſtard Seed, Half an Ounce; Conſerve of Rue, two Ounces; Syrup of *French* Lavender, an Ounce and a Half; Oil of Roſemary and of Lavender, of each four Drops. Mix them.

This

This Electuary is affirmed to be uſeful in the cold Scurvy and Dropſy, efficacious in ſleepy Diſorders, but excellent in the Palſy. The Doſe is a large Tea-Spoonful three Times a Day.

For the Palſy of the Tongue.

From the ſame.

Take Powder of Betony Leaves, ſix Drams; Roots of Pellitory of *Spain*, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, or of Saſſafras, or of Organy, four Drops; and Honey, a ſufficient Quantity to make it into an Electuary.

It is alſo recommended for the Quinſey, the Tooth-Ach, and the Epilepſy. But in all theſe Caſes it is not to be ſwallowed, but only chewed and rolled about in the Mouth for Half an Hour at a Time, and then ſpitting it out and holding the Head down that the Water may run out.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

Bleeding in the Jugular is here excellent, if the Strength will allow it; after which give a Vomit (25 Grains of Powder of Ipecacuanha in a Glaſs of white Wine, working it off with Chamomile Tea). Bliſters greatly aſſiſt, and ſo do warm aromatic Bitters [ſuch as the following, take white Wine a Quart; Brandy four Ounces; Gentian Root four Scruples; Tops of Carduus, Centaury, Chamomile Flowers, of each eight Scruples; thin yellow Parings of Oranges, two Drams;

Drams; Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cochineal, of each two Scruples. Steep them cold, till the Virtues of the Ingredients are drawn out, then ſtrain. A Glaſs of this may be uſefully taken Morning and Afternoon, an Hour or more before and after eating].

Let alſo a Dram of compound Spirit of Lavender dropped on Sugar, or Crumbs of Bread, be frequently given.

For the Palſy in general.

Take Sarſaparilla a Pound and a Half; Bark of Guaicum and China in Chips, of each two Ounces and an Half. Boil all in ſix Pints of Water till only four Pints remain. At the End, add Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, four Ounces; Liquorice bruiſed, one Dram; twelve large Figs; boil and ſtrain it. Let the Patient drink of this warm, for his ordinary Drink. *Boyle.*

For Paralytic Affections.

External Remedies.

Make a ſtrong Decoction of Roſemary Leaves (or Flowers, or both). Let the Patient hold the Part affected a good while together in the Liquor kept very warm.

If after ſeveral Trials this Medicine proves not effectual, take ten Drops of Oil of Worms and well mix it with four or five Drops of Oil of Turpentine. With this Mixture well warmed anoint the Part from Time to Time. *Boyle.* We

We will add that Spirit of Sal Ammoniac ſuccinated, well rubb'd into the Part, has been found particularly ſerviceable.

Or infuſe the green Leaves of Tobacco in Malmſey Wine, (Sack may do, where Malmſey is not to be had) and, after ſweating, rub the Paralytic Parts with this Wine, which is preferable to all other external Medicines. *Hartman.* This was communicated by the ingenious Sir *Edward Hulſe. Med. Dict.* in *Nicotiana.*

Bathing in the Sea Water has been much and juſtly recommended by Phyſicians in Paralytic Caſes. But for as many are unable to bear the Fatigue of a Journey to the Sea, or the Expence of it, Dr. *Speed,* at the Concluſion of his Commentary on Sea Water, thinks it not difficult to ſupply the Place of it. Accordingly, a Succedaneum was publiſhed in the *London Chronicle* of *May* 4, 1762, ſaid to be of equal Efficacy: This is, to fill a large Maſhing-Tub with Water, putting to every Gallon Half a Pound (Avoirdupoiſe) of Salt, and bathing the Patient in it. A Perſon ſeventy-eight Years old, grievouſly afflicted with the Palſy, having his Mouth diſtorted, his Speech affected, one Side rendered almoſt uſeleſs, and ſo emaciated that little Hope appeared of him, was ſurpriſingly reſtored by having been thus bathed every other Morning for near a Fortnight. He was carried from the Tub to Bed, wrapped in a Blanket, and rubbed till dry. He had alſo a little warm Wine and Toaſt given to him.

For the ſame.

By Dr. *Lobb.*

Take the Yolk of a new-laid Egg. Beat it with a Spoon as thin as poſſible. Then add, by a Spoonful at a Time, three Ounces of pure Water, working the Mixture continually, that it may be well incorporated. Apply this to the Part, cold or only milk-warm by a gentle Rubbing three or four Times a Day (or oftner) till the Patient is well.

The Caſe of *Francis* the Barber, near the Seven Dials in *London*, is remarkable. This Receipt had been publiſhed by the Doctor for the common Good, as a ſure Remedy for LAMENESS, even where there is a fixt Contraction of the Parts. The above-named Perſon had been ſeized with the Palſy in his Right Hand and Wriſt, and rendered incapable of his Buſineſs, and had been diſmiſſed from one of the Hoſpitals as incurable; but reading the Doctor's Account of this Preſcription, made Trial of it in his own Caſe, and was in a ſhort Time perfectly cured.

For the Head Ach.

Take green Hemlock, that is tender, and put it in your Socks or Stockings, ſo that it may lie thinly between them and the Soles of your Feet. Shift the Herb once a Day. *Boyle.*

Some extraordinary Caſes have been publiſhed by *J. S.* M. D. of inveterate Head Achs cured by the ſole Application of Leeches to the temporal Arteries. Or

Take

Take a Handful of freſh Roſemary, boil it a pretty while in a Quart of Water. Let a Pint Mug be almoſt (not quite) filled with it. Let the Patient cover his Head and Face with a Napkin, that ſo he may receive the Steam as hot as he can well bear it; keep the Veſſel under him for this Purpoſe as long as he finds the Steam ſtrong enough. *Boyle.*

[It is frequently of Uſe to ſnuff up the Noſtrils good Vinegar, or a Mixture of Hungary Water and Roſe Water.]

For Diſorders of the Eyes.

By Sir *Hans Sloane.*

Take Tutty prepared, one Ounce; Blood-Stone prepared, two Scruples; beſt Aloes prepared, twelve Grains; Pearls prepared, four Grains: Rub them with a Stone Peſtle in a Marble Mortar very carefully, adding Viper's Greaſe, or Viper's Fat, enough to make an Ointment.

Sir *Hans* ſays, the Way to make this Ointment moſt effectual, is to bleed and bliſter in the Neck and behind the Ears, the better to draw off the Humours from the Eyes; afterwards, if the Inflammation be great, to make a Drain by a perpetual Bliſter, or Iſſues between the Shoulders. As to waſhing the Eyes, he thinks Spring Water beſt, and much preferable to any Thing ſpirituous. For inward Medicines he recommends Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers; the Powder called ad Guttetam, Betony, Sage, Roſemary, Eyebright, wild Valerian Root, &c. waſhed down with Tea made of ſome of the ſame Ingredients; as

alſo Drops of Spirits of Lavender and Sal Volatile. If the Inflammation returns, ſix Ounces of Blood is to be taken from the Temples by Leeches, or by cupping between the Shoulders. The Doctor ſays, he has ſometimes been ſurpriſed at his Want of Succeſs in curing ſore Eyes, till at length he found that the Cauſe was a lurking intermittent Fever, every Fit of which affected the Eyes; but upon taking away the Fever by the Bark, the Cure has been effectually performed.

The Ointment is to be applied with a ſmall Hair Pencil, the Eye winking, or a little open; and this to be repeated Night and Morning. It is intended for Eyes covered with Films and Scars occaſioned by Inflammations and Impoſthumes of the Coats of the Eyes. This Diſorder happens to People of all Conditions, but moſt commonly to poor People, many of whom it totally deprives of Sight.

The Doctor alſo ſays, that Mercurial Purges are hurtful in Diſeaſes of the Eyes; and that hoodwinking them as ſoon as they can poſſibly bear the Light, is not to be practiſed, becauſe it keeps them too hot.

For Diſorders of the Eyes.

From Monſieur *de St. Yves.*

An Ophthalmy ſometimes ſignifies any Diſorder of the Eye, but ſtrictly is an Inflammation of this Organ. The celebrated *French* Oculiſt above-mentioned diſtinguiſhes the ſeveral Species of Ophthalmies, and directs Methods of Cure for each Sort.

For

For the dry Ophthalmy.

For ſome Days waſh the inner Part of the Eye with a Collyrium made of twelve Grains of prepared Tutty, diſſolved in two Ounces of Roſe and Plantain Waters, with a Spoonful of Spirit of Wine. Alſo, take of Paul's Betony, Thyme and Red Roſes, each a Pugil (the eighth Part of an Handful); two Stalks of Mullein: Boil them in a Gallon of Wine; and at Night apply to the Eye a Compreſs (a folded Piece of Linen Cloth) dipt in this Wine. This is ſometimes cured by Bleeding, repeated according to the full Habit of the Patient.

For the moiſt Ophthalmy.

This is attended with ſhooting Pains, and the Patient cannot well bear the Light. Children and old People are both ſubject to it. Bleeding at the Neck and in the Foot is often neceſſary; and ſometimes a Seton, a Cautery, and Bliſters. But if theſe laſt incommode the Kidneys or Bladder, they muſt be laid aſide. Apply a Collyrium made with the diſtilled Waters of Fennel, Eyebright, and Plaintain, each two Ounces; in which diſſolve two Grains of Salt of Lead. If this, after ſome Days, does not ſucceed, omit the Salt of Lead, and diſſolve in the ſame Waters Half a Dram of the white Troches of Rhaſis. When the Flux of Humours has ceaſed, if any Ulcer remains on the tranſparent Part of the Cornea, make Uſe of a Diſſolution of the Lapis Divinus (Divine Stone) in common Water. To make this Stone,

Put of Allum, Salt Petre, and Vitriol of Cyprus, each a Pound, into a glazed earthen Veſſel: Place

the Veſſel in a Furnace, and ſurround it with Charcoal, till it comes Half an Inch above the Bottom of the Veſſel, and ſet Fire to it. As you ſee the Materials melt, ſtir them with a long ſmall Stick; and when they are raiſed in the Ebullition about three Fingers Breadth, let the Veſſel be taken from the Fire, and throw in two Drams of Camphire, continuing to ſtir the whole till the Camphire is entirely diſſolved: Then cover the Pot, as quick as you can, luting its Junctures with ſome Rolls of firm Paſte, a Foot long and Half an Inch thick. Leave it ſo for twenty-four Hours; then break the Pot, and ſeparate the Stone, which put into a Glaſs Veſſel, cloſely ſtopt.

Diſſolve from twelve Grains to Half a Dram of this in Half a Pint of common Water: The Diſſolution of two Drams of Sugar Candy, with a Spoonful of Brandy, may be added.

When the Ulcer is cicatrized, if this Remedy does not entirely remove the Spot, make Uſe of the Powder of Cuttle Bone and Sugar Candy mixt together; dropping about the Bigneſs of a Lentil of this Powder, every Morning, on the Spot.

For Ophthalmies from a Defluxion.

After the general Remedies, ſpecified under the laſt Article, the Ointment of Tutty muſt be uſed. Every Night, about the Bigneſs of a Lentil of it, when the Patient goes to Reſt, muſt be put into the Corner of his Eye next the Noſe, ſo that it may enter into the Eye. The Eye muſt be waſhed with warm Water and Brandy, ten Parts of Water to one of Brandy.

Brandy. If the Corners of the Eyelids, which often ulcerate, are not cured with the Ointment of Tutty, a Diſſolution of the Lapis Divinus muſt be uſed.

For the Ophthalmy with a Film.

Diſſolve Sal Ammoniac and Sugar of Lead, of each ſeven Grains, in Roſe and Plantain Waters, of each four Ounces; with which bathe the Eye three or four Times a Day.

For the Ophthalmy in the Globe of the Eye towards the Corners.

Uſe a Collyrium made of white Vitriol and Florentine Orrice, of each one Dram: Infuſe in two or three Pints of Water, according as it is required to be ſtronger or weaker.

For an Ophthalmy with Pimples.

Uſe a Diſſolution of the Lapis Divinus in common Water, when the Pimples lie only on the Conjunctiva: (This is that Coat which covers the White of the Eye, and, being turned back, lines the Eyelids.) But if they are ſpread on the tranſparent Part of the Cornea, (which is the external, thickeſt and ſtrongeſt Coat, inveſting all the other Parts of which the Globe of the Eye is compoſed, and which is diſtinguiſhed into opaque and lucid, the laſt of which is here intended;) and Matter appears between the thin Skins of that Membrane, then Remedies proper for Abſceſſes muſt be applied, as follow.

For an Ophthalmy, with Abſceſſes on the Cornea and Conjunctiva.

Apply between the tranſparent Part of the Cornea and the Conjunctiva, where the Abſceſſes (or little Gatherings of Matter) are formed, the diſtilled Water of Camphire; as ſoon as it begins to penetrate, uſe a Diſſolution of Lapis Divinus in common Water: It will cleanſe and cicatrize the Ulcers.

For the Eryſipelatous Ophthalmy.

Firſt apply the diſtilled Water of Elder Flowers, with a tenth Part of Brandy; warm it and bathe the Eye with it. You muſt likewiſe have Recourſe to a Seton, to Bleeding in the Arm, in the Neck, and in the Foot; afterwards Purging and Bliſters, if neceſſary, muſt be uſed.

For the Ophthalmy called Chemoſis.

This Inflammation is to the Eye what the Pleuriſy is to the Breaſt. It is attended with violent Pains in the Head and Eye, with Heavineſs over the Orbit, and with Want of Sleep: There is alſo a Fever, Pulſation, and the like. All the Conjunctiva is ſwelled to the Thickneſs of a Finger's Breadth, which makes the tranſparent Part of the Cornea appear, as it were, ſunk in a Cavity. It often proceeds from a Stroke in the Eye or adjacent Parts; ſometimes comes without any external Cauſe; and ſometimes after a Fever. It requires a ſpeedy Cure.

As ſoon therefore as it is perceived, bleed, the firſt Day, twice in the Arm; the next Day purge briſkly [This may be done with the Pil. Rudii, taken from fifteen Grains to two Scruples, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient]; and the ſame Night, if the Symptoms continue, bleed in the Foot. The Day after the Purge, bleed in the Neck. Let a large Bliſter be laid to the Patient's Shoulders. The Eye muſt be often waſhed with Brandy mixed with a great deal of warm Water. Let a Dram of Diaphoretic Mineral, freſh made, be mixed in two Pints of common Ptiſan, and let him drink this Quantity in a Day and a Half. If the Purge gives Eaſe, let it be repeated in two Days. If the Eye ſeems diſpoſed to a Suppuration, apply the following reſolvent, diſcutient Medicine, to prevent it. Take Sage, Roſemary, Hyſſop, and red Roſes, each a Pugil; boil them for three or four Ebullitions, in Half a Pint of red Wine; dip Compreſſes in it, and lay them to the Eye, taking Care not to preſs it too much with the Bandage. If a Whiteneſs appears in the tranſparent Part of the Cornea, drop ſome of this Wine into the Eye, three Times a Day; wet the Compreſs, as it grows dry.

If by theſe Means the Swell of the Eye ceaſes, and the Globe does not come to a Suppuration; or if the Matter of the Suppuration be reſolved and diſcuſſed without injuring the Eye; then make Uſe of the diſtilled Water of Camphire. It muſt be dropped from Time to Time into the Eye, till all the Redneſs goes off. If the Eye, as often happens, remains weak, inſtead of this Water, uſe a ſtrengthening Water [as a Mixture of ten Parts warm Water to one of *French* Bran-

Brandy], which reſtores the Eye to its firſt State.

We are ſometimes obliged to open the Abſceſs with a Lancet, leſt the Stagnation of its Matter ſhould deſtroy the Parts of the Eye which encloſe it. The Manner of performing this Operation muſt be left to the ſkilful Surgeon.

For the Ophthalmy of the Choroides.

The Choroides is the ſecond Coat of the Globe of the Eye, of a blackiſh Colour, more or leſs inclined to red, which is inflamed in this Diſorder. There is at the ſame Time a Flux of Tears. The Light is painful. And there are acute Pains towards the Top of the Head and the Temples. The Cure is the ſame as of the Chemoſis, with this Difference, that two Drops of the diſtilled Water of Camphire muſt be put into the Patient's Eyes every two Hours.

For the Ophthalmy from Strokes on the Eye.

As there is always ſome extravaſated Blood, anodyne diſcutient Medicines, ſuch as Pigeon's Blood, muſt be dropt into the Eye twice a Day: Compreſſes, ſteeped in warm Wine, mixed with ſome Drops of Friar's Balſam, muſt be laid to the Eyelids: Bleeding muſt be repeated, once or oftener, as the Diſeaſe may ſeem to require. The Eye muſt be waſhed, three Times a Day, with a Mixture of one Spoonful of the Aqua Vulneraria in five Spoonfuls of the diſtilled Water of Eyebright.

Other Remedies may be afterwards uſed, ſtill having due Regard to the State of the Eye, and to the Symptoms ſubſequent to the Stroke.

For the Ophthalmy from the Rupture of the Veſſels of the Conjunctiva.

There is no Pain, neither is the Light uneaſy; but the Eye grows very red. It is commonly cured by dropping Pigeon's blood into the Eye three Times a Day, and afterwards applying a Compreſs, wetted in the vulnerary Water, which muſt be taken off when it grows dry: Then let fall ſome Drops of this Water into the Eye, to clear it of the Pigeon's Blood. The White of the Eye, from Red, at firſt becomes Yellow, and afterwards recovers its natural Whiteneſs.

For Ophthalmies from the Small-Pox.

The diſtilled Water of Camphire, applied in the Beginning, prevents all theſe Diſorders. Put ſome Drops of it into the Eyes, three or four Times a Day; and to hinder the glewing of the Eyelids, which is of great Conſequence, dip a Feather in this Liquor, and draw it between the Eyelids ſeveral Times in the Day and Night. Or a Collyrium made of Saffron and the diſtilled Waters of Roſes and Plantain may be uſed in the ſame Manner.

Where theſe preventive Means have not been uſed, and there is a Defluxion, the Reader is referred back to the Cure of the moiſt Ophthalmy.

Ulcers and Abſceſſes properly belong to the Surgeon.

For Bloodſhot or inflamed Eyes.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

There is not a better Remedy for inflamed Eyes, than to waſh them every Day ſeveral Times with this: Take Frog Spawn Water, a Pint [Roſe Water will anſwer the End as well]; Salt of Tartar, a Dram; mix and diſſolve, and waſh therewith.

To prevent Running of the Eyes.

From the ſame.

Diſſolve two Drams of white Vitriol in Half a Pint of white Wine; filter or ſtrain it, and then diſſolve in it two Ounces of choice Honey. With this fill the Eyes two or three Times a Day. It is good againſt moſt Diſtempers of the Eyes.

For weak and failing Eyes.

From the ſame.

Take three Spoonfuls of white Roſe Water, as much Eyebright Water, and as much ſifted white Sugar-Candy as will lie upon a Silver Threepence, and the ſame Quantity of fine Aloes ſifted and put to the Water, and ſhaken together. Drop a few Drops every Night at going to Bed.

This is called Lady *Fitzharding*'s Eye Water, which cured an almoſt blind Perſon, whoſe Eyes looked like Glaſs.

To ſtop a violent Defluxion on the Eye.

From the ſame.

Take red Sage and Rue, of each one Handful; a Spoonful of fine Wheat Flour; and the White of a new-laid Egg beaten to Water; mix theſe very well, and ſpread them upon very thin Leather or black Silk, and apply it to the Temples. 'Tis to be about the Bigneſs of a Crown Piece at leaſt.

For hot ſharp Humours in the Eyes.

From the ſame.

Beat the White of an Egg to Water, and diſſolve in it a tolerable Quantity of refined Loaf Sugar: Drop ſome of it into the Patient's Eye.

To take off a Pearl from the Eye.

From the ſame.

Take of the Juice of Celandine and mix with it about an equal Part of pure Honey. Of this Mixture let fall a Drop (or two at moſt) at a Time upon the Part affected Morning and Evening.

This is ſaid to be a ſomewhat ſharp, but often tried Medicine. It ſhould be freſh-made once in two or three Days.

For

For little Strokes or Contuſions of the Eye.

From the ſame.

Take Betony Water three Ounces, and five Drops of clarified Honey. Mix them, and drop a little of it from Time to Time into the Patient's Eye.

For Films or other ſuch Things growing on the Eye.

From the ſame.

Take of crude Roch Allum, two Parts; Turmerick, one Part; and of refined Sugar, three Parts: Reduce them ſeparately to a fine Powder, then mix them exactly, and warily blow it into the Patient's Eye, from Time to Time, as Need ſhall require.

To take off little Pimples, or grating Inequalities within the Eyelids.

From the ſame.

Take one Spoonful of Eyebright Water, one Spoonful of Plantain Water, and Half a Spoonful of Red Roſe Water. Mix theſe, and put to them about fifteen Grains of choice Tutty finely prepared. Shake them together, and then let the Powder fall to the Bottom, and with the clear Liquor moiſten the Eye ſeveral Times in the Day.

[Where Eyebright Water, Plantain Water, and ſuch-like, are not to be had, fine Tea, made of the ſame Plants, may be ſubſtituted in the Place of them, and ſtand till cold before they are mixed.]

An eaſy Help for a decayed Sight.

* From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

When I was not above ſixty Years of Age (ſays the anonymous Author of this ingenious Contrivance), my Sight was ſo much decayed, that I ſeemed always to have a Kind of thick Smoak or Miſt about me, and ſome little black Balls to dance in the Air before my Eyes. I could not diſtinguiſh the Faces of my Acquaintance, nor Men from Women, nor keep the plain trodden Paths, except I was led. I received no Benefit by any Glaſſes; but was in the Caſe of thoſe, whoſe Decay by Age was greater than can be helped by Spectacles. The faireſt Prints ſeemed through Spectacles like blind Prints, little Black remaining. But I found great Help by the following Expedient. I took Spectacles that had the largeſt Circles: Cloſe to the Semicircles, on the over Part, on both Sides, I cut the Bone; then taking out the Glaſſes, I put black *Spaniſh* Leather taper-wiſe into the emptied Circles, which widened enough (together with the encreaſing Wideneſs of the Leather) took in my whole Eye at the wider End, and preſently through the ſmaller End I could read the ſmalleſt Prints that are, as if they had been a large and fair Character. I made theſe empty Tubes of different Bigneſſes. I can only put the very End of my little Finger into the Orifice of the leſſer; but the ſame Finger ſomewhat deeper, yet not quite up to the firſt Joint, I can inſert into the Oricfie of the wider.

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* Lowthorp's Abridgment, Vol. III. P. 41.

The

The Tubes may be of Paper only coloured black, and paſted on, and with the inner Folds, to be drawn out from one Inch to three; ſome of the Folds to be taken out, that the Orifice may be wider or narrower, as beſt fits to every Degree of Defect.

Probably theſe Tubes may be proper for ſome that are ſquint-eyed, whoſe Eyes do interfere; but certainly it will eaſe them that cannot well bear the Light, and perchance they will preſerve the Sight for longer Durance.

After I had uſed theſe Tubes little more than a Week, I could uſe them without much Trouble all the Day long; and my Sight was ſo much amended, that I could ſee the Greenneſs of the Garden, and Paſtures in a florid Verdure; whereas before the Uſe of them, all dark Colours had the ſame Hue to my Eye.

I have ſometimes put Convex Glaſſes (for a Trial) into my Tubes; but I found the Prints, though ſomewhat larger, yet not ſo clear, ſo diſtinct, nor ſo pleaſing to the Eye, as when I uſed the empty Papers. I find myſelf beſt at Eaſe with thoſe Leathern Tubes that are made without any Faſtening to the Bone of the Spectacles; for as they hang in that ſlight Manner, I can with a Touch of my Finger raiſe them up, or bow them down, divide or unite them, to take in the ſame Object.

I found at firſt a great Diſcouragement in the Difficulty of uſing them, ſo that I could not endure the Trouble above two Hours at a Time; but by the Practice of a Week or a Fortnight, I found them an Eaſe

Eaſe and Pleaſure to me, for 12 at leaſt of each 24 Hours. And by all the Trials which I have yet made upon others, whether Poreblind, or of faint Sight decay'd by Age, or however weakened, it proves a very great Aid. For the Poreblind they muſt be made ſhorter: For the decay'd by Age they may be longer.

For the ſame.

From *St. Yves.*

The Preſbytæ (thoſe whoſe Sight is decay'd through Age) cannot diſtinguiſh ſmall Objects or minute Characters, without ſtraining the Eyes and diſcompoſing the Head; yet they can ſee diſtinctly larger Objects at a conſiderable Diſtance. This proceeds from the too great Convexity of the Cryſtalline, which occaſions Rays, reflected from Objects near the Eye, to diverge from the Place where they ſhould unite, when Viſion is perfect. The ſame does not happen when the Objects are diſtant, becauſe the Rays reflected from them converge more; and thus they have a Focus in juſt Proportion. In order to remedy this Infirmity, let the Patient at firſt uſe Glaſſes which do not magnify; and from them he muſt paſs gradually to more convex Spectacles, which ſhorten the Focus.

But the Preſbytæ may be freed from the Uſe of Spectacles, by reſtoring their Cryſtalline to its natural State. The following Tincture will be very ſerviceable in this Caſe;

Take Sage, Roſemary, Lavender and Thyme, when they are in Flower, Wormwood and Origany, of each an equal Quantity: Let them infuſe in Brandy the Space of four Days; then let the Brandy be clear'd off and uſed in the following Manner. Let one Part of this Brandy be mixed with four Parts of the diſtill'd Water of Blue-Bottle or Cyanus Segetum, or with Eyebright Water: Put it into a Spoon, which you muſt heat warm, to the Brandy. Let the Inſide of the Eye be bath'd with this Mixture, twinkling the Eyelids that they may imbibe the Water and convey it round the Eye. This muſt be done four or five Times ſucceſſively, Morning and Evening.

When this Mixture has been uſed in the aforeſaid Manner and Degree of Strength for a Fortnight, then let only three Parts of the forenamed Water be mix'd with one of the Brandy. When the Eye is accuſtom'd for ſome Time to this Degree, then let the Brandy and the ſaid Water, of each one Half, be mix'd. Let this be the Standard.

Theſe Degrees are encreas'd for this Reaſon; that the Brandy, by its Pungency, may ſtimulate and vellicate the Eye; by which the nutritious Juices of the Eye will be more inſpirited and attenuated, and their Quantity, as well as Fineneſs, will be encreaſed; ſo that by the Help of one and the other, the Cryſtalline may be reſtored to its natural State. *St. Yves. Dict. in Oculus.*

For Diſeaſes of the Ears.

Cautions from *Sennertus.*

1. Let Medicines, to be put into the Ears, be neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm.

2. Put no new Medicine into the Ear, till it be well cleared from the Relics of the former.

3. Three or four Drops are enough at a Time.

4. When a Medicine is put into the Ear, let the Patient lie down on the well Ear.

5. Let the Medicines, to be put in, be neither too greaſy, nor glewy.

6. In all Sorts of Deafneſs let the Head be carefully ſtrengthen'd by Medicines us'd inwardly and outwardly.

For the ſame.

By Dr. *Shaw.*

Obſtructions here are not only caus'd by a Condenſation or Conſtipation of the Wax, but alſo by any Contraction or Dilatation 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 Oil of Sweet (or of Bitter) Almonds, and afterwards to ſyringe them with ſome lukewarm Liquor, as,

Take Lavender Flowers, and Chamomile Flowers, of each Half a Handful; boil them in Spring-Water and white Wine, of each Half a Pint, till a fourth Part is conſum'd: Strain and add three Ounces of Honey of Roſes.

When they rage with Pain an equal Mixture of *Peru* and liquid Laudanum, dropt into them, is ſerviceable, and will give Eaſe.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Fuller.*

Take Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; Oils of Sage, Roſemary, Cloves and Marjoram, of each two Drops: Mix them.

This is ſaid to ſtrengthen the inner Parts of the Ear, to open Obſtructions, and to be uſeful againſt Noiſe in the Head and Ears, as well as Thickneſs of Hearing. If the Ear is ſtuff'd with Wax or other Foulneſs, let it be firſt ſyringed, after which, three Drops of this are to be put in, in a little Cotton or Wool, every Night at Bed-Time.

For Hardneſs of Hearing.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

The Juice of Red Onions is excellent for Diſeaſes of the Ears, and for a Deafneſs in its Beginning. [Uſe three Drops at a Time.]

For Difficulty of hearing from a Cold.

From the ſame.

Out of a Bulbe, or Root of Garlick, chuſe a Chive of a convenient Bigneſs; then having paſs'd a fine Piece of Thread or Silk through one End of it, that thereby it may be pull'd out at Pleaſure, cruſh it a little between your Fingers; and having anointed it all over with Oil of Bitter (or for Want of that, of Sweet) Almonds, put it into the Hollow of the Patient's Ear at Bed-Time, and draw it out the next Morning; ſtopping the Ear afterwards with black Wool. But, if Need require, this Operation is to be repeated with freſh Garlick for ſome Days together.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *James.*

I have found from Experience, that Bread baked with Caraway Seeds, when cut up and applied to the Ears, freſh from the Oven, is an excellent Remedy for Deafneſs. This is alſo confirm'd by *Riverius* in Prax. Med. Lib. 3. Cap. 2.

For an Excoriation or Rawneſs of the Noſtrils.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

Inject warm Oil of Sweet Almonds, or Pomatum, with a Syringe. [Or apply warm Sallad Oil with a Feather.]

For the Snuffles in Children.

From the ſame.

The Cure is uſually effected by keeping the Head warm, and uſing proper Unguents. For which Purpoſe ſome make Choice of a Mixture of old Tallow and Brandy, which they rub plentifully on the Top of the Head, Forehead and Temples. The following is more to be depended upon,

Take Oil of Sweet Almonds, one Ounce; camphorated Spirit of Wine, Half an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender and Sal Volatile Oleoſe, of each Half a Dram: Mix and make a Liniment, with which rub the Parts aforeſaid occaſionally.

For Bleedings at the Noſe.

From the ſame.

Let the Patient's Diet be cooling, ſlender and balſamic; his Exerciſe little; his Sleep much. Milk and Water is a proper Liquor; and Tincture of Red Roſes may be drank at Pleaſure, but every Thing cold. If the Blood be too thin or ſharp, boil Hartſhorn Shavings in his Liquors. Panada and Gellies are very proper.

Bleeding is of Service, by Way of Revulſion; and, if the Flux continues, may be repeated occaſionally, or once in twenty-four Hours, if the Patient's Strength will admit of it.

After Bleeding, give an Opiate to check the Velocity of the Blood, as, Plantane-Water, two Ounces; Sal Prunell, one Dram; London Laudanum, one Grain and a Half; Syrup of Lemons, Half an Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, twelve Drops: Mix for a Draught, to be taken after Bleeding, and to be repeated occaſionally.

Let the Patient be kept quiet, or, if poſſible, without Motion, and in an erect Poſture, the Head only a little reclining. Things thus ordered, ſome of the following Mixtute may, with a Quill, be blown up the bleeding Noſtril;

Take Powder of Galls, Frankincenſe, Dragon's Blood, crude Allum and Armenian Bole, of each one Dram; Salt of Nitre, White Vitriol, and Cobwebs, of each two Scruples: Mix and make a Powder.

Next, let a Tent, dipt in the following Solution, be put up the Noſtril;

Salt of Nitre, two Drams; Allum, one Dram, beſt Vinegar and Lime-Water, of each one Ounce: Mix and make a Solution.

If with the Uſe hereof the Bleeding ſtop, the laſt Tent ſhould not be too ſoon removed; or a freſh one ſhould be applied on 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 chiefly to be feared in two or three Days after. But if all theſe prove ineffectual, Medicines of a more cauſtic Nature muſt be applied; as

Take White Wine Vinegar and the beſt Ink, of each a Dram and a Half; of *Roman* Vitriol, two Drams: Mix for a Solution to be put up the Noſtril with a Tent.

Refrigerating Lotions will be uſeful at the ſame Time; as,

Take of Oxycrate [an equal Mixture of Vinegar and Water] one Quart; Sugar of Lead, Half an Ounce; Salt of Nitre, two Drams: Mix.

With this let the Head be bathed and conſtantly kept moiſt by Means of a Spunge

For the ſame.

From *Riverius.*

This learned Phyſician gives two Inſtances of eaſy Cures in the Caſe before us. The one of a Gentleman of Sixty, reduced by it to great Weakneſs; who, after many Remedies tried to no Purpoſe, was at laſt cured only by ſnuffing ſome Oxycrate [an equal Mixture of Vinegar and Water] up the Noſtrils.

The other is of a Countryman at the Point of Death by the ſame Diſorder; for whoſe Relief alſo many Things had been applied in vain. At length, ſome few Drops of Vinegar of Roſes were let fall into the Ear which was neareſt to the bleeding Noſtril. On which the Flux of Blood preſently ceas'd.

For Inflammation, Dryneſs and Whiteneſs of the Tongue.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

Take of *Armenian* Bole, two Drams; of Syrup of Blackberries, one Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, two Scruples: Mix. Let this be rubbed on the Tongue, with a Rag roll'd round a Stick.

Waſh it off with the following, or uſe this laſt alone; Plantane-Water, two Ounces; White-Wine-Vinegar and Honey of Roſes; of each one Ounce; ſweet Spirit of Nitre, one Dram; Spirit of Vitriol, fifteen Drops. Mix.

Lemon and Sugar will ſometimes do. So will freſh Butter; or Oil of Sweet Almonds. [or Salad Oil.]

For a Tumor or Swelling of the Tongue.

From the ſame.

This may be the Conſequence of a Fever, Small-Pox, Salivation, &c. It requires Nothing but a Gargle: Take Tincture of Red Roſes and Red Wine, of each three Ounces; Tincture of Myrrh, a Dram and a Half; Syrup of Blackberries an Ounce; ſweet Spirit of Nitre, two Drams: Mix. Work it well about the Mouth and ſpit it out.

For

For Ulcers in the Tongue.

From the ſame.

Theſe ſometimes happen to Children and great Drinkers. Mix a few Drops of Oil of Vitriol in Half an Ounce of Honey of Roſes, and touch the Ulcer with it.

For the Scurvy, Leproſy, and other deſperate cutaneous Diſtempers.

From *Muntingius*, &c.

Take Half a Pound of the freſh Root of *Great* ſharp-pointed Water-Dock; cut it in thin Slices; put into a Stone Jar and pour upon it a Gallon of boiling Water; cover it up and let it ſtand twenty-four Hours. Then boil the Whole for about eight Minutes. After this, let it ſtand to be quite cold; then ſtrain it off without Squeezing. Drink a Half Pint Baſon of this twice a Day, not eating an Hour before or after. Avoid high-ſeaſon'd Food, and uſe moderate Exerciſe.

It is to be met with in great Plenty in the Ditches about *Greenwich* and in moſt ſuch moiſt Places throughout *England*. The beſt Time of gathering it is in the Month of *May*, before it runs to Seed.

But becauſe the Scurvy has taken ſuch deep Root in ſome Perſons, that they can receive but little Benefit from a Decoction of *Britannica* (Great Water-Dock) alone, I ſhall communicate the Preparation of

of a Medicine, never yet made public, that all may prepare it for themſelves: For the Remedy is more precious than Gold, and ought to be kept in Houſes, as an ineſtimable Treaſure, in Readineſs againſt all Attacks, or bare Suſpicions, of the Scurvy;

Take of Safforn, two Ounces; Mace, Liquorice, the beſt Cinnamon, black Pepper, Gentian-Root, each three Ounces; Great Water-Dock Root, ſix Ounces; powder them all groſsly, and infuſe in two Gallons of Spaniſh White-Wine, together with three Pints of Elder Vinegar, or ſome other very ſtrong Vinegar; and add thereto three Yolks of new-laid Eggs. Let them lie macerating together in a glazed Stone-Veſſel, well-cloſed, for three Days and Nights, in hot Aſhes, Horſe-Dung, or hot Sand, but with no greater than a tepid Heat. Then ſet it aſide for Uſe.

Let the Patient take three, four, five, or even ſix Ounces, according to the Nature of the Subject, faſting, for a Fortnight or three Weeks. To quench Thirſt, let him drink Rheniſh, or well-boil'd fine Beer, and, after it, three Spoonfuls of this Wine. If he has a Dryneſs, violent Cough, or is conſumptive, ſix Ounces of Liquorice muſt be us'd inſtead of the Pepper. When the Wine is near conſum'd, an equal, or double Quantity may be pour'd on again.

All Scurvies, if without a Fever, Hernia's, Palſies are by this moſt ſucceſsfully cured. *Raii Hiſt. Plant.* The Great Water-Dock effectually cures Bleeding of the Gums, chew'd in a Morning. *James's Med. Dict.* in *Britannica.*

For Eroſion, Blackneſs and Diſcolouration of the Teeth.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

If this proceed from the Scurvy, obſerve the Method laid down for the Cure of that. The Diſorder itſelf is attended with little Danger; tho' it frequently ſubjects a Perſon to a Pain in the Teeth, upon any conſiderable Change of Weather, or catching Cold.

'Tis a common Thing to rub the Teeth with the Powder of a Cruſt of burnt Bread [which is very uſeful], or Tobacco-Aſhes [which are excellent and will frequently faſten the Teeth too, when looſe]. But the following are more ſerviceable, and better adapted to cleanſe, preſerve and whiten the Teeth: Mix two Drams of Myrrh with Half an Ounce of burnt Hartſhorn; and let this be your Dentifrice; waſhing the Gums after it with Red-Wine or Water lukewarm.

If the Gums be particularly ſwoln and painful, Leeches may be uſefully applied. But in Ulcers and Cancers of the Mouth the following Water is good: Boil a Handful of common Sage in a Pint of Spring-Water, till Half is boiled away: Then add of White Wine Vinegar, Half a Pint; Roch Allum, ſix Drams: and Honey two Ounces: Boil it up again; ſkum, and ſet it by, to be us'd often as a Gargle.

For the Tooth Ach.

From the ſame.

If the Patient be ſanguine, feveriſh and the Head much diſordered, bleed. If that relieve not, apply a Bliſter to the Neck, or behind the Ears, or inſtead of it, a Plaiſter of *Burgundy* Pitch. Opiates given internally are excellent here.

Therefore take eight or ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum at going to Bed in a Glaſs of White Wine or Small Beer.

For the ſame.

From *Frederic Hoffman.*

In a Tooth-Ach, an Ounce of Rob of Elder drank in Broth, in order to promote a Sweat, and ſome of the ſame Rob diſſolved in Ale, with which the Mouth is to be frequently waſhed, affords infallible and preſent Eaſe to the Patient.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Fuller.*

Take Caranna, a Dram; ſpread it upon a fitting Piece of Leather, and put into the Middle of it two Grains of Opium and four Drops of Oil of Amber. Apply this, like Bliſters behind the Ears.

For

For an aching Tooth that is hollow.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Take two Parts of common Pepper ground to fine Powder; and mix with it one Part of Sugar, moderately fine, over a gentle Heat. Form theſe into a ſmall Pill, of a Shape and Bigneſs fit for your Purpoſe. When your Stuff grows cold, 'twill harden, and may be applied when you pleaſe to the Part affected. Or

Take Oil of Wax, and with it moiſten well a little Cotton, and thruſt it into the hollow Tooth, letting it lie there till the Pain is aſſuaged.

For the ſame.

Wet a ſmall Piece of ſcraped Linnet with ſome Spirit of Salt, and apply it to the faulty Tooth till the Pain is entirely gone. If it ſhould touch the Gums, it will make them ſore, but no Danger is to be apprehended. This will certainly cure, by depriving the Nerve of Senſation; but the Tooth may be uſeful long after.

To ſtrengthen the Gums and make the Teeth grow firm.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Diſſolve as much *Japan* Earth as you can in a Pint of Red Wine; then decant the Liquor carefully from the ſubſiding Dregs; and let the Patient now and then waſh

waſh his Mouth with it, eſpecially at Bed-Time. The Quantity of *Japan* Earth muſt be about an Ounce.

The ſame Quantity of *Japan* Earth, reduced to groſs Powder, and boiled in a Quart of Spring Water, may anſwer the ſame End. You muſt filter the Decoction, keep it ſtopt for Uſe, and waſh the Mouth with it, as before.

For the ſame.

Preſcribed to King *Charles* the Firſt.

From the ſame.

To a Pint of Spring Water put four Ounces of Brandy. Waſh the Mouth with this Mixture every Morning, and twice or thrice a Day beſide; and every Morning roll, for a little while, a Bit of Roch Allum to and fro in the Mouth.

To faſten the Teeth, and prevent the Tooth Ach.

From the ſame.

To a Pint of Spring Water put Half an Ounce of Sal Ammoniac, and with this Solution let the Patient waſh his Mouth from Time to Time.

For a Relaxation or Inflammation of the Uvula, when the Palate of the Mouth is ſaid to be down.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

When the Complaint is great, ſtroaking up the Hair of the Head, for ſome Time, with a little Brandy and Ointment of Marſhmallows is ſaid to be ſerviceable; though it may ſeem a ridiculous Remedy. Make alſo the following Powder:

Take of *Armenian* Bole, a Dram; burnt Allum, Ginger, and common Salt, of each one Scruple. Mix.

Let this be blown upon the Uvula with a Quill, or applied to it with an Uvula Spoon.

[Continuing for a good while together to drink hot Baum Tea, or other Tea, ſwallowing a little at a Time, will commonly anſwer the Intention in ſlight Caſes.]

For a newly-taken, tho' violent, Cold.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

To four Ounces of Spring Water, in a convenient Veſſel, put three Leaves of Coltsfoot, the Eighth Part of a Handful of Maidenhair, and a Stick of Liquorice, for Bigneſs and Length, like the furtheſt Joint of the little Finger. Make the Water warm, and, when 'tis ready to boil, put in the afore-mentioned Ingredients, the Liquorice being firſt ſliced and minced. Cover the Pot well; let it boil a few Turns;

Turns; then take it off the Fire, and having preſently ſtrain'd it, let the Patient drink it hot, like Tea, being already in Bed. Repeat this three or four Nights together, till there is no more Need of it.

For a Cough.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

If the Cough has not yet occaſion'd a Fever, it is ſufficient to forbid the Uſe of Fleſh and all ſtrong Liquors; that the Patient uſe moderate Exerciſe and go into a free Air, and that now and then he ſhou'd drink a cooling Pectoral Ptiſan. [Take of common Barley, Raiſins ſtoned, and Figs, of each two Ounces; Liquorice Root, Half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts. Boil the Water firſt with the Barley; then add the Raiſins; afterwards, towards the End of the Boiling, the Figs and the Liquorice ſliced. The Boiling will be compleated, when only a Quart of Liquor remains after ſtraining. Drink a little of it warm now and then as a common Drink.

Theſe few Things are ſufficient to tame the Cough, and to prevent the Fever and other Symptoms, which uſually accompany it. But it is not ſafe to uſe Narcotic and Anodyne Medicines, nor ſpirituous Liquors and hot Medicines, nor thoſe which provoke Sweat. For tho' Sweat, coming of its own Accord, expels the Cauſe better than any Thing elſe; yet when we endeavour to force it by hot Medicines, or ſtrong Liquors, we fire the Blood and endanger the Patient.

For a Fever from a Cold.

From the ſame.

But if with, or a Day or two after, the Cough, a Fever comes on, with Heat and Cold by Turns, with a Pain in the Limbs and in the Side, attended with a Difficulty of Breathing, the Fever and the worſt Symptoms of it are beſt cured by bleeding in the Arm, a Bliſter in the Neck, and a Clyſter daily injected. Meantime, let the Patient keep from Bed ſome Hours every Day; abſtain from Fleſh; drink ſmall Beer (not new, nor quite cold) and Milk and Water, and ſometimes a cooling lenient Ptiſan (as before order'd for the Cough). If after two or three Days the Pain of the Side be not leſſen'd, let him bleed a ſecond Time, and perſiſt in the Uſe of the Clyſters. But note, that the Clyſters are not to be continually and long uſed, when the Diſeaſe abates.

By theſe Means Time is allowed the Diſeaſe, whereby the Blood may leiſurely ſhake off thoſe hot Particles which may have fallen upon the Lungs and Pleura, and all the Symptoms are wont to go off eaſily.

On Recovery, it is proper for the Patient to take two or three Purges; as,

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds; two Drams of Sena Leaves; one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb; boil them in ſix Ounces of Spring Water, till Half is boiled away: Then ſtrain and diſſolve in the Liquor Manna and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, of each an Ounce:

Ounce: Mix them for a Potion for a full grown Perſon.

For a Cough produced from catching cold.

From the ſame.

By the gentle Method preſcribed above, the Reader may obſerve, that the Care of the Cough does not require either Bleeding or Clyſters, if a Fever be not raiſed by a hot Regimen and hot Medicines. For the forbidding of Fleſh and Wine, and ſuch ſtrong Liquors as are apt to occaſion a Fever, and ordering the Sick to go abroad in the open Air, are ſufficient to quiet it. But moreover, I order the following Lozenges to be taken often, which indeed are the beſt I ever knew to ſtop Coughs which are occaſioned by taking cold:

Take of Sugar-Candy, two Pounds and a Half; boil it in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water, till it ſticks to the Fingers: Then add of the Powder of Liquorice, Elecampane, the Seeds of Aniſe and Angelica, of each Half an Ounce; of the Powders of Orrice, and of Flower of Sulphur, of each two Drams; of the Chymical Oil of Anniſeeds, two Scruples: Make Tablets according to Art, which let the Patient always carry in his Pocket, and take one of them often.

For Coughs.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Boil good Turneps in Water, and having epreſſed the Juice, mix with it as much finely-powdered Sugar-Candy as will bring it into a Kind of a Syrup, of which let the Patient ſwallow a little as ſlowly as he can, from Time to Time. This is called an experienced Medicine. Another, entitled an excellent Remedy, is,

Take of Virgin Honey, two Ounces; of Red Roſes, warily dried and finely powdered, Half an Ounce; of choice Sulphur, very well ſifted, two Drams; of good *Benjamin*, reduced to fine Powder, one Dram. Beat and mix all theſe very well; and of this let the Patient take a little from Time to Time.

To ripen Coughs and haſten the Expectoration of Phlegm.

From the ſame.

Cut Onions into Slices, and fry them with freſh Butter, as for eating. Then take them out of the Frying-pan, and boil them in new Milk till it be well impregnated with them, and they become tender. Of this Mixture let the Patient take a moderate Quantity from Time to Time. This is ſaid to be a potent Medicine, for thoſe that can bear it.

For a ſore Throat.

From the ſame.

Take Houſeleek, and having lightly beaten it in a Glaſs or Stone Mortar, preſs out the Juice hard between two Plates. To this Juice put almoſt an equal Quantity of Virgin Honey. Mix them well, and add to the Mixture a little burnt Allum, as much as is requiſite to give it a diſcernable alluminous Taſte. Let the Patient take ſome of this, from Time to Time, with a Liquorice Stick, or ſome ſuch Thing.

A homely, but experienced, Remedy for a ſore Throat.

From the ſame.

Into the Leg of a Worſted Stocking, that has been worn next the Fleſh, put a ſufficient Quantity of good Sea Salt exactly dried; and this Salt being put in warm, if not hot, the Stocking is to be tied about the Patient's Neck, and kept on all Night. If by the next day the Diſtemper be not removed, you may apply a good Quantity of freſh Salt in the ſame Stocking, as before, the Night following.

A tried Medicine for a ſore Throat, cauſed by acid Humours in the internal Parts of it.

Take Half a Handful of the Leaves of common Mallows, and boil them in about a Pint of new Milk near Half an Hour; then let it run through a

clean Cloth, and let the Patient uſe it a little warm three or four Times a Day as a Gargle; or elſe let him uſe it by holding it in his Mouth, and letting ſome Drops ſlide ſlowly down his Throat.

For that Kind of ſore Mouth called a Thruſh.

From the ſame.

Take an Egg and put out the Meat; then fill it with the Juice of Red Sage, and ſet it on hot Embers till it boils. Skim it ſo long as any Scum riſes. Then take as much Allum beaten as the Bigneſs of a Pea and Half a Spoonful of Honey: Let this be put in the Egg and boil it a little. Take it off, and when it is cold rub the Mouth with it as often as you ſee Cauſe.

For a dry or convulſive Aſthma.

From the ſame.

Take choice Saffron. Reduce it, by rubbing it in a Stone or Glaſs Mortar, to a Kind of groſs Powder. Give eight or ten Grains of this at Bed Time, made up into the Form of Pills with Syrup of Violets, or any other convenient Syrup or Conſerve to embody it with.

For aſthmatic Coughs.

From the ſame.

Take two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds freſh drawn; put them upon one Dram of Flower of Brimſtone; keep them for a Fortnight digeſting in a moderate Heat; then decant off the Oil, or paſs it through a clean Linen Rag, to keep back the Brimſtone. Of this Liquor give a Tea-Spoonful or two at a Time.

For a conſumptive Cough.

From the ſame.

Take eight, ten, or twelve large Raiſins of the Sun, and having ſlit them open, take out the little Kernels, and ſtuff the Raiſins with the Tops or ſmall tender Leaves of Rue; and let the Patient take them, either as they are, or in the Form of a Bolus, or the like, pretty early in the Morning, faſting after them two or three Hours at leaſt, if he cannot conveniently faſt till Noon. This eaſy Method is affirmed to have cured a Gentlewoman that had taken much Phyſic, but without Effect, for this Diſorder.

For the Hooping Cough.

From the ſame.

Make Syrup of Penny-Royal, or of Ground-Ivy, moderately tart with Oil of Vitriol. Of this let the

Patient take very leiſurely about a Quarter of a Spoonful from Time to Time. This is alſo uſeful whenever the Lungs are ſtuffed.

For the ſame.

Rub the Palms of the Hands and the Soles of the Feet, Morning and Evening with Oil of Amber and Spirit of Hartſhorn, equal Parts, mixt, and the Backbone with Rum.

This was preſcribed by a Phyſician of the firſt Rank in Town for the Children of a noble Family; and in the only two Inſtances wherein the Compiler of theſe Papers has had an Opportunity of trying it, he has found it effectual, without any internal Application.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Cheyne.*

Take two or three Handfuls of Millepedes, drown them in a ſufficient Quantity of White Wine, then ſtrongly expreſs or ſqueeze out the Juice. This given by Spoonfuls, (to which End it may be ſweetened with Sugar) will infallibly cure Childrens Convulſive or Chin Coughs.

[This is alſo an excellent Medicine for the Jaundice; in which Caſe we would particularly recommend Rheniſh for the Wine to drown them in.]

For the ſame.

From the *London* Chronicle.

Take Oil of Mace, Half an Ounce; old Tallow Candle, about an Inch and a Half; Saffron, one Pennyworth; beſt *French* Brandy, a Quarter of a Pint. Let them juſt ſimmer together over the Fire in a new earthen Pipkin. Cut a Piece of brown Paper in the Shape of an Heart; ſpread the Ointment on the Paper; apply it to the Stomach, the ſharp End uppermoſt. Anoint the Stomach Night and Morning with this Ointment, ſtill keeping the Paper on.

For the Hiccup even in Fevers.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Give two or three preſerved Damſcens at a Time. [Or, drop a ſingle Drop of Chymical Oil of Cinnamon upon a Lump of fine Sugar, and let it diſſolve in the Mouth leiſurely. Dr. *Sydenham* orders two Drams of Diaſcordium.]

For a Hoarſeneſs upon a Cold.

From the ſame.

Sweeten three Ounces of Hyſſop Water with Sugar-Candy: Beat well into it the Yolk of an Egg, and drink it at a Draught. Repeat it as needful.

For Hoarſneſs and aſthmatical Coughs.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

Take fifteen or twenty Drops of Balſam of Sulphur aniſated twice or thrice a Day with a little Sugar.

For a Quinſey.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

Bleed largely from the Arm. Touch the inflamed Parts with Honey of Roſes made very ſharp with Spirit of Vitriol, or of Sulphur, or with Spirit of Vitriol only. Let the following Gargariſm be held in the Mouth, without any Agitation, till it grows hot; then ſpit it out, and every now and then repeat it:

Take Plantane Water, Roſe Water and Frog Sperm Water, of each four Ounces; the Whites of three Eggs reduced to Water by ſhaking; Sugar-Candy, three Drams: Mix and make a Gargariſm.

The following cooling Emulſion muſt be daily uſed:

Take five Almonds peeled; Seeds of Mellons and Pompions, of each Half an Ounce; white Poppy Seeds, three Drams; Barley Water, a Pint and a Half; Roſe Water, two Drams: With a ſufficient Quantity of Sugar-Candy make an Emulſion according to Art. The Doſe is four Ounces every four Hours.

Next Morning, if the Fever and Difficulty of Swallowing be abated, take the following purging Potion:

Take of Cream of Tartar powder'd, two Scruples; firſt diſſolve it over the Fire in four Ounces of Elder Flower Water; then diſſolve in it an Ounce and a Half of Manna; ſtrain, and add opening Syrup of Roſes, Half an Ounce: Mix for one Doſe. This is to be continued three Days, reſting a Day between each Doſe.

But if the Fever and Difficulty of Swallowing ſtill continue, the Bleeding muſt be repeated, and the Purgation delayed till the Day after.

If yet the Diſeaſe is obſtinate (which very rarely happens), both the Bleeding and purging muſt be again repeated.

A large and ſharp bliſtering Plaiſter ſhould be applied to the hinder Part of the Neck after the firſt letting of Blood.

Every Day that is free from purging let a cooling and ſoftening Clyſter be injected in the Morning. It may be made of the following Ingredients:

Take Milk, ten Ounces; Oil of Cammomile, three Ounces; Honey of the Herb Mercury, brown Sugar and Pulp of Caſſia, of each an Ounce; and Oil of Anniſeed, Half a Dram.

Let the Patient be ſure to abſtain from his Bed a great Part of the Day. Let him uſe a thin Diet, feeding

feeding upon Barley or Oatmeal Broths, and ſuch like Things, and drinking Small Beer hopped and Milk and Water lukewarm for his ordinary Drink.

[But as it ſometimes happens in this Diſorder that the Patient is ſuffocated before the propoſed Methods can take Effect, the two following Preſcriptions will recommend the Expediency in ſuch deſperate Caſes of opening a Paſſage in the Windpipe (where a Surgeon can be had) for Reſpiration and Nouriſhment, as the only and effectual and ſafe Means of preſerving the Patient's Life, till proper Remedies can take Place.

To prevent Suffocations in deſperate Quinſies.

From *Riverius.*

A certain Man, ſeized with a Quinſey, had the upper part of the Oeſophagus, or Windpipe, ſo cloſely ſhut up from the Inflammation, that he was utterly incapable of glutching. In this Extremity a Catheter was inſerted into the Oeſophagus, and a Syringe fitted to the Catheter, through which Broths and other Remedeis were injected, by Means of which, and copious Bleedings, (which he was thus enabled to endure) the Patient was reſtored.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *William Muſgrave.*

Laryngotomy (or the Inciſion of the Throat) is highly to be valued, for that in the greateſt Extremi-

ty,

ty, when a Man is in moſt imminent Danger of Suffocation, and, to all Appearance, within a very few Minutes of his laſt, by opening a new Paſſage for Breath, it gives ſpeedy and certain Relief, and this when all other Methods fail, and without any conſiderable Injury from the Inſtrument. The Patient in a Minute or two is brought from the Struggles of Death to a State of Complacency, Eaſe, and Security. In the large Field of practical Phyſic, perhaps, there is not any one Method that works ſo great a Change for the better in ſo ſhort a Time. This ought to be put in Practice in violent Quinſies and other Dangers of Suffocation from Cauſes of a like Nature; for that the Wound is curable appears from Experience. *Philoſoph. Tranſact.*

A Pultice of the green Leaves of Wormwood, beat up with Hog's Lard, was commended to Mr. *Ray* by Dr. *Hulſe*, as a good external Remedy againſt the Swelling of the Tonſils and the Quinſey. *Med. Dict. in Abſinthium.*

For Cancers, ſchirrous and oedematous Tumors, malignant and fiſtulous Ulcers and Cataracts.

From Dr. *Storcke*, of *Vienna*.

Boil a Quantity of the freſh Juice of new-gathered Hemlock, with a gentle Heat, in an earthen Veſſel, to the Conſiſtence of a thick Extract. Let this be formed, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Powder of dried Leaves, into a Maſs; from which let Pills of two Grains each be made.

This

This Extract may likewiſe be adminiſtered in the Form of Boluſſes, Mixtures, or any other convenient Shape, to prevent the Patient's being nauſeated with the continual Uſe of Pills.

In the firſt Caſe, which was cancerous, the Doctor gave two Pills in the Morning and two in the Afternoon, which completed the Cure in ſix Weeks. A flaccid Bag, remaining from the Swelling, diſappeared in ſix Days by often rubbing the Part with a Piece of Linen impregnated with the aromatic Fumes of Maſtich, Olibanum, and Myrrh.

The next Caſe was of a Woman of 30, with two cancerous Ulcers, who took the ſame Doſes for ten Weeks, when, the Cure proceeding ſlowly, the Quantity was doubled, and the Cure completed in nine Months more. The Pills were waſhed down with an Infuſion of the Leaves of Male Speedwel, and ſeveral gentle Purges given in the Courſe of the Cure.

The third was a Woman of 24, with a large ſchirrous Tumor in the right Breaſt. She took three Pills every Morning for three Months, and was cured.

The fourth was a young Girl with a foul fetid Ulcer in the left Breaſt. She took three Pills Morning and Evening, and a Fomentation of the Leaves of Hemlock was applied. She was cured in two Months.

Another was a Woman with a ſchirrous Tumor in the right Breaſt, and her ſucking Child with ſeveral Tumors. Both were ſoon cured by the Mother's taking the Pills as in the laſt Caſe. Another

Another was, the deſperate Caſe of a Woman of 23, whoſe Glands round her whole Neck were ſwelled and ſchirrous, many of them eaten with cancerous Ulcers, with a fetid and malignant Humor. The ichorous Matter had corroded the cellular Membrane and produced Sinuſes and Fiſtulas. She us'd the Fomentation; took four Pills thrice a Day, and with them an Infuſion of Ground-Ivy, Male Speedwel, Agrimony, &c. In twenty-one Days there was a prodigious Alteration for the better. On the thirty ſecond Day moſt of the Sinuſes were cloſed, except two large callous Fiſtulas, which were cut and cured by the ſame Fomentations and the Pills in a Fortnight. She then took a Purge, viz. Half a Dram of Rhubarb, eight Grains of Scammony, and fifteen Grains of Sal Polychreſt, which worked ſix Times without weakening. She then took ſix Pills thrice a Day for a Month, and was cured.

Another was, a Girl of 18. Her Neck ſwoln thicker than her Head and entirely ſchirrous; ſeveral Parts turn'd into ſtinking Ulcers, with Night-Sweats, Weakneſs and Waſting. Among the Ulcers were innumerable Sinuſes and Fiſtulas. She could get no Sleep for Pain, therefore took Opium at Night, and three of the Pills twice a Day for a Fortnight, with an Infuſion of Ground-Ivy, Scabious and Male Speedwel and a large Quantity of Milk; and outwardly the Hemlock Fomentation. She then took four Pills at a Time twice a Day, ſtill uſing the Fomentation. At the End of thirty Days, all promiſed well; three callous Fiſtulas were cut; and on the 90th Day ſhe was cured and diſmiſſed.

Another Caſe was a moſt dreadful Pox of a Man of 50. He took ſix Pills thrice a Day, uſing the Fomentation. In thirty Days he ſeemed to be cured; but an Itching remaining, the reſt was done by Anti-venereal Remedies.

A conſiderable Induration in the anterior Part of the Belly of a Woman was cured by the Pills only.

Schirruſes in the Liver and the conſequent Jaundice have been diſſolved by the ſame Means.

Two Caſes are given of Perſons blind with Cataracts cured in a ſhort Time by the Uſe of the Pills, which act inſenſibly.

This curious Account is extracted from an Epitome of *Storcke's* Latin Treatiſe, in the *London Chronicle* of *Sept.* 6, 1760.

A ſubſequent Diſcourſe, in the *London Chronicle* of *March* 28, 1761, obſerves it to be highly important that the very Plant, directed by Dr. *Storke*, be adminiſtered, and no other. The Doctor has tranſmitted hither a Specimen of the Plant he has employ'd. It is the *Cicuta vulgaris* of the Botaniſts, or *Common Hemlock*.

The *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the Botaniſts, in ſome Parts called *Cow-Weed*, in others *Wild Cicely*, much reſembles it in the Spring, before the Stalks of the Leaves of the *Common Hemlock* are interſpers'd with purple Spots; and therefore may then more eaſily be miſtaken for it; tho' even then the Leaves of the *Common Hemlock* ſmell much ſtronger, are more minutely

nutely divided, and of a deeper green colour. Afterwards indeed the Plants are more eaſily diſtinguiſhed, as the *Cow Weed* flowers at the End of *April* and the Beginning of *May*; whereas the *Common Hemlock* does not flower till *June*, when the other is paſt. The flowering Stalk of the *Cow Weed* is alſo furrowed and ſomewhat downy; but that of the *Common Hemlock* ſmooth, even, and always ſpotted. They alſo differ eſſentially in their Seeds. Thoſe of the *Cow Weed* are long, ſmooth, and black, when ripe; but thoſe of the *Common Hemlock* are ſmall, channelled, and ſwelling towards their Middle.

There is another Plant, the *Cicuta minor* of *Parkinſon*, or *Cicutaria tenuifolia* of *Ray*, very like the *Common Hemlock*, and moſt liable to be taken for it in Summer or Autumn. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed, however, as it is an annual Plant, and is produced and flowers late in the Seaſon, as it is of the Colour and Shape of Parſley, and its flowering Stalks have no purple or other Spots, nor has it the ſtrong Smell peculiar to the *Common Hemlock*.

There is yet a third Plant, Mr. *Ray's Small Hemlock Chervil*, with rough Seeds, which *Caſpar Bauhin* denominates *Myrrhis ſylveſtris ſeminibus aſperis*, which frequently grows along with and is mixt with the *Common Hemlock*. This, like the *Cow Weed*, can only be miſtaken for it in the Spring. But it may then be diſtinguiſhed, as its Leaves are more finely cut, of a paler Colour, are leſs ſtrong in Smell, and without Spots; as it flowers in *April*, and the Seeds are ripe before the *Common Hemlock* begins to flower, and theſe Seeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong Point.

The Leaves of the *Common Hemlock* are moſt fit for Medicinal Purpoſes, when collected in dry Weather, from the Middle of *May* to the Time that the flowering Stems begin to ſhoot; as by that Time the Plant will have felt the Effects of the warm Sun, have acquired an highly viroſe Smell, and the Stems of the Leaves are covered with purple Spots, an Argument of the Exaltation of its Juices.

Accordingly, we find this *Engliſh Hemlock* effectual, by the *London Chronicle* of *November* 3, 1761, in the Caſe of Mr. *Henry Mitchell*, of *New Inn*. He was corpulent, with hard and painful Swellings of the Legs, which had ſeveral Ulcers, and the Tendons contracted from the Calf to the Heel. The Humour, which ran into his Shoes, was ſo ſharp that it brought other Ulcers, wherever it touched. In Bed the Itching of his whole Body was intolerable. At length his Thighs, Arms, and Head were ſwelled and inflamed. He was hot, dry, and his Spittle, from brackiſh, became ſalt.

Dr. *Watſon* ordered him to loſe 12 Ounces of Blood, to take a cooling Purge, to have his Legs fomented Night and Morning with a Decoction of *Hemlock* for Half an Hour, and to uſe a warm Poultice of the boiled Herb, beat up with Oatmeal and Lard, after each fomenting, from the Knees to the Ancles, to be changed twice a Day. He was to abſtain from Animal Food for the preſent, to drink plentifully of Milk and Water, or any other diluting Liquor, and to repeat the Purge at Intervals.

In a Month, the Swellings were gone, the Ulcers healed, and the Fomentation left off. The Poultice

was

was continued a Fortnight longer, when the Indurations were all ſoftened, and a perfect Cure completed.

For the Pleuriſy.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

This dangerous Diſeaſe, ſkilfully managed, may be eaſily overcome. The Cure depends wholly on Bleeding. Take ten Ounces of Blood from the Arm of the pained Side; and let the following Potion be drank immediately after, viz. Take of Corn Poppy Water, four Ounces; Sal Prunell, a Dram; Syrup of Violets, an Ounce: Mix them for a Draught. Alſo,

Take ſeven ſweet Almonds; Melon Seeds and Pompion Seeds, of each Half an Ounce; white Poppy Seeds, two Drams: Beat them together in a Marble Mortar, pouring in gradually a Pint and a Half of Barley Water, two Ounces of Roſe Water, and Half an Ounce of Sugar-Candy. Mix and make an Emulſion; of which take four Ounces every four Hours. Alſo,

Take of the pectoral Decoction, one Quart; Syrup of Violets and of Maiden Hair, of each an Ounce and a Half: Mix and make an Apozem; the Doſe is Half a Pint thrice a Day. Alſo,

Take of Oil of ſweet Almonds, two Ounces; Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair, of each one Ounce;

Sugar-Candy, Half a Dram: Mix and make a Linctus to be uſed frequently.

Alſo Oil of ſweet Almonds, taken by itſelf, or Linſeed Oil, newly drawn, are often given with good Succeſs.

Abſtain wholly from Fleſh and from Broths made with it, how ſmall ſoever. Uſe Broths made with Barley and Oats, and Panada, and for ordinary Drink a Ptiſan, made of the Decoction of Barley, with the Roots of Sorrel and Liquorice, and ſometimes Small Beer. Make alſo the following Ointment,

Take Oil of Lillies, of ſweet Almonds, and the Ointment of Dialthea, of each one Ounce: Mix and make a Liniment, with which anoint the Part affected Morning and Evening, covering it with a warm Cabbage Leaf.

Let the Uſe of theſe Remedies be continued thro' the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe.

The Bleeding muſt be repeated in the ſame Quantity upon the very firſt Day, if the Pain be very violent, otherwiſe the next Day.

The ſame muſt be again repeated on the third and fourth Days (if the Perſon does not recover before that Time) when the Pain and other Symptoms are violent.

But if the Diſeaſe be milder and leſs dangerous, or if the Patient has not Strength to bear the Loſs of

ſo

ſo much Blood in ſo ſhort a Time, the Patient may reſt a Day or two between each of the Bleedings.

A confirmed Pleuriſy in grown Perſons is rarely cured under forty Ounces of Blood. But in Children the Cure is commonly perfected by once or twice moderately bleeding.

You muſt not forbear to repeat the Bleeding, though a Looſeneſs ſhould happen; for thus the Looſeneſs will be ſoon ſtopped, without the Uſe of binding Medicines.

Clyſters may be wholly omitted or injected, at the greateſt Diſtances between the Bleedings, and ſuch as are only made of Milk and Sugar.

The Patient muſt not be kept too hot, and therefore ſhould abſtain from Bed ſome Hours every Day, according to his Strength. This Caution is of great Importance; for it ſometimes happens, if the Sick be conſtantly confined to his Bed, that the Symptoms cannot be mitigated, either by repeated Bleedings, or any other cooling Remedies.

Immediately after the laſt Bleeding, or perhaps ſooner, all the Symptoms abate, and the Patient (who for ſome Days longer muſt abſtain from ſolid Meats and all Spirituous Liquors) gradually recovers his wonted Strength, when it will not be improper to give this gentle Purge, viz.

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds, two Drams of Sena Leaves, one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb, boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water to three

Ounces; then ſtrain them, and diſſolve in the Liquor Manna and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, of each an Ounce: Mix them for a Potion.

This Diſeaſe, which if otherwiſe handled, may be juſtly reckoned amongſt the wideſt and moſt fatal Gates of Death, may, according to this Method, be cured as ſafely and certainly as any other whatſoever, not to mention the Speedineſs of the Cure. Nor did ever any Perſon receive the leaſt Injury by ſo plentiful an Evacuation of Blood.

Remember therefore that the Cure depends upon the regular Bleedings, and that a large Orifice be made, that the Blood may ſpin out freely; for the Bleeding is not ſo ſerviceable, when the Blood runs down the Arm.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Bowles.*

Miſleto is an Arcanum againſt a Pleuriſy, being taken [as much as will lie upon a Shilling, in Powder] once, and again, and a third Time, in Water of Carduus and Poppy. Dr. *James*'s Medical Dictionary, under the Article of *Viſcum.*

For a true Peripneumony.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

A true Peripneumony is purely of the ſame Kind with a Pleuriſy, and only differs from it in this, that

a Peripneumony does more univerſally affect the Lungs. And both Diſeaſes are cured by the ſame Method, namely by Bleeding chiefly, and by cooling Medicines

For a Baſtard Peripneumony.

From the ſame.

It appears on the Approach or at the End of Winter. The Sick is troubled with Heat and Cold by Turns, Dizzineſs, Redneſs of Cheeks or Eyes, a Cough, with rending Pain of the Head, vomitting of liquid Things, the Urine thick and red, the Blood pleuritic, reſembling melted Tallow when cold, the Breath thick and ſhort, with a Pain in the Breaſt. This is plainly diſtinguiſhed from a dry Aſthma, in which no Signs of a Fever appear, but are manifeſtly diſcovered in this, though much more obſcure and leſs violent than in a true Peripneumony.

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the right Arm, the Patient lying in Bed while it is done, and not riſing till two or three Hours after. For lying in Bed, he will better bear the taking away of ten Ounces, than of ſix or ſeven when up. The next Day let him take the following purging Potion,

Take of the Extract of Caſſia, one Ounce; of Liquorice, two Drams; four fat Figs; of Sena, two Drams and a Half; Agaric trokiſcated, one Dram; boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Water. In four Ounces of the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve one Ounce of

Manna, and Half an Ounce of Syrup of Roſes ſolutive: Mix and make a Potion.

But if he cannot take a Potion, let him take two Scruples of the Pills Cochia the Great, at Four in the Morning.

The Day following extract a like Quantity of Blood; and the Day after repeat the purging Potion, or the Pills, which Purging muſt alſo be again repeated once in three Days, if the Patient's Strength will allow it.

If the Symptoms ſtill continue, he muſt be again let Blood, once, twice, or oftener, after reſting ſome Days, as you ſee Occaſion. But for the moſt Part the ſecond Bleeding is ſufficient. And particularly, if the Patient be of a groſs Habit of Body, and eſpecially if he be paſt the Flower of his Age, inſtead of more Bleeding, frequent Purging may be uſed.

On the Days that he does not purge, let him uſe this particular Decoction,

Take common Barley, Raiſins ſtoned and Figs, of each two Ounces; Liquorice Root, Half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts. Boil the Water firſt with the Barley; then add the Raiſins, and afterwards, towards the End of the Boiling, the Figs and Liquorice. The Boiling will be completed when only a Quart of Liquor remains after ſtraining. Drink it warm as common Drink.

Oil of ſweet Almonds is alſo uſeful.

Avoid

Avoid Fleſh and the Broth of it, but eſpecially Spirituous Liquors; inſtead of which a Ptiſan of Barley and Liquorice may be allowed, and Small Beer, if he deſires it.

For the Aſthma.

From the ſame.

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the right Arm. On the next Day take the common purging Potion, viz.

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds; two Drams of Sena Leaves; one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb. Boil them in ſix Ounces of Spring Water to three Ounces; then ſtrain them, and diſſolve in the Liquor Manna and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, of each an Ounce: Mix them for a Potion, which muſt be repeated once every third Day, till three Doſes have been taken.

On the Days between the Purging proceed thus:

Of two Drams of Anniſeed, in fine Powder, with a ſufficient Quantity of Lucatelli's Balſam, make 12 Pills. Of which let him take three in the Morning, and as many at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, drinking after them four Ounces of the following bitter Decoction warm,

Take Roots of Calamus aromaticus and Gentian, each two Drams; Galangal four Scruples; Tops of Centaury, dried Wormwood, Cammomile Flowers, and

French Lavender, of each a Dram; boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart, adding at laſt Carraway Seeds bruiſed, Half an Ounce: Strain it off.

If the Symptoms ſtill remain, the whole Proceſs muſt be repeated.

For the ſame.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Mix of Juice of Hyſſop and Honey equal Quantities. Boil, ſcum, and make a Syrup. Take four Spoonfuls, Morning, Noon, and Night.

For a Conſumption.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

If the Cough, by long and violent Concuſſions of the Lungs, hath exceedingly weakened them, and thereby introduced a Pthiſis or Conſumption, proceed thus,

Pour ten Drops of Balſam of Peru into a Spoonful of Syrup of Ground Ivy, or (if the Patient diſlikes that) of Sugar-Candy, by boiling three Half Pints of Spring Water with a Pound; and let him take it thrice a Day, drinking after it four Ounces of the bitter Decoction ordered for the Aſthma. But if that occaſions a Looſeneſs, let him diminiſh the Doſe to three Ounces.

But

But of all the Remedies that have been hitherto invented, the moſt excellent and efficacious is, for the Patient to take long and far Journies on Horſeback. And thoſe who have paſt the Years of their Youth, muſt ſpend more Time in this Exerciſe than Boys or young Men. The Bark is not a more certain Remedy for Agues, than Riding for a Conſumption.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

It is neceſſary to add, that balſamic Liquids, ſuch as Tea mixed with Milk, Chocolate made with the Tincture of Tea, Panada with Wine and Spice, Jellies, Sago, nouriſhing Broths, prepared with Mace, Hartſhorn Shavings, Raiſins, Figs, Dates, and Eringo Roots; Aſs's Milk drank long and plentifully, with the teſtaceous Powders; Garden Snails boiled in Milk and long continued; a warm clear Air, frequent bodily Exerciſe, eſpecially Riding, and pleaſant Converſation, are all good in this Caſe, and ſome of them abſolutely neceſſary.

For a Conſumption very far gone.

From *Riverius*, communicated by Dr. *Deſgrandeſpres.*

The Patient was a Youth of fourteen, in the 8th Month of his Diſorder, having a great Looſeneſs, and extremely emaciated. The Lungs were ulcerated and coughed up by little Bits, which, caſt upon the Coals, produced a moſt grievous Stench. His Breath

Breath was fætid and cadaverous, and all Symptoms foretold an approaching Diſſolution; inſomuch that this learned Phyſician had no Hopes of his Recovery, and declared that he could preſcribe nothing towards it, unleſs his Friends would try what Effect his ſucking the Breaſt Milk of a good wet Nurſe might have upon him.

This was tried accordingly, and ſucceeded.

In four Days an Alteration for the better was perceived, and in two Months the Patient was reſtored to perfect Health. This Conſumption drew its Origin from an ill-managed Pleuriſy.

The Doctor ſays, that he had experienced this Remedy in ſeveral others, as well as in his own Caſe and that of his Son, and of two noble Perſons who had ſpit Blood copiouſly.

For a conſumptive Habit.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Take eight or ten Crawfiſh (or if they be not of the largeſt Size, a Dozen); take out the blackeſt Gut or String, and boil them in Barley Water, (which is thus made,

Take two Ounces of Pearl Barley; waſh it with ſome cold Water; then pour upon it about Half a Pint of Spring Water, and boil it a little while; then throw this Water, which will be coloured, away, and put the Barley into two Quarts of freſh Spring Water,

ter, firſt made boiling hot, and boil it away to Half,) till they become very red ; then take them out, and beat them long, Shells and all, in a Marble Mortar to a ſoft Maſh, and in a Preſs ſtrongly ſqueeze out the Juice. Take this Juice, either alone or mixed with about an equal Part of Chicken Broth, or ſome ſuch nouriſhing Liquor, often.

Mr. *Boyle* ſays that this has recovered divers in Conſumptions.

The Remedy is very ancient and approved for dry Conſumptions.

For the ſame.

Take of the Stomach Pills, with Gum, one Dram; of Flour of Brimſtone, a Dram and a Half; Salt of Amber volatile, Half a Dram; Millepedes, one Dram : Make theſe into moderate Pills with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of Sulphur with Turpentine, whereof let three or four be taken Morning and Evening every Day, drinking after it a large Spoonful of Syrup of Balſam.

The Writer gives this as a Family Medicine of his own, the wonderful Efficacy of which has been long experienced.

For a continual Fever.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

If the Blood be weak of itſelf, as it commonly is in Children, or when it wants Spirits, as in old Age, and in young Men weakened by long Sickneſs, forbear bleeding. But if the Patient be young, of a ſtrong Conſtitution and ſanguine Temper, take away twelve Ounces of Blood.

If he was inclined to vomit at the Beginning of the Fever, let him take twenty-five Grains of Ipecacuanha in a Glaſs of White Wine, working it off with plenteous Draughts of Cammomile Tea. The ſame Vomit will do for Children, in Quantities proportioned to their Age.

After the Vomit, let him take the following Anodyne at Bed-Time,

Take of red Poppy Water, two Ounces; of Aqua mirabilis, two Drams; of Syrup of white and red Poppies, each Half an Ounce: Mix and make a Draught.

The Patient is now to keep his Bed. The next Day, if the Fever be ſtill violent, ſo that he is in Danger of a Phrenſy, or other ill Symptoms, let the following Clyſter be injected,

Take of the common Decoction for a Clyſter, one Pint; of Syrup of Violets and brown Sugar, each

two

two Ounces: Mix and make a Clyſter. This is to be repeated upon Occaſion.

[The common Decoction for Clyſters is thus made: Take of dry Mallow Leaves, one Ounce; dried Cammomile Flowers and ſweet Fennel Seeds, of each Half an Ounce; Water, ſomewhat more than a Pint: Boil and ſtrain it off.]

In Caſes of a very ſanguine Conſtitution, and in the Flower of their Age; or in others who have inflamed their Blood by drinking Wine, it is neceſſary to repeat the Bleeding. But commonly, and excepting the Caſes juſt mentioned, the Effervescence may be ſufficiently reſtrained by the Uſe of the above Clyſters, of which I order one every Day, or every other Day, as the Caſe requires, to the tenth Day of the Diſeaſe, (and even to the twelfth, if the Patient be young and the Fermentation too high) unleſs much Blood has been taken, or the Patient is old; for then the frequent Uſe of Clyſters is improper.

But obſerve, that, whether Bleeding has been uſed or not, if the Effervescence be too low, we muſt wholly abſtain from the Uſe of Clyſters, even before the tenth Day, and much more if it be paſt. For when, by proper Evacuations, the Sick is out of Danger from thoſe Symptoms which are occaſioned by too great an Ebullition, or when the Diſeaſe is in its Declination, the more the Body is bound in Reaſon, the leſs Danger there is.

Wherefore if the preceding Evacuations have induced, as it were, a Laxity of the Maſs of Blood, or threaten the ſame, or if the Fever goes off before its

its due Time (a Fortnight), I do not only leave off Clyſters, but adminiſter Cordials, beginning with ſuch as are weak, and gradually encreaſing in Strength, as in the following Forms,

Take of the Waters of Borage, Compound Scordium, black Cherries, each two Ounces; of Cinnamon Water, with Barley, one Ounce; of Pearls prepared, two Drams; of cryſtalline Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them. Take four Spoonfuls often in a Day, eſpecially in the Fits.

Somewhat ſtronger,

Take of the Waters of the whole Citron and of Strawberries, each three Ounces; of the cordial Water of *Saxony*, one Ounce; of Treacle Water, of the Syrup of Balm of *Fernclius*, of Gilliflowers, and of the Juice of Citron, each Half an Ounce: Mingle them, make a Julep, of which take often.

Stronger ſtill,

Take of *Gaſcoign*'s Powder of the Oriental and Occidental Bezoar Stone, and of Contrayerva, each one Scruple; one Leaf of Gold: Mingle them and make a very fine Powder. Take twelve Grains as oft as there is Occaſion, in the Syrup of the Juice of Citron and Gilliflowers, each two Drams, drinking after it a few Spoonfuls of the above Julep.

But REMEMBER, that the *too early Uſe of Cordials is very prejudicial, where copious Bleeding has not firſt been uſed, and there has been no other conſiderable Evacuation,*

cuations, or when the Sick has not paſſed the Vigour of his Age.

On the contrary, if the Perſon be weakened by large Evacuations, or be aged, I give Cordials even at the Beginning of the Fever. But on the twelfth Day of the Diſeaſe, Things then tending to Secretion, we may be freer in the Uſe of them.

If the Fermentation goes on well, the Impurities of the Blood will be thrown off about the fourteenth Day. Therefore by uſing Clyſters, Purges, Bleeding or other Coolers about the Declination of the Diſeaſe, you leſſen the neceſſary Fermentation and continue the Diſorder much longer, or perhaps lay the Foundation of a new Fever, unleſs it happens to turn to an Ague.

If now on the fifteenth Day there be a laudable Separation of Urine, and a plain Remiſſion of all the Symptoms, (but if otherwiſe, on the ſeventeenth Day let him take a Doſe of the common purging Potion ordered in the Aſthma, which may afterwards be repeated once or twice.

When the firſt Purging is over, let the Patient (having hitherto been kept in Bed) riſe and return gradually to his uſual Diet.

It frequently happens, eſpecially in old Men, that the Sick, though the Fever be cured, and the Body well purged, is nevertheleſs very week, coughing and hawking up much clammy Phlegm. In this Caſe, I order the Patient to drink old *Malaga* or *Muſkadine*,

with a Toaſt, which will ſtrengthen the Craſis of the Blood, and remove that Symptom in a few Days.

If the Fever, by ill Management, ſhall have continued longer, as it ſometimes will for forty Days or more, when other Remedies have been uſed without Succeſs, apply the vigorous Heat of young People to the Patient, by which great Quantities of vigorous Effluvia may from the ſound and ſtrong Body be transfuſed into the weak one of the Sick. And this Way of tranſmiting balſamic Spirits into the Patient has been uſed with good Succeſs.

And now I muſt acquaint you, that when called to poor Perſons, not able to pay for a long Courſe of Phyſic, I did nothing beſides Bleeding and Purging, (if they were indicated) but order them to keep their Beds all the Time of their Sickneſs, and to drink Oatmeal and Barley Broths, and the like; and that they ſhould drink moderately Small Beer warmed, to quench Thirſt; that they ſhould have a Clyſter of Milk and Sugar every Day, or every other Day, till the tenth or eleventh Day. Separation being now begun, if it were ſlow, I allowed them now and then ſtronger Drink inſtead of a Cordial; and ſo without more ado, except that I uſed to give a gentle Purge at the End of the Diſeaſe, they were cured.

If through the Courſe of the Fever, the Sick be troubled with a Cough and Difficulty of Expectoration, let him take a Tea Spoonful now and then of Oil of ſweet Almonds.

For the Scarlet Fever.

From the ſame.

At the Beginning the Patient ſhakes and ſhivers as in other Fevers; but is not very ſick. Afterwards the Skin is ſpotted with ſmall red Spots. They are more frequent and larger and redder than the Meaſles, but not ſo uniform. They continue two or three Days, and then vaniſh. After them, ſome Scales, like Bran, are ſprinkled over the Body, and theſe Scales come and go ſucceſſively twice or thrice.

Forbear Bleeding, Clyſters, and Cordials. It is ſufficient that the Sick abſtain wholly from Fleſh and Spirituous Liquors, and keep always within, but not always in Bed. When the Scales are quite gone off, and the Symptoms ceaſed, if he be a grown Perſon, let him take a Doſe of the common purging Potion ordered in the Aſthma.

[But as whole Families at a Time, and eſpecially Children, are ſubject to this Diſorder, the following Sort of Purge is more accommodated to the latter,

Slice a Quarter of an Ounce of the beſt Rhubarb into Half a Pint of ſcalding Water; add two Ounces of Manna: Let it ſtand twelve Hours, ſtirring it now and then that the Manna may diſſolve. This will make four Doſes, when ſtrained, for Children of ten or twelve Years of Age.]

If epileptic Convulſions or a ſleepy Senſeleſſneſs come on at the Beginning of the Eruption, as ſome-

times happens to Children and young People, a large ſtrong Bliſter muſt be applied to the Neck, and a Doſe of Diacodium (an Ounce for a grown Perſon, Half that Quantity for one of ten or twelve Years, and ſo in Proportion) muſt be preſently given, and repeated every Night till the Patient recovers. He muſt uſe for his ordinary Drink Milk boiled with thrice the Quantity of Water, and muſt forbear Fleſh.

For the Fever in Children.

From the ſame.

Let two Leaches be applied, one behind each Ear, and a Bliſter to the Neck. Let them be purged with Beer, in which Rhubarb has been infuſed. If after this the Fever intermits, uſe the following Julep,

Take Black Cherry Water and Rheniſh Wine, of each two Ounces; the *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder, three Drams; Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, one Ounce: Mix them, and make a Julep. The Doſe is a Spoonful or two, according to the Child's Age, every four Hours, till the Fits return no more; pouring into every ſecond Doſe, if there be a Purging, one or two Drops of Liquid Laudanum.

The Rhubarb is thus infuſed in Beer: Put two Drams of Rhubarb ſliced into a Quart Bottle of Small Beer; after it is drunk up, pour upon the ſame Rhubarb another Quart of Small Beer, and ſo a third

third Time. Let the Child uſe it for ordinary Drink, till the Intermiſſion of the Fever.

The ſame Infuſion will cure the hectic Fever in Children, when they languiſh with Heat and Dejection of Appetite, and the Trunk of the Body and the Limbs are extenuated. In which Caſe, they muſt continue to uſe it for ordinary Drink till the Heat is gone, and the Appetite returns. But if you find it purges too ſtrongly, as ſoon as one Pint is drunk up, let another be immediately added to what remains.

For the Fevers of Children cauſed by Breeding of Teeth.

From the ſame.

Let two, three, or four Drops of Spirit of Hartſhorn, according to the Age of the Child, be exhibited every four Hours in a Spoonful or two of Black Cherry Water, or ſome other convenient Julep, repeating it four or ſix Times.

For the Worm Fever.

From *Riverius.*

The Caſe is given of a young Woman, twelve Years old, afflicted with a continual Fever and a moſt troubleſome Purging, in which the excrementitious Matter was Aſh coloured, as uſual in Worm Caſes.

Detergent Clyſters of ſweet Ingredients, the common Potions againſt Worms, and Powder of Rhubarb, twice repeated, had been tried in vain. She was at length perfectly cured within five Days by the Uſe of the following Julep,

Take of Roots of Sorrel, Graſs, and Succory, of each one Ounce; of the Leaves of Endive, Succory, Sorrel, Purſlane, and St. *John*'s Wort, of each one Handful; of Scordium and Sea Wormwood, each Half a Handful; of the three Cordial Flowers, one Pugil, or the eighth Part of an Handful: Let theſe be boiled in two Quarts of Barley Water, (for the making of which ſee the Preſcription for a conſumptive Habit) to a Pint: In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve four Ounces of Syrup of Lemons, and add a few Drops of Spirit of Vitriol, enough to give it a light Sharpneſs: Make a Julep, and divide it into four Doſes, one of which is to be taken Morning and Evening for two Days together.

For the Eryſipelatous Fever.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

1. The Face is ſwelled with great Pain and Redneſs and full of ſmall Pimples. Bladders ſometimes riſe afterwards over the Forehead and Head and blind the Patient; nor is the Body free. Shaking and Shivering (unleſs they happen a Day or two before) accompany the Inflammation; with Thirſt, Reſtleſſneſs, and other Signs of a Fever.

2. There

2. There is another Species of this Diſeaſe, occaſioned by the free Uſe of attenuating Wines or ſuchlike Spirituous Liquors; wherein a ſmall Fever is followed by an Eruption of Puſtles almoſt over the whole Body, like the Stinging of Nettles, and ſometimes turn to Bladders. Theſe ſoon ſtrike in and itch intolerably, but after a little Scratching appear again.

1. Let twelve Ounces, at leaſt, of Blood be taken from the Arm. The next Day let the common purging Potion, ordered for the Aſthma, be exhibited: If it works much, let the Patient take an Ounce (if a grown Perſon) of Diacodium in Cowſlip-Flower-Water, or any other ſmall Liquor. Then

Take of the Roots of Maſhmallows and Lillies, each an Ounce; Leaves of Mallows, Elder, and baſe Mullein, Flowers of Cammomile and Melilot, Tops of St. *John*'s Wort and leſſer Centaury, of each one Handful; Linſeed Fenugreek Seed, of each Half an Ounce: Boil them in a convenient Quantity of Water to three Pints: Strain out the Liquor, and, when you uſe it, add to every Pint two Ounces of Spirit of Wine. Dip Pieces of Woollen Cloth in this Decoction, and having ſqueezed them, apply them hot twice every Day. After Fomentation, anoint the Part affected with the following Mixture,

Take Half a Pint of Spirit of Wine; Treacle of Andromachus, two Ounces; Powder of long Pepper and Cloves, of each two Drams: Mix and dip in it Pieces of brown Paper to wrap about the Parts affected.

If the firſt Bleeding be not ſufficient, it muſt be repeated, and if it ſtill continues, yet once and again; always reſting a Day between. And on the Days between the Bleeding let a Clyſter of Milk, with Syrup of Violets, be injected. And let him drink of the following Julep, what Quantity he pleaſes, every Hour,

Take of the Waters of Purſlane, of Water of Lillies and of Lettuce, each four Ounces; of Syrup of Lemon, one Ounce and a Half; of Syrup of Violets, one Ounce: Mix and make a Julep.

Let the Patient be dieted with Oatmeal and Barley Broths and roaſted Apples, drinking Small-Beer, and keeping from Bed ſome Hours every Day; which Regimen, with once Bleeding and Purging, if uſed in Time, moſt commonly does the Buſineſs.

2. That Sort, where the Eruption reſembles the Stinging of Nettles, is cured the ſame Way, only the outward Medicines are not ſo neceſſary.

3. There is alſo another Kind of Eruption which, tho' it appears in other Parts of the Body, commonly breaks out in the Breaſt in a broad Spot, hardly riſing above the Skin, ſcurfy and full of yellow Scales. While this Spot is out, the Patient is well; but, when it diſappears, a ſlight Sickneſs follows and the Urine is turbid and yellowiſh.

Begin with the Bleeding and Purging, as before. Then take Treacle of Andromachus, Half a Dram; of the Electuary of the Egg, one Scruple; of the Root of *Virginian* Snakeweed in fine Powder, fifteen Grains;

Grains; of Oriental Bezoar, five Grains; with a ſufficient Quantity of the Syrup of candied Citrons. Make a Bolus to be taken at Bed-time for one and twenty Days, drinking upon it ſix Spoonfuls of the following Julep,

Take of Carduus Benedictus-Water, ſix Ounces; of Epidemic and Treacle-Water, each two Ounces; of Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, one Ounce: Mix and make a Julep.

Let the Patient drink every Morning in Bed Half a Pint of warm Poſſet-Drink, and ſweat an Hour after it, which he will be the more inclined to, if his Face be covered with the Sheet.

This Courſe ended; if the Pimples ſtill remain, let the Parts affected be anointed with the following Liniment,

Take of the Ointment of ſharp-pointed Dock, two Ounces; of Pomatum, one Ounce; of Flower of Brimſtone, three Drams; of Oil of Rhodium, Half a Scruple: Make a Liniment.

In this laſt Caſe the Uſe of Wine and Fleſh of eaſy Digeſtion muſt by all Means be allowed; for they are neceſſary.

For high and deſperate Fevers.

By Mr. *Liſle*'s Powder.

Take a Pound of Hartſhorn Shavings: Boil them in a large Quantity of Water for ſix Hours, then ſtrain out the Water, and dry the Hartſhorn by a ſlow Fire; rub it into a fine Powder, then put an equal Weight of the Hartſhorn and Antimony into a Crucible, and ſet it on a moderate Fire, keeping it ſtirring all the while with a long Iron for eight Hours, or as long as it ſmoaks.

This Powder, which has found its Way from *Italy*, is now in great Reputation, and has been ſo for ſome Years. When Bleeding, Clyſters, Pultices with Muſtard-Seeds and all other Means have been tried to no Purpoſe; when the Caſe has been deſperate and hardly any Hopes left, this Powder has been ſucceſsfully given. Twenty Grains is a moderate Doſe for a Man; ſometimes it is given to thirty. It is ſeldom repeated above three or four Times, and never at leſs than ſix Hours Diſtance between each Doſe: The firſt or ſecond Doſe will often occaſion Sickneſs and a ſlight Vomiting: It will ſometimes purge, but more frequently produce a plentiful Sweat. This is not recommended in Fevers attended with a Lowneſs of Spirits or Dejectedneſs. It has been given with moſt Succeſs in full Habits, in Lightheadedneſs, when the Tongue has been parched and black, the Pulſe high and the Heat great; but has been ſeldom tried, till all other Remedies have been found ineffectual. *Colborne*'s Diſpenſatory, p. 348.

For

For Fevers.

From Dr. *Boerhaave.*

This eminent Phyſician, in his *Materia Medica*, in Fevers and other Diſorders, highly extols the analeptic (reſtorative) Virtues of a Decoction of Bread (of which a Cupful may be often taken), which he orders to be prepared in the following Manner,

Take of Wheaten Bread, ſufficiently fermented with the Bran, eight Ounces, and of pure Spring Water three Pints: Boil for an Hour in a new Earthen Veſſel cloſe ſtopt. Then ſtrain it through a Sieve, and to each Pint of the ſtrained Decoction, add Half an Ounce of Citron Juice; diſtilled Cinnamon Water, two Drams; of *Rheniſh* Wine, four Ounces; and of Sugar, a Quantity ſufficient to render it palatable. *James's* Med. Dict. in Panis.

For Agues.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

Agues are diſtinguiſh'd into *Quotidian*, *Tertian* and *Quartan*. The *Quotidian* return every Day; the *Tertian* every other Day; and the *Quartan* every third Day, reckoning from the Beginning of one Fit to the Beginning of the next. Tho' the two laſt are often doubled, ſo that a *Tertian* invades daily; a *Quartan* two Days together, the third being free from the Fit, and ſometimes alſo it comes three Days together, when it is a *triple Quartan*, the Ague taking its Name from the Shape it firſt aſſumed.

They

They are alſo *Vernal* or *Autumnal*; thoſe that come between Spring and Fall being reducible to the neareſt of the two Seaſons.

Vernal Agues are almoſt all either *Quotidian* or *Tertian*; are ſeldom laſting, and always beneficial, unleſs protracted by unſeaſonable Bleeding and Purging. I ever thought they were to be left to themſelves, without doing any Thing, becauſe I never knew any one deſtroyed by them. And indeed, tho' the Patient ſhould earneſtly deſire Aſſiſtance, great Care muſt be taken that the Bark be not given too ſoon and till the Diſeaſe has ſomewhat waſted itſelf; unleſs the Weakneſs of the Patient ſhould abſolutely require it ſooner. And that, when it is given, it be repeated in ſuch ſhort Intervals of Time, that a good Habit of Body may be recovered and the Diſeaſe wholly vanquiſhed. Let him therefore proceed thus.

For Spring Agues, Quotidian or *Tertian.*

Let this Vomit be firſt given, ſo that it may have done Working ſome Time before the Fit comes on;

Take twenty-five Grains of Powder of *Ipecacuanha* in a Glaſs of White-Wine; working it off with Chamomile Tea.

It will ſtill be better if, after the Vomit is work'd off and juſt before the Fit comes, a moderate Doſe of *Diacodium* (three Quarters of an Ounce for a grown Perſon) or any other Anodyne be adminiſtered. When the Fit is entirely over, proceed to the Bark,

Take of *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder, one Ounce; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, or of dried Roſes, make an Electuary,

Electuary, to be divided into twelve Doſes, of which one is to be taken every four Hours; waſhing it down with a Glaſs of any Sort of Wine. And obſerve, that if the Fit ſhould return, the Bark muſt be laid aſide, till it is over.

If the Electuary ſhould happen to purge, pour ten Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* into a Glaſs of Wine after every other Doſe.

To prevent Relapſes, the ſame Quantity of Bark ſhould be taken in the ſame Manner, within the Fortnight; and ſo on, for three Times.

But if Pills be more agreeable, then make an Ounce of the Powder of Bark into Pills of a moderate Size, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Clove Gilliflowers, taking ſix every four Hours.

Or if Liquor be ſtill more grateful, put an Ounce of the Powder of Bark into a Quart of Rheniſh Wine. Let them ſtand together in a cold Infuſion, and drink three Ounces of the clear Liquor every four Hours. And remember that which Way ſoever the Bark be taken, it muſt be repeated once a Fortnight for three Times.

There is another Method of curing theſe *Tertians* in poor People, who are not able to bear the Charge of a long Proceſs;

Take of *Virginian* Snake-Weed finely powdered, one Scruple; of White Wine, three Ounces: Mingle them: Let the Sick take it two Hours before the Fit, and being well covered with Cloaths, let him

him ſweat three or four Hours, and let it be repeated twice when the Fit approaches.

For the ſame.

From *Zacutus Luſitanus.*

Take Flowers of Chamomile * three Pugils; Tops of Roman Wormwood two Pugils. Boil all in three Pints of Water to a Pint and a Half. Add to the Strainings four Ounces of Loaf Sugar. Let the Patient drink five or ſix Ounces every Morning. *River. Prax.* Med. L. 17. C. 4.

This Phyſician glories with this Medicine to have vanquiſh'd the moſt ſtubborn *Quotidian* Agues.

For the ſame

From *Riverius.*

Take two Drams of Salt of Wormwood, three Ounces of Lemon Juice, ſix Ounces of Spring-Water, an Ounce of ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and ſix Drams of Syrup of Orange Peel. Mix them.

A ſmall Teacup-full of this Mixture, taken every four or ſix Hours, will cure many ſlight Fevers, eſpecially where the Stomach is principally affected. It will alſo prevent the Return of Intermitting Fevers (as I have more than once happily experienced) even

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* A Pugil is the eighth Part of an Handful.

wh

when the Bark has failed. Its Operation is by a gentle breathing Sweat.

It is alſo a moſt admirable Remedy in Vomitings.

For an Autumnal Quartan.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

Begin with the Vomit, as in Spring Agues. Then take of Peruvian Bark finely powdered, one Ounce: of Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces. Mix them. Take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg Morning and Evening daily, on thoſe Days that the genuine Fit does not come, till all the Confection is taken, and let it be repeated once a Fortnight, to the End of ſix Weeks. About the Beginning of February, and not ſooner, let the Patient change to a new Air. But if he cannot conveniently remove, he ought to uſe ſome ſtrong Medicine, powerful enough to promote the languid Depuration, and, if poſſible, to perfect it. Therefore

Take of the Electuary of the Egg, or of Venice Treacle, one Dram and a Half: Diſſolve it in two Ounces of *Aqua cæleſtis*, or of common *Aqua vitæ:* Give it two Hours before the Fit.

I have us'd this with good Snccefs *at the Declination* of the Diſeaſe. But obſerve that hot Things, given ſooner, have either doubled the Fits, or changed them into a continual Fever. This will do for young People, but not for Children.

A Month after the Diſeaſe and all Symptoms of it are removed, and not before, Care muſt be taken that the Patient be purged: For it can ſcarce be imagined how many Diſeaſes are occaſioned by the Omiſſion of this after Autumnal Agues. Let therefore the common purging Potion (ordered for the Aſthma P. 73) be repeated once a Week for two or three Months following. Every Night after the Purge an Anodyne muſt without fail be taken;

Take of Red Poppy Water, two Ounces, of Aqua mirabilis, two Drams; of Syrup of White and Red Poppies, each Half an Ounce. Mix and make a Draught.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *James*'s Med. Dict. under the Word *Viſcum.*

The Powder of Miſsletoe, which grows on the Oxyacanthus, *(or on any other Tree)* infus'd in white or Spaniſh Wine and given two Hours before the Fit, and the Doſe repeated, if neceſſary, has often removed and perfectly cured a Quartan.

For the ſame.

From the Hon. *Robert Boyle.*

Take one Dram of the black Tips of Crabs Claws, reduced to exceeding fine Powder, in any convenient Liquor or Conſerve twice or thrice a Day

Day without Intermiſſion. This cured when the Bark failed.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *Boerhaave.*

Wormwood is effectual againſt a Quartan and in the Scurvy: In which Caſes I take the Tops of the Branches and pulverize them and preſcribe the Powder in the Morning faſting. See *James*'s Dict. on the Word *Abſinthium.*

For Agues in general.

From Dr. *William Salmon*, &c.

The liquid Juice of Camomel is antiſcorbutic, reſiſts the Infection of the Plague, and, taken inwardly to four or ſix Ounces, two Hours before the Fit of an Ague, Quotidian, Tertian, or Quartan, it commonly cures it at three or four Doſes: Beſides which, it cures an exquiſite Pleuriſy (more eſpecially if a little Salt of Blood be added to it.) This I have had Experience of in my own Perſon, and ſince that have cured ſeveral others by the ſame Medicament. It provokes the Terms in Women, opens the Urinary Paſſage and gives Eaſe in the Strangury to a Miracle. *Salmon's* Herbal on the Word *Camomel.* Or

Take one Ounce and a Half of Peruvian Bark finely pulverized; forty Grains of Salt of Wormwood; forty Grains of Paradiſe; and twenty Grains of Snake-Root. Mix all together and divide into eight

equal Parts, and as ſoon as the Fit is off, take one Part every three Hours, in a Glaſs of red Wine, till all is taken.

Sir *John Colbatch* obſerves, that a Dram of Salt of Steel added to an Ounce of Bark, will make it ten Times more efficacious than it would otherwiſe prove.

For the Natural Small-Pox.

From *Sydenham*, *Boerhaave*, *Friend*, *Thompſon*, &c.

This Diſeaſe is of the *diſtinct* or *fluxed* Kind. The introductory Symptoms are Chilneſs and Shivering, great Heat, violent Pains in the Head and Back, Reachings, a Propenſity to ſweat in grown Perſons (a Sign that the Pocks will not run together), a Pain in the hollow Part of the left Breaſt when preſſed with the Hand, Heavineſs to Sleep; and ſometimes Epileptic Fits (eſpecially in Children), which coming after the Breeding of Teeth is over, you may foretell that the Small-Pox is at hand; inſomuch that, if the Epileptic Fit happens over Night, the Pocks will ſhew themſelves next Morning, and will be for the moſt Part of a mild Sort.

On the fourth Day incluſively from the firſt Sickneſs, and ſometimes later, but ſeldom ſooner, the Eruption begins and the Symptoms go off or greatly abate. Obſerve carefully that the longer it is before it comes out, the leſs is the Danger. It is not therefore to be forced out by keeping the Patient hot or giving him Cordials; which Practice tends evidently to his Deſtruction. *Boerhaave* always endeavoured

to

to reſtrain a too ſudden Eruption. He even ventured to attempt the Cure by preventing a Suppuration of the Puſtles. Yet either he was not able to bring this to bear; or the Diſeaſe is impoſſible to be ſubdued without Suppuration. Yet this Advantage accrued, that, by endeavouring to prevent the Eruption, the Fever was ſo far abated, that it came later, the Puſtles were fewer, the Suppuration kinder, and the Diſeaſe leſs dangerous.

At firſt reddiſh Puſtles appear, ſcattered over the Face, Neck, Breaſt, and the whole Body: A Pain in the Jaws follows, which encreaſes as the Pocks riſe higher. Theſe Puſtles are ſmall, watry, hard, rather to be felt than ſeen; grow larger, riſe ſharper and ſpread at the Bottom; yet make ſo little Progreſs for two or three Days, that you would think they could ſcarce come to any Thing. On the fourth Day from their firſt Appearance, they begin to look white and are much larger, but often depreſſed, and flattiſh at the Top. They grow now ſtill larger, whiter and very much inflamed at the Bottom. The Skin around them is florid, like a red Roſe Leaf. The Matter now ſeems perfect Pus, but white and thin, and this in ſix Days from the firſt Appearance.

The Matter now grows gradually thicker and yellower in the Middle of the Puſtle. The Intervals between the Pimples are very red and ſwoln, and affected with a ſtretching Pain; the Eyelids ſwell, and, like blown Bladders, cover the Eyes. The Hands ſwell next, the Fingers are diſtended: The Pox in the Face grow rough (this is the firſt Sign of Maturation) and yellow as any Honeycomb; while thoſe in the Hands and the Body grow whiter and

leſs rough. The Inflammation is now at the Height and the Matter thickens into a yellow Scab. This takes up about three Days more.

The ſecondary Fever begins with the Maturation, riſes gradually, and accompanies the ſeveral Stages of the Puſtles. When any of the Eruptions begin to dry, the Small-Pox begins to turn. The Turn continues two, three, or four Days. The Height is about a Day and a Half after the Beginning of the Turn, and the Fever is then at the higheſt Pitch. So that the Turn of the Diſorder in general cannot be fixed to one certain Day.

On the eleventh Day the Swelling and Inflammation abate, and the Pocks begin to wither and fall off. On the fourteenth or fifteeth they periſh entirely; thoſe on the Hands excepted, which are more obſtinate, and being ſtill white and freſh, continue a Day or two longer and then break. While thoſe on the Face and Body ſcale off and leave Pits behind them.

This is the *diſtinct* Kind; and, during the whole Courſe of it, the Belly is either quite bound up, or very rarely performs its Office.

The greateſt Part, of thoſe to whom this Kind proves mortal, die on the eighth Day. For when Sweating is promoted with Cordials or a hot Regimen, upon that Day the Face, which ſhould be ſwoln and inflamed in the Spaces between the Pimples, on the contrary appears flaccid and whitiſh, while in the mean Time the Pimples themſelves are red and high, and even continue ſo after Death: The Sweat, which had

had hitherto flowed abundantly, ſuddenly diſappears; the Patient is light-headed, vehemently ſick and anxious, toſſes his Body, makes Water little and often, and within a few Hours expires.

In the *fluxed* Kind the Symptoms are the ſame, but more violent; only there is not the ſame Tendency to Sweating. A Looſeneſs ſometimes comes before the Eruption, eſpecially in Children, but in Adults a *Ptyaliſmus* or Spitting is more common. The Patient is generally delirious, convulſed, hoarſe, with Difficulty of Breathing, Fixture of the Eyes and Reſtleſſneſs. Nor do the Symptoms abate after the Eruption, as in the other Kind; but continue many Days after. On the third Day, or ſooner, (but ſeldom later) they break out, and the ſooner they appear the more they run together. Yet the Eruption in this Confluent Kind may happen to be kept back by the Violence of ſome Symptom, as a Pain in the Loins, Side, or Limbs, reſembling the Stone, Pleuriſy or Rheumatiſm; or in the Stomach, with vehement Sickneſs and Reaching. The Puſtles, during the Progreſs of the Diſeaſe, do not riſe to any conſiderable Height, but, being mixed together in the Face like red Bliſters, cover the whole Countenance, which ſwells ſooner than in the diſtinct Kind. Afterwards they appear like a white Skin glued to the Face and are not much higher than the Surface of it. After the eighth Day the white Film grows daily rougher by Degrees and of a brown Colour; the Pain in the Skin is more intenſe, till at laſt the Scales fall off, which, in ſo cruel a Diſeaſe, happens not till after the twentieth Day. The nearer the ripening Puſtles approach to a duſkiſh Colour, the more dangerous they are, and the more ſlowly they diſappear. But the yellower

they are, the leſs they run together and the ſooner they vaniſh. After the Film is fallen off, there appears no Roughneſs in the Countenance, but it is immediately overſpread with mealy Scales of a corroſive Nature, which leave Pits behind them and frequently Scars. Sometimes the Skin of the Shoulders and Back comes off. The Danger of the Diſeaſe is to be eſtimated by the Number of the Puſtles in the Face alone. Thoſe upon the Hands and Feet are largeſt, and the higher you aſcend from the Extremities of the Limbs, the ſmaller and narrower they grow.

The Day on which is the moſt Danger in the leaſt crude and moſt common Sort of the Confluent Small-pox is the eleventh from the firſt Attack; in the more crude the fourteenth; in the moſt crude the ſeventeenth. Sometimes, tho' ſeldom, the Patient does not die till the twenty-firſt. From the eleventh to the ſeventeenth, as the Evening comes on, the Patient is daily tormented with Fits of great Inquietude.

Sometimes the Puſtles are hard and dry, like Warts; then it is called the warty Sort.

Purple or livid Spots often appear in the intermediate Spaces; whence the Small-pox with Purples.

At other Times in theſe Spaces, or on the Heads of the Eruptions, appear Bladders, vulgarly called the White-hives; hence the cryſtalline Sort.

Frequently the Eruptions are depreſſed in the Middle, and there turn black; hence the black Small-pox.

It

It is frequently attended with bloody Urine, and is then called the bloody Sort.

The Confluent Small-pox come to their higheſt State about the fifteenth Day.

The Cure of the diſtinct Kind.

Our firſt Care regards the Government of the Patient. Let him not be confined to his Bed till the ſixth Day, reckoning from his firſt Sickneſs; but let him uſe gentle Exerciſe within Doors, and conſult his Repoſe of Mind as much as may be. At firſt the Diet muſt be cooling, diluting, ſubacid. To this End Oatmeal, Barley-Gruel, Mik Pottage, preſerved Fruits, as Figs, Damaſcens, Plumbs, and Tamarinds, boiled with his Food, Small-Beer ſharpened with Orange or Lemon Juice, Apples boiled in Milk and turned to Whey, Emulſions made with Barley-Water and Almonds, Rheniſh Wine plentifully diluted with Water, are neceſſary. There ought to be a proper Supply of pure and cool Air, and the Body ſhould by no Means be kept warmer than in the natural State.

On the firſt Day of Sickneſs take away nine or ten Ounces of Blood, and repeat it upon the third Day. Dr. *Mead* adviſes Bleeding even to Children, which may be done by Leaches applied to the Temples and behind the Ears; and in moſt young Subjects either of the Jugulars may be opened without any Inconvenience. The Weakneſs can ſeldom be ſo great as not to allow ſome Loſs of Blood; and even in the Eruption, when the vaſt Number of ſmall Puſtles forbode a Diſeaſe of the worſt Kind, the Face of Affairs has been ſo remarkably changed upon one or

two Bleedings, that the Puſtles have encreaſed in Size and diminiſhed in Number.

After Bleeding on the firſt Day, let him take a Vomit, viz. for grown Perſons an Ounce or an Ounce and a Half of the Infuſion of Crocus Metallorum; or two Grains of Emetic Tartar in Cinnamon Water; or twenty-five Grains of Powder of Ipecacuanha in a Glaſs of ſmall White Wine; working it off with Camomile-Flower Tea.

As ſoon as the Small-pox are all come forth, (which is uſually on the ſixth Day) let an Ounce of Syrup of Meconium be given at Night; which muſt alſo be repeated every Night to the tenth Day after the firſt Invaſion. But if Syrup of Meconium ſhould not agree with him, you may give Liquid Laudanum, eighteen Drops at a Time, inſtead of it.

Obſerve, that, of whatſoever Kind the Pox are, and in whatſoever Time of the Diſeaſe a Phrenzy ſhall come on, it is altogether neceſſary to curb the diſorderly Motion of the Spirits, and therefore if the former quieting Doſe proves ineffectual, it muſt be augmented to an Ounce and a Half at a Time of the Syrup of Meconium, or twenty-five Drops of the Liquid Laudanum; and which, in Caſes of great Inquietude, may be taken both Morning and Evening.

A Phrenzy coming on the fourth Day of the Eruption, has been juſtly deemed a fatal Omen; yet many have been ſaved by drawing Blood immediately, and then throwing in a Clyſter.

If

If the Urine be totally ſuppreſſed, let the Patient be taken out of Bed and made to walk a little; and give *Glauber*'s Salts, one Ounce, in any Liquid.

If the Pocks flatten and the Spirits ſink, equal Quantities of Spear Mint Tea and Mountain Wine, according to the Age of the Patient, is the beſt of Remedies.

To prevent ill Conſequences from a ſwoln Throat, let him wear round his Throat next the Skin a Bandage of Gold Lace.

If towards the End of the Diſeaſe, the Patient has a Shortneſs of Breath, or is in Danger of Choaking from viſcid Slime, the compoſing Medicines are to be omitted, and, if he be coſtive and the Fever continues, (which is then generally the Caſe) let the Body be opened with a gentle ſtimulating Clyſter every, or every other, Day.

It would alſo be of Uſe, where the Spittle is ſo tough that it cannot eaſily be thrown out, to inject frequently with a Syringe a Gargariſm into the Throat; which may be made of Small Beer or Barley Water warm, mixed with Honey of Roſes.

About the ninth or tenth Day, when the Eruptions upon the Face begin to dry and grow cruſty and black, the Face may be anointed with unſcented Pomatum, Hog's Lard, Oil of Almonds, or with Small Beer and Butter.

In every Sort of the Diſeaſe the Body muſt be opened on the Decline. Therefore, when the Puſtles

tles are pretty well dried and begin to ſcale off the Body, and the Patient has a little recovered his Strength, let him take the following Purge three Times, reſting a Day between each.

Take Half an Ounce of Tamarinds, two Drams of Sena Leaves, one Dram and a Half of Rhubarb; boil them in Half a Pint of Spring Water to three Ounces; then ſtrain off the Liquor and diſſolve in it an Ounce of Manna and an Ounce of ſolutive Syrup of Roſes. Mix them for a Potion.

If any Symptoms during the Courſe of the Diſeaſe ſhould occur, which are not here mentioned and provided for, they may be met with under the Cure of the Confluent Kind. But if the Method here preſcribed be ſtrictly followed, the Dieaſe will generally be light and favourable.

The Cure of the Confluent Kind.

If the Method already preſcribed be proper in the ſimple and diſtinct, how carefully ſhould it be attended to in the malignant confluent Sort. Beſides which, it will be uſeful on the fifth or ſix Day of the Eruption to apply Bliſters between the Shoulders and to the Legs and Arms of the Patient.

On the Evening of the ſixth Day give an Ounce and a Half of Syrup of Meconium, and an Ounce the next Morning in any convenient Liquor; or inſtead of it, twenty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum at Night and eighteen in the Morning. This is the Quantity for a grown Perſon; and let this be continued every Night and Morning till the Patient

tient is recovered. And be it obſerved, that if even this be not ſufficient to lay the Commotion (as it often happens about the End of the Diſeaſe, when the Pox run much together), it ought to be repeated every eight Hours, or oftener if Need require, till the Tumult be wholly aſſuaged: Interpoſing always a convenient Space between the Doſes, that we may be able to diſcern whether the laſt has anſwered the Intention, before we exhibit another.

If there is an entire Suppreſſion of Urine, let the Patient be taken out of Bed and made to walk a little. In ſuch Caſe *Glauber*'s Salts may alſo be made Uſe of. The Doſe is diſcretional, from Half an Ounce to an Ounce in any watry Liquid.

If the Spittle be exceſſively tough, let the following Gargle be frequently injected with a Syringe, viz.

Take of Elm Bark ſix Drams, Liquorice Root Half an Ounce, ſtoned Raiſins twenty, red Roſe Leaves two Pugils. Boil them in two Quarts of Spring Water. To a Pound and a Half of the ſtrained Liquor add ſimple Oxymel (this is made by boiling to a Syrup a Pint of Vinegar and two Pounds of Honey in a glazed earthen Veſſel) and Honey of Roſes of each two Ounces. Mix and make a Gargariſm.

Take likewiſe of the Pectoral Decoction one Pound and a Half, Syrup of Mulberries two Ounces. Mix. This alſo may be uſed for a Gargle, as well as for ordinary Drink.

Plaiſters

Plaiſters of Horſe-Raddiſh and Muſtard-Seed bruiſed and mixed up with a ſufficient Quantity of Honey, may alſo be applied to the Throat: And, in Caſe of Extremity, Gargles of Muſtard-Seed and Pepper, with the Addition of Oxymel, may be uſed.

If upon the eleventh, or any other ſucceeding Day, the ſecondary Fever, with Unquietneſs, Toſſing of the Body and ſuch like Symptoms, be ſo fierce and high, that all the pacific Medicines (how often ſoever repeated) are not able to put a Stop to its Fury, and Death ſeems to be at hand, let a Vein be immediately opened and about twelve Ounces of Blood taken away; and let the ſame be once or twice repeated on the following Days if the forementioned Symptoms require it, but not otherwiſe. And in this Caſe, after the letting of Blood, the Patient may be gently purged on the thirteenth, or any other ſucceeding Day, but not ſooner. Let him take an Ounce of Lenitive Electuary diſſolved in four Ounces of Chickory or Milk Water. But neither the Bleeding nor Purging forbids the Uſe of the Meconium or Laudanum, which ought notwithſtanding to be exhibited largely and frequently, if Need be. For after all, we muſt conſtantly have Recourſe to them in this Diſeaſe.

From the eighth Day to the End of the Diſeaſe, Garlic may be applied to the Soles of the Feet and renewed every Day, if the Brain be affected.

On the twenty-firſt Day after the Invaſion, bleed. The next Day, purge, as directed in the diſtinct Kind, and repeat it every other Day for three Times more, which is neceſſary. If

If Convulſions come juſt before the Eruption, avoid Bleeding, if it was before omitted; but bliſter the Neck and apply to the Soles of the Feet equal Parts of the Cephalic and Epiſpaſtic Plaiſters, uſing inwardly Tincture of Caſtor, of Valerian, and Volatile Salts.

It has been already ordered that the ſick Perſon be kept up in the Day-Time till the ſixth Day. Let him then keep his Bed till the ſeventeenth Day, being covered as he uſed to be, when in Health. The Articles of Air and Diet have been already ſpoken to.

If the Patient in this Diſorder ſpit Blood, or make bloody Urine, let him take one Dram of the following Powders every ſix Hours till the Symptom entirely diſappears: Large Doſes of compoſing Medicines may alſo be given.

Take of Armenian Bole one Ounce, Powder of Comfrey Roots two Drams, Sealed Earth, Bloodſtone and Dragon's Blood of each one Dram; fine White Sugar the Weight of all the reſt. Mix them and make a fine Powder.

Waſh down every Doſe with ſix Spoonfuls of the following Tincture, viz. Take of Red Roſe Flowers ſix Drams, inner Bark of Oak Half an Ounce, Plantane Seeds ſomewhat bruiſed three Drams, Spring Water one Quart, as much Spirit of Vitriol as will give the Whole a pleaſant Sharpneſs. Infuſe all four Hours in a cloſe Veſſel with a gentle Heat: To the Straining add three Ounces of Barley Cinnamon Water and as much fine white Sugar as may render it agreeable to the Taſte. The

The Patient's common Drink may alſo be ſharpened with a few Drops of Oil of Vitriol; eſpecially if black or purple Spots appear. And this Medicine is of Service, not only in the Bloody, but in all Sorts where theſe Spots ſhew themſelves. Bliſters in this Caſe are ſafe, if there be a Delirium.

Hoffman affirms that theſe Evacuations of Blood in the Small-pox are better relieved by Butter-Milk and Whey, than by any other Medicine whatſoever.

Bleeding at the Noſe is ſerviceable, if it be not exceſſive. But if it be very profuſe and dangerous, diſſolve a little *Roman* Vitriol in common Water and dipping a Tent in it, put it up the bleeding Noſtril.

In Women with Child, when the Abortion happens, if the Flux be greater than what Nature requires, uſe the Method before preſcribed.

The Catamenia, or Monthly Courſes, coming with the Small-pox are uſeful; but if immoderate, uſe the ſame Method as before preſcribed and bleed

In the Cryſtalline Sort Nitre may be adminiſtered three or four Times a Day, from a Scruple to Half a Dram in ſmall White Wine, and between the Times of taking it a Scruple of the Cordial Confection in any ſimple Water.

When the Pocks are perfectly dried up, let the Face be anointed with equal Parts of Oil of ſweet Almonds and Pomatum two Days, and no longer.

After

After all, a Courſe of Aſs's or Cow's Milk, with other light Food for a Time, and the Air and Amuſements of the Country, will be uſeful.

Inoculation is performed by making an Inciſion in the Arm or Leg, and inſerting ſome of the Matter of the Small-pox taken from a ſound and healthy Perſon, dreſſing the Wound with Lint and common Plaiſter. The *Circaſſians*, from whom the Practice was taken, are ſaid to inſert it between the Finger and Thumb. Dr. *Harris* orders only the Cuticula, or thin outer Skin, to be abraded or ſcratched and the Matter to be ſpread upon the Part. In about ſeven Days the Diſeaſe appears without any dangerous Sickneſs, (frequently without any) and, being properly aſſiſted, generally goes through all its Stages with Succeſs. Dr. *James*, Dr. *Frewen*, &c. are poſitive that it is never caught again after Inoculation. It has the Sanction of Experience, and is beſt practiſed upon young People.

For the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox.

From Dr. *Shaw*.

In the Swine-pox the Puſtles are much larger, and in the Chicken-pox ſomewhat leſs than in the Small-pox. There are commonly five or ſix, ſometimes twenty or thirty, on the Face, but few on the Body. They cauſe little Indiſpoſition; tho' ſometimes the ſudden Sinking of them may create a Sickneſs, which is preſently relieved by a little Sack and Saffron, or a Doſe of Treacle Water. Grown Perſons ſeldom keep within Doors for either, whence the Eruptions may continue the longer; for the cold Air

Air is ſuppoſed to hinder their Ripening; ſo that 'tis ſometimes three Weeks or a Month before they totally diſappear. Theſe Caſes ſeldom require a Preſcription. When they do, the following will ſuit a Child of three or four Years old, viz.

Take of the Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws one Scruple, of Saffron three Grains. Mix and make a Powder. Let him take this every Night at Bed Time with three Spoonfuls of the following Julep.

Take Black Cherry Water four Ounces, Treacle and Epidemic Waters of each Half an Ounce, Syrup of Saffron ſix Drams, Compound Spirit of Lavender one Dram. Mix and make a Julep. Of this he may likewiſe drink two Spoonfuls twice a Day.

After the Eruptions are vaniſhed, the Patient is to be purged.

For the Meaſles.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

The Meaſles, tho' much of the ſame Nature with the Small-pox, are not at all dangerous, if ſkilfully treated. But hot Medicines and a hot Regimen are very dangerous. Let the Sick be kept in Bed only two or three Days after they come out, with no more Cloaths or Fire than uſual. He is to abſtain from all Fleſh, and to eat Oatmeal and Barley Broths, and the like, and ſometimes a roaſted Apple. His Drink may be either warm Small Beer or Milk boiled with three Times the Quantity of Water.

Take

Take of the Pectoral Decoction one Pint and a Half; Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair, of each an Ounce and a Half: Mix and make an Apozem: Take three or four Ounces three or four Times a Day.

Take Oil of Sweet Almonds two Ounces; Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair of each one Ounce; white Sugar Candy a ſufficient Quantity: Mix and make a Linctus, of which let him lick often, eſpecially when the Cough troubles.

Take Black Cherry Water three Ounces; Diacodium one Ounce. Mix for a Draught to be taken every Night through the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe.

This is for a grown Perſon; but if the Patient be an Infant, the Doſe of the Pectoral and of the Diacodium muſt be leſſened with Reſpect to the Age.

The Cough, tho' troubleſome, is not dangerous, if it does not continue after the Diſeaſe is gone off. And, if it does remain a Week or a Fortnight, it is eaſily cured by Pectorals and the open Air; nay, it decreaſes of its own Accord and at length ceaſes.

But if by too hot Cordials and too hot a Regimen the Sick is in Danger after the Meaſles go off (which is very common,) I have ordered the ſmalleſt Infants to be bled in the Arm, and have taken away that Quantity of Blood which their Age and Strength indicated, with very great Succeſs: and ſometimes in obſtinate Caſes I have not feared to repeat Bleeding;

nor have I yet found any other certain Method of Relief. The Looſeneſs which follows the Meaſles is alſo cured by it.

For Surfeits.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

Surfeits are cauſed by Gluttony, by the too free Uſe of ſmall Liquors in hot Weather, by too violent Exerciſe or Heat, by ſome bad Quality of our Food or Liquor, or of the Air, as Blaſts, &c.

Eruptions may ſometimes not appear, for they ſeldom attend an over-loaded Stomach, of which Nauſea's, Oppreſſion, Sickneſs, and ſometimes Vomiting and a Fever are the Companions.

Surfeits from Fevers, or the Small-pox, or Gluttony, are dangerous. Others not, unleſs made ſo by bad Management.

Where they proceed 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. But much Wine, and eſpecially Fleſh Meat, is not proper if the Fever be high.

If they proceed from an Exceſs of Quantity too, or from ſome bad Quality of our Food or Liquor, or from Exerciſe, bleed, if the Patient be of a full Habit or inclined to a Fever. The ſame Day take 25 Grains of Ipecacuanha in a Glaſs of White Wine, working it off with Carduus or Camomel Tea. A

ſmall

ſmall compoſing Draught would be proper at going to Bed, as an Ounce of Syrup of Meconium in any Liquid, or ten or a Dozen Drops of Liquid Laudanum.

If a Fever comes on, act as is preſcribed in a Fever. If Eruptions appear, keep them out with proper Cordials, viz.

Take of the Compound Contrayerva Powder one Dram, Saffron twelve Grains, Cochineal ſix Grains. Mix and make into three Papers of Powder. Take one every fifth Hour, with four Spoonfuls of the following Julep, viz.

Take of Black-Cherry Water ſix Ounces, Treacle Water three Ounces, Syrup of Saffron one Ounce, Spirit of Nitre dulcified two Drams. Mix. Four Spoonfuls of this may alſo be taken at any Time when the ſick Fits are troubleſome. Alſo

Take Sal Volatile Oleoſe, Compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Saffron, of each two Drams. Mix. Take forty or fifty Drops every now and then in any convenient Liquor.

When the Eruptions are gone off, give a gentle Purge or two.

If neither Eruptions nor Fever appear, purge directly. In which Caſe the Compiler has known frequently as much fine Powder of the beſt Rhubarb as would lie upon a Shilling, taken in a Glaſs of White Wine, eating a Meſs of Water-Gruel three or four Hours after it, to anſwer every End; or the

Tinctura ſacra may be taken, an Ounce at a Time, and repeated diſcretionally.

For the Plague.

From *Hildanus*, Cent. 4, Obſ. 23.

I do not remember that any of thoſe who had Fontanels (i. e. Drains or Iſſues) in their Legs and Arms, died of the Plague, except one or two, who were highly cachochymic (i. e. had a very bad Habit of Body); and I have found Fontanels to be an efficacious Preſervative againſt the Plague both in myſelf and others. *James*'s Med. Dict. under *Peſtis*. We ſhall add

The Peſtilential Preſervative.

Take Rue, Mint, Roſemary, Wormwood, and Lavender, of each an Handful: Infuſe them in a Gallon of the beſt White Wine Vinegar, in a Stone Pot cloſely covered and paſted over: Set the Pot upon warm Wood Aſhes for eight Days. Then ſtrain the Liquor through fine Flannel, and put it into Bottles well corked. Put a Quarter of an Ounce of Camphire into every Quart Bottle. With this waſh your Mouth and rub your Loins and Temples every Day, and ſnuff a little up your Noſtrils when you go into the Air; and carry about you a Bit of Spunge dipt in the ſame, to ſmell to, eſpecially when near any infected Place or Perſon.

Four Malefactors, who had robbed the infected Houſes at *Marſeilles*, acknowledged at their Execution that they had preſerved themſelves from Contagion

gion by this Medicine, and had gone from Houſe to Houſe, during the whole Time of the Plague, without fear of catching it.

For exceſſive Hunger, or the Canine Appetite.

From Dr. *James*'s Med. Dict. under *Boulimus.*

Perſons affected with this Diſorder have their Appetites vehemently ſet upon Food, after the Manner of Dogs, gratifying them eagerly and largely, and vomiting by Turns; though there is ſometimes a Flux of the Belly inſtead of vomiting. When the Hunger is great, but not laſting, and attended with Faintings and a Failure of Breath, it is called a *Boulimus*, and is very dangerous: In which Caſe there is no Vomiting. In Pregnancy, where an inordinate Appetite is frequent, there is no Danger.

Evacuant and alterative Remedies are to be uſed, and ſuch as ſtrengthen the Stomach.

The following is a Remedy of the firſt Kind, commended by *Galen*, viz.

Take of choice Aloes macerated in the Juice of Wormwood, one Dram; Troches of Agaric, two Drams; Rhubarb pulverized and ſprinkled with White Wine, one Dram; Nutmegs and Spikenard, of each Half a Dram; Salt of Tartar, Maſtich and Cinnamon, of each one Scruple: With Syrup of Wormwood make them into a Maſs for Pills, ſix of which gilt are to weigh a Dram, and are a Doſe in the Morning, if the Patient would purge thoroughly;

or three of them may be taken two Hours before Dinner, two or three Times a Week.

To ſtrengthen the Stomach, take an Ounce of Syrup of *Pontic* Wormwood in the Morning faſting, for ſome Days together.

Pure Wine alone, drank in ſufficient Plenty, is a moſt powerful Reliever of Hunger, according to the Aphoriſm of *Hippocrates*, 21. Sect. 2.

Alſo Ambergreaſe to the Quantity of five or ſix Grains, taken in a poached Egg, not only ſtrengthens the Stomach, but is ſuppoſed to be a Specific for this Diſeaſe. See alſo *Riverius*'s Praxis Medic. L. 9. Chap. 2.

For the Black Vomit.

From the ſame, in the Article *Morbus Niger*.

In this Diſeaſe clotted Blood, of a blackiſh-red Colour, and mixed with a large Quantity of inſipid, acid, or viſcid Phlegm, is thrown up by Vomit. It is preceded by a pungent and tenſive Pain of both Flanks, and is accompanied with an Anxiety, and compreſſive Pain of the Precordia, and a Conſtriction of one of the Sides, and generally with Faintings. If a Fever be abſent, and the Diſorder ariſes from a Fulneſs of Blood produced by a Suppreſſion of the natural Evacuations, the Danger is not ſo great. In this Caſe, Bleeding in the Arm is highly beneficial. But the Quantity of Blood to be taken, and the proper Times for repeating it, ſhould be determined by a cautious and ſkilful Phyſician. For the reſt, I ſhall therefore

therefore confine myſelf to the Directions given by *Hippocrates* in Lib. 2. de Morbis, Sect. 5.

" In this Diſorder purgative Medicines are to be " frequently exhibited; as alſo Whey and Milk. " Let the Patient abſtain from ſweet, oily, and fat " Subſtances, and rather uſe ſuch as are cold and " purgative, unleſs he is too weak. Blood is to be " taken from the Arm. If coſtive, let the Body be " rendered ſoluble by an emollient Clyſter. Abſtain " from Venery and Surfeits. Neither walk nor ex- " erciſe too much. Drink not hot Liquors, nor eat " ſharp and ſalted Subſtances. If he obſerves theſe " Meaſures, he will, in Proceſs of Time, get free " from the Diſorder."

For the Cholera Morbus.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

This Diſeaſe is known by violent Vomitings and the Evacuation of ill Humours by Stool with much Trouble and Difficulty, vehement Pain and Inflammation of the Belly and Entrails, Heart-burning, Thirſt, the Pulſe quick, often ſmall and unequal, Heat and Anxiety, great Nauſeouſneſs, ſometimes a colliquative Sweat; Contraction of the Arms and Legs, Fainting, Coldneſs of the extreme Parts, and ſuch-like Symptoms, which frighten the By-Standers and kill the Patient in 24 Hours.

Though this Diſeaſe be epidemical, yet it very ſeldom laſts longer than *Auguſt*, wherein it firſt begins.

Boil a Chicken a few Minutes in about three Gallons of Spring Water, ſo that the Liquor has juſt a Reliſh of the Chick. Let the Patient drink ſeveral large Draughts of this a little warm; or for Want of it, Poſſet-Drink: At the ſame Time a large Quantity of it muſt be given in Clyſters ſucceſſively, till all the Broth be conſumed and evacuated upwards and downwards. An Ounce of Syrup of Lettuce, Violets, Purſlain, or Water Lilly, may be mixed now and then with the Draughts or Clyſters, though the Broth will do very well without ſuch Addition. So the Stomach being often loaded with a conſiderable Quantity of the Liquor, and, as I may ſay, turned, and the Clyſters being frequently repeated, the ſharp Humours are either caſt out, or, their Acrimony being taken off, they are reduced to a due Temper. Theſe Means will require three or four Hours. The following Anodyne perfects the Cure, viz.

Take of Cowſlip Water, one Ounce; Aqua-Mirabilis, two Drams; Liquid Laudanum, ſixteen Drops. Mix them.

Any one Narcotic of the Shops may be uſed inſtead of this.

If Relief is not had, till the Vomiting and Looſeneſs have continued ten or twelve Hours, and the Patient is worn out, ſo that the extreme Parts grow cold, he muſt let all other Remedies alone, and fly to Laudanum, which muſt be given (twenty-five Drops at a Time in an Ounce of Cinnamon Water, or any other convenient Liquor) not only when the Symptoms are urgent, but alſo after the Vomiting and Looſeneſs go off, and muſt be repeated in a leſs Doſe

(as ſixteen Drops) Morning and Evening daily, till the Sick has recovered his Strength and Health.

There is a Diſeaſe like this, occaſioned by a Surfeit, at any Time of the Year: The Symptoms are alike, and the Cure is the ſame, though it be of a different Kind.

There is alſo a Sort of Cholera, troubling Children and often fatal to them, occaſioned either by ſurfeiting or breeding Teeth. In this Caſe, let two, three, four, or more Drops of Laudanum, according to the Child's Age, be given in a Spoonful of Small Beer, or ſome convenient Water, and repeated as Occaſion ſhall require.

For the Heartburn.

From Dr. *Shaw*, and others.

They who are ſubject to this Diſorder ſhould always carry about them ſome of theſe Lozenges, viz.

Take fine Powder of Oyſter-Shells, four Ounces; White Chalk, two Ounces; of Crab's Claws ſimple and Crab's Eyes prepared, of each an Ounce and a Half; White Sugar, ſix Ounces; Armenian Bole and Japan Earth, of each two Drams; Cochineal, one Dram; Cinnamon, fifteen Drops; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a ſufficient Quantity: Make Tablets weighing one Dram each.

Keep theſe in a dry Place for Uſe. Two of them are a Doſe, and ſeldom ever fail to remove the Complaint

Complaint. They are to be broken in the Mouth, there diſſolved and ſwallowed.

The inner Coat of a Fowl's Gizzard dried, beaten to Powder, and taken about a Dram at a Time in any ſoft Liquor, eſpecially when the Stomach is almoſt empty, very ſeldom fails to cure it.

A Clove, chewed in the Mouth and ſwallowed gradually, cures it.

Galen recommends Vinegar of Squills, taken in a Morning, as a moſt effectual preventive Remedy.

Hippocrates orders hot Bread, with pure Wine, to be given.

" I remember," ſays Dr. *James*, " an habitual " Cardialgia treated ſucceſsfully by a foreign Phyſi- " cian, by a Mixture, in which the only Ingredi- " ents were Preparations of Mint, as Mint Water, " Spirit of Mint, Salt of Mint, and Syrup of " Mint."

For the Bite of Vipers.

It has been proved by late Experiments, which have given univerſal Satisfaction, that Oil of Olives, or the common Sallad Oil, rubbed into the Wound well, never fails to produce a Cure. A little of the Oil, eſpecially if it be ſome Time from the Bite, may be drank at the ſame Time. As this is a moſt effectual Remedy and commonly at Hand, we ſhall be eaſily excuſed from producing any other.

For

For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

From Dr. *Mead.*

Let the Patient be blooded at the Arm, ten Ounces.

Take the Herb Lichen cinereus Terreſtris, Aſh-coloured ground Liverwort, clean, dried and powdered, Half an Ounce; black Pepper powdered, two Drams: Mix theſe well together and divide the Powder into four equal Doſes, one of which is to be taken faſting, for four Days, in Half a Pint of warm Cow's Milk. After taking theſe four Doſes, the Patient is to be put faſting, every Morning for a Month, either into a cold Bath, a cold Spring, or a River. He muſt be dipped all over, but is not to ſtay in (with his Head above Water) longer than Half a Minute, if the Water is very cold. Then let him bathe thrice a Week for fifteen Days. The Sort of Liverwort preſcribed grows in ſandy and barren Soils all over England.

For the ſame.

The *Tonquin* Medicine, from Sir *George Cobb*, Bart.

Take Native and Factitious Cinnabar, of each 24 Grains; Muſk, ſixteen Grains. Grind all together into an exceeding fine Powder. Give it well-mixed, as ſoon as poſſible after the Bite, in a Glaſs of Arrack, Rum or *French* Brandy. Repeat it thirty Days after, and again thirty Days after that. But if the Symptoms of Madneſs appear, let the Patient take one Doſe immediately; a ſecond an Hour after; and

a third a few Hours after that, if wanted. This Quantity is for a grown Perſon. Sir *George* is ſaid to have cured very many with this; and two particularly, who had the Symptoms of Madneſs.

For the ſame.

From Dr. *James.*

In 1733, a Girl, about fourteen Years old, had the Calf of her Leg ſo torn by a mad Dog, that the Surgeon was obliged to uſe Means to prevent a Mortification from the Bite. She was vomited by Turpeth Mineral. (Five or ſix Grains in a Pill or Bolus is a Doſe.) Three Days before next Change of the Moon, the Vomit was repeated; and again the very Day of its Changing. The ſame Method was purſued the next full Moon: And the Girl continued well.

In *November*, 1734, a Boy, about ten Years of Age, had four Holes made in one of his Legs by a mad Dog. The Turpeth was given as above, and the Wounds dreſt with Digeſtives, and he continued well.

A young Man of about Eighteen was bit in the Hand. Many Dogs were wounded at the ſame Time, ſeveral of which ran mad about ſix Days after. Upon this he applied to Mr. *Wilſon*, Apothecary in *Tamworth*, to whom I had communicated the Succeſs of the Turpeth in theſe Caſes. The young Man was at this Time very melancholy and dejected, had Tremors, and ſlept very little for ſome Nights before

before, he had a dry Scab upon his Hand. Mr. *Wilſon* had him vomitted with Emetic Wine. (The Doſe is an Ounce.)

The next Medicine he took was according to the following Preſcription:

Take of Turpeth Mineral, twelve Grains; Lapis Contrayerva, one Dram; *Venice* Treacle, a ſufficient Quantity to make three Boluſes.

Let one be taken every Night at Bed-Time, with four Spoonfuls of the following Julep:

Take of Rue-Water, ſix Ounces; Treacle-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Peony, one Ounce and a Half; Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams: Mix and make a Julep.

Upon taking theſe he ſweated very much, and had two looſe Stools every Day after them: His Tremors went off and he ſlept better. After this, he went into the cold Bath, and continued perfectly well.

'Tis remarkable in this Caſe, that the Wound ran a thick digeſted Matter, after this Method, and threw off the Scab like an Eſchar; after which it healed of itſelf.

Several more Inſtances are given of Men and Dogs cured by the Turpeth Mineral, and I have ſince (ſays the Doctor) had ſo many certain Examples of Mercury in preventing and curing an Hydrophobia, that I cannot doubt of its being at leaſt,

as

as infallible in ſuch Caſes, as any any one Medicine can be in any Diſtemper. *James's Med. Dict.* in *Hydrophobia.*

For the Stingings of Bees and Waſps.

From *Riverius* and others.

If ſtung by a Bee, lay a ſmall Bliſter-Plaiſter on the Part for about a Quarter of an Hour, which will not in ſo ſhort a Space raiſe Bladders, tho' it will extract the Venom. *Obſervat.* 214.

The ſame Phyſician, being cruelly pained with the Sting of a Waſp, laid on *Venice* Treacle, which relieved him in a Moment. But, having thrown away the Treacle three Hours after, the Pain returned: which however was effectually cured by again applying and keeping on the ſame Medicine all Day. *Obvervat.* 306.

Dr. *James*, from *Nicholaus Monardus*, ſays that the Leaves of Tobacco are a preſent Remedy for the Stings and Bites of poiſonous Animals.

A Halfpenny applied to the Part and continued there for ſome conſiderable Time, will alſo cure the Stinging of Bees.

For the Yellow Jaundice, when it does not come after the Cholic.

From Dr. *Sydenham* and others.

All ſpirituous Subſtances are hurtful; therefore Wines ſhould be ſparingly uſed. Abſtain from ſmoaked Fleſh, Fiſh, Sweetmeats, Things fried with Butter, and Peas, Beans, Cabbage and ſuch like. But watry Fruits, ſuch as Cherries, Currants, Cucumbers and boiled Prunes, may generally be ſafely uſed. *Celſus* adviſes to uſe Exerciſe, Frictions and Baths, to have the Advantage of a warm and delicate Bed and Chamber, Sports, Mirth, with what may tend to exhilirate and cheer the Mind.

Let the following Purging Bolus be taken once or twice, before the Uſe of any other Medicine:

Take of the Electuary of the Juice of Roſes, two Drams; Rhubard finely powdered, half a Dram; Cream of Tartar, one Scruple; Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, enough to make them into a Bolus: To be taken betimes in the Morning, drinking after it a Glaſs of Rheniſh or other ſmall White-Wine.

After this, take of the Roots of Madder and Turmeric, each an Ounce; the Roots, together with the Leaves, of the greater Celandine, and the Tops of the leſſer Centaury, of each an Handful: Boil them in a Quart of Rheniſh Wine and a Quart of Spring Water, till Half is conſumed. To which, when ſtrained off, add two Ounces of the Syrup of the five opening Roots: * Mix them together for an Apozem,

* To be had ready prepared at the Apothecaries.

Apozem, of which let the Patient take Half a Pint warm, every Morning and Night, till cured. But obſerve that the Purging Bolus, above preſcribed, muſt be repeated once a Week during the whole Time.

Inſtead of the above Apozem, the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory preſcribes the following Decoction:

Take the Roots, together with the Leaves, of the greater Celandine; the Roots of Turmerick and Madder, of each an Ounce; Spring Water, three Pints: Boil them together till there remains only a Quart of the ſtrained Liquor; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two Hundred Millepedes, and two Ounces of the Syrup of the five opening Roots. Mix them together and take as before directed, till well.

If notwithſtanding the conſtant Uſe of theſe Things a long Time, the Diſeaſe continues obſtinate, the Patient muſt drink *Tunbridge* Waters, or the like, from the Fountain, every Morning till he recovers. *Turner* recommends the *Spa* Water: Others, with great Reaſon, thoſe of *Bath*.

Willis directs the following Electuary:

Take of the Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, and the yellow Rinds of Oranges and Lemons, each two Ounces; of the Species Diacurcume, one Dram and a Half, of the Powders of Ivory, yellow Sanders and Aloes Wood, each Half a Dram; of the Troches of Capers, one Dram; of the Powder of Rhubarb, Half a Dram; of the Salt of Wormwood, two Drams;

Drams, and of the Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, a ſufficient Quantity to make an Electuary. Take the Bulk of a Cheſnut twice a Day; drinking after each Doſe, three Ounces of the following Julep:

Take of the Waters of the greater Celandine, Fumitory, Wormwood and Elder Flowers, each five Ounces; of the compound Water of Snails, and Earth-Worms, each two Ounces; and of Sugar Half an Ounce: Mix all together.

The common Remedy is a Lemon roaſted under hot Embers, or before a gentle Fire, with Saffron incloſed in it, which then is ſteeped or ſqueezed in a Glaſs of White-Wine.

Augenius ſays, that one Dram of Gum Ammoniac, diſſolved in two or three Ounces of * Oxymel or † Hydromel, given four or five Days or more together, in the Morning faſting, cures the Jaundice to a Miracle.

Turner, however, acknowledges to have more than once ſeen a ſtubborn Jaundice, which had fruſtrated the Endeavours both of himſelf and others, at laſt overcome with the Juice of the Green Leaves of the Artichoak: This, he adds, is a harſh Medi-

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* To make Oxymel, Take of Honey, two Pounds; and Vinegar, one Pint: Boil them together in a glazed Earth Veſſel to a Syrup.

† To make Hydromel, Take pure Spring-Water, two Quarts; Honey, Half a Pound; boil it and ſcum it.

cine, working both upwards and downwards, and conſequently improper for weak and worn-out Conſtitutions. The Doſe is three Spoonfulls, with an equal Quantity of White-Wine, twice a Day.

When it does come after the Cholic, *Sydenham* obſerves, that the yellow Jaundice ſometimes ſucceeds the hyſteric or hypocondriac Cholic; and in curing this Species, he is either for refraining entirely from Purgatives, or for exhibiting Rhubarb, only or ſome other gentle Lenitive, to prevent a Return of the hyſteric Symptoms: And the Jaundice, proceeding from this Cauſe, generally goes off ſpontaneouſly in a ſhort Time: But if it continues long, or abates ſlowly, he propoſes the Apozem already deſcribed in this Chapter.

The Black Jaundice is the ſame Diſtemper degenerated, inducing a Schirrhus upon the Liver, and a Rottenneſs upon the reſt of the Entrails. The Cure may be attempted after the ſame Manner with the former; Bleeding freely at the ſame Time, if the Strength will allow; and when all Things elſe have proved ineffectual, a Salivation may be tried. A Receipt of the Hon. *Robert Boyle* for it, orders a Spoonful of Honey to be gently boiled and ſcummed till it is of a good Conſiſtence: Then add Wheat-Flower and Saffron reduced to Powder, as much of each as you can take upon the Point of a Knife. Having mixed all well, put it over the Coals again, till it loſes its Smell. Keep it in a Gally-Pot for Uſe. Take the Quantity of a Pea, anoint the Navel and fill the Cavity therewith, repeating it for ſome Days together, when the Stomach is empty, and abſtaining

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ing from Meat and Drink for two Hours after. See Dr. *James*'s Med. Dict. on the Word *Icterius*.

For a Schirrhus Liver.

From Dr. *James*.

It is remarked that Cows in the Winter have often Schirrhus Livers, and that upon being turned out to Grass in the Spring, they are cured by Means of a profuse Diarrhæa: Hence it is probable a Man may be cured of a Schirrhus of the Liver, by Means of a continued Diet of emollient or softening Vegetables, as Grass, Succory, Endive, and the like; and Fruits, as Cherries, Currants and Cucumbers; and Whey; avoiding Flesh and Fish of all Sorts, and Spices.

The same Author, from *Dioscorides*, says, that the Plant or Seed of Agrimony, drank in Wine, cures a distempered Liver, the Dysentery, or the Bite of Serpents.

For a Diarrhæa or Looseness.

From the same and others.

A Looseness for one Day is often healthy, and even for several Days, provided it be not violent and stops within the seventh Day, without returning, and is not attended with a Fever or vehement Thirst: But the Danger proceeds from the Length of the Disease. Yet a Flux cannot be suppressed before its due Time, with Safety.

The Eruption of a Sweat gives a proportionable Check to this Diſeaſe.

The Cure muſt not be begun by aſtringent or binding Medicines; ſince by this Means Obſtructions are brought on, hard to be removed, and which terminate in obſtinate Dropſies.

The Patient muſt abſtain from Fleſh, as much as is poſſible, and from Malt Liquors; and keep himſelf warm.

If the Diſorder ariſes from ſharp fermenting Juices in the firſt Paſſages, a Diſcharge of the ſtimulating Matter is neceſſary, which may thus be effected, viz.

Take of the beſt Rhubarb, Half a Dram; and of the Powder of Cinnamon twelve Grains: Mix for a Doſe, to be taken two Mornings together.

After which, the Patient may drink freely of the White Decoction, which is thus made:

Take burnt Hartſhorn prepared, two Ounces; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil it away to a Quart: Strain it off; and after it has ſtood ſome Time, pour it off clear from the Sediment.

The Diet may be Barley Broth, Rice-Milk, Gruel, Sago, Hartſhorn Jellies, &c.

But if the Stomach itſelf be faulty, the Defects of this Organ are to be conſidered and amended. For this

this Purpoſe let twenty or twenty-five Grains of Ipecacuanha be adminiſtred in a Glaſs of White Wine, working off the Vomit with Camomile Tea. The Stomach being thus cleanſed, its Tone and Fibres may be ſtrengthened by the following Medicine:

Take of the Roots of Gentian and Sweet Flag, each two Drams; of the Tops of the Leſſer Centaury, two Pugils; of Camomile Flowers, one Pugil: Infuſe in two Pints of warm Spring-Water; and with the Liquor, when ſtrained off, mix four Ounces of compound Gentian Water, and two Ounces of Chalybeat Wine. Let the Patient take four Spoonfuls thrice a Day.

If the Diſeaſe continues violent, mix Aſtringents with the Rhubarb in a Bolus thus:

Take of the Powder of Rhubarb, Half a Dram, of the Diaſcordium a ſufficient Quantity for making a Bolus; to which add two Drops of the Chymical Oil of Cinnamon.

When Cold produces it, the Seat of the Diſtemper is then more remote, and the Stools are generally very thin and watry. In this Caſe, endeavour firſt to unload the Stomach and Bowels, by evacuating the Humours forced upon them; which is to be performed by the Ipecacuanha Vomit firſt, and then by the Rhubarb Purge already preſcribed. But as this Sort of Looſeneſs is ſometimes attended with a Fever, or feveriſh Symptoms, it may be neceſſary to let Bleeding in the Arm go before the other two Operations; eſpecially if the Perſon be ſanguine and of a full Habit.

The Day after the Rhubarb Purge, take of the compound Decoction of Japan Earth, one Pint; and of the Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, Half an Ounce: Mix theſe together, and give the Patient three Spoonfuls after every Stool.

At Bed-Time the following Bolus may be adminiſtered, take of *Venice* Treacle, Half a Dram; of Japan Earth, one Scruple; of *London* Laudanum, one Grain or one Grain and a Half; and of Diaſcordium, a ſufficient Quantity for forming into a Bolus.

Theſe Medicines are ordered to promote Perſpiration, that the detained Matter may not be forced inward upon the Bowels for Want of a natural and proper Evacuation. For this Reaſon, Decoctions of Saſafras, Guiacum, Juniper Berries, Camomile Flowers, and ſuch-like gratefully contrived, and taken as common Drink, may contribute greatly to the Cure of this Diarrhæa.

If all this fails, we muſt apply to Clyſters as a laſt Expedient. Therefore

Take of Diaſcordium, Half an Ounce; of *Venice* Treacle, two Drams: Boil in a ſufficient Quantity of Cow's Milk. Let eight Ounces of this Liquor, when ſtrained, be injected as a Clyſter and retained as long as poſſible, and repeated as often as the Condition of the Patient requires.

From what I have advanced on this Subject, you may judge how neceſſary it is to enquire into the Cauſe of this Diſtemper, to avoid doing much Miſchief. For the Matter cauſing it muſt be carried off, before there

there can be any good Reaſon for the Uſe of Aſtringents. But in general, after a Rhubarb Purge, or two, has been adminiſtered, they are uſeful. And Remedies of this Sort are very numerous. In Diarrhæas and Dyſenteries of every Kind, *Carolus Piſo* recommends a Decoction of the Roots of Tormentil as the moſt efficacious of all Medicines. So the *Coneſſi* (a Tree growing in the *Eaſt-Indies*) Bark finely powdered, and made into an Electuary with Syrup of Oranges, and taken to the Quantity of Half a Dram or more, four Times a Day for three or four Days, is eſteemed a Sort of Specific. *Clutton* orders four Ounces of the Confection of Starch to be injected warm by Way of Clyſter, once or twice a Day. But if the Flux be bloody, or the Bowels exceedingly relaxed, let the Confection be ſomewhat thicker and an Ounce of French Brandy added to it. Wheat-Flower (two Ounces) tied cloſe in a Linen Bag, and boiled in Water for ſix Hours, and afterwards mixed with boiled Milk and eaten, is ſaid to be excellent. Solid Millet (according to *Hippocrates*) which has been boiled in Oil, ſtops crude and liquid Stools. Dried Bramble-Buds, one Handful, boiled in a Pint of Milk, and Half a Pint of Water, then ſtrained and drank, Half a Pint at a Time, ſweetened with Loaf-Sugar, Morning and Evening, have been known to work Wonders. If the Stomach will not bear the Milk, make the Buds into Tea and drink it with Milk twice a Day. The Tops of Brambles, boiled in Water, and eaten with Oil and Vinegar, are ſaid, by *Celſus*, to be effectual. *Gerard* ſays, that Holly, beaten to Powder and drank is an experimented Medicine againſt all Fluxes of the Belly, as the Dyſentery and thelike. *Dioſcorides*, ſays, that the Plant or Seed of Agrimony, drank in Wine,

cures the Dyſentery, a diſtempered Liver and the Bite of Serpents.

Hoffman affirms, that the outer Cruſt of Houſhold Bread, cut round and moderarely hollowed and ſprinkled with good warm Wine-Vinegar, with an Addition of Cloves and Nutmegs, applied to the Belly, immediately ſtops Vomitings and Fluxes attended with Gripes.

Wainwright informs us, that a Woollen Shirt contributes very much to the Cure of an habitual Diarrhæa. With him *Towne* agrees, and recommends particularly the wearing Flannel and keeping the Body warm. And where the Stools are quite liquid and the Diſeaſe chronical, *Fuller* adviſes much gentle Exerciſe on Horſeback or in a Chaiſe.

For the Dyſentery or Bloody Flux.

From *Sydenham* and others.

This may proceed from an Encreaſe of the ſame Cauſes which produce a Diarrhæa. Sometimes it begins with Shaking and Shivering. A Heat of the whole Body follows, as in Fevers, and ſoon after the Gripes and Stools; but frequently the Gripes begin and the Stools follow, which are many, with a troubleſome Deſcent, as it were, of the Bowels, attended with great Torture and Pain. Theſe Stools are for the moſt Part numerous and ſtreaked with Blood; rarely excrementitious, and when they are ſo, without any great Pain. Sometimes there is no Blood, yet if the

Stools

Stools are frequent, with Gripes and a mucous Filth, it is ſtill properly a Dyſentery.

Tho' this Diſeaſe, without good Management, be often fatal to the Adult, and eſpecially to the Aged; yet 'tis very gentle in Children, who ſometimes have it ſome Months without any Injury, if it be left to Nature.

Bleed as ſoon as may be. At Night, take an Ounce of Syrup of Meconium, or ſixteen Drops of * Liquid Laudanum in any cordial Water. Then take of Tamarinds Half an Ounce; of Sena Leaves two Drams; of Rhubarb, one Dram and a Half. Boil them in ſix or ſeven Ounces of Spring-Water, till Half is conſumed; then to the ſtrained Liquor add of Manna and Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, each one Ounce. Make a Potion to be taken early the next Morning.

At any Time in the Afternoon, as ſoon as ever the Purge ſeems to have done working, the Syrup of Meconium, or the Liquid Laudanum muſt be repeated.

After reſting one Day between, the ſame Purging Potion muſt be adminiſtered twice more, and the above compoſing Draught after it, as before. And on the Days between the Purges, the ſame Quantity of Liquid Laudanum muſt be taken both Morning and Evening.

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* *Sydenham's*,

After

After Bleeding and Purging once, I allow through the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe, any temperate Cordial to be taken now and then, as Epidemic-Water, Compound Scordium-Water, and the like. For Inſtance,

Take Black Cherry-Water, and Strawberry-Water, of each three Ounces; Epidemic-Water, Compound Scordium-Water, and Cinnamon-Water, of each one Ounce; prepared Pearl, one Dram and a Half; Cryſtalline-Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity; Damaſk Roſe-Water, Half a Dram, to make it pleaſant; mix and make a Julep, of which let the Patient take four or five Spoonfuls when faint, or at Pleaſure.

Let the ordinary Drink be Milk boiled with three Times the Quantity of Water; or

Take burnt Hartſhorn and Crumbs of white Bread, of each two Ounces. Boil them in three Pints of Spring-Water to two; ſweeten it with white Sugar.

Or, if the Patient be very weak, boil a Quart of Spring-Water with Half a Pint of Canary, and let him drink it cold for his ordinary Drink.

Panado may be ſometimes eaten, and Broths made of lean Mutton.

Old People ſhould be kept much in Bed, and may uſe more freely any Cordial Water, which they have been accuſtomed to.

With this Method the Diſeaſe will ſeldom laſt after the third Purge. But if it ſtill prove obſtinate, the whole

whole Cure will then depend upon the Uſe of the Laudanum, which muſt be taken in the Quantity above preſcribed every Morning and Evening. To quell the Diſorder more certainly, I have ſometimes given it every eighth Hour and twenty-five Drops at a Time, if the former Doſe would not reſtrain the Flux. Nor could I ever perceive the leaſt Injury from ſo frequent a Repetition of this Medicine. I alſo ordered a Clyſter of Half a Pint of Cow's Milk, and an Ounce and a Half of Treacle of Andromachus, to be now and then injected; which is very beneficial in all Fluxes of the Belly.

But if there be only a Looſeneſs or Diarrhæa, let the Bleeding and Purging alone, and give Half a Dram of Rhubarb in Powder, (more or leſs, according to the Strength of the Patient) made into a Bolus, with a ſufficient Quantity of Diaſcordium, adding two Drops of Chymical Oil of Cinnamon. And let a compoſing Draught of an Ounce of Barley, Cinnamon-Water, and fourteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum, be exhibited every Night, till well.

Infants in this Diſeaſe may be treated after the ſame Manner; but the Quantity of Blood to be taken away, and the Doſes of the Purge and compoſing Medicines are to be leſſened, with Reſpect to their Age. For Inſtance, two Drops of Laudanum will do for a Child of a Year old.

But if the Sick be tortured with the Dry Gripes, he is to be cured by large Quantities of Whey drank cold, and injected warm by Way of Clyſter (without Sugar or any Thing elſe); in the ſame Manner and Proportion that the Chicken-Broth is preſcribed in the

Chapter

Chapter for the *Cholera Morbus:* Only it may be uſeful to bleed in the Arm an Hour or two before he begins. The Diſorder will go off about the fourth Clyſter. The Whey being all ejected, which may take up two or three Hours; let him go to Bed, where he will ſoon ſweat of his own Accord; and let this voluntary Sweat be continued, but not at all provoked for twenty-four Hours, allowing him nothing all the while but raw Milk a little warmed; and let him uſe nothing elſe for three or four Days after he leaves his Bed. And if either by Riſing too ſoon or leaving off his Milk too ſoon, he relapſes, the ſame Method, which is certain and quick, muſt be repeated.

Oftentimes the Dyſentery, if it continues long, affects all the Inteſtines gradually downwards, till at length it quite falls to the Right Gut, with a continual Inclination of going to Stool, whereby nothing is evacuated but ſomewhat ſlimy and boody. This is called a *Teneſmus*. This is to be cured by a Reſtorative Diet and ſome cordial Liquor to be drank at Pleaſure, ſuch as the Temperate Cordial preſcribed above, and Spring-Water boiled with Canary. As the Strength returns, the *Teneſmus* will go off.

Sometimes, after a Dyſentery has been ill cured, the Patient is for ſome Years troubled with tormenting Pains. He may be reſtored by frequented Bleedings, allowing a reaſonable Interval between each Time.

When Dyſenteries are not ſo favoured by the Conſtitution of the Air as to become Epidemical, the aforeſaid Evacuations may be ſafely omitted, and the

Cure

Cure compendiouſly performed by Liquid Laudanum, as already directed to be taken.

Frederic Hoffman obſerves a Coldneſs of the Feet in this Diſtemper to be very dangerous, and therefore recommends the Keeping of warm Bricks to the Soles of them, during the Continuance of it.

We muſt not cloſe this Article, without taking Notice of what the ingenious and learned Dr. *Berkely*, late Biſhop of *Cloyne*, has advanced in his *Siris* on this Subject. "That (ſays he) which I take to be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Remedy in a Bloody Flux, is a Clyſter of an Ounce of common brown Roſin diſſolved over a Fire in two Ounces of Oil and added to a Pint of Broth; which not long ſince I had frequent Occaſion of trying, when that Diſtemper was epidemical. Nor can I ſay that any, to whom I adviſed it, miſcarried."

For the Bilious Cholic.

From *Sydenham.*

Sometimes this Diſeaſe has followed a tedious Dyſentery, at its going off; or, otherwiſe, has generally taken its Riſe from a Fever, which after ſome Hours has ended in this Complaint. Young People of a hot choleric Conſtitution have been chiefly ſubject to it, eſpecially in Summer. The Pain of the Bowels is extreme, ſometimes it binds, as it were; and ſometimes, contracted to a Point, bores like an Auger. Now and then it abates and preſently approaches again, when the ſick Perſon, looking ſadly, bemoans himſelf

himſelf as if it was actually upon him. At firſt the Pain is not ſo certainly determined to one Point, as in the Progreſs of the Diſeaſe; nor are the Vomitings ſo frequent, nor does the Belly ſo obſtinately reſiſt Purges; but the more it encreaſes, the more theſe Symptoms are encreaſed, till at length it degenerates into the *Iliac Paſſion*.

Let Blood be taken freely from the Arm. Three or four Hours after, give ſixteen or eighteen Drops of *Sydenham*'s Liquid Laudanum in ſome cordial Water; the Doſe of which may be encreaſed according to the Violence of the Pain. The next Morning,

Take of Tamarinds, Half an Ounce; of Sena Leaves, two Drams; of Rhubarb, one Dram and a Half. Boil them in ſix or ſeven Ounces of Spring-Water, till Half is conſumed. Then to the ſtrained Liquor add of Manna and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, each one Ounce.

This Purging Potion muſt be taken twice more, reſting a Day between each Purge.

If this Diſeaſe be cauſed by eating too much Fruit, or hard Meats, the Stomach muſt be plentifully waſhed with Poſſet-Drink, which muſt be vomited up again: This done, the Liquid Laudanum muſt be given, and the next Day a Vein opened; after which you muſt proceed according to the Directions above mentioned.

If the Purge above preſcribed does not operate, it muſt be made ſtronger. But if the Stomach will not retain a Liquid Purge, take *Pil. Cochiæ* in the Room of

of it: Five or ſix Middle Size Pills are a Doſe. But if neither the Liquor nor the Pills can be retained, give the Compoſing Draught of Laudanum firſt, and the Purge a few Hours after. Indeed, if that could be conveniently done, it would be beſt in ſuch a Caſe to wait thirteen or fourteen Hours before the Purge be given.

As ſoon as the Purge has done working, the ſame compoſing Draught of Liquid Laudanum muſt be taken, as it alſo muſt every Morning and Evening on the Days between the Purges. And when all the Purges have been taken, the ſame compoſing Draught muſt be ſtill continued every Morning and Evening, till the Pain ceaſes, or is very much leſſened, but no longer.

But obſerve, that if by Reaſon of ſome preceding Sickneſs large Evacuations have been uſed, not long before the coming of the Cholic; in this Caſe only, the Purges are to be omitted, and the Liquid Laudanum in ſome Cordial to be only uſed.

If, after the Laudanum is left off, the Pain now and then returns, as it ſometimes happens, I know no Cure ſo certain as the Riding on Horſeback, or in a Coach, a long Journey; but then the Laudanum muſt be given conſtantly Morning and Evening till all is well. By this Exerciſe I have more than once perfectly cured this Diſeaſe, when I could not cure it any other Way. But this muſt not be undertaken till the Sick has been well purged, and then he muſt continue the Uſe of it many Days.

If

If the Patient be young and of a hot Conſtitution, let his Diet be cooling and thickening, ſuch as Pulp of Barley, Panado, and the like; and every third Day, if the Stomach be craving, he may have a Chicken or a Whiting boiled. I allow no other Drink than Small-Beer or Milk-Water. This thin Diet ſhould be obſerved for ſome Time after the Diſeaſe is over, to prevent a Relapſe; and Meats of hard Digeſtion moſt carefully avoided.

When the Diſeaſe, from ill Management, has a long while afflicted the Sick, ſo that his Bowels are weak and infirm, and he is in a Manner quite waſted, the free Uſe of Epidemic-Water, or of Aquamirabilis, or any other ſuch like Spirituous Liquor which he reliſhes beſt, will relieve him at this Time beyond Expectation.

For the Iliac Paſſion.

From the ſame.

This Diſeaſe ariſes from the inverted Motion of the Guts. Let the Patient take one Scruple of Salt of Wormwood in a Spoonful of Lemon Juice every Morning and Evening. At other Times of the Day, let him take ſome Spoonfuls of Mint-Water, without Sugar or any Thing elſe, every Half Hour; by the repeated Uſe whereof the Vomiting and the Pain thence proceeding will ſoon vaniſh. At the ſame Time let a live Kitten lie always upon his naked Belly.

After the Pain and Vomiting has wholly ceaſed for two or three Days, let him take one Dram of the *Pil. Cochiæ*

Cochiæ Maj. diſſolved in Mint-Water; and let him drink Mint-Water very often all the Time of the Working of the Pills, the more certainly to prevent a Return of the Vomiting. Nor is the Kitten to be removed till the Patient has taken the Pills.

The Diet muſt be very thin, only ſome Spoonfuls of Chicken Broth twice or thrice a Day. The Patient muſt keep his Bed, till the Signs of perfect Health appear. And when he is well, he muſt perſiſt in the Uſe of Mint-Water for a long Time, keeping his Belly warm with doubled Flannel, that there may be no Relapſe, to which this Diſeaſe is more obnoxious than any other.

The ſame great Phyſician, in his Treatiſe of the New Fever of the Year 1685, obſerves, that ſometimes it is ſo, that the Sick being ſeized with Horror and Rigour, (Heat and Cold ſucceeding each other by Turns, which are the certain Signs of an imminent Fever) is of a ſudden miſerably afflicted with the Gripes, occaſioned by the Febrile Matter ruſhing in upon the Guts. And whereas he ought to be purged and blooded, he preſently applies hot Medicines inwardly and outwardly, to expel the Wind, which he ſuppoſes to be the Cauſe of his Miſery, till at length, the Pain encreaſing and being as it were impacted into his Bowels by long Continuance, the Periſtaltic Motion begins to be inverted. All Things tend upward; the Patient is grievouſly tormented and provoked to Vomit, and the Diſeaſe ends in the Iliac Paſſion.

In this Caſe, firſt bleed in the Arm. An Hour or two after, inject a ſtrong Clyſter. I reckon the Smoke of Tobacco ſtrongly blown up through a large Blad-

der into the Inteſtines by an inverted Pipe, to be the beſt and moſt effectual Clyſter; which may be repeated a little while after, unleſs the former by giving a Stool opens the Paſſage downwards. But, this Symptom being not totally conquered by this Remedy, it is neceſſary that a ſtronger Cathartic be uſed. Therefore

Take of the *Pill ex Duobus* thirty-five Grains; *Mercurius dulcis*, one Scruple: Make four Pills with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*: Take them in a Spoonful of Syrup of Violets.

Drink no Liquor upon them, leſt they ſhould not be retained. If the Sick ſhould vomit up this Remedy, let him take preſently twenty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum in Half an Ounce of ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and after a few Hours let it be repeated. When the Vomiting and Pain of the Belly are abated by theſe, let the aforeſaid Purge be adminiſtered again; for now it will be retained under the Protection of the Laudanum, and will at length perform its Buſineſs. But if the Vomiting and Pain ſhould return again and the Purge ſtop in the Body, we muſt return to the Uſe of the Laudanum, which muſt be repeated every fourth or ſixth Hour, till the Guts be wholly quieted, and the natural Motion downwards reſtored: At which Time the Purge, hitherto ſtopt in the Body by the contrary Motion of the Guts, will operate by Stool.

For the Cæliac Paſſion.

From *Friend*, *Shaw*, and others.

This is a Diarrhæa, wherein the Aliment is diſcharged in a State of Indigeſtion. But when the Aliment is diſcharged quite crude, it is called a Lientery.

The Griping here is generally leſs than in a Diarrhæa, or Dyſentery; and the Stools happen immediately after Eating. The Caſe is often attended with a Pain in the Stomach, Heat in the Hypochondres or Flanks, Paleneſs, Faintneſs, Thirſt, the Inflation of the Belly which is called a *Tympanites*, the Jaundice, &c.

In this Diſeaſe, Chyle is diſcharged together with the Excrements; which ſhews that the Stomach diſſolves the Aliment, but that the Lacteal Veſſels are by ſome Means obſtructed, ſo that the Chyle cannot paſs through them, or that the Inteſtines are too much relaxed.

Dr. *Friend* alſo diſtinguiſhes betwixt the Cæliac Paſſion, and the Chylous Flux; aſcribing the latter to an Obſtruction of the Lacteal Veſſels; the former to Obſtructions of the Inteſtinal Glands, ſo that a ſufficient Quantity of Lymph cannot, by theſe, be ſupplied for diluting the Chyle and rendering it fit to paſs into the Lacteals. And hence it paſſes off with the Excrements.

The Regimen ſhould be the ſame that is ordered in the Diarrhæa and Dyſentery.

The moſt rational and ſucceſsful Method of treating the Diſeaſe is to adminiſter ſuch Remedies as gently ſtimulate the Inteſtinal Tube, and deterge or cleanſe the obſtructed Glands. For this Purpoſe gentle Purges (ſuch as the Purging Potion of Sena, Tamarinds, Rhubarb, &c. preſcribed for the Bilious Cholic) adminiſtered in ſmall Quantities, and frequently repeated, are recommended; and gentle Vomits of Ipecacuanha, about eighteen or twenty Grains in a Glaſs of White-Wine worked off with Chamomile-Tea.

See *James*'s Med. Dict. on the Article Cæliac Paſſion.

For the Lientery.

From Dr. *James*, *Etmuller*, &c.

This is a Diſorder proceeding from a preternatural Smoothneſs of the Inteſtines, ſo that what is diſcharged by Stool reſembles the Aliments, both in Colour and Subſtance. It is owing to a Weakneſs of the firſt Concoction, in Conſequence of which the Aliments paſs through the Inteſtines uncharged.

The principal Intention of Cure is to ſtrengthen and corroborate the Stomach; which End is moſt effectually obtained by Rhubarb, and by Preparations of Coral and Quinces. All the Medicines recommended againſt Vomiting, are alſo proper in this Diſorder

order. (Such are the teſtaceous Powders, Mint-Water drank very often, and the *Magneſia Alba.*) *Waldſchmidius* ſays, that the moſt ſimple and eaſily prepared Stomachics are more beneficial here, than thoſe of the compound Kind. And the moſt proper, according to that Author, are preſerved Nutmegs, preſerved Ginger, the White of an Egg boiled with Vinegar, and Wormwood Wine prepared with Maſtich.

James's Med. Dict. on this Article.

For the Colica Pictonum, or Dry Belly-Ach of the Weſt-Indies.

From Dr. *Towne.*

Take ten Grains of *Matthew's Pill*; and Half an Hour after, Half an Ounce of Manna, two Drams of Cream of Tartar, and one Ounce of ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, in warm Water-Gruel. Repeat this every three Hours, allowing four Grains of *Matthew's Pill* in the Intervals. If he ſhould happen to vomit up the laxative Draught, then let him take of Salt of Wormwood, one Scruple; pure Opium, a Grain or a Grain and a Half; ſtrong Mint-Water, an Ounce; Syrup of Lemons, one Spoonful. Mix for a Draught. The following Clyſter muſt alſo be injected every four Hours, till the Body becomes ſoluble viz. Take of the common Decoction for a Clyſter, eight Ounces; Balſam of Capivi diſſolved in Yolks of Eggs, two Drams; Soap of Tartar, one Dram; Oil of Aniſe, two Drams: Mix for a Clyſter.

In the mean Time uſe this warm Fomentation all over the Region of the Belly with Flannel Cloths, viz. Take of Camomile Flowers, three Ounces; Juniper and Bay-Berries, of each one Ounce: Boil in five Pints of Spring-Water to three. At the End, add of Caraway, Fennel and Aniſe Seeds, each Half an Ounce. Diſſolve in the ſtrained Liquor a Dram of Opium, and add a Pint of Rum.

A Bath made with Leaves of wild Sage, Lavender, Roſemary, Camomel, and other warm nervous Plants, will afford conſiderable Relief.

When the Pains leſſen and the Body is ſomewhat open, a Purge of greater Efficacy muſt be adminiſtered, viz. Take of Camomel, one Scruple; the ſmaller *Pill. Cochiæ*, one Scruple; Opabalſamum enough to make them into four Pills, to be taken in the Morning and repeated every Day, till the Pain remits and the Body becomes ſoluble.

Inſtead of Opiates (unleſs the Urgency of the Symptoms require the Continuance of them), let him now take two Scruples of Balſam of Peru with Loaf Sugar, or in any other convenient Form, every ſix Hours. This will ſeldom fail. Or, inſtead of Balſam of Peru, he may take what is much more efficacious, two Drams of *Barbadoes* Tar for three Times a Day, till the Diſeaſe is totally vanquiſhed.

Upon the firſt Apprehenſion of any tingling Uneaſineſs along the Spinal Marrow, or the Numbneſs and Inability of the Limbs, the whole Length of the Back-Bone, as well as the Limbs, ought to be well chafed with a Mixture of this Tar and double-diſtilled Rum,

Rum, which will, if any Thing in Nature can, avert the impending Palſy. This is a Method, which I have ſucceſsfully uſed.

If the Palſy has been actually formed, the Patient has nothing to do, but to repair to *England*, where the *Bath* Waters taken inwardly, and applied to the Parts by Pumping, with other proper Remedies, have often perfected the Cure. *James* in *Pictonum Colica*.

For Coſtiveneſs.

From Dr. *James*, *Shaw*, and others.

Old People are chiefly troubled with this Diſorder; and lean Perſons more than corpulent. Thoſe alſo who are ſubject to Nervous Complaints are much affected with it. Sometimes it is the Conſequence of Drinking rough Wines, or uſing too much Exerciſe.

Abſtinence from hard Meats and a Meſs of Water-Gruel with a little Butter, once in the Day, will frequently prevent or remove it.

Boil in a Porringer of Broth a Handful of common Mallow Leaves chopped: Strain it and eat the Broth before Dinner or Supper.

Or, a Piece of toaſted Bread ſoaked in Oil and eaten every Morning, is highly recommended. And this, ſays *Cherlerus*, is a very grateful Medicine. *Borelli Obſervat.*

Or, Gather green Walnuts in *June*, before their Shells harden: Boil them in ſugared Water till they are tender; take them out, and boil the ſame Water with more Sugar to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, in which the Walnuts are afterwards to be preſerved. Two or three of theſe with a little of the Syrup, eaten before Bed-Time, will uſually have the deſired Effect the next Morning.

Theſe Things are infinitely preferable to Doſes of Phyſick. But if ſomething muſt be had from the Apothecary's, let it be a little Lenitive Electuary, of which the Quantity of a ſmall Nutmeg may be taken Over-Night, and, if need be, (which will ſeldom happen) repeated in the Morning, till the End is obtained,

Or, mix with Virgin Honey as much finely powdered Cream of Tartar, as will bring it to a ſoftiſh Electuary: Of this take the Quantity of a ſmall Nut (more or leſs, at a Time, as upon Trial you ſhall ſee Cauſe.

Some for this Diſorder drink Sena-Tea; others uſe Prunes ſtewed with Sena; others lenitive Clyſters, or Suppoſitories. The laſt are generally made Uſe of for Children, viz.

Boil an Ounce of the beſt Honey in a Braſs Ladle over the Fire to a due Conſiſtence; as it colds, roll it into the proper Form and Size, rub it over with a Bit of Butter, and when it is ſtiff enough, as it will be before it is cold, apply it to the Child by Way of Suppoſitory. A Violet Comfit is ſucceſsfully uſed by the common People to anſwer the ſame End.

For

For a Teneſmus.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

It is a too frequent and ineffectual Inclination to go to Stool. Beſides the Cauſes of a Diarrhæa and Dyſentery, this may alſo happen from Weakneſs, or an Ulceration in the Muſcle which forms the Extremity of the Anus, or an irritating Humour in the large Inteſtine called the Rectum.

The Inclination here returns more frequently than in a Dyſentery; the Pain is limited to the Rectum; and the Evacuations are little elſe but a mucous Matter tinged with Blood.

'Tis not ſo dangerous as a Dyſentery, unleſs there be an Ulcer in the Rectum, or a Fiſtula, or the Rectum be ſubject to fall down.

The Regimen and Method of Cure are the ſame as in a Dyſentery. Reſt and an eaſy Poſture are requiſite.

For the Hepatic Flux.

From the ſame.

This is a ſerous Diarrhæa mixed with Blood, and proceeds from the ſame Cauſes as a Diarrhæa and Dyſentery. It is uſually the Conſequence or Companion of the Diſeaſes; and frequently happens in the laſt Stage of a Conſumption. The evacuated Matter reſembles the Water in which raw Fleſh has been waſhed;

ed; and comes away without Griping, different in this from a Dyſentery. In Conſumptions and Fevers 'tis generally accounted mortal. In other Caſes it is to be judged of from its Cauſe and the Patient's Conſtitution. The Regimen and Cure are both the ſame as in a Diarrhæa and Dyſentery. Or the following may be given for a Conſtancy, viz.

Take of Powder of Rhubarb, one Scruple; Conſerve of Red Roſes, as much as is ſufficient to make it into a Bolus, to be taken every Night at Bed-Time.

For the Dropſy.

From Dr. *Boerhaave*, and others.

The following Intentions are to be purſued, viz.

1. To procure a due Fluidity and Motion to the Lymph, whether it is Water or Serum, of the bilious, ichorous, or bloody Kind.

2. To evacuate the Waters from the Cavities of the Body.

3. To remove the Weakneſs of the Entrails.

1. The Fluidity of the Lymph is procured by removing thoſe Cauſes which prevent it. Theſe are Firſt, the too languid Force of the vital Powers ſubſervient to Circulation: Secondly, the Compreſſion, Rupture, or Obſtruction, of the Veſſels: Thirdly the exceſſive and preternatural Viſcidity of the Fluids.

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The too languid Force of the vital Powers ſubſervient to Circulation is moſt commonly removed by Cardiacs, Corroborative and ſtimulating Medicines; which (if there be no violent Thirſt) are to conſiſt of aromatic, ſaline, oleous, and hot Subſtances, viz.

Take of the Roots of Maſterwort, both Spices of Birthwort, Zedoary and Mountain-Hartwort, each an Ounce; of Ginger, ſix Drams; of the Flowers of the leſſer Centaury, two Ounces; of Roſemary Flowers, one Ounce; of Hedge Hyſſop, four Drams; of Elder and Juniper Berries, each Half an Ounce; of Thyme, Mother of Thyme, and Syrian Marum, each one Ounce; of the Seeds of Wormwood, Tanſy and Wormſeed, each one Ounce: Reduce all to a fine Powder; then take of this Powder, ſix Ounces; and of pure French Wine, four Pints. Make into a medicated Wine, of which let the Patient take two Ounces, four Times a Day, upon an empty Stomach, uſing at the ſame Time a proper Regimen.

Or, Take of the preceding Powder, two Ounces; Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers, one Ounce; and of Syrup of Mugwort, a ſufficient Quantity for making a Conſerve, of which Half a Dram is to be taken every fourth Hour.

Or, Take of the ſame Powder, four Drams; and of the beſt White-Wine, eight Ounces: Make into an Infuſion, of which let the Patient drink one Ounce every two Hours.

This Intention is alſo anſwered by *Elixir Proprietatis*, volatile, oleous and aromatic Salts; volatile, acrid and oleous Spirits of the aromatic, cephalic and ſtomachic Kind. But

But if the Thirſt is intenſe, and the Diſorder accompanied with a hot Fever, which frequently happens; the Thirſt is removed by refreſhing Cardiacs, grateful Acids, and Liquors gently aromatic, viz.

Take of the diſtilled Oils of Cinnamon, Citron and Orange-Peel, each three Drops; of the Oils of Lavender Flowers and of Juniper, each two Drops; and of Sugar, ſix Drams: Mix well, and add of the Robs of Elder and Juniper, each three Ounces; of the Spirit of Salt, one Dram; of the diſtilled Waters of Cinnamon, Citron and Orange-Peel, each two Ounces; and of the diſtilled Water of Mint, ten Ounces: Of this Preparation let the Patient take one Ounce every two Hours.

Or, Take of dulcified Spirit of Nitre, four Drams; of the Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs, ſix Drams; of the Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, and the Syrup of the five aperient Roots, each one Ounce; and of Rheniſh Wine, one Pint: Mix all together and let the Patient take an Ounce every two Hours.

In both Caſes Friction or Rubbing, Motion and Heat are proper.

When the Veſſels are compreſſed, ruptured, or obſtructed, the Cauſe is to be ſearched out, and, if poſſible, removed. It may be often corrected by Mineral Waters.

The exceſſive Viſcidity of the Fluids may be removed, either in a hot or cold Dropſy; firſt, by the Medicines already preſcribed: Secondly, by alcaline Subſtances,

Subſtances, eſpecially Salts, both of the volatile, and principally of the fixed Kind: And thirdly, by Chymical Preparations of Mercury, Antimony and Copper, duly prepared and judiciouſly exhibited: Thus, for Inſtance,

Take of Turpeth Mineral, Half a Grain; and of white Ginger, ten Grains: Make into a Powder, to be taken every other Morning in the Pulp of a roaſted Apple.

Or, Take of red precipitate Mercury, one Grain; and of Nutmeg, ſix Grains: Make into a Powder and take as the former.

Or, Take of Mercurius ſublimatus dulcis, ſeven Grains; and of Winter's Cinnamon, eight Grains; reduce to a Powder and take as the former.

Or, Take of Emetic Tartar, Half a Grain; and of an Elœoſaccharum of Oil of Citrons, ſix Grains: Make into a Powder to be taken every third Day.

Or, Take of the mild Emetic, prepared by Detonation, from Antimony, two Parts, and Nitre, five Parts, four Grains; reduce to a Powder, to be taken every Morning.

Or, Take of the Filings of Copper, ten Grains; and of Sal Volatile Oleoſum, ſix Drams: Make into a Tincture, of which let the Patient take twelve Drops, three Times a Day, on an empty Stomach, with Half an Ounce of the Syrup of the five aperient Roots.

2. The

2. The Waters collected in the Cavities of the Body, are to be evacuated, Firſt, by the Paracenteſis, or Tapping: Secondly, by procuring new Outlets for it: Thirdly, by Urine: Fourthly, by Vomit: Fifthly, by Purging: And ſixthly by Diſſipation.

Firſt. If the Cauſe of that Species of Dropſy, called * Aſcites, is recent or new, and the Diſeaſe ſuddenly produced by ſome external Cauſe; and if the Strength is entire, the Patient young, the Viſcera or Entrails in good Order, and the Water not putrid by its long Stagnation in thoſe Parts, the Operation of the Paracenteſis or Tapping is forthwith to be performed three Inches below the Navel, and as many from the *Linea Alba*, or White Line. But this Meaſure is to be eſtimated as if the Body was ſound, and the Belly not diſtended. The Operation is to be performed in the Side oppoſite to the Source of the Dropſy. A ſmall Quantity of Water is to be evacuated, twice a Day, for, at leaſt fifteen Days, uſing at the ſame Time the Medicines already preſcribed: Or, according to a later Method, the Abdomen or Belly is to be compreſſed by Swaths, in Proportion to the Quantity of Water evacuated, leſt the lax and pendulous Veſſels and Viſcera ſhould afterwards fluctuate in the empty Abdomen.

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* When the Water is collected either in the Duplicature of the Peritonæum (that inner Membrane of the Belly which covers and incloſes the Bowels as in a Bag) in the Cavity of the Belly, between the Peritonæum and the Bowels, in the dilated Cavities of the Glands, or in the Veſſels contained in the Belly, the Diſorder is called Aſcites.

If the Conditions enumerated in the preceding Paragraph are wanting, or if the State of the Patient is quite oppoſite, then the Paracenteſis only haſtens his Death.

Secondly, Outlets made by the actual Cautery, Cauſtics, Veſicatories, or external Applications, Lancets and Setons, in a fleſhy, but dependent Part, are highly beneficial; eſpecially if the Nature of the Diſeaſe admits of their being kept open.

Theſe Operations only take Place, when the Water is contained in the Cellular Membrane, which is next to the internal Part of the Skin, and not effuſed into the Abdomen. Then, if the Viſcera are ſound, an actual Cautery may be applied below the Knee, and then the Eſchar, or Scab, mollified with Butter, that it may fall off and give Vent to the Water.

As the Cellular Membrane all over the Body communicates, this Practice is rational. But Care muſt be taken to prevent a Mortification by proper Bandadages to the ſubſiding Parts; warm aromatic, and lixivious Fomentations, and Dreſſings of warm Balſams applied to the Ulcer or Outlet: And this muſt be done, when an artificial Outlet is made by any Means whatever.

3. There are many Inſtances of the Evacuation of the Waters by Urine. This Method therefore, when there is a Tendency to it, ſhould be attempted by the Uſe of ſpecific, urinous, fixed and compound Salts, animal Salts, vitriolated Salts, diſſolved Metals, and Specifics for Diſorders of the Kidneys.

4. Vomits

4. Vomits are ſingularly beneficial. But the Vomits for this Purpoſe muſt be active and powerful, frequently repeated, and given at ſhort Intervals. Thus, for Inſtance,

Take of the common Emetic Wine, two Ounces and a Half for a Doſe.

Of Emetic Tartar, ſix Grains for a Doſe.

Of Turpeth Mineral, ſeven Grains for a Doſe.

Of the freſh Juice expreſſed from the Middle Bark of Elder, one Ounce; and of the Syrup of Violets, Half an Ounce for a Doſe.

Of the Leaves of the Soldanella marina, or Sea Coleworts, one Ounce for a Doſe.

Of Elaterium, four Grains; and of the Syrup of Buckthorn, one Ounce; to be made up for a Doſe.

Theſe Medicines not only vomit, but frequently purge pretty briſkly, and ſometimes promote a Diſcharge by Urine

5. The Evacuation of the Serum by Stool is obtained by the liberal and frequent Uſe of briſk Purges in various, but eſpecially liquid Forms, viz.

Take of the Reſins of Jalap and Scammony, each one Dram; of Powder of Sena Leaves, and the bruiſed Seeds of Baſtard Saffron, each four Drams; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint: Make a Tincture, with which mix four Ounces of ſolutive Syrup

rup of Roſes, with Sena: Of this let the Patient take one Ounce in the Morning.

Or, Take of the cathartic Silver of Boyle, and of Crumbs of Bread, each four Grains; mix up into a Maſs, of which make Pills conſiſting of two Grains each: Of theſe let the Patient take one every Half Hour, till the Purging begins.

6. The Waters are diſſipated by the Heat either of a Fire, a Stove, Sand, the Sun, Salt, or Dung, ſince by theſe a freer Perſpiration and Sweat are excited.

But the Waters are in a particular Manner diſſipated by a rigid Abſtinence from Drink, and eating Biſcuit with a little Salt and a very ſmall Quantity of oleous Wine. (Such as Sack, Malmſey, &c.)

3. The Weakneſs of the Viſcera or Entrails is to be removed by Chalybeat Preparations, Steel in Subſtances and Corrboratives of a gently aſtringent Quality, in due Doſes and at proper Times; as alſo by dry Aliments, Exerciſe, and Wine which is ſtrong, old and aſtringent. Thus,

Take of freſh Filings of Steel before they are ruſted, two Ounces; of Peruvian Bark and Winter's Bark, each two Ounces; of dried Rhubarb, Half an Ounce; and of the beſt Rheniſh Wine, two Pints: Make into a medicated Wine, of which the Patient is to take two Ounces, thrice a Day, upon an empty Stomach.

When the Abdomen or lower Belly is ſwelled with rarefied Vapours, ariſing either from Water, Matter, Humour, or Air pent up there, and putrefied by the Heat, the Diſorder is called a *Tympanitis*. And if it draws its Origin from the rarefied Vapours, exhaling from the extravaſated and putrefied Humours, it is to be cured by the ſame Means. But if it ariſes from the Air falling down into the Cavities, through the perforated Membranes of the putrefied Inteſtines, and not being able to return, but becoming rarefied by the Heat, it is almoſt always incurable. Puncture, however, frequently affords Relief, tho' it rarely produces a perfect Cure. In this Species the lower Belly is highly inflated and hard, and on being ſtruck with the Hand, ſounds like a Drum.

Hippocrates propoſes the following Method of curing a Dropſy: "A Perſon, ſays he, labouring under "a Dropſy, ought to fatigue himſelf by Exerciſe, to "ſweat, to eat Bread, to drink little, and that of "White-Wine; to ſleep very moderately, and to "uſe Purgatives; by which Means the Water and "Phlegm are evacuated."

As œdematous Tumors (cold and ſoft, retaining the Print of the Finger) which are, as it were, the Beginning of a Dropſy, are eaſily generated by Flatulencies of the firſt Paſſages, eſpecially in hypochondriac Perſons, 'tis, in this Caſe, expedient not to uſe Purgatives, but Clyſters prepared of carminative and corroborating Ingredients, as Bay and Juniper Berries, Rue, Marjoram, Leaves of Dwarf Elder, Flowers of *Roman* and common Chamomile, and the four carminative Seeds, boiled either in Water or Milk, with the Addition of a ſufficient Quantity of the Oil of

Dill

Dill and Chamomile. This Practice has been uſed with great Succeſs, where the gouty Matter, being either repelled or retained, has produced Spaſms and Flatulencies of the Inteſtines, and threatened a Dropſy.

Celſus adviſes to meaſure the Abdomen daily with a Thread, which is to have the Circumference of the Body marked upon it, and to obſerve every Day whether the Body is groſſer or ſmaller, for when it becomes leſs, the Medicines operate duly. 'Tis alſo expedient to meaſure the Drink and Urine; for 'tis a hopeful Sign, when more is diſcharged by Urine than is drank.

In an *Aſcites*, when the Inteſtines are much affected, and few Hopes of Recovery left, gentle Laxatives and Corroboratives are only to be uſed. This End is anſwered by the *Pillulæ Polychreſtæ*, prepared according to the Directions of *Becher*, interpoſing between each Doſe of them, a Doſe of the opening Salts. By this Method, unleſs the Caſe is abſolutely deſperate, the miſerable Patients are either cured, or at leaſt preſerved longer alive: But theſe Medicines promiſe more happy Effects, and afford greater Relief in an *Anaſarca*; which is that Species of Dropſy which affects the whole Body, the Waters being lodged between the Skin and the Muſcles.

Obſerve therefore that to Evacuants (of which we ſhall give more Forms by and by) Corroboratives, as already preſcribed, muſt be joined; ſince the impaired Tone and weakened Force of the Inteſtines and Veſſels are the principal Cauſes of the languid Circulation of the Fluids, and conſequently of the Stag-

nation. Corroboratives therefore are, of all other Medicines, the moſt efficacious both for preventing the Diſorder, and Relapſes into it. *James*'s Med. Dict. in Hydrops.

Water, ſharpened with a little Spirit of Vitriol, is proper to quench Thirſt; being uſed as a Gargle only, and then thrown out of the Mouth. *Shaw.*

The curative Indications muſt be directed, 1. To the Evacuation of the Waters. 2. To the ſtrengthening of the Blood. The following is the Method of the great *Sydenham.*

1. Enquire diligently into the Eaſineſs or Difficulty of the Patient's Purging, and act accordingly; obſerving that this Diſeaſe requires the ſtrongeſt and quickeſt Purges; eſpecially, ſeeing we have Laudanum to ſtop the Purging, if it works too much.

The Waters muſt be evacuated as haſtily as the Strength of the Patient will admit, leſt they ſhould gather again, or by their long Continuance putrefy the Bowels; nor muſt we ceaſe Purging, unleſs Neceſſity urge, till all the Water is evacuated.

For thoſe who are eaſily purged, an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn only will evacuate the Waters plentifully; but for thoſe who are purged with Difficulty, the greateſt Doſe of it is ineffectual. I have frequently preſcribed the following Potion with Succeſs:

Take of Tamarinds Half an Ounce; of Sena Leaves, two Drams; of Rhubarb, one Dram and a Half. Boil them in ſix Ounces of Water to three Ounces.

Ounces. In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve of Manna and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, each one Ounce; of Syrup of Buckthorn, Half an Ounce; of the Electuary of the Juice of Roſes, two Drams: Mix and make a Potion to be taken early in the Morning every Day, or every other Day, according to the Strength of the Patient. But it muſt be given only to ſtrong People. It purges when nothing elſe will. Or,

Take of White Wine, four Ounces; of Jalap finely powdered, one Dram; of Ginger powdered, Half a Scruple; of Syrup of Buckthorn, one Ounce; Mix and make a Potion, to be taken as the above.

Or, Take of the Pill ex duobus, one Scruple; Elaterium, three Grains; Chymical Oil of Cloves, two Drops. Make three Pills to be taken early in the Morning, as the above.

Or, Take of the inner Rind of Elder, three Handfuls: Boil them in two Quarts of Half Milk and Half Water, till 'tis waſted to a Pint. Drink Half of the ſtrained Liquor in the Morning and the reſt in the Evening every Day, till reſtored to Health. But this Remedy is of Uſe only to thoſe who are eaſily purged; with whom, if it works well by Stool or Vomit, but eſpecially if both Ways, it cures the Diſeaſe in a wonderful Manner.

But if the Patient be of a weak Conſtitution, or a Woman very ſubject to Vapours and Diſorders of the Animal Spirits, the Evacuation of the Waters muſt be effected by Diuretics only; the moſt effectual of which are made of lixivial Salts: viz.

Infuſe a Pound of Broom Aſhes cold in two Quarts of Rheniſh Wine; adding to it a Pugil (the eighth Part of an Handful) or two of common Wormwood. Strain it through brown Paper and take four Ounces of the Liquor in the Morning, at Five in the Afternoon, and at Night, daily, till the Swelling vaniſhes. With this Remedy alone I have known ſome Dropſies cured, which were counted deplorable, in thoſe whoſe weak Conſtitutions could not bear Purging.

2. The Waters being thus evacuated, it is abſolutely neceſſary to uſe thoſe Simples which heat and invigorate the Blood, with ſuch Liquors as have the ſame Tendency. But all ſmall and cooling Liquors muſt be avoided. It is abſolutely neceſſary that the Sick, if his Circumſtances allow of it, ſhould drink Wine all the while he is in Cure; but he muſt not begin to drink it, till the Paſſages are ſomewhat open and a Way made for the Water. If his Circumſtances do not allow of it, let him uſe the beſt Strong Beer; taking Care not to meddle with diſtilled Spirits. In poor People therefore I uſed to preſcribe, for their ordinary Drink, ſtrong Beer wherein a Quantity of the Roots of Horſe-Radiſh, of the Leaves of common Wormwood, Garden Scurvy-Graſs, Sage, the leſſer Centaury, and the Tops of Broom have been put: A Draught whereof may be taken twice or thrice a Day. For the Rich, Canary Wine may be impregnated in the like Manner.

Or, Take of Conſerve of Garden Scurvy Graſs, of *Roman* Wormwood, and of leſſer Centaury, each three Drams, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Citron Peel, make an Electuary. The Doſe is the Quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning, at Four

in

in the Afternoon, and at Night, drinking after it four Ounces of the following Infuſion, viz.

Take of Gentian Roots, one Ounce; of Broom Tops, of Tops of leſſer Centaury and of common Wormwood, each one Handful; of Seeds of Fennel and of Parſley, each two Drams: Chop them ſmall and pour upon them four Pints of Rheniſh Wine: Let them ſtand together cold, and ſtrain out the Liquor as you uſe it. And take Notice that theſe corroborative Medicines are not to be uſed during the Purging; nor muſt any Purge be given, when the Cure is managed by lixivial Salts.

Steel is a principal Corroborative at the Beginning of the Diſeaſe. Garlic is alſo good, and I have known a Dropſy cured by it alone.

A Dropſy which ſwells only the Legs, or the Belly but moderately, is often cured by the aforeſaid heating and ſtrengthening Liquors only, without either Vomit or Purges.

To conclude: Tho' this Diſeaſe, when come to a true Dropſy of the Belly, is always counted deplorable; yet it will appear, if it be treated as above, that it may be as certainly cured (if the Bowels are not corrupted) as many others reckoned not ſo deadly. *Sydenham.*

As the following Remedy, taken from the *London Chronicle* of *October* 2, 1760, is there cried up and eaſy to be had, we have thought proper to inſert it for the Dropſy here:

Take the large Leaves that grow upon the Stem of the Artichoak; wipe, but don't waſh them. Stamp them in a Mortar and ſtrain out the Juice through a Linen Cloth, forcibly. Put a Pint of this Juice into a Quart-Bottle and fill it up with Madeira Wine, or Mountain. Of this take three Spoonfuls every Morning faſting, and three more at going to Bed. The Doſe may be encreaſed to four or five Spoonfuls, if the Caſe require and the Stomach will bear it. Shake the Bottle well, before you take it. 'Tis a ſafe Medicine; a fine Bitter for the Stomach, and is the moſt approved by Experience that is known.

For the Diabetes.

From Dr. *Sydenham*, *Willis*, and others.

In this Diſeaſe the Urine comes away quick after Drinking, is immoderate, crude, like Water, ſweet. The Patient has an inſatiable Thirſt. When it is inveterate, the Body is diſſolved and gradually conſumed. The moſt excellent *Sydenham* preſcribes thus for it:

Take of *Venice* Treacle, one Ounce and a Half; of the Conſerve of the yellow Peel of Oranges, one Ounce; of Diaſcordium, Half an Ounce; of Ginger and Nutmeg candied, each three Drams; of Gaſcoign's Powder, one Dram and a Half; of the outer Bark of Pomegranates, of the Roots of *Spaniſh* Angelica, of red Coral prepared, and of the Troches of *Lemnian* Earth, each one Dram; of Bole Armenic, two Scruples; of Gum Arabic, Half a Dram; with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of dried

Roſes

Roſes. Make an Electuary: Let him take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning, at Five in the Evening, and at Bed-Time, for a Month; drinking upon it ſix Spoonfuls of the following Infuſion; viz.

Take of the Roots of Elecampane, Maſterwort, Angelica, and Gentian, each Half an Ounce; of the Leaves of *Roman* Wormwood, White Horehound, of the leſſer Centaury, and of Calaminth, each one Handful; of Juniper Berries, one Ounce: Let them be cut ſmall, and infuſed in five Pints of Canary cold, and ſtrain it as you uſe it.

Let him be fed with (dry) Meats of eaſy Digeſtion, as with (much roaſted) Veal, Mutton, and the like: Let him forbear eating of Herbs, and all Fruit whatſoever, and let him drink *Spaniſh* Wine at every Meal.

Liſter gives an Inſtance of one cured by drinking as much Wine, boiled with Ginger, as his Strength and Condition would admit of; allowing him, at proper Intervals, Draughts of Milk and Water to allay his Thirſt.

Dr. *Willis*, in Conjunction with ſome other Phyſicians, preſcribed, as follows, for a Perſon of Diſtinction, viz.

Take of the Tops of Cypreſs-Tree, eight Handfuls; of the Whites of Eggs, two Pounds; of Cinnamon Half an Ounce; and of freſh Milk, eight Pints: Mix all together, and ſubject them to Diſtillation. Six Ounces of the diſtilled Liquor are to be taken for a Doſe, three Times a Day. Alſo,

Take

Take of Gum Arabic, and Gum Tragacanth, each ſix Drams; and of the Saccharum Penidium, one Ounce. Reduce them to a Powder, of which one Dram, or one Dram and a Half, is to be taken twice a Day, in the abovementioned diſtilled Water; exhibiting a Paregoric Draught every Night (which may conſiſt of fourteen or fifteen Drops of Laudanum in a little of the ſame diſtilled Water).

The Patient's Diet conſiſted almoſt entirely of Milk. In a Month he was reſtored to perfect Health.

Beſides theſe Medicines and Forms already mentioned, the * Decoction of Catechu compound, the † incraſſating Decoction, Iſinglaſs, Jelly of Hartſhorn, Rice, Tincture of Coral, and Gordon's Troches, are of ſingular Service. But nothing is ſo effectual, as the hot Well Waters at *Briſtol*, which are reckoned ſpecific in a Diabetes, the Patients being certain of a Cure in a very ſhort Time; and which may be drank in as large Quantities as the Stomach will bear. *James*'s Med. Dict. in Diabetes.

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* Thus made, Take of Guiacum and Saſſafras, each three Drams; of yellow and red Saunders, each two Drams; the blackeſt Part of Japan Earth powdered, Half an Ounce; Liquorice, one Ounce; dried Sage, a Handful. Boil in three Pints of Barley Water to a Quart; adding to the clear Liquor, after ſettling and ſtraining, two Ounces of Diacodium and one Drop of Oil of Anniſeeds A Quarter of a Pint warm may be drank two or three Times a Day.

† Thus made, Take of Gum Arabic, groſly powdered, three Ounces: Boil it in a Quart of Water, carefully ſtirring it, to a Pint and three Quarters; then add four Ounces of Syrup of Marſh Mallows. A Quarter of a Pint may be taken Night and Morning.

For

For the Worms.

From Dr. *James*, *Boerhaave*, and others.

Theſe are chiefly incident to Children from one to fourteen Years of Age. They are uſually divided into three Kinds. The firſt are round, ſmooth and hardly a Span long. They have their Seat in the Stomach and ſuperior Inteſtines. The ſecond are called Long Worms, or Tape Worms, being of a broad Figure, like a Bandage, and from two, to ten, twenty, and even forty, Feet in length. They poſſeſs the whole Tract of the Inteſtines. The third are the Aſcarides, ſmall and ſlender, which lodge in the large Inteſtines, eſpecially the Rectum and near the Anus.

Symptoms are, Childrens ſtarting in their Sleep, and being frighted when waked out of it, and Itching of the Noſtrils; fetid Breath; Thirſt; a Diſcharge of the Spittle; white Eyes, and a pale Countenance with intermediate Fluſhings; Coldneſs of the Extremities; a turbid Urine; Aſh coloured Excrement; an hard inflated Belly; ſometimes a voracious, at other Times a languid Appetite, &c. But as theſe Signs are common to other Diſeaſes, ſo there can be no Criterion better than the Worms themſelves; for it is abſolutely neceſſary, before the Uſe of Medicines, that you be ſure there are Worms.

Amongſt Worm Remedies are generally reckoned Acids; as the Juice of Citrons, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, Barberries, Pomegranates, Phlegm and Spirit of Vitriol, Cream of Tartar, tart Rheniſh Wine, and Vinegar. All theſe may be commodiouſly exhibited

bited in hot and feveriſh Caſes, as they correct the Heat, reſiſt Putrefaction, and avert the dangerous Malignity of the Symptoms.

Amongſt other Worm Remedies are Bitters; as Wormwood, leſſer Centaury, Scordium, Marſh Trefoil, Rue; alſo Bitters of a purgative Quality, as Aloes, Rhubarb, Coloquintida, and the Troches of Alandhal prepared of it. Alſo oleous Subſtances, as Olive Oil, Rape Oil, Oil of ſweet Almonds, &c. Though theſe laſt are chiefly uſeful as Preparatives, that afterwards more acrid and purgative Medicines may be exhibited with greater Safety.

Saline Subſtances are alſo greatly celebrated, particularly the Salts of *Glauber*, *Epſom*, &c. which uſed for a conſiderable Time, produce an excellent Effect, eſpecially in the Long or Tape Worms. The poor People on the Sea-Coaſt for the ſame Purpoſe drink Sea-Water; while the rich make Broth of freſh Oyſters, with the Addition of Lemon Juice and Pepper, by which they expel the Worms, prevent a Conſumption, and many other Diſorders incident to Children.

The beſt Specifics are, among Gums, Aſafætida, Sagapenum, Opoponax, and Myrrh: Among Herbs, Tanſey, Scordium, and Wormwood: Among bulbous Roots, all Onions and Garlick: Among Fruits, bitter Almonds and their expreſſed Oil, Wormſeed, and the like. Quickſilver is in a peculiar Manner fatal to Worms. *Helmont* boiled it in pure Water, and afterwards gave the Water ſo impregnated to his Patients. *Meibomius* let Rheniſh Wine, poured upon Quickſilver, ſtand in a gentle Digeſtion, without any boiling,

boiling, for twenty four Hours, and he found his Medicine produce more ſpeedy Effects than the former.

Among other Medicines, I have with Succeſs uſed the following Pills; Take of Aſafætida, Extract of Rhubarb, Tanſey, depurated Aloes, the beſt Myrrh, and Mercurius dulcis, each one Scruple; and of the Extracts of Saffron and Caſtor, each four Grains: Reduce to a Maſs, out of every Scruple of which make fifteen Pills: By taking five, ſix, or eight of which, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient, I have known many thoroughly cured, tho' before they were miſerably tormented.

They who abhor Pills, may take them in a Syrup. But obſerve that acrid Purgatives and hot Remedies are never to be uſed when there is a feveriſh Heat.

If Aſcarides are lodged in the Rectum, detergent milky Clyſters, in which Tanſey, Garlic, or the Leaves of Scordium have been boiled, produce an excellent Effect; as do alſo Clyſters of Brine, prepared by boiling in it Horehound, the leſſer Centaury, and Scordium, adding to it a ſufficient Quantity of the compound Electuary of Hiera, (i. e. about Half an Ounce.)

But for Children troubled with Aſcarides, uſe the following Clyſter, Take of Mallows and Violet Leaves, each an Handful; Colewort Leaves, one or two Handfuls; Coriander and Fennel Seeds, of each two Drams; Flowers of Chamomile, and the leſſer Centaury, of each a ſmall Handful: Make a Decoction of the whole in Milk, and diſſolve in the ſtrained

ſtrained Liquor an Ounce of Honey and two Drams of the Confection of Hiera.

Hippocrates adviſes, for the expelling of the Aſcarides, to take Agnus-Caſtus Seed, to bruiſe it well with a little Ox Gall, and then to mix the whole with a little Oil of Cedar, and make a Suppoſitory of it with a little greaſy Wool.

With reſpect to other Worms in the Stomach or Inteſtines, Nurſes give to Children afflicted with them about a Scruple of Wormſeed, mixed with Honey in Milk, before the Changes of the growing or decreaſing Moon. *James*'s Med. Dict. in the Words *Vermes* and *Aſcarides*.

The Leaves and Tops of Wormwood infuſed in Water, Ale, or Wine, ſtrengthen the Entrails, are of Service in Dropſies, Jaundice, in Tertian and Quartan Agues, and kill Worms. *Miller*.

Eſſential Oil of Wormwood, (ſays *Boerhaave*) made into Pills with a Bit of Bread, and given two Hours before Meals, after faſting a conſiderable Time, is a certain Cure for the Worms. Id. *Abſinthium*.

A Decoction of the Root of Couch or Squitch Graſs, is alſo excellent for the Worms. Id. in the Word *Agroſtis*.

The Hon. *Robert Boyle* recommends a Spoonful at a Time of the diſtilled Water of the Huſks of Walnuts mixed with any Julep, as excellent in the Jaundice, in Fevers, and in Worms.

For

For the Fluor Albus, or the Diſorder called the Whites in Women.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

Take eight Ounces of Blood from the Arm. The next Day, ſome conſiderable Time before getting up, Take of the Pills Cochia the greater, two Scruples; Caſtoreum, two Grains; Balſam of Peru, three Drops, made into four Pills.

This Purge muſt be repeated twice more, every other Day. When the Purging is all over, let the Patient proceed to the Uſe of the Electuary of *Venice* Treacle, &c. preſcribed by Dr. *Sydenham* in the Beginning of the Chapter for the *Diabetes*, drinking after it the Infuſion there ordered, and obeying the Regimen there laid down.

For the Green Sickneſs.

From Dr. *James.*

Take clean Filings of Needles, two Ounces; the Juice of eight ſour Oranges: Let them ſtand twenty-four Hours; then add, White Wine, two Quarts; Cinnamon, Half an Ounce; Cloves, two Drams; Mace, four Scruples. After ſome Days Digeſtion cold, ſtrain and filter for Uſe. This may be given from two to three Ounces, every Morning and Afternoon, when the Stomach is moſt empty.

This is the RESTORATIVE STEEL WINE, a very ſerviceable Compoſition for many Purpoſes, and will infallibly cure a Green Sickneſs, or any Tendency of the Conſtitution that Way; which is manifeſt from a pale

pale Complexion, Debility, or Liſtleſſneſs to Action, and ſhort Breath. In hypochondriacal Melancholy, and all Affections of the Spleen, it will do much Good; and after Fevers, or any Diſtemper that ſpoils the Juices, this will greatly reſtore them to their due Warmth and Vigour, and is much better than any of the Mineral Steel Waters, how much ſo ever they ſtand recommended in all ſuch Caſes: For the Spices in this warm and ſtrengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, which otherwiſe would not ſo well receive and bear the Twitchings and Corrugations of the Iron, without Ejectment by Vomiting. Med. Dict. in *Vinum.*

But if the Patient be at all plethoric, or abound in Blood, it will be proper (according to *Shaw)* to begin the Cure with moderate Bleeding. And, while the Chalybeat Wine is preparing, if the Patient be coſtive, to render the Body ſoluble by the following Potion taken warm,

Take of the beſt Manna, two Ounces; Cream of Tartar, one Dram; Rhubarb and purified Nitre, each Half a Dram: Mix them in eight Ounces of Spring Water.

According to the Advice of *F. Hoffman*, the Efficacy of the Steel Wine ſhould be aſſiſted and promoted by ſufficient Motion and Exerciſe of the Body. The Uſe of it alſo ſhould be perſiſted in for ten or fifteen Days. And laſtly, a ſufficient Quantity of diluting Liquor and an exact Regimen ſhould be uſed all the Time. Med. Dict. in *Chloroſis.*

The

The Air ſhould be thin and clear: The Diet attenuating, warm, nouriſhing, and made agreeable to the Palate. Sleep ſhould be moderate and taken at a due Diſtance from Meals. All Paſſions of the Mind, Melancholy and Deſpair eſpecially, are highly prejudicial. *Shaw.*

If it be attended with the *Fluor Albus*, or *the Whites*, for the Cure of that we refer to the preceding Chapter.

This Diſeaſe of Virgins, the Green Sickneſs, is cured by Marriage.

For the Obſtruction or Suppreſſion of the Menſes.

From *Riverius*, *Sydenham*, and others.

From a Diminution or total Suppreſſion of the Menſes moſt of the Diſeaſes incident to Women proceed. Theſe ariſe principally from a Narrowneſs, Compreſſion and Stricture of the Arteries of the Womb. The Veſſels of the Womb alſo frequently ſuffer Obſtruction from cold and thick Humours. The Blood alſo being faulty either in Qantity, Quality or Motion may obſtruct the Courſes: In Quantity, when it is too much or too little; in Quality, when too thick and viſcid; in Motion, when it paſſes by the Noſe, Vomit, Hemorrhoids, &c. External Cauſes are cold and dry Air; northern Winds; often going into cold Water, eſpecially in the Time of the Diſcharge; Food too little or too much, too thick and cold, or too aſtringent; hot Things, as too much Salt and and Spice; violent Exerciſe and

Watchings; long Sleep and Idleneſs; undue Retention of the Excrements; extraordinary Evacuations by Dyarrhæa, Urine, Sweat or Vomit; and great Paſſions of the Mind, as Anger, ſudden Fear, Sorrow, Jealouſy, &c. The Knowledge of which can only be had from the Patient and thoſe about her.

The Cure muſt depend upon the Cauſe. If it proceeds from a Redundance, or Quality or Motion of the Blood, Relief may be expected from Bleeding; firſt in the Arm, to the Amount of eight Ounces. And let the Body, Thighs, and Legs be well rubbed every Night with Flannels or a Fleſh-Bruſh.

At the Time when the uſual Diſcharge ſhould be expected, a larger Quantity of Blood muſt be taken from the Saphæna Vein on the Inſide of the Ankle, which will promote a more copious Derivation of Blood to the Uterine Veſſels. This, with the Uſe of the Steel-Pills, which will be preſcribed preſently, will generally prevail. And if the Patient has been uſed to bleed at the Noſe, to vomit or ſpit Blood, or to diſcharge it by the Hæmorrhoids or Piles, it may not be amiſs to waſh the Arms, Head and Face (while ſhe is bleeding) with cold Water. Even from lean Women, whoſe Veins are full of Blood, a conſiderable Quantity may be taken away.

But if Want of Blood be the Cauſe, from long Fevers, great Evacuations and Extenuation of the Body, it will be neceſſary firſt of all to renew the Blood by the Uſe of Reſtoratives, taken moderately and often, ſuch as Hartſhorn Jellies; Calves Foot Jellies; Broth of Mutton and Fowls, with Lemon,

Mace

Mace and Cloves; Chocolate; Aſſes and Cows Milk; a little Wine; and *Boerhaave*'s Decoction of Bread for Fevers. After perſiſting in this for ſome Time, if the Courſes do not flow as they ſhould, then let a Quantity of Blood (eight Ounces) be taken from the Ankle Vein, and the Steel Pills taken, as will be ordered by and by.

If it be owing to an extraordinory Flux of the Piles, topical Medicines muſt be uſed, viz.

Take of the Roots of Briony, Lillies, Cyprus, Valerian, Angelica, Aſarum, Orice and Parſley, of each one Ounce; Leaves of Mugwort, Bays, Rue, Savin, Thyme, Roſemary, Penny-Royal, Catmint, Mallows, Mercury, of each one Handful; Flowers of Elder, Cherry, Chamomile, of each a Quarter of a Handful; Juniper Berries, two Ounces: Boil all in a ſufficient Quantity of Water and White Wine. When it is ſtrained off, let the Belly and Privities of the Patient be fomented with the Liquor with a Spunge frequently.

If the Obſtruction or Suppreſſion be owing (as it generally is) to the Narrowneſs, Compreſſion and Stricture of the Veſſels, the Cure may be performed entirely in the ſame Manner as is preſcribed for the Green Sickneſs; to which Bleeding in the Foot, at the uſual Time of the Diſcharge, may be added; or, inſtead of it, Cupping Glaſſes may be faſtened to the Hips and Ankles, with and without Scarification, with much Rubbing of the ſame Parts, and painful Bindings.

According to *Sydenham*, the Cure in general may be performed in the following Manner, viz.

Let eight Ounces of Blood be taken from the Right Arm. Then

Take of Galbanum diſſolved in Tincture of Caſtor and ſtrained, three Drams; Takamahac, two Drams: Make a Plaiſter to be applied to the Navel. The next Morning let her enter upon the Uſe of the following Pills:

Take of *Pill Cochia* the greater, two Scruples; of Caſtor powdered, two Grains; of Balſam of Peru, four Drops: Make four Pills: Let her take them at Five in the Morning and ſleep after them: Repeat them twice or thrice, every or every other Morning, according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Operation of the Phyſic.

Take of the Waters of black Cherries and of Rue, and of compound Briony Water, each three Ounces; of Caſtor, tied up in a Rag, and hung in the Glaſs, Half a Dram; of fine Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity: Make a Julep, whereof let her drink four or five Spoonfuls twice a Day.

After the Purging Pills above ordered are taken, let her uſe the following Steel Pills,

Take of the Filings of Steel, eight Grains, with a ſufficient Quantity of Extract of Wormwood: Make two Pills, let her take them early in the Morning and at Five in the Afternoon, for thirty Days, drinking upon them a Draught of Wormwood Wine. Alſo,

Take

Take of Myrrh and Galbanum, each one Dram and a Half; of Caſtor, fifteen Grains; with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of Peru: Make twelve Pills of every Dram: Let her take three every Night, and drink upon them three or four Spoonfuls of Compound Briony Water, through the whole Courſe of this Proceſs.

But if theſe Pills move the Belly, the following muſt be uſed inſtead of them,

Take of Caſtor, one Dram; of volatile Salt of Amber, Half a Dram; with a ſufficient Quantity of Extract of Rue make twenty-four ſmall Pills: Let her take three every Night, drinking upon them as above.

Obſerve that Steel Medicines ſometimes cauſe great Diſorders both of Body and Mind, not only on the firſt Days, but all the Time they are taken. In which Caſe the Uſe of the Steel Pills muſt not be interrupted; but twelve or fourteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum, in the Compound Briony Water muſt be given every Night for ſome Time that ſhe may bear them the better.

But when the Diſeaſe is not violent, I think it ſufficient to bleed, to purge three or four Times, and to give the laſt Sort of Pills for ten Days. This Method ſeldom fails. Indeed, this laſt Sort of Pills alone of Myrrh and Galbanum, &c. or the other inſtead of them, bleeding and purging being omitted, frequently do much Service.

The *Hyſteric Paſſion*, and the *Green Sickneſs*, is cured in the ſame Manner.

If the above Method ſhould upon Trial prove unſucceſsful, then let her take every Morning and at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, five Spoonfuls of the Julep of the Waters of black Cherries and of Rue, &c. without Caſtor, with twelve Drops of the Spirit of Hartſhorn. And every Night at going to Bed let her take one Scruple of the Troches of Myrrh, made into a Bolus or Pills with Syrup of Mugwort.

If this too ſhould fail, Recourſe muſt be had to the *Tunbridge* Waters, or ſome other Mineral Waters impregnated with Iron; or to the Reſtorative Steel Wine, preſcribed for the Green Sickneſs, and laſtly to the ſulphureous Waters of *Bath*, drinking for three Mornings together, going into them the next Day; then drinking for three Days more, then bathing again, and ſo on alternately, for two Months together.

If the Patient finds no Relief from any 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 the ill Effects which proceed from a long Obſtruction.

For the immoderate Flux of the Menſes.

From Dr. *Sydenham*, &c.

Let eight Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm. The next Morning take the common Purging

ging Potion ordered for the Aſthma. After this Purge, let the following Plaiſter be applied to the Region of the Loins,

Take of Diapalma and of the Plaiſter ad Herniam, each equal Parts: Mix them and ſpread them on Leather.

The common Purging Potion, as aforementioned, muſt be taken twice more, reſting a Day between each Doſe. And every Night at Bed-Time, through the whole Courſe, drinking a compoſing Draught of an Ounce of Diacodium.

On the Days that ſhe does not purge, let her take of Conſerve of dried Roſes, two Ounces; Troches of *Lemnian* Earth, one Dram and a Half; Rind of Pomegranates, red Coral prepared, Bole Armenian, of each two Scruples; Blood-Stone and Dragon's Blood, of each one Scruple; with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Quinces make into an Electuary, of which let her take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning and at Five in the Afternoon, drinking upon it ſix Spoonfuls of the following Julep,

Take of the Water of Oak Buds and Plantane, each three Ounces; of Barley Cinnamon Water and of Syrup of dried Roſes, each one Ounce: Add Spirit of Vitriol enough to give it an agreeable Sharpneſs.

Take of the Leaves of Plantane and Nettles, each a convenient Quantity. Beat them together and preſs out the Juice. Pour it off when clear, and let her take ſix Spoonfuls cold three or four Times a Day.

The Diet ſhould be cooling and thickening; only a Glaſs or two of Red Wine may be indulged once or twice in the Day.

A Preſcription quoted by *Riverius* from *Ludovicus Septalius*, ſhall diſcharge this Chapter. There is one Medicine, ſays this latter Phyſician, which I cannot omit to ſet down, wherewith I have cured almoſt an infinite Number of Women, and which hath ſcarce ever failed me, when there was no Veſſel of the Womb exulcerated, viz.

Take ſeven Pints of Water; boil therein the Rinds of three four Oranges not thoroughly ripe, cut into little thin Bits or Chips, till two Parts of the Water be conſumed. Give eight or nine Ounces at a Time of the ſtrained Liquor to the Patient in the Morning to drink.

For the falling down of the Womb.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

This is owing to an hard Labour, and is accompanied with a large Train of hyſteric Diſeaſes; yet is ſoon and eaſily removed thus, viz.

Take of Oak Bark, two Ounces; boil it in four Pints of Spring Water to two: Add towards the latter End one Ounce of Pomegranate Peel bruiſed; red Roſes, Pomegranate Flowers, each two Handfuls: Then add Half a Pint of Red Wine: Strain it: Bathe the Parts affected with Flannel Cloths dipt in it, in the Morning two Hours before the Patient riſes,

and

and at Night when ſhe is in Bed. Continue the Uſe of it till the Symptom is quite gone.

For the Hyſteric Cholic.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

Some Women, who have been troubled a long Time with hyſteric Diſeaſes, and ſuch as have fruſtrated all Endeavours of the Phyſicians, yet have recovered by dieting themſelves for ſome Time only with Milk; and eſpecially thoſe who labour under that Diſeaſe which I call an Hyſteric Cholic.

For the Stone and Gravel.

From Dr. *D'Eſcherney.*

When a ſmall Subſtance, not to be diſſolved, is fixed in any Part of the Body, a ſtony Cruſt, accruing from the ſaline and earthy Particles of the Blood, ſoon forms itſelf about it. Theſe Stones are of different Colours. The Azure are ſeparated with the greateſt Difficulty; the Aſh-coloured next; the White next; but the Brown or Red are the moſt eaſily diſſolved.

A Stone in the Kidneys is attended with Heat, an Obſtruction and dull Senſation there, and ſometimes a Pain as if a Thorn was fixed there, except that now and then it communicates itſelf through the Groin towards the Hip, or neighbouring Teſticle, which is ſometimes ſwoln. The Leg on the ſame Side is ſometimes contracted, and ſeems benumbed; gravelly Stones or Threads are diſcharged, and the Urine is gene-

generally foul and bloody, eſpecially after Riding, which ſhews the Stone in the Kidney, even when the Diſorder is not ſuſpected.

Before the Fit, there is a Pain in the Loins, the Share Bone and the neighbouring Parts, reaching to the middle Rib, often miſtaken for a Pleuriſy; a Senſe of Weight upon the Hip; the Patient can ſcarce bend forward and move his Back; he has ſevere Gripings with a Senſation of Heavineſs, ſometimes ſhifting, but generally fixed: The Urine is little, thin, and watry.

But if there be too great a Plenty of Urine, the Parts are diſtended, and the Patient is tormented with a Deſire to make Water, like a Woman in Labour: He is full of Wind; a dry Fever ſeizes him; his Belly is coſtive, and his Body waſted: He loaths Food, or receives little Benefit from it. If the Stone falls into the Ureter, he ſhivers as from Cold; and large Drops of Sweat bedew his Face; he is very ſick, and reaches; and the Progreſs of the Stone is felt with a violent Pain. If the Stone drops into the Bladder, there is a plentiful Diſcharge of watry Urine, the Belly is evacuated, the Wind expelled, and the Stomach eaſy. There are Eructations, or Belchings, the Water grows higher coloured, and the Patient is freed from his former Uneaſineſs. If the Uriter is torn by the Stone, Blood ſometimes paſſes with the Urine. The left Kidney is generally more ſubject to the Stone than the right; though when only one of them has the Stone, the other may feel Pain from a Communication of the Nerves, whence the Stomach, Teſticles and Thighs are affected. If there be an Ulcer in the urinary Paſſages, a white

Matter

Matter is voided with the Urine, or a thin reddiſh Coat like a Spider's Web.

If a Stone ſticks to the Bladder, an Uneaſineſs and Weight is felt, and ſometimes Pain: If the Patient ſits upon ſomething hard, or preſſes againſt the Part between the Teſticles and the Anus, he finds Eaſe: He has little Trouble in making Water, and ſometimes it comes away involuntarily.

But if it be looſe, there is a continual Deſire of making Water, with much Difficulty, Pain, and a Kind of Strangury. The Urine ſeems hardly to be reſtrained, and yet, as ſoon as it begins to flow, ſtops ſuddenly, and often in full Stream; ſo that this Evacuation is performed with continual Interruptions. The Pain is moſt after making Water, and is felt all along the Yard, but moſt at the Top, attended with an Itching. There is alſo a Deſire to go to Stool, tho' ſometimes nothing is voided, even when the Body is not coſtive; at other Times there will be a great Looſeneſs. Some make Water more freely ſtanding upright, others bending forward, or lying, or in ſome particular Poſture. A ſmaller Stone more eaſily ſlides into the Neck of the Bladder and more obſtinately obſtructs the Urine; for a larger one may, by a proper Poſition of the Body, or by an Inſtrument, be removed with no great Difficulty. The Urine is crude, whitiſh, thick and foul, with a purulent or mucous Sediment, and a ſandy Kind of Settling like Scurf; or a bloody concreted Matter is diſcharged with it, eſpecially after Exerciſe. If all or moſt of theſe Symptoms concur, they will amount nearly to a Certainty that there is a Stone in the Bladder. And if there

there be any Doubt, the Patient muſt be ſearched, taking Care that it is done by a ſkilful Surgeon.

The Cure is to be performed by Mrs. *Stephens*'s Preparation, the Credit of which was confirmed in Parliament by 155 Caſes, and a Reward of 5000 l. voted for the Diſcovery of it, in Caſe it ſhould be found effectual on further Trial. Twenty-nine Truſtees were appointed to carry the Act into Execution, eighteen of whom were of the principal Perſons of the Kingdom; and amongſt the reſt were the Preſident and Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians and three very eminent Surgeons. Trials were made upon four Perſons of 55, 61, 67, and 79 Years of Age. They were ſearched and all of them found to have Stones in the Bladder. The Medicines were given, and on being ſearched again, they were all declared to be freed from the Complaint. Two of them had taken the Medicines for about four Months; one about five Months; and the other about eight. Certificates of the Efficacy of them were ſigned by the Truſtees, and the Reward given.

On the Publication of theſe Medicines, many Trials more were made upon them Abroad, as well as here. The Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris* named Perſons to examine and adminiſter them, and it appears that they ſucceeded. Mr. *Morand* obſerves that the Medicines diſperſed a Swelling in the Legs of two Patients; that one of the Children brought away Worms; that they never, even in a ſingle Inſtance, diſordered the Appetite, the Digeſtion, or any one principal Function; and that moſt Patients had taken them very chearfully. We ſhould be very cautious therefore in liſtening to any Thing ſaid againſt

againſt theſe Medicines by thoſe who may have an Intereſt in preventing the Uſe of them. For they ſeem to act entirely againſt their own Intereſt and Relief, who have Recourſe to other Preſcriptions which have not gone through the ſame fair Trials. Caſes and Conſtitutions are ſo different, that no one ought to deſpair of his Cure on the Miſcarriage of others, which may generally and rationally be accounted for; and is very often the Patient's own Fault, not that of the Remedy. We muſt certainly be encouraged to try it from the Variety of Inſtances in which it has ſucceeded, of both Sexes and all Ages.

This Remedy has alſo a good Effect in the Gout, the yellow Jaundice, and thoſe Diſtempers cauſed by Acids in the Stomach and Belly; and will render the diſtempered Gaul of a due Conſiſtence. The Rev. Mr. *Featherſtone*, of *Kent*, by uſing it for the Stone, was cured of the dead Palſy, which had ſeized his whole Right Side and affected the reſt of his Body in ſome Meaſure, and of the Gout, with which he had before been grievouſly afflicted; ſo that he enjoyed a perfect State of Health for ſeveral Years, and travelled many Thouſands of Miles.

It is no reaſonable Objection to this Remedy, that many Perſons cured by it have had a Return of the Stone; for this is common where there is a Propenſity in the Conſtitution to breed it. Which Return may be prevented by taking a few Pills every Week by Way of Prevention and to clear the urinary Paſſages. The Nature of it is neither to purge, vomit, nor ſweat; but only to change the Quality of the Urine, that, inſtead of breeding, it may diſſolve the Stone,

without

without injuring the Body, it being as harmleſs as common Food.

However, People ſhould be cautious to have it prepared by Perſons known to underſtand the Nature of the Ingredients; ſome Accidents having happened from unſkilful Compoſitions. Directions alſo from a Phyſician, according to the preſent Caſe and Conſtitution of the Patient, where they can be had, ſhould not be omitted.

The original Receipt of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines for the Stone.

They conſiſt of a Powder, a Decoction, and Pills.

The Powder is thus prepared:

Take Hens Egg Shells well drained from the Whites, dry and clean; cruſh them ſmall with the Hand, and fill a Crucible of the twelfth Size (which contains nearly three Pints) with them lightly; place it in the Fire and cover it with a Tyle: Then heap Coals over it that it may be in the Midſt of a very ſtrong clear Fire, till the Egg-Shells be calcined to a greyiſh white, and acquire an acrid ſalt Taſte: This will take eight Hours at leaſt. After they are thus calcined, put them into a dry, clean, earthen Pan, which muſt not be above three Parts full, that there may be Room for the Swelling of the Egg-ſhells in ſhaking. Let the Pan ſtand uncovered in a dry Room for two Months, and no longer. In this Time the Egg-Shells will become of a milder Taſte, and that Part, which is ſufficiently calcined, will fall into a Powder of ſuch

a Fineneſs, as to paſs through a common Hair-Sieve; which is to be done accordingly.

In like Manner,

Take Garden-Snails with their Shells, cleaned from the Dirt; fill a Crucible of the ſame Size with them whole; cover it and place it in a Fire, as before, till the Snails have done ſmoaking, which will be in about an Hour, taking Care that they do not continue in the Fire after that. They are then to be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubbed in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark grey Colour.

Note, If Pit-Coal be made Uſe of, it will be proper, in Order that the Fire may the ſooner burn clear on the Top, that large Cinders, and not freſh Coals, be placed on the Tyles which cover the Crucibles.

Theſe Powders being prepared, take the Egg-Shell Powder of ſix Crucibles, and the Snail-Powder of one; mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and paſs them through a Cypreſs-Sieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put into Bottles, which muſt be cloſe ſtopped and kept in a dry Place for Uſe. I have generally added a ſmall Quantity of Swine's Creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs and rubbed fine, but this was only with a View to diſguiſe it.

The Egg-Shells may be prepared at any Time of the Year; but it is beſt to do them in Summer. The Snails ought only to be prepared in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; and I eſteem thoſe beſt that are done in the firſt of theſe Months.

The

The Decoction is thus prepared:

Take four Ounces and a Half of the beſt *Alicant* Soap, beat it in a Mortar, with a large Spoonful of Swine's Creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs, and as much Honey as will make the whole of the Conſiſtence of Paſte; let this be formed in a Ball. Take this Ball and green Chamomile, or Chamomile Flowers, ſweet Fennel, Parſley, and Burdock Leaves, of each one Ounce; when there are not Greens, take the ſame Quantities of Roots: Cut the Herbs or Roots, ſlice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of ſoft Water Half an Hour; then ſtrain it off and ſweeten it with Honey.

The Pills are thus prepared:

Take equal Quantities, by Meaſure, of Snails calcined, as before; of wild Carrot Seeds; Burdock Seeds; Aſhen Keys; Hips and Haws; all burnt to Blackneſs, or which is the ſame Thing, till they have done ſmoaking: Mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and paſs them through a Cypreſs Sieve; then take a large Spoonful of this Mixture, and four Ounces of the beſt *Alicant* Soap, and beat them in a Mortar, with as much Honey as will make the whole of a proper Conſiſtence for Pills, ſixty of which are to be made of every Ounce of the Compoſition. When there is a Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three Times a Day, viz. in a Morning after Breakfaſt, in the Afternoon about five or ſix, and at going to Bed. The Doſe is a Dram Avoirdupoiſe, or fifty-ſix Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea-Cup full of White Wine, Cyder, or Small Punch; and Half a Pint of the Decoction

is to be drank, either cold or Milkwarm, after every Doſe.

Theſe Medicines do frequently cauſe much Pain at firſt, in which Caſe it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occaſion.

If the Perſon be coſtive during the Uſe of them, let him take as much Lenitive Electuary, or other laxative Medicine, as may be ſufficient to remove that Complaint, but not more; for it muſt be a principal Care at all Times to prevent a Looſeneſs, which would carry off the Medicines; and if this does happen, it will be proper to encreaſe the Quantity of the Powder, which is aſtringent, or leſſen that of the Decoction, which is laxative, or take ſome other ſuitable Means by the Advice of Phyſicians.

During the Uſe of theſe Medicines, the Perſon ought to abſtain from ſalt Meats, Red Wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids, and uſe little Exerciſe, that ſo the Urine may be more ſtrongly impregnated with the Medicines and the longer retained in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a ſixth Part of the Ball made into Pills muſt be taken after every Doſe of the Powder.

When the Perſon is aged, of a weak Conſtitution, or much reduced by Loſs of Appetite, or Pain, the Powder muſt have a greater Proportion of the calcined Snails than according to the foregoing Direction; and this Proportion may be encreaſed ſuitable to the Nature of the Caſe, till there be equal Parts of the

two Ingredients. The Quantity alſo of both Powder and Decoction may be leſſened for the ſame Reaſons. But as ſoon as the Perſon can bear it, he ſhould take them in the above Proportion and Quantities.

Inſtead of the Herbs and Roots above-mentioned, I have ſometimes uſed others, as Mallows, Marſh-Mallows, Yarrow both red and white, Dandelion, Water-Creſſes, nad Horſe-Radiſh Root; but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief Uſe is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back and Vomiting, and in Suppreſſion of Urine from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In theſe Caſes, the Perſon is to take five Pills every Hour, Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be removed. They will alſo prevent the Formation of Gravel, and Gravel-Stones, in Conſtitutious ſubject to breed them, if ten or fifteen be taken every Day. Thus far the Receipt.

It ſeems here confeſſed that the Decoction is offenſive to the Stomach; but Proviſion is made againſt that in the Receipt, and Dr. *D'Eſcherney* ſays, they are now adminiſtered in a ſolid Form, without ſo much Herbs and Water, and are ſo introduced into the Blood more gradually and ſlowly, being taken in a ſmaller Quantity at a Time and waſhed down with ſoft Malt Liquors very little hopped. The Urine thus remains longer in the Body, and the Medicines conſequently have more Time to work upon the Stone.

When

When a Perſon has been cured of the Stone or Gravel, he ſhould take Half an Ounce of the Medicines in one Doſe, going to Bed, or juſt after Supper, once a Week. This Quantity has been commonly ſufficient to prevent a Relapſe. Sometimes, where the Conſtitution is very apt to breed Gravel, it has been repeated two or three Times a Week; and ſome few have been obliged to take it every Night. If by neglecting this they begin to feel Pain tending that Way, the ſafeſt Method is to take the full Quantity regularly again, till all Symptoms ceaſe and the Urine becomes clear, which generally happens very ſoon. Some have taken none ſince they were cured, and have found no Inconveniency. But certainly it is beſt to take a few Pills often, as directed above, eſpecially for thoſe who are advanced in Years.

If Malt Liquors agree not with the Patient, he muſt try Red or White Wine; ſoft Water, pure, or with a little Rum or Brandy, Cyder, or Whey; for in ſome Conſtitutions, one ſort of Liquor will diſſolve the Pills in the Stomach better than another: But generally Small Beer and Ale has been uſed.

If the Appetite is not good, or the Stomach is greatly weakened by Fits of the Stone, a few of the Pills may be taken at a Time to keep the Patient eaſy, and prevent the Encreaſe of his Complaint. This may recover the Appetite and enable him to take them by and by in the full Quantity. For tho' he cannot get cured without taking the preſcribed Weight daily, yet he is not to deſpair and neglect the Means offered.

In a Fit of the Stone or Gravel, Bleeding generally affords great Relief.

If coſtive (in the Fit) I prefer Clyſters to Purges. The following Form I never knew to fail, viz.

Take of Caraway Seed, Coriander Seed, Cummin Seed, and ſweet Fennell Seed. of each a Quarter of, an Ounce; firſt bruiſe and then boil them Half a Quarter of an Hour in Half a Pint of Urine: Strain it, and add to it one large Spoonful of common Oil of Turpentime: Put it into the Bag, and give the Clyſter warm when in Bed. Repeat it, if neceſſary, in about Half an Hour, and as often as Occaſion requires. If Clyſters cannot conveniently be given, Lenitive Electuary is beſt; and the Medicines meanwhile may be waſhed down with common Whey. But ſometimes Purges are neceſſary beſides Clyſters, and that is, when the ſmall Guts are overloaded with crude Humours, which lie beyond the Operation of Clyſters. [Dr. *Sydenham* uſed to take two Ounces and a Half of Manna diſſolved in a Quart of Whey.] if the Patient is laxative, the Powder, which is Part of the Medicines, will remedy it beſt. Water, in in which Cinnamon has been boiled, may alſo be uſed with Succeſs. In very great Pain (ſixteen Drops of) Liquid Laudanum or (eight Grains of) *Matthew*'s Pill is moſt proper. Theſe Directions are to be obſerved, only where a Phyſician cannot be had; but the having a ſkilful one to direct the Cure muſt be the ſafeſt Method.

The Medicines ſhould be prepared freſh and freſh. It is therefore adviſeable to have no more at once than will ſerve for about two Months.

It is impoſſible to determine the Length of Time that they muſt be taken, which depends upon the Number, Size and Solidity of the Stones. Some have been cured in a Fortnight; others have uſed them ſome Months; and ſome few have had the Stone ſo large and hard as to be obliged to continue them for Years. For we have ſome few Examples of Perſons who have perſevered in the Uſe of them for a long Time, without Injury to their Health, who muſt certainly have been dead many Years ago, had they not taken them.

Thoſe who ſuffer the greateſt Pain may be the ſooneſt cured. For they feel moſt, who have rough Stones; and theſe are more eaſily diſſolved, becauſe their Pores are larger. But ſmooth Stones are the cloſeſt and hardeſt and longeſt in diſſolving.

The Patients are never deprived of eating or drinking any Thing but Acids and forcing Liquors; and the Medicines (the principal Part of which is the Powder) are now rendered quite eaſy and agreeable to take.

Leaving therefore Emulſions, Oils, Mucilages, Balſams, Turpentines, Geneva, Parſley, Break-Stone, Daffy's Elixir, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Sal Prunel, Mineral Waters, Liquid Shell and Soap-Lye, all dangerous or ineffectual; we cannot but recommend to the tortured Patient the Uſe of theſe Medicines, which have proved efficacious in fair and public Trials and almoſt numberleſs Inſtances; which may be had duly prepared, together with any further Advice that may be neceſſary in the Courſe of them, of Dr. *David D'Eſcherney* in *Southampton-Street, Bloomſbury, London.*

For the Diſury, or Heat of Urine.

From Dr. *Shaw* and others.

In this and the ſubſequent Diſorder, where it is owing to Venereal Taints, we refer the Patient to his own ſevere Reflections and the Aſſiſtance of a Surgeon. In other Caſes, let the Patient drink freely of Marſh-Mallow Tea, in which Gum Arabic is diſſolved. Manna diſſolved in Whey is alſo excellent; and it is proper to drink largely of Whey, without Manna.

Two Ounces of Syrup of Marſh-Mallows in White *Liſbon* Wine, drank at once, will give Relief.

If it be occaſioned by Bliſters or the Uſe of Cantharides, a ſtrong Solution of Gum Arabic in Water, drank freely, will give ſpeedy Relief.

The Hon. *Robert Boyle* adviſes to give an Ounce at a Time of the newly-expreſſed Juice of Ground Ivy, as a Remedy which will not only relieve Sharpneſs of Urine, but alſo procure a moderate Habit of the Menſes.

For an Iſchury, or Suppreſſion of Urine.

From *Riverius*, *Yonge*, and others.

If this proceeds from a Stone lodged in the Neck of the Bladder, forcing Medicines are dangerous; and Recourſe muſt be had to the Catheter in the Hand

Hand of a ſkilful Surgeon. The Caſe is the ſame, if it proceeds from Caruncles, Schirroſities, Tumors, &c. if emollient Clyſters, lenient Purgatives, and Balſamics take no Effect. The ſame is to be underſtood, if the Suppreſſion happens from the Fulneſs of the Bladder, or too long a Retention of the Urine.

If in Women it be occaſioned by a Child preſſing upon the Bladder, Bleeding, with gentle purgative Clyſters, and balſamic Laxatives, muſt be tried, the Patient lying on her Back. If theſe fail, the Catheter muſt be uſed.

If it be occaſioned by the Preſſure of hard Excrements, laxative Clyſters muſt be given.

If by convulſive Motions in the Sphincter of the Bladder; emollient Liniments, ſuch as Ointment of Marſh-Mallows, or Nerve Ointment, ſhould be applied to the Parts between the lower Belly and the Anus. Fomentation, Baths and ſoftening Clyſters are alſo of Service in this Caſe. Balſamics are proper inwardly. Five or ſix Grains of Salt of Amber in White-Wine, particularly ſuch as Millepedes have been drowned in, will be very ſerviceable.

I have made Trial of an effectual Medicine for Stoppage of Urine in three Patients. It is made of the Brain of a Magpye dried and drank in White Wine. Within an Hour it cauſed the Patient to make Water. *Riverius*, Obſervat. 448.

An Apothecary of *Paris*, named *Lafoxilliere*, being troubled with a Stoppage of Urine, after many Medicines taken in vain for four Days together, made

himſelf the following Medicament, which cauſed him to make Water and cured him:

Take white Canary Wine, four Ounces; Juice of Lemons, one Ounce; Spirit of Turpentine, two Drams. Mix and make a Potion. Id. Obſervat. 457.

A Gentlewoman, 54 Years old, who for a long Time had been tormented with frequent Fits of the Stone, and uſually brought off many, with Gravel, &c. grew dropſical, of which being cured ſhe fell into a total Suppreſſion of Urine, which many Days baffled all Remedies.

In this deſperate Condition, about Four in the Afternoon, the fifth Day of the Diſeaſe, I gave her five Cantharides (without Heads, Wings or Legs) weighing four Grains and a Half and with as much Camphire and a little Conſerve, made them into two Pills or Boluſes.

Next Morning I found no Effect, good or bad; but about Noon the Flood came and continued about forty-eight Hours, bringing off in that Time much more Urine, than could have been expected from her in the whole Time of the Obſtruction.

Some Gravel, and ſandy Matter, came away, but no Stones, nor did any Thing happen to the Stomach, Bladder, or other Bowels, as uſual, on the internal Uſe of thoſe Inſects; but they operated ſo quietly, as if nothing but two Doſes of Lapis Prunellæ had been adminiſtered.

In

In ſeveral Caſes I have often and ſucceſsfully given it, and without any of the painful Accidents which attend the internal (oftentimes the external) Uſe of this Remedy, altho' I mixed no Camphire, but waſhed it down with large Draughts of Poſſet, Ptiſan, Emulſions, or Water Gruel; which in the Lady's Caſe I forbore to do, becauſe, of her dropſical Diſpoſition; and uſed only a Draught or two of middling Ale impregnated with Broom, Juniper Berries, Daucus Seeds, &c.

The Form in which I uſed to adminiſter it, is that of a ſoft Pill or Bolus compoſed of three Cantharides prepared; Troches of Myrrh, Half a Scruple; Seed of Ammi or Biſhop's Wood, ſix Grains; Rob of Cynoſbatos, or Dog Roſe, a ſufficient Quantity. This in ſtubborn Suppreſſions of the Lochia and Menſtrua, i. e. of the Childbed and monthly Purgations, in difficult Childbirth, and in Retention of the After-Birth, does Wonders. What Pain or Heat it begets in the Neck of the Bladder, is much ſhort of what I have an Hundred Times ſeen (ſometime felt) to proceed from applying a Bliſter to the Back. Philoſoph. Tranſact. abridged in Qto. Vol. 5. p. 405. by Mr. *J. Yonge*

In order to expel Gravel and provoke Urine, the Hon. *Robert Boyle* adviſes to mix two Spoonfuls of Juice of Onions with Half a Pint of White Wine, as that will not only give preſent Eaſe, but, repeated ſome Time, will cure.

The ſame great Man ſays, that the Stone may be driven, and the Suppreſſion of Urine occaſioned by it thus cured, viz.

Take

Take Roots of wild Garlick (ſometimes called Crow Garlick.) Wipe them clean, ſtamp them in a Stone Mortar, ſtrain out the Juice: Make a Draught of good White Wine moderately ſtrong with this, and take it once or twice a Day:

And that a Suppreſſion of Urine in general may be relieved by giving a Spoonful at a Time of bruiſed Muſtard-Seed in Cyder or White Wine.

For the Omphalocele, or Umbilical Rupture.

From Dr. *James.*

This is a preternatural Swelling of the Belly at the Navel, which differs in Shape and Size; being round, pointed, or long and round; ſmall, large, or prodigious; containing the Inteſtines, or Caul, or both, or Air, or Water; ſoft, or hard; returnable or not. The immediate Cauſe is always ſome Violence offered to the Belly, and principally to the Navel, either by a violent ſudden Motion, Fall, Leap, Blow, or Strain in Lifting, Coughing, Sneezing, and difficult Labours in Women, and vehement Crying in Children.

The Tumor, being preſſed by the Fingers, (unleſs the relapſed Parts adhere externally,) returns into the Belly, and at its Return makes ſome Noiſe, eſpecially if the Patient lies on his Back. This is a certain Indication that it proceeds from a Deſcent of the Inteſtines. When the Tumor is remarkably ſoft, we may conclude that Wind, or the Caul, has forced a Paſſage, tho' the laſt ſeldom deſcends without the Inteſtines.

tines. If it contains Wind only, the Diſeaſe is inconſiderable; if Water, it threatens a Dropſy.

This Diſorder in Children is not very dangerous, and for the moſt Part eaſily cured. In grown People likewiſe there is no great Danger, while the Parts are capable of being returned.

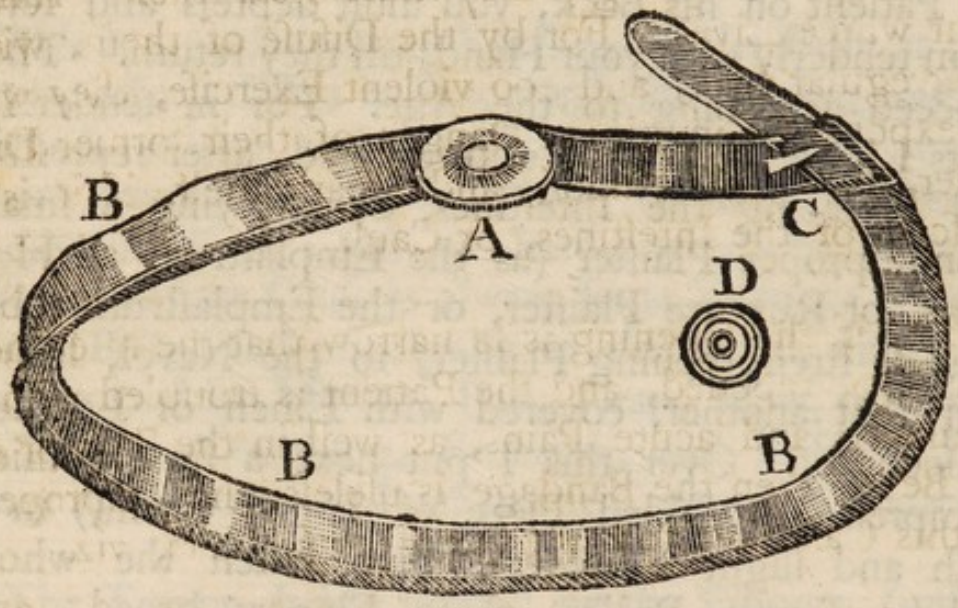
There are two Methods of Cure; one, when the Inteſtines can; the other, when they cannot, be returned. In the firſt Caſe, the prominent Navel, with the prolapſed Inteſtines and Caul, muſt be returned and bound up tightly, to prevent a Relapſe. Therefore, when the Opening is large enough, after laying the Patient on his Back, you muſt depreſs and force them tenderly with your Hand, till they return. Then proceed according to the Age. For in tender Infants I have known a Rupture cured, after repreſſing and replacing the Inteſtines, by applying a ſmall, round, proper Plaiſter (as the Emplaſtrum ad Herniam, or Rupture Plaiſter, or the Emplaſtrum roborans, or ſtrengthening Plaiſter) to the Navel, laying over that another, covered with Linen or Leather, to ſecure it. Over this I put next a ſimple thick Compreſs (or folded Piece of Linen Cloth,) in a freſh and ſlight Diſorder; then faſten the whole with a ſimple Roller, three Fingers broad, and carried ſeveral Times, in circular Directions, round the Body; and am very careful that, whenever this is opened it be immediately bound up again. Thus in a few Weeks have I ſometimes compleated my Cure.

But, when the Diſorder is inveterate, I uſe a double Compreſs of a leſs Size, and upon that, as more conducive

conducive to the Repreſſion, I lay a leaden Plate, then a larger Compreſs, and proceed as before.

But in young Men, Adults, and old Men, to prevent a Relapſe of the Caul or Inteſtines, you muſt apply a Truſs ſuitable to the Purpoſe, furniſhed with a peculiar Plate, and faſtened round the Belly. The Figure of which we ſhall here give. But before you uſe this Bandage, you ſhould lay on the Navel a ſound ſtrengthening Plaiſter, and upon that a ſticking Plaiſter with a Compreſs.

The Bandage for Umbilical Ruptures.



A is the Steel Truſs, covered with Leather or Fuſtian, with ſome Cotton, or boiled Hair, under it: This is put upon the Navel, having firſt laid on a Plaiſter and Compreſs: It may have a Button in the Middle.

B B B The Belt to encompaſs the Waiſt, made of Leather or Fuſtian.

C The Buckle which faſtens the Belt.

D The Truſs with the Button in the Middle.

I am convinced from long Experience that this Method, diligently purſued for ſome Months, will complete the Cure; and eſpecially if the Patient is young, or the Diſorder recent: More adult and aged Perſons are ſeldom reſtored to perfect Health: But if they would prevent a Return of this Rupture, from what ever Origin it ſprings, they muſt wear theſe Truſſes their whole Lives. For by the Diſuſe of them, with an irregular Diet, and too violent Exerciſe, they will be expoſed to imminent Danger of their former Diſorder, the Iliac Paſſion, and Death itſelf, if it is a Deſcent of the Inteſtines, or Caul.

But, if the Opening is ſo narrow that the Inteſtines cannot be repelled, and the Patient is troubled with a Vomiting and acute Pains, as well in the Tumor as the Belly, then the Bandage is uſeleſs and improper. In this Caſe therefore apply proper Clyſters, viz.

Take of the common Decoction for a Clyſter, twelve Ounces; of *Venice* Turpentine (diſſolved in the Yolk of a Egg) Half an Ounce; Lenitive Electuary, ſix Drams; ſolutive Syrup of Roſes and Oil of Camomile, of each an Ounce and a Half; chymical Oil of Juniper, one Dram: Mix and make a Clyſter. And uſe emollient Cataplaſms, as a Decoction of White Bread and Milk, with Butter and Saffron and the like. With theſe foment and mollify the Inteſtines

teſtines, till they can conveniently be returned into the Belly. Then the Patient ought to lie on his Back, with his Head low, and having removed the Cataplaſms, you may try with your Hand tenderly, whether they are fit to be repelled. After you have done this, and continued it for ſome Time, ſtill finding the Inteſtines unfit to be replaced, inject the Smoak of Tobacco through a Tube of this Sort into the Anus,

till it gives a Stool, and they are relaxed. Long Experience convinces me of the wonderful Efficacy of this

this Remedy, which is uſually ſtiled a Tobacco-Clyſter. If there is a large Quantity of Blood, or an Inflammation in the Inteſtines, which is very common, then you muſt immediately open a Vein and bleed plentifully, as in other Inflammations; for by this the Veins and Inteſtines ſubſide, the bad Symptoms decreaſe, and by a gentle Preſſure of the Hand the prolapſed Parts return into the Belly. After this Reſtitution, however it is compaſſed, you muſt preſs the Orifice at the Navel with your Fingers and a Compreſs; and then keep it down with a Bandage, as before ordered.

But if theſe Medicines, with Bleeding, have no Effect in four-and-twenty Hours, and every Thing rather ſeems worſe, Recourſe muſt be had without further Delay to the Chirurgical Operation; the Method of which is laid down in the Medical Dictionary under the Word Hernia.

For a Sarcocele, or falſe Rupture of the Scrotum or Bag.

From the ſame and others.

This is ſo called, when neither the Gut nor Caul fall down, but the Swelling proceeds either from a Schirrhus of the Teſticle, or collected Humors, or a Swelling of the Spermatic Veſſels. It is ſlow in its Progreſs and at firſt gives little Pain; being diſtinguiſhed by this from an Inflammation, which is quick, and begins with violent Pains and Heat.

When the Diſorder is recent or freſh, it may ſometimes be reſolved by internal and external diſperſing Medicines

Medicines. *Mallhiolus*, *Aquapendente* and *Scultetus*, recommend the Powder of the Root of Reſt-harrow, giving the Patient one Dram of it in Wormwood-Wine, and applying externally the following Plaiſter, viz. Take of Gum Galbanum, Ammoniac, and Bdellium, each Half an Ounce: Diſſolve them in Vinegar, and add of Duck's Fat, melted and ſtrained, an Ounce and a Half; of yellow Wax, two Ounces; Oil of Lillies, and the Marrow of an Ox's Leg Bone, each ten Drams: Make a Plaiſter. Spread this on Linen and renew it every Day.

I am convinced from long Experience that internal Remedies are moſt efficacious, as a Decoction of the Woods, and mercurial Remedies; eſpecially if the Patient takes the Decoction every Morning, with a ſudorific Regimen, and a mercurial Purge every third or fourth Day.

[A Decoction of the Woods is thus made, Take Shavings of Guiacum Wood, three Ounces; ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, two Ounces; Water, a Gallon: Let them boil over a Fire till Half is conſumed, adding towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Shavings of Saſſafras Wood, and Half an Ounce of ſliced Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and when it is ſettled, pour off the clear. A Quarter of a Pint may be taken Morning and Evening.]

[The following mercurial Purge may be uſed, Take Mercurius dulcis prepared, Half a Scruple; Rudius's Extract, fifteen Grains; Reſin of Jalap, five Grains; Oil of Cloves, one Drop; and Syrup of Roſes enough to make five Pills, for one Doſe.]

If

If all theſe Medicines ſhould prove ineffectual, and a Cancer is threatened; all that remains is, to have Recourſe to ſome ſkilful Surgeon, who may extirpate the ſwoln Teſticle, or both, if both are affected. Med. Dict. ibid.

The Son of Mr. *de Aumelas*, eleven Months old, had a watry Rupture in his Right Teſticle, with a Matter contained in the fleſhy Portion of the Scrotum or Bag; ſo that the Teſticle ſeemed as big as a ſmall Egg. This Tumor, which had troubled him from his Birth, they had long laboured to diſcuſs, by applying Cotton-Wool ſmoaked with Frankincenſe. I preſcribed as follows:

Take Bean Meal, Half a Pound; boil it in ſtrong rich Wine to the Conſiſtence of a Poultice; then add three Drams of ſimple Oxymel. Make all into a Poultice and apply it Morning and Evening.

In eight Days, with this only Remedy the Swelling was quite diſcuſſed. *Riverii* Obſervat. 134.

For an Hydrocele.

This is a ſurprizing Diſtention of the Scrotum or Bag, proceeding from ſome Humors. It gives no Pain, but is very troubleſome; is as big as an Egg, a Fiſt, a Head, and ſometimes larger. It uſually affects one Side only, tho' ſometimes both; and all Ages are liable to it. It is diſtinguiſhed from a Dropſy of the Scrotum, as the Yard is contracted, the Skin rough, and the Finger leaves no Pit: Whereas in a Dropſy of the Part, the Yard is commonly much

ſwoln, the Skin ſmooth, and the Finger leaves a Pit. It is diſtinguiſhed from a Rupture of the Inteſtines or Caul principally by this, that the Water encompaſſes the tumified Teſticle to ſuch a Degree that it is imperceptible to the Sight or Touch; whereas in thoſe Kinds of Ruptures, it may be perceived on one Side. Between a Sarcocele and Hydrocele (the Difficulty of diſtinguiſhing which has miſguided many experienced Surgeons) this is the principal Difference, that the Hydrocele often grows to a prodigious Size, and appears (which is the moſt infallible Sign) like a Bladder diſtended with Water. But the Sarcocele is very hard and ſeldom of any extraordinary Bulk.

This Diſorder is rather troubleſome than dangerous. Young Men are ſooner freed from it than old. When it is attended with a Dropſy, that muſt be removed firſt. Sometimes the ſame Perſon has a Dropſy, a Sarcocele, and Hydrocele at the ſame Time.

Externally, Compreſſes, dipt in Wine or Spirit of Wine, in which Roſemary, Sage, Camomile, Fennel, Cummin, Marjoram, and the like, have been boiled, being laid warm on the Swelling ſeveral Times a Day, are of great Service: Nor is it amiſs to add, as ſoon as you take it off the Fire, Lime-Water and Spirit of Wine, or a ſmall Quantity of the latter by itſelf. The beſt Remedy for new-born Infants is, for a Man in good Health and faſting, to chew ſome Nutmeg and breathe often every Day, for ſome Time, upon the affected Scrotum. I the more readily recommend this, as I have frequently ſeen the good Effects of it. Meanwhile we do not deſpiſe the holding Spirit of Wine in the Mouth, and at the ſame Time, breathing upon the Scrotum. If both theſe fail,

fail, lay the Cummin Plaiſter, ſpread upon Linen, ſeveral Times in a Day, warm upon the Swelling; or apply a Compreſs moiſtened with *Spiritus Matricalis* warm. As for internal Remedies, frequent Purging, particularly in Infants, is beſt; at the ſame Time giving ſtrengthening, diſperſing, and diuretic Medicines. The Arcanum Duplicatum or Ludovicus was eſteemed wonderfully efficacious for the Hydrocele in grown Perſons, as a few Doſes of it, according to him, with external, diſcutient and nervous Medicines (juſt now recommended) will cure the Diſorder in a few Days. If theſe diſappoint you, Recourſe muſt be had to the Surgeon and Inciſion. Med. Dict in Hernia.

For an Enterocele, or Rupture of the Inteſtines into the Scrotum.

From the *Prior de Cabrier*, &c.

This Gentleman's celebrated Method of curing the Diſeaſe before us, was purchaſed by the King of *France* for the good of the Public. It is done by Spirit of Salt mixed with red Wine, in a Quantity ſuitable to the Age of the Patient; and thus drank for ſeven Mornings, faſting, the Patient remaining for four or ſix Hours afterwards without taking either Victuals or Drink: But if it ſhould not happen to agree with the Stomach, then it may be taken only every other Day. For a Child from two Years to ſix, the Doſe is three or four Drops in a Spoonful or two of red Wine. From ſix Years old to ten, let a Dram of the Spirit be mixed with a Pint of Wine, for ſeven Doſes. It is to be continued, if neceſſary, for a Fortnight longer, in the ſame Manner. From ten to fourteen Years,

the Quantity of the Spirit may be encreaſed to two Drams. From fourteen to Eighteen, to two Drams and a Half: And after Eighteen, to five Drams. During four Months after this Courſe is begun, a Steel Truſs muſt be worn Night and Day, exactly fitted to the Rupture. The Patient ought never to ſit down, but either to ſtand, or lie; and neither run, ride, or go in a Coach; taking great Care to commit no Error in Diet. Under the Truſs the following Plaiſter muſt be applied to the Part, being firſt ſhaved:

Take of Maſtich, Half an Ounce; Labdanum, three Drams; Hypocyſtis, one Dram; three dried Cyprus Nuts; of ſealed Earth, one Dram; black Pitch, three Ounces: *Venice* Turpentine, one Dram; yellow Wax, one Ounce; dry Comfrey Root, Half an Ounce: Make into a Plaiſter.

Another Method is that of one *Little John*, communicated by Mr. *Jo. Douglas*, a celebrated Surgeon, in *London*; for the Diſcovery of which King *George* I. gave Five Thouſand Pounds. Firſt he returned the Inteſtines into the Belly, then applied a corroſive Medicine above the Os Pubis, to the Place where the Inteſtines deſcended (and he recommends Oil of Vitriol) in ſuch Plenty that it might ſoon penetrate the Skin; for the deeper the Eſchar, the more effectual the Remedy: Therefore he orders it to be repeated for three or four Days, that the Skin may be the more corroded; and, upon every freſh Application of the Oil of Vitriol, he removed the old Eſchar, that it might penetrate the better; then he dreſſed the Wound with a Plaiſter of Paracelſus and Oxycroceum mixed in equal Parts and ſpread upon Leather, and ſecured it with Compreſſes

Compreſſes and Bandages. This Plaiſter alone, he affirms, is ſufficient to ſeparate the Eſchar, and cure the Ulcer. If there was any Excreſcence of ſpungy Fleſh, he ordered it to be eaten off with the Lapis Infernalis. The Patient muſt obſerve a ſpare Diet, and refrain from Exerciſe, till the Wound is cured. After which, he lays the Rupture Plaiſter on the Eſchar, and applies a proper Bandage, which muſt be worn till the Eſchar is ſtrong enough to prevent a Relapſe. Med. Dict. in Hernia.

For the Hæmorrhoids or Piles.

From Dr. *Sydenham*, *Riverius*, *Fuller*, &c,

Moderate Evacuations of Blood from the hæmorrhoidal Veins are uſeful and ſalutary. But as, 1. The Pain of them is ſometimes exceſſive, and, 2. The Evacuation abundant and dangerous at other Times; and, 3. The Stoppage or Ceſſation of them frequently attended with bad Conſequences; it is neceſſary to treat of theſe three Heads diſtinctly.

1. For the exceſſive Pain of the Piles; let ten Ounces of Blood be taken out of the Right Arm.

Take of the Seeds of Melons and Pompions, each Half an Ounce; White Poppy Seeds, two Drams; five ſweet Almonds ſhelled. Beat them in a Marble Mortar, pouring in gradually of Barley Water about a Pint; of Roſe Water, two Drams; of fine white Sugar a ſufficient Quantity. Make an Emulſion, of which let the Patient take three Ounces frequently.

Take of Flowers of Brimſtone, Powder of Liquorice and Sage, of each one Dram; with a ſufficient Quantity of Lucatellus's Balſam make ſix Pills out of every Dram, of theſe let him take three at a Time, thrice a Day, drinking ſix Spoonfuls of the above mulſion after them.

Take of Frogs Sperm Water, four Ounces; diſſolve in it of Litharge, two Drams; Opium, one Scruple. Apply a Linen Cloth ſoaked in a little of this Mixture to the Part affected; or if the Tumor lurk inwardly, inject three Spoonfuls of the ſame Mixture, by Way of a Clyſter.

Let the Patient make Uſe of Water boiled with Milk, or of Barley Water, for ordinary Drink, and abſtain from Fleſh; taking every Night an Ounce of Diacodium. *Sydenham.*

Montanus orders Broth, prepared of Fowls, to be copiouſly drank three Hours before Dinner; and affirms, that by this Means he had cured many of this Diſorder. But ſuch Broths will be ſtill more efficacious, if they are prepared with the Roots of Sorrel, Succory, or Viper's Graſs. Med. Dict. in Hæmorrhoids.

Sulphur, and its Preparation, is much recommended, taken internally, for the Piles; and its certain that the Flowers, or Milk of Sulphur, or crude Sulphur powdered, are very effectual in removing an habitual Coſtiveneſs, which is a frequent Cauſe of this Diſorder; not to mention its alterative Quality. Ibid.

We may therefore venture to recommend, from the Hon. *Robert Boyle*, a Dram of Flower of Brimſtone,

to

to be taken once or twice a Day, mixed with Sugar, or in boiled Milk, as very effectual.

In the blind Piles, which are ſometimes attended with intenſe Pains, Linen, dipt in warm Spirits of Wine, and emollient Clyſters (of Milk and brown Sugar with two or three Spoonfuls of Sallad Oil) are frequently of infinite Service. If theſe are not effectual, Leeches may be applied to exhauſt the Blood. But if Leeches are not at hand, or the Parts are inflamed, the Lancet muſt be uſed to them, and after Bleeding in Proportion to the Patient's Strength, the Dreſſings muſt be made of Lint with Compreſſes and the T Bandage; which are to be renewed till the Cure is compleated. Ibid.

2. With Regard to the immoderate Flux or Evacuation of them, whence many and grievous Diſorders do frequently enſue. This may be cured by the ſame Method which Dr. *Sydenham* has preſcribed for the immoderate Flux of the Menſes, only omitting the Purges entirely. This Method we have already given under that Diſorder, and therefore refer the Reader to it.

Dr. *Fuller* adviſes to take of the Juice of Yarrow, made clear by ſtanding, one Pint, and of White Sugar, two Ounces: Mix them: The Doſe is a large Tea-Cup full Morning and Evening.

3. Thirdly, to reſtore them, when the Stoppage or Obſtruction is of bad Conſequence, Bleeding in the Feet is to be recommended, ſince by Means of that alone, theſe ſalutary and critical Evacuations are often happily reſtored. *Frederick Hoffman.*

Diſcharges of this Kind are alſo moſt powerfully promoted by Pills prepared of Aloes; of which none are more worthy to be recommended than *Rufus*'s Pills, of which two or three ſhould be taken every Night at going to Bed for ſome Time; ſo managing them that they may become rather an Opening than a Purging Medicine.

It is alſo uſeful to apply warm emollient Ingredients, as Water, Oil and and Honey, either by Way of Clyſter, Vapour, or Fomentation, Rubbing the Parts, after theſe Applications, with rough Cloths, or Fig Leaves. *James's* Med. Dict.

For the Prolapſion of the Anus or falling down of the Fundament.

From Dr. *Shaw*, &c.

The Diet muſt be aſtringent and balſamic, as Milk-Meats, Rice-Milk and the like. If the Inteſtine be ſwelled, foment it with warm Milk; or, if it be diſcoloured, with Red Wine; or, when a Mortification is feared, with Spirit of Wine: Then let it be gently put back with the Fingers oiled 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.

If there be a Looſeneſs, or great Weakneſs of the Part, a Piece of Paſteboard, or a proper Truſs may be contrived to prevent its falling down again.

Or

Or what we have already ordered from Dr. *Sydenham* for the falling down of the Uterus or Womb, may be effectual here.

For a Fiſtula in the Anus.

From Dr. *James*.

The Cauſe is commonly an Ulceration of the Piles, or a Collection of Matter near the Right Inteſtines, ariſing from ſome Bruiſe, Stroke, Fall, Wound, Inflammation, Dyſentery, difficult Childbirth, the Venereal Diſeaſe, hard Riding, and a thouſand other Things.

Firſt of all, we earneſtly recommend him to the ſkilful Surgeon. But if ſuch an one cannot be had, or the Patient through Fear is determined againſt the neceſſary Operation, ſuch Medicines muſt be uſed as are proper to dry and cloſe up a Fiſtula, ſuch as, a Plaiſter prepared of Litharge of Silver, Vinegar and Oil; *Galen*'s Plaiſter without Wax, the Plaiſter called Harmonia, the Plaiſter ex Salicibus, and the Plaiſter ex Lolio. The following is a good Remedy for Chaps, Tubercles in the Part, and in the Beginning of a Fiſtula.

Burn Quinces to Aſhes and ſtrew them upon the Orifice of the Fiſtula; then apply Lint, and upon that a Plaiſter of Wine, or Oil, and bind it up: Dreſs it once in two Days.

If theſe are ineffectual, Recourſe muſt be had to thoſe Medicines which corrode and conſume the callous

lous Particles, and are called Fiſtular Collyriums or Suppoſitories; for Inſtance,

Take Chalcitis burnt, eight Drams twenty Grains; Copper burnt, Cadmia, Earth of Crete, each four Drams ten Grains; Pompholyx, Boxthorn, each three Drams ſeven Grains; Aloes, Saffron, each two Drams five Grains; Gum Arabic, two Ounces forty Grains: Bruiſe them in the Juice of Groundſel, or that Species of Serapias which has a Root reſembling three Teſticles: Make them into Troches or Suppoſitories, which may be uſed dry, or with Vinegar or Cerate. Ætius Tet. 4. Serm. 2. c. 11.

The Diet and Exerciſe ſhould be very moderate.

For the Sciatica, or Hyp Gout.

From Dr. *George Cheyne.*

This Diſeaſe, treated after the Manner I am to explain, never fails of a perfect Cure. The Foundation of the Method I had from the late moſt learned and eminent Phyſician Dr. *Archibald Pitcairn.* He having communicated it to me under no Reſtriction of Secreſy, I think myſelf obliged to publiſh it to the World for the Benefit of the Afflicted. I have uſed it with great Succeſs theſe ſeveral Years, and I think have improved it in ſeveral Particulars of the Management; and ſo never fail of a perfect Cure, if the Diſtemper is a genuine Sciatica, tho' of many Years ſtanding; and after having baffled all other Attempts. It conſiſts in taking from one, two, three Drams, to Half an Ounce (according to the Strength of the Patient's

Patient's Stomach) of the Ethereal Oil of Turpentine (that which comes off between the Spirit and Oil, in drawing off the common Oil of Turpentine) in triple the Quantity of Virgin Honey, in a Morning faſting, for four, five, ſix, or eight Days at fartheſt; intermitting a Day now and then, as the Patient's Occaſions require, or his Stomach ſuffers by it. Let him drink, after it is down, large Draughts of Sack-Whey, to ſettle it on the Stomach, and carry it into the Blood: Laſtly, let him take a proper Doſe (eight Grains) of *Mathew*'s Pills every Night that Day the Medicine is ſwallowed. This never fails to remove the Pain, and to leave only a Weakneſs on the Part. To remove the groſſer Remains, and to ſtrengthen the weakened Part, I order from one to two Drams of Flower of Brimſtone, for ſome Time, twice a Day, in a Tea-Cup full of Milk. If through great Intemperance or a violent Cold the Patient relapſes, I order the Repetition of the former Medicines for a Day or two, which commonly ſets it a packing. And laſtly, to ſtrengthen the firſt Paſſage and enliven the Spirits, I adviſe *Bath* or *Spaw* Waters with Steel, and Bitters with Volatiles; and perhaps Pumping on the Part affected, which never fails to perfect the Cure in a genuine Sciatica.

The great Efficacy of this Courſe conſiſts in the Ethereal Oil, which has all the Penetration ofthe Spirit, together with the Softneſs and Detergency of the fineſt Balſam; but chiefly being of ſuch Lightneſs, that any Quantity of it may be given, that can ſtay on the Stomach, or be kept down by frequent Draughts of any ſoft Liquor, eſpecially Sack-Whey: Which by its Milkineſs uniting readily with the Ethereal Oil, penetrates into the fineſt Veſſels and moſt ſecret Receſſes

ſes of the Animal Œconomy; opens their Obſtructions; diſſolves the glutinous Jellies in the Joints; cleanſes the Inſides of the Tubes, and makes all paſs by Perſpiration. It ſeldoms moves above once downwards; but leſt it ſhould go farther, in the ſubſequent Doſes the Pills take Place.

For the Rheumatiſm.

From Dr. *Sydenham*, *Huxham*, and others.

This Diſeaſe comes at any Time, but eſpecially in Autumn, and chiefly ſeizes thoſe in the Flower of their Age, moſt commonly from taking Cold after violent Exerciſe, or any other Way. It begins with Shivering and Shaking, and preſently Heat, Reſtleſſneſs, Thirſt and other Symtoms of a Fever follow. After a Day or two, and ſometimes ſooner, there is a violent Pain in this or that Joint, in the Wriſts and Shoulders, but commonly in the Knees. It now and then changes Place, leaving ſome Redneſs and Swelling in the Part it poſſeſſed laſt. At firſt for ſome Days the Fever and the other Symptoms ſometimes happen together. Bur the Fever goes off by Degrees, the Pains raging; the Matter of the Fever being put off to the Joints.

There is another Kind, properly called the Rheumatic Ach of the Loins, a violent Pain being fixed there, reſembling that of the Stone, only there is no Reaching to Vomit. The Patient is grievouſly afflicted, ſo that he cannot lie in Bed, but is forced to leave it, or ſit upright, rocking himſelf continually.

Let

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm of the affected Side. Take of the Waters of Purſlain, Water Lillies and Lettuce, each four Ounces; of Syrup of Lemons, one Ounce and a Half; of Syrup of Violets, one Ounce: Mix and make a Julep, of which let him drink as he pleaſes.

To mitigate the Pain, a Poultice of Whitebread and Milk, tinctured with Saffron, or a Cabbage-Leaf may be applied to the Part affected, and frequently renewed.

I forbid all Fleſh, and the Broths of it, how weak ſoever. Inſtead of which, Barley and Oatmeal Broths, Panado, and the like, may be uſed; and for ordinary Drink, Small Beer, Ptiſan of Barley, Liquorice, Sorrel, and the like, boiled in Spring Water. Let the Patient keep ſome Hours from Bed every Day.

The next Day let the ſame Quantity of Blood be taken away; and the ſame Quantity again a Day or two after, according to the Strength of the Patient. After three or four Days, bleed again in like Manner. This is the fourth Time, and commonly the laſt, Reſpect being had to the Strength, Age, Conſtitution, and other Circumſtances of the Patient. I rarely bleed after the fourth Time, unleſs too hot a Regimen went before, or hot Medicines were uſed without Occaſion.

Let a Clyſter of Milk and Sugar be now and then injected on the Days that he is not bled.

Let all theſe Things be diligently obſerved for eight Days at leaſt after the laſt Bleeding. Let him

then

then take the common Purging Potion, ordered in the Chapter for the Aſthma, and in the Evening of the ſame Day an Ounce of Diacodium in Cowſlip Water. This being done, let the Patient return gradually to his wonted Way of Living; with this Caution, that he taſte no Wine, nor ſpirituous Liquors, nor ſalted or ſpiced Meats, nor any Thing of hard Digeſtion for a long Time after.

But note, that it is ſo not proper to bleed often, when the Diſeaſe has taken deep Root by ſome Years Continuance. It is then better that ſome Weeks ſhould paſs between each Bleeding; which will ſo far prevail that the Relicks of it may be extirpated by an Iſſue in one of the Legs, and ſixteen Drops of Spirit of Hartſhorn taken Morning and Evening in Canary.

Dr. *Sydenham* obſerves, that this Diſeaſe may alſo, and as well, be cured by a ſimple, cooling and moderately nouriſhing Diet, as in the Caſe of his Neighbour *Malthus*, the Apothecary, in the following Manner:

Let the Patient live only upon Whey for four Days together. Afterwards, beſides his Whey, he may once a Day for Dinner eat a little Bread made of fine Flour, till he perfectly recover; only during the laſt Days of his Illneſs, he may be allowed to eat another Piece of Bread for his Supper. When the Symptoms ceaſe, he may eat boiled Chicken and other Meats of eaſy Digeſtion, obſerving every fourth Day to live upon Whey only, till perfectly well.

Dr. *Huxham* ſays, the moſt violent Rheumatic Pains may be cured by the following Method:

Take

Take Glaſs of Antimony, one Ounce; Mountain Wine, one Pint; Powder of Zedoary Root, one Dram; infuſe for four Days without Heat, then filtre it through Paper. The Doſe is twenty or thirty Drops, in any ſimple Water, twice or thrice a Day, according as it operates, which is by Sweating.

Its Effects are ſaid to be ſo wonderful, that whether your Intention is to open Obſtructions, or cleanſe the inmoſt Receſſes, it is of ſuperlative Efficacy; nor is there a more ſafe or certain Sudorific. It may be given ſucceſsfully in Fevers of the ſlow and intermitting Kind, but more eſpecially in obſtinate Rheumatiſms.

A Relapſe is to be prevented by moderate Doſes of the Bark, (of which Half a Dram in Powder may be taken once a Day, for a Time); of Gum Guiacum (take two of the Aromatic Pills now and then at Bed-Time) and of Cinnabar of Antimony (of which fifteen or ſixteen Grains may be taken once a Day for a Week mixed up with the Quantity of a ſmall Nutmeg of the Carminative Electuary.) This is likewiſe good in the Venereal Rheumatiſm.

Hoffman confidently affirms, that crude Antimony reduced to fine Powder, and given daily with a Decoction of the Woods, will cure the moſt inveterate Pains and Contractions of the Joints; the Doſe is ten Grains, increaſing it daily till you come to Half a Dram. A Decoction of the Woods is thus made:

Take Shavings of Guiacum Wood, three Ounces; ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, two Ounces; Water, a Gallon. Boil over a gentle Fire till Half is conſumed;

ed; adding, towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Shavings of Saſſafras Wood, and Half an Ounce of ſliced Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and, when ſettled, pour out the clear. This is a great Sweetener and Purifier of the Blood. A Quarter of a Pint may be drank at a Time; and, when uſed by itſelf, twice a Day.

Dr. *Mead* is ſaid to have uſed the following Means for the Rheumatiſm with great Succeſs:

Take Gum Guiacum, eleven Grains; Native Cinnabar, fifteen Grains: Make into a Bolus with Syrup of Oranges: To be taken once or twice a Day.

The following eaſy Preſcription is alſo ſaid to be effectual: Take of Stone Brimſtone finely powdered, five Ounces. Divide it into fourteen equal Parts; let the Patient take one every Morning faſting, in Spring Water, and continue it as he finds proper.

We cannot diſmiſs this Chapter without taking Notice of an artificial hot Bath, recommended in the *London Chronicle* of *May* the 4th, 1762, as effectual for the Cure of this Diſorder. An Inſtance is given of a poor Woman, ſo bad that ſhe could not turn in Bed, nor draw up her Legs, deprived of the Uſe of her Arms, one of which remained bent at the Elbow and could not bear to be ſtraitened; her Stomach was ſwelled, very hard and full of Pain; ſo that ſhe was given over by the Phyſician, the Miniſter and Neighbours. A large Cooler was filled with Water as hot as ſhe could bear it, in which ſhe was laid naked, except an old Petticoat, and ſomewhat wrapped about her Head which was held out of the Water. The

Women

Women rubbed her well, and continued to put in hot Water to keep up the proper Warmth: Giving her ſome Hartſhorn Drops in warm Wine and Water, to keep her from Fainting. They then took her out, dried her Body, put a new Flannel Waiſtcoat on under her Shift, and laid her in a warm Bed, where ſhe ſweated a conſiderable Time. She found Benefit the firſt Time; the bent Arm could be ſtretched out and drawn to her Side. This was therefore often repeated, miſſing two Days between: Which with Broths, Whey, and other nouriſhing Food, with the Bleſſing of God, entirely removed the Diſorder and the Patient grew fat.

For the Scorbutic Rheumatiſm.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

The Pain ſometimes ſeizes this Part, ſometimes that; but ſeldomer occaſions Swelling than the other Kind: neither is it attended with a Fever, nor is it fixed ſo long, but is of a more wandering Nature, and has irregular and diſorderly Symptoms; now it afflicts this or that Member; by and by it only ſeizes the inward Parts, and occaſions Sickneſs, which goes off again, when the Pain returns to the outward Parts, and ſo afflicts the Patient by Turns, and continues a long while, like the moſt chronical Diſeaſes. It chiefly ſeizes Women and weakly Men. They who have uſed the Peruvian Bark for a long Time are ſubject to it; which is the only Inconvenience that I have known to follow the Uſe of that Medicine. But whether the Diſeaſe ariſes from this, or whatever Cauſe, it is very eaſily cured by the following Remedies;

which I ſhould have concealed, had I regarded my own Advantage more than the public Good. For by theſe alone I have cured many, to whom repeated Bleeding, Purges, a Milk Diet and teſtaceous Powders, and the like, have done no Good. They are as follows:

Take of the freſh Conſerve of Garden Scurvy-Graſs, two Ounces; of Wood Sorrel, one Ounce; of the compound Powder of Wake-Robin, ſix Drams; make an Electuary with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Oranges: The Doſe is two Drams to be taken thrice a Day for a Month, drinking upon it three Ounces of the following Water:

Take of Garden Scurvy Graſs eight Handfuls; of Water Creſſes, Brooklime, Sage and Mint, each four Handfuls; the Peels of ſix Oranges; of Nutmegs, Half an Ounce: Infuſe them in ſix Quarts of *Brunſwick* Mum, and diſtil them in a common Still, and draw off but three Quarts for Uſe.

N. B. The exact Doſe of compound Powder of Wake-Robin muſt be ſtrictly obſerved; at leaſt it muſt not be leſſened.

The Plant Wake Robin is the Arum, ſometimes called the Cuckow Pint, and by the Country People Lords and Ladies, of the Roots of which the compound Powder is made.

For

For the Gout.

From Dr. *Sydenham*, *Boerhaave*, and others.

The original Cauſe of the Gout is, a Defect of the natural Heat and Spirits; which produces an Indigeſtion of the Humors. The immediate Cauſe is the Heat and Effervescence of thoſe Humors, after the Putrefaction and Acrimony which they have acquired by long Continuance in the Body; occaſioned by the Indigeſtion above-mentioned. Theſe Cauſes differ ſo much, that the Medicines which do Service in the one, are pernicious in the other; whence the Diſeaſe is ſo difficult of Cure. The chief curative Intention, however, is to ſtrengthen the digeſtive Powers, by ſuch Medicines as are moderately heating, bitter, or of a mild pungent Taſte, which agree well with the Stomach, purify the Blood, and ſtrengthen the other Parts. Such are the Roots of Angelica and Elecampane; the Leaves of Wormwood, leſſer Centaury, Germander, Groundpine, and the like: To which may be added the Antiſcorbutics, as Horſe Radiſh, Garden Scurvy Graſs and Water Creſſes. Theſe acrid pungent Herbs however ſhould be uſed more ſparingly than the others which are mild. The following is the Form which I generally uſe,

Take of the Roots of Angelica, ſweet Flag, Maſterwort, Elecampane; the Leaves of Wormwood, leſſer Centaury, White Horehound, Germander, Groundpine, Scordium, common Calamint, Feverfew, wild Saxifrage, St. *John*'s Wort, Golden Rod, Thyme, Mint, Sage, Holy Thiſtle, Penny Royal, Southernwood, Flowers of Camomile, Tanſey, Lilly

of the Valley, *Engliſh* Saffron, Seeds of Treacle Muſtard, Garden Scurvy Graſs, Carraway and Juniper Berries, of each any given Quantity: Let the Herbs, Flowers and Roots be gathered in their utmoſt Perfection; dry them in Paper Bags till reducible to fine Powder. To ſix Ounces of each well mixed together, add enough of clarified Honey and Canary to make the Whole into an Electuary, of which let the Patient take two Drams, Morning and Night.

Or, for Want of this, let the following be uſed:

Take of the Conſerve of Garden Scurvy Graſs, an Ounce and a Half; *Roman* Wormwood and Orange Peel, of each an Ounce; candied Angelica and Nutmeg, of each Half an Ounce; *Venice* Treacle, three Drams; compound Powder of Arum, two Drams; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Oranges, mix themup into an Electuary. Let two Drams of it be taken twice a Day, and five or ſix Spoonfuls of the following diſtilled Water after every Doſe,

Take of the Roots of Horſe Radiſh ſliced, three Ounces; Garden Scurvy Graſs, twelve Handfuls; Water Creſſes, Brooklime, Sage and Mint, of each four Handfuls; the Peel of two Oranges; two Nutmegs bruiſed; *Brunſwick* Beer or Mum, twelve Pints: Draw off only ſix Pints by the Alembic.

Care ſhould be taken to chuſe ſuch Simples as are moſt agreeable to the Patient's Palate; becauſe it muſt be continued for the greateſt Part of his Life.

Of the Simples, the Peruvian Bark is the beſt. For a few Grains of it taken Morning and Evening ſtrengthen and enliven the Blood. We

We ſhould inure ourſelves to theſe Medicines in the Summer, and not neglect them till the Winter, leſt then ſo great a Quantity of Humors ſhould be amaſſed, as may render it too late to have Recourſe to them. Nor are they to be entered upon ſuperficially, but to be perſiſted in daily with Exactneſs, in the Intervals of the Gout, and at as great a Diſtance as may be from the next Fit.

Moderation in Eating and Drinking muſt be obſerved; the Extreme on either Side being prejudicial. Foods of eaſy Digeſtion are beſt. Eat only one Sort of Fleſh at a Meal: Other Things may be taſted, if not acrid, ſalted, or aromatic. And eat at Dinner only; inſtead of Supper drinking a large Draught of Small Beer, to cool and cleanſe the Kidneys and prevent the Stone. An entire Milk Diet will do more Service than all other Remedies; but it muſt not be entered upon, unleſs the Patient reſolves to perſiſt in it all his Life-Time. Such Liquors are beſt, as are weaker than Wine and ſtronger than Water: Such is our *London* Small Beer, hopped or not; neither Wine nor very cooling Liquors being proper. In other Places, let Wine be well diluted with Water.

But when the whole Subſtance of the Body is in a Manner degenerated into the Gout, a total Abſtinence from all fermented Liquors is neceſſary. A Diet Drink ſhould then be uſed for common Drink. I prefer the following for its agreeable Colour and Taſte,

Take of Sarſaparilla, ſix Ounces; Saſſafras Wood, *China* Root, and the Shavings of Hartſhorn, each two Ounces; Liquorice Root, one Ounce: Boil them

together in two Gallons of Spring Water for Half an Hour; afterwards infuſe them upon hot Aſhes, cloſe-covered, for twelve Hours; then boil them till a third Part of the Liquor is gone; and as ſoon as it is taken off the Fire, infuſe therein Half an Ounce of Anniſeeds for two Hours. Laſtly, Strain it off, and let it reſt till it be becomes clear, and bottle it for Uſe.

It is proper for ſuch Patients to begin with this Decoction immediately after the Fit of the Gout is gone off, and to continue it both in the Fit and in the Intervals of the Remainder of Life; and ſo too muſt the above-mentioned Electuary be alſo uſed and continued

Yet if the Patient, either from Habit, Age, or great Weakneſs, cannot digeſt his Food without Wine or fermented Liquors, he ſhould either not uſe this Diet Drink, or accuſtom himſelf to it by Degrees, drinking a Glaſs of Wine for ſome Time at Meals. *Spaniſh* Wine is better than *Rheniſh* or *French*; for theſe laſt exaſperate the Humors and encreaſe the morbific Matter.

Another Caution of great Moment is, that the Patient go to Bed early, eſpecially in Winter, and riſe betimes. 'Tis alſo neceſſary that he keep his Mind eaſy, and not apply himſelf too much to Study or Buſineſs; and that he uſe a moderate Exerciſe of ſome Sort conſtantly and daily. For as the Intervals between the Fits cannot be long without conſtant Exerciſe; ſo will he, without it, be more ſubject to the Stone and chalky Concretions in the Joints. Riding on Horſeback is beſt; next to that the frequent Uſe of

a Coach in clear Country Air. Add that, if he be in Years, Venereal Pleaſures muſt by no Means be indulged.

In the Beginning of the Fit, let the Patient forbear Fleſh for a few Days, and eat Water Gruel, or ſome ſuch Aliment; ſince this will leſſen the Quantity of the gouty Matter, and give Nature an Opportunity of digeſting it ſooner. If this cannot be, let him however be particularly cautious as to the Quantity and Quality of his Food; not intermitting Exerciſe, however unfit he may think himſelf for it. But if he is indeed utterly unable to uſe it, let him keep his Bed a few Days till the Pain abates, that Warmth may in ſome Sort ſupply the Want of it.

When the Gout has affected the Stomach, nothing has done me ſo much Service as a ſmall Draught of Canary, taken occaſionally, as the Sickneſs and Faintneſs required. Neither red *French* Wine, *Venice* Treacle, nor any other of the Cardiacs, is ſo efficacious. But we are not to imagine that Canary, or any other Cordial, can ſecure the Patient without Exerciſe.

But neither muſt we truſt to this Wine and Exerciſe when ſome ſudden violent Symptom comes on, by ſtriking in the Gouty Matter, and threatens Life. In this Caſe, provided only the natural and vital Parts be affected, and not the Head, give twenty Drops of Laudanum in a ſmall Draught of Plague Water, and let the Patient compoſe himſelf in Bed.

If the Gouty Matter occaſions a Looſeneſs, for Want of being tranſlated to the Limbs, provided it

be not the Criſis of a particular Fit, and yields not to Laudanum and Exerciſe of all Kinds; (for this is to be tried firſt) but continues with Sickneſs, Gripings and the like, the only Remedy that I know, is to raiſe a Sweat by a ſuitable Method and proper Medicines: And if this be done every Morning and Night for two or three Days together, keeping it up two or three Hours at a Time, it generally checks the Looſeneſs and drives the Gout to the Extremities. [For this Purpoſe take the following Forms from Dr. *Muſgrave*,

Take either of *Gaſcoigne*'s Powder, or the Pulvis Purpureus, or Goa Stone, or the Pulvis ruber Exonienſis, a Scruple or Half a Dram; of *Virginian* Snake Root, ten Grains; *Alcohol Martis, five Grains: Mix and make a Powder.

Inſtead

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* *Alcohol Martis* is thus made, Put ten Pounds of the Filings of Steel into a Pan, or glazed Earthen Veſſel; moiſten them with human Urine, then dry them, either by the Heat of the Sun or of Fire; then moiſten them again with the ſame Liquor, ſtirring the Particles twice a Day with an Iron Spatula, to prevent their Coaleſcence: Continue this till the whole Maſs is reduced, as it were to Ruſt; when it is ſo, pound it in an Iron Mortar. When it is pounded, throw it into a Veſſel in which there are about four Gallons of Spring Water: Mix the Powder with the Water. About a Quarter of an Hour after, gently draw off the uppermoſt and leaſt-turbid Part of the Water, and evaporate it till the Powder ſwimming in it is left dry. Let the Liquor alſo left in the Veſſel, be evaporated in like Manner. Let the groſſer Powder in the Bottom be moiſtened with Urine, and managed in the ſame Manner as at firſt. Let the Nutrition, Trituration and Separation by Water be thus continued, till the Whole of the Iron is reduced to a very fine Powder. Put this Powder, when dry, into a Piece of coarſe Paper, wrapped up in the Form of a Cone; pour upon it by little and little, and at different Times, warm Spring Water, till the Urinous Salt being

Inſtead of *Virginian* Snake Root, Gentian, Zedoary, or Contrayerva Root, may be ſued in the ſame or a larger Quantity. Or,

Take of Camphire, five Grains; of the Powder of Contrayerva Root, fifteen Grains; of the Extract of Rue a ſufficient Quantity. Form into Pills. Or,

Take of the Powder of *Virginian* Snake Root, one Scruple; of Alcohol Martis, five Grains; of Syrup of Oranges, a ſufficient Quantity. Form into Pills.

With every Bolus or Doſe of the Powder or Pills, a Draught of the following Julep is to be taken,

Take of the Waters of Carduus, Mint, Alexiterial Milk Water, compound Gentian Water, compound Wormwood Water, or ſtrong Cinnamon Water, each four Ounces; prepared Pearls, two Scruples; Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity. Make into a Julap. Med. Dict. in Arthritis.]

There is another Symptom, tho' not ſo common, a Tranſlation of the Gouty Matter to the Lungs, by a Cough in the Winter Seaſon, occaſioned by taking

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being quite waſhed away, an inſipid Water drops through the Paper; then dry the Powder again and keep it for Uſe.

This moſt ſubtile Ruſt of Steel is a meer Alcohol of uncommon Efficacy, not only in the Gout, but alſo in moſt other Chronical Diſorders, eſpecially if the Patients are of a weakly and tender Conſtitution.

The Doſe is Half a Scruple, either once or twice a Day as the Circumſtances of the Patient ſeem to require. *James*'s Med. Dict.

Cold

Cold in the Fit; the Joints meanwhile being in great Part or totally freed from the Pain and Swelling. This is to be treated like a true Peripneumony with repeated Bleedings and cooling and incraſſating Medicines and Regimen. (See the Chapters for a true Peripneumony and Pleuriſy.) Gentle Purges ſhould alſo be given in the Intervals of Bleeding. But Sweating is detrimental. [Dr. *Muſgrave* in this Caſe directs that the Patient immediately loſe ſome Blood; a few Hours after give a Clyſter, and the next Day a Purge: Let the Patient alſo take, every Hour, Oil of Sweet Almonds, or Linſeed Oil in the Form of a Linctus. Emulſions and Decoctions that are too cold muſt be avoided; and if there is any Appearance of the Gout in the Joints, or any Hopes of bringing it thither, he adviſes, from repeated Experience, ſweating Medicines (ſuch as thoſe juſt now preſcribed) and ſuch external Applications (as Bliſters) as are likely to bring the Gout into the Extremities; contrary to the Opinion of *Sydenham*.]

Moſt Patients, where the Gout is of long ſtanding, have the Stone in the Kidneys, and are ſeized with it ſeverely at the Height, and oftener at the Decline of the Gouty Fit. In this Caſe, omitting all other Remedies, let him immediately drink a Gallon of Poſſet Drink, in which two Ounces of Marſhmallow Roots have been boiled, and inject the following Clyſter,

Take of the Roots of Marſhmallows and white Lillies, of each an Ounce; the Leaves of Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Bearſbreech, and Camomile Flowers, of each one Handful; Linſeed and Fenugreek Seed, of each Half an Ounce; boil them together

gether in a ſufficient Quantity of Water to a Pint and a Half; diſſolve in the ſtrained Liquor brown Sugar and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each two Ounces: Mix the Whole for a Clyſter.

As ſoon as the Poſſet Drink is ejected by Vomit, and the Clyſter come away, exhibit twenty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum, or fifteen Grains of *Matthew*'s Pills.

If outward Applications be enquired after to eaſe the Pain of the Gout, I know of none. I found moſt Benefit formerly from a Pultice made of White Bread and Saffron boiled in Milk, adding afterwards a ſmall Quantity of Oil of Roſes. (*Aretæus* prescribes it made of Bread and Refrigerants, as Gourds, Plantane, Roſe Leaves; and Cælius Aurelianus of Bread and the Roots of Comfrey or Marſhmallows.) This however did not at all relieve me in the Beginning of the Fit. If therefore the Pain be extremely ſevere, the Patient had better keep in Bed till it abates a little, than to have Recourſe to Anodynes: But it will be proper, if the Pain be very violent, to take a Doſe of Laudanum in the Evening, otherwiſe it is better omitted. *Sydenham.*

Dr. *Boerhaave*, in 1722, had a dreadful Fit of the Gout, which confined him to his Bed for five Months, where he lay without daring to attempt the leaſt Motion, as every Effort renewed his Torments, which were ſo exquiſite, that at laſt they not only deprived him of Motion, but of Senſe. Having in the ſixth Month obtained ſome Remiſſion, he determined to try whether the Juice of Fumitory, Endive and Succory

cory, taken thrice a Day, Half a Pint each Doſe, might not relieve him. This he took for a Fortnight with ſome Benefit, and thenceforward added the Juice of Water Creſſes and Male Speedwell. But at the End of this Fortnight he took every Day Half an Ounce of four Gums well beaten together in equal Quantities, Gum Sagapenum, Gum Opoponax, Gum Ammoniacum, and Gum Galbanum. He ſwallowed a Dram of theſe made into twelve Pills four Times a Day; drinking after them Half a Pint of the expreſſed Juices of the five Herbs above-mentioned. This he continued three Months or more, and had no Return of the Gout, tho' he lived ſixteen Years after. He was a very large Man and his Caſe peculiarly bad; for which Reaſon he might take this in larger Quantities than perhaps he would adviſe others. From the *London Papers*.

Dr. *Cheyne* ſays, From repeated Trials I can recommend Sulphur as a moſt powerful Remedy in the Intervals of the Gout. For I have known Half a dram of powdered Sulphur, or Flowers of Brimſtone, taken regularly twice a Day in a Spoonful of Milk, prevent the Fit for many Years; and leſſen both its Pain and Duration when it happened: For it moved the Body gently once or twice a Day. I have Teſtimonies under the Hands of ſome treated and tended by myſelf, and of others of undoubted Credit, witneſſing to the great Succeſs of this Medicine in the Intervals of the Gout. Nothing hitherto diſcovered, I believe, equals it obſtinately perſiſted in. I deſpair of finding a better Remedy, eſpecially if weak Whey, made of old Mountain, drunk blood-warm and on an empty Stomach, be added to it. It will then be of great Advantage in the Intervals of the

the Gout, by diluting and breaking its Salts and carrying them off by Perſpiration and Urine.

I know an ancient Gentleman, formerly treated pretty roughly by the Gout, who drinking only Malt-Liquors, has for ſeveral Years with certain Succeſs entirely kept off the Pains and Fits of the Gout, by taking only every Morning regularly a Pint of warm White Wine Whey to encourage Perſpiration. *Eſſay on the Gout.*

The following Remedy was publiſhed by Mr. *Joſeph Winders*, Lieutenant of Invalids in the Caſtle of *Cheſter*, a Gentleman of great Humanity, but much troubled with the Gout. When he perceives the leaſt Symptom of this Diſorder upon him, he has immediate Recourſe to Jeſuit's Bark, which he takes in Red Port, and repeats till well. For theſe two Years paſt he has not had one Fit which required Confinement. He was attacked very early in Life with this ſevere Complaint and had ſeveral Fits before he knew of this grand Palliative. But at length, induced by the Perſuaſion of a Gen leman, he tried the Bark, and to his very great Surprize, ſpeedily recovered. In the Autumn following he was again attacked wi h all the Symptoms of a ſevere Fit, and by the ſame Remedy recovered in a few Days. He ſays that of thoſe who have taken the Bark in Gouty Caſes, there is not any one but what is pleaſed with the Medicine; the ſevereſt Pains having always been alleviated, and the Fit ſeldom continuing longer than a few Days.

All Dram-Drinkers, and ſuch as make very free with their Conſtitutions, muſt be left to themſelves.

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To others it is recommended, as ſoon as the firſt Symptoms are perceived, to take Half a Dram of freſh-powdered Bark twice a Day in a Glaſs of Red Port, till the Symptoms diſappear. As almoſt every Fit is attended with an obſtinate Coſtiveneſs, the Bark, for the firſt Day or two, will act as a Purgative, and take away this Complaint, particularly with thoſe of a lax Conſtitution. It ſpeedily brings on the Criſis of the Diſorder, which will be known by a thick Sediment in the Urine. This was made public in the *London Chronicle* of September 4, 1762.

Dr. *James* obſerves, that the Gout often cauſes a Syncope or Fainting, eſpecially after drinking cold and thin Liquors, or eating any Thing which the Stomach is not able to digeſt. In this Caſe the Patient finds himſelf firſt ill all over, then grows pale, and breaks out into a cold Sweat. His Pulſe is weak, ſlow and unequal, and ſometimes intermits; at laſt he faints away and loſes all Senſe and Motion. Meantime, if there were any Signs of Gout in the Extremities, they inſtantly retire; and the Patient dies, without immediate Aſſiſtance. The beſt Medicines are Cordials in very large Doſes, and a liquid Form, to be repeated often. *Muſgrave* recommends the *Spaniſh* Arthritic Water, which is highly eſteemed and indeed of very great Efficacy. It is thus prepared,

Take of Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Black Pepper, Saffron, Zedoary, Galangals, Juniper Berries, Citron and Orange Peel, Spikenard, Cubebs, Hepatic Aloes, Wood of Aloes, Sweet Flag, and Stæchas, each Half an Ounce; Tops of Sage, Baſil, Roſemary, Mint, Marjoram, of common Bay Berries,

Berries, Penny-Royal, Shavings of Gentian, Elder Flowers, White and Red Roſes, Groundpine, Germander, Calamint, Baum, Origanum and Feverfew, each two Handfuls; of Figs, Dates, Bitter Almonds, Pine Nut Kernels, and Raiſins of the Sun, each ſix Ounces; of Virgin Honey, one Pound; of the fineſt Sugar, one Pound; and grated Muſk, one Dram. When theſe Ingredients are cut and bruiſed, let them be put into fifteen Pounds of the beſt *Canary* Wine to infuſe for ten or twelve Days; then diſtill in the Heat of boiling Water.

This Water is eſteemed of uncommon Efficacy in Gouty Diſorders of the Stomach and Inteſtines. The Doſe is Half an Ounce; to be taken with a little Sugar or Crumb of Bread. It may be repeated at Pleaſure. It is alſo uſed externally for removing arthritic Pains of the Joints; and the Method of applying it is, to make it very warm, and then foment the Part affected with it. But where this is not to be had, in the above Caſe, the following Julep may be given,

Take of Compound Wormwood Water, twelve Ounces; Spirit of Mint and compound Spirit of Lavender, each two Ounces; of the fineſt Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix up into a Julep.

The Doſe of this is Half an Ounce, an Ounce, or two Ounces, to be repeated as Occaſion requires. With the firſt or ſecond Doſe of this the following Bolus, or Powder, may be given,

Take of *Venice* Treacle, Half a Dram; Flowers of Sal Ammoniac, Half a Scruple; Conſerve of Roſe-

mary-

mary-Flowers, one Scruple; Syrup of Citron-Peel, a ſufficient Quantity: Make into a Bolus. Or,

Take of Powder of *Virginian* Snake-Root, Half a Scruple; *Species Diambræ*, one Scruple, or one Scruple and a Half, of Long Pepper, three, four, or five Grains, of Chymical Oil of Cinnamon, one Drop: Reduce to a Powder.

For Want of theſe Medicines, burnt Brandy will anſwer the End; or (twenty Drops of) ſuccinated Spirit of Hartſhorn may be added to the Cordial Waters above, for the ſame Purpoſe. Meantime Frictions muſt be uſed, and Stuphs immerſed in hot Wine or Brandy applied to the Hollow of the Heart and all over the Belly, and frequently renewed. This Method muſt be followed, till the Patient comes to himſelf and is recovered; which ſeldom happens till the Gout is forced into the Extremities.

If he has eaten any Thing hard to digeſt, and is inclined to vomit, as ſoon as he comes a little to himſelf, it ſhould be brought off his Stomach by a Decoction of Tea or Carduus. But if he is ſo bad that no Time is to be loſt, he muſt drink a large Quantity of Wine in a very little Time, that it may anſwer the End of a Cordial and Vomit too.

If theſe fainting Fits return frequently, he muſt always have ſome Cordial Waters by him, to take as ſoon as he finds himſelf diſordered.

Theſe ſtrong Waters, tho' extremely injurious to People in Health, are however excellent for old Gouty People, who have been accuſtomed to drink Quantities

ties of Wine, and are troubled with theſe fainting Fits. Med. Dict. in Arthritis.

Where the Head, or Stomach and Inteſtines are affected, Bliſters may be ſucceſsfully applied to the extreme Parts which have been moſt ſubject to the Gout, whether the Feet or the Hands; or Plaiſters made of *Burgundy* Pitch and *Venice* Turpentine. The following has been given to the World as an abſolute Cure. However, it will attract the Gouty Matter moſt powerfully to the Feet, and may therefore be applied in deſperate Caſes of this Sort.

Take one Pound of Rye Meal; four Ounces of Yeaſt or Barm; and two Ounces of Salt: Make up into a thin Pultice and apply it hot to the Soles of the Feet wrapt up afterwards warm in Flannel. Repeat it every twelve Hours. Four or five Times uſually cures. Waſh the Feet afterwards with Bran, warm Water, Brandy and *Caſtile* Soap. Avoid catching Cold, for it greatly opens the Pores of the Feet. Be the Gout ſeated in the Head, Stomach, Elbows, Hands or Knees; ſtill apply the Pultice to the Feet, whither it will draw the Diſeaſe, and carry it off. It may be uſed in any Stage of the Diſorder. The above-mentioned Quantity will do for five or ſix Dreſſings. *London Chronicle*, *May* 30th, 1761.

Bathing the Feet in Water, hot as t can be endured, has alſo been found of Uſe.

For the Itch.

From Dr. *Bonomo.*

This Diſtemper is nothing elſe but the continual Biting of Animalcules in the Skin. Theſe are very minute living Creatures, to be obſerved with the Microſcope, in Shape reſembling a Tortoiſe, of a whitiſh Colour, but a little dark upon the Back, with ſome thin and long Hairs, of nimble Motion, with ſix Feet, a ſharp Head, and two little Horns at the End of the Snout. They make their Way under the Skin from Place to Place by their biting and eating, and breed largely by laying their Eggs there. As their Motion is wonderfully ſwift, they paſs eaſily by the Touch from one Body to another and ſo propagate the Diſtemper. They are eaſily killed and the Cure performed by Liniments which may be made agreeable enough and of a good Smell, as particularly is that compounded of the Ointment of Orange Flowers, or of Roſes, and a ſmall Quantity of Red Precipitate in very fine Powder, worked up with it. With poor People common Hog's Lard with the Precipitate, will anſwer the End. Philoſoph. Tranſact. abridged in Qto. Vol. 5. p. 197. Or,

The following Waſh may be uſed, which will be effectual, viz.

Take of black Hellebore, two Ounces; of Salt Petre, ſix Drams; and of Vinegar one Pint. Boil theſe together for a little while, and ſtrain. Then add Half a Pint of Water from the Blackſmith's Forge

Forge. With this Mixture waſh frequently all the ſuſpicious and infected Parts of the Body, till well.

For corroding Tettars on the Hands, Arms, &c.

From Dr. *John Beal.*

Apply Vine Leaves, or opened Raiſins to draw a Moiſture from them for a few Days: Then anoint them often with Gum of Plumb Trees diſſolved in Vinegar. This will ſoon cure them tho' of ſeveral Years ſtanding. *Lowthorp*'s Philoſoph. Tranſact. abridged. Vol. 2. p. 673.

For freſh Burns and Scalds.

From *Riverius*, &c.

Boil Ivy Leaves in Water and apply them to the Part. Or,

Beat an Onion or two to Maſh with a little fine Salt: Make a Plaiſter of it and apply it warm to the Part, renewing it, if Need be, till the Fire is out.

For the Shingles.

From Dr. *Shaw.*

This is an hot corroſive Humour, which throws itſelf about the Waiſt in the Form of ſmall thickſet Eruptions. This Diſcharge is uſeful. They are ge-

nerally preceded by Sickneſs, Faintneſs and a pale Aſpect. The Vulgar think them mortal, if they ſhould reach quite round the Waiſt.

The Diet muſt be ſlender, perſpirative and cooling. If they ſtrike in, manage them as a Surfeit. (See the Chapter for a Surfeit.)

The common People cure them by a Mixture of Houſeleek and Cream, uſed outwardly: And this Method would be much improved by the Addition of a little *Hungary* Water camphorated. But the moſt ſucceſsful is the following,

Mix a Quantity of bruiſed Muſtard-Seed with the beſt Ink, ſo as to make of it a Kind of a Liniment or ſoft Salve, with which the Parts affected muſt be anointed once or twice a Day.

In a few Days after the Uſe hereof, the Eruptions generally diſappear. To prevent a Relapſe, or farther Danger, the Patient ſhould be purged twice or thrice. (See the common Purging Portion for the Aſthma.)

For the Phthiriaſis, or Louſy Diſtemper.

From *Etmuller*, &c.

Waſh the Head with a Lixivium, or Lye, in which have been boiled the Seeds of Staveſacre; and anoint it with the following Ointment:

Take of the Oil of Spike, two Drams; the Oil of bitter Almonds, Half an Ounce; the Ointment of Tobacco,

Tobacco, ſix Drams: Mix and make them into a Liniment. This will deſtroy all thoſe Animals in one Night. But all Sorts of Lice are eaſily killed by anointing with black Soap.

For inflamed Tumors or Swellings.

By Dr. *Shaw*, &c.

Whatever may occaſion a Stagnation in the capillary or ſmalleſt Arteries, or block the finer Canals, may cauſe an Inflammation. Upon this Stoppage there enſues a Diſtention, ſhining Redneſs, Heat, and Pulſation in the Part, with a quick Pulſe, Fever, Thirſt, &c.

The Diet ſhould be ſlender and diluting. Cooling Liquors, but without Acids, ſhould be freely drank.

In a beginning Inflammation, Bleeding is proper and may be repeated occaſionally. If the Caſe be ſlight, it will often go off thus, or the ſtagnant Blood may be forwarded by warm Fomentations and diſcutient Liniments. When the Obſtruction is not great, or of long ſtanding, a mild Purge may be given, and the Force of the Blood farther leſſened by Bliſters, Iſſues, &c.

If the Swelling encreaſes and tends to Suppuration, omit all Evacutions, and promote it as much as poſſible. To this Purpoſe, apply a Plaiſter of Diachylon *cum Gumm.* And when 'tis broke, let it be dreſſed with *Arcæus*'s Liniment, Tincture of Myrrh, &c.

Inflammations in the Legs, or attending Ulcers in thoſe Parts, may be bathed with warm Milk, or rather, mix a Dram and a Half of Camphire with two Ounces of Oil of Roſes, and anoint the Parts. Afterwards apply the *Unguentum diapompholygos*.

When theſe Caſes continue long, proper Purgatives are of great Service, i. e. Mercurial ones for Ulcers, and the Mineral Waters and other gentle Cathartics for ſimple Inflammations.

In Caſe of corroding Ulcers in the Legs, attended with an Inflamation, the following Ointment is excellent, mix Half a Dram of Red Precipitate with Half an Ounce of yellow Baſilicon.

At each Dreſſing, the Ulcer is to be touched with Elixir *Proprietatis*. In Caſe of Sinuſes, inject Tincture of Myrrh. And, when the Ulcer is well cleanſed, leave out the Precipitate and dreſs with the yellow Baſilicon only.

For Warts and Corns.

From Dr. *James*, *Riverius*, &c.

Medicines, commended in the Cure of Warts, are, the green Rinds of Willows beaten, Juice of Marigolds, Celandine, all the Spurges, a Garden-Snail ſprinkled with Salt. If you rub them with any of theſe for a Time, they will fall off. Oil of Vitriol, or of Sulphur, will certainly deſtroy them. Dip a Pen in ſome of the Oil, and touch the Top of the Wart with it. Or, rub them often with a Bit of blue Vitri-

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ol Stone dipt in Water. Or, tie them cloſe by the Roots with a Bit of Silk, or cut them off with Sciſſars, rubbing the Roots with the Cauſtic Stone, and dreſs them with Baſilicon mixt with a few Drops of Oil of Turpentine.

Rivcrius ſays, that they are cured within ſeven or eight Days with Purſlane bruiſed and rubbed upon them, and then applied as a Pultice, renewing it twice a Day.

For Corns, he adviſes to bathe the Feet in warm Water and cut the Corns; then to apply Ivy-Leaves bruiſed, and to renew them every Morning and Evening; and in fifteen Days the Corns will be drawn out. Or,

Strongly ſqueeze out the Juice of Radiſhes and ſeeth it over the Fire to the Conſiſtence of a ſoft Plaiſter. Apply it to the Part and put freſh as often as it gets dry. 'Twill ſometimes ſmart for a while at firſt, but will afterwards do its work. Or,

Put Yeaſt or Barm ſpread on Linen to the Part freſh every Day.

Or, Mix Juice of Sengreen or Houſeleek with an equal Quantity of Yeaſt or Barm, that ſticks to the Barrel. Make a Plaiſter of it and keep it on the Toe; and, if Need be, renew it. It will make the Corn very ſoft and eaſy to be extracted.

Dr. *Lobb* affirms, that Corns and the callous Subſtance of the Heels are cured by rubbing them Morning and Evening with Spirit of Wine.

The moſt natural and effectual Way of going to Work is, firſt to ſoften them when hard, by frequently waſhing the Feet, and then cautiouſly paring them. By this Means the Pain is often removed. If it ſhould not yeild to this, a Plaiſter of green Wax, or of Gum Ammoniac, or the Mucilage Plaiſter, or one prepared of ſliced Soap, or a Leaf of the *Sedum Majus*, or Greater Houſeleek, is to be applied to the Corn after paring it, and renewed daily. After ſome Time, the Corn may be either ſcratched off with the Finger-Nail, cut out with a Knife, or, which is ſtill more proper, cautiouſly abraded or ſcraped away. The Knife is cautiouſly to be uſed, leſt the Tendon of the Extenſor Muſcle ſhould be wounded, which might be of dangerous Conſequence. All this while large Shoes ſhould be worn. *Heiſter*'s Surgery.

After Corns are cut away, *Harris* ſays, that ſimple Diachylon will prevent their growing again, as alſo the *Galbanum Coctum Mynſichti*, and the ſoft Wax uſed by the Lawyers. But, above all, a clean Linen Rag bound about the Toe, after the Callus is cut away: This was much commended by King *Charles* II. *Harris*'s Diſſertat.

The Pulp of Lemon laid to a Corn all Night, ſoftens it by the Morning, ſo that it may eaſily be taken off. Med. Dict. in Clavus.

For Chilblains and Kibes, and other Effects of intenſe Cold.

From *Nicholaus Monardus*, and others.

It is certain from Experience that Chilblains are cured by rubbing them three or four Times with Tobacco Leaves, and waſhing the Hands or Feet with warm Water and Salt. Or,

Take thick Parings of Turnips freſh cut. Hold them to the Fire till criſp. Apply them to the unbroken Tumors or Bliſters, hot as the Patient can well bear. Keep them on a convenient Time, and put new, if Need be. They will cauſe the peccant Humor to tranſpire and waſte without Breaking. Or,

Take White Wine Vinegar, Half a Pint; beaten Allum, two Ounces; double-refined Sugar, beaten ſmall, two Ounces; Bole Armeniac, Half an Ounce: Mix them well together, waſh the Places with a Rag dipt herein, and dry it in by the Fire.

When the Chilblain tends to Suppuration and becomes a Kibe, cleanſe the Wound with the Unguent Egyptiacum; then dreſs it with the Oil of Eggs, and of Wax, and the Peruvian Balſam; or the Eſſence of Aloes and Myrrh; and laſtly, apply a Plaiſter of Lead, or of Litharge.

Lime Water, mixt with camphorated Spirit of Wine, may be alſo uſed very advantageouſly, if a Compreſs dipt in it be applied to the Ulcer, either alone, or after the Medicines above-recommended.

Thoſe

Thoſe who are ſubject to Chilblains every Winter, to prevent their Return, ſhould carefully anoint the Parts with Petreolum, or Oil of Turpentine, during Winter. Or, if the Chilblains begin to appear again, apply to the Part a Bladder dipt in the forementioned Oils; but the Cold ſhould be guarded againſt by proper Cloths or Coverings. *Severinus* Diſſ. de Pernionibus.

Theſe are principally cauſed by Cold. Sometimes a whole Hand or Foot ſuffers. The Cure conſiſts chiefly in reſtoring the Fluids to their uſual Circulation. Warm Applications, neceſſary in other Inflammations, are pernicious here. By bringing the Parts, which have ſuffered by extreme Cold, to a Fire or Heat, you would expoſe them to an immediate Mortification. But bring the Patient into a cool and temperate Air, let him exerciſe his Limbs continually and be gradually brought into a greater Degree of Warmth. If he is too weak to exerciſe himſelf, let the Part affected be well rubbed with Snow, or cold Water, which will ſeem warm to him, by which Means the natural Circulation will be reſtored. As ſoon as the Senſation returns, then apply Spirit of Wine alone, or mixed with Treacle, Oil of *Barbadoes* Tar, and Balſam of Sulphur. When the morbid Part has been well rubbed with theſe Remedies, let him be gradually brought to the Fire, or put to Bed; and endeavour to raiſe a gentle Sweat. For this Purpoſe, let him drink a few Glaſſes of warm White Wine, boiled with Cinnamon and Sugar. Between each Glaſs let him take the following Mixture,

Take of the Waters of Goats Rue, Rice, and Scordium, each two Ounces; of the Aqua Theriacalis,

calis, and the Aqua Vitæ, each ſix Ounces; of the Aquaprophylactica Silvii, Half an Ounce; of the Mixtura ſimplex, or the Tincture of Bezoar, two Scruples; and of the Syrups of Cinnamon and Cloves, each Half an Ounce: Mix all together.

Three Spoonfuls of this ſhould be given to the Patient every Quarter of an Hour, and the hot Wine as often, till the Sweat appears. If Wine cannot be had, Ale, boiled with Cinnamon, Cloves, and a little Sugar, may be uſed. Draughts of this Kind muſt be taken, till the Sweat be kept up for Half an Hour, or an Hour, according to the Circumſtances. This Method is expeditious and effectual, even when the Diſorder tends to a Gangrene. *James*'s Med. Dict. in Pernio.

For a Gangrene.

From *Boerhaave*, *Heiſter*, &c.

When a Part, not yet mortified, is ſo enflamed that it muſt neceſſarily become ſo, a Gangrene is brought on. *Galen.* The Seat of a Gangrene is the Cellular Membrane in which the Fat is lodged; whereas a Mortification affects all the Parts. The Signs of a preſent Gangrene are, firſt, a Removal of the Symptoms of Inflammation, without any Correction of the Cauſe. Secondly, a faint Senſation of the Part. Thirdly, a pale, aſhy, dark, livid or black Colour. Fourthly, ſuch a ſoft and flaccid State of the Part, that it does not riſe when compreſſed by the Fingers. Fifthly, Puſtles full of a lymphatic, yellowiſh, or reddiſh Water, in the inflamed Part.

Sixthly,

Sixthly, when a Gangrene is produced by Cold, an Itching and violent Senſe of Pricking, together with an intenſe Redneſs, which is ſoon ſucceeded by a Blackneſs indicating a Mortification.

If, ſays *Boerhaave*, a Part begins to putrify and a Gangrene approaches, let it be wrapt up in the Leaves of Wormwood beat up with Wine or Vinegar, and a little Salt, and I dare warrant the Patient's Security. Med. Dict. in Abſinthium.

The following Midicines are by *Heiſter*, recommended for the ſeveral Intentions of Cure in a Gangrene.

A Fomentation which digeſts, ſtimulates, and reſiſts Putrefaction.

Take of quick Lime Water, one Pint; of camphorated Spirit of Wine, three Ounces; and of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, Half an Ounce: Mix all together.

Let this Preparation be frequently applied warm with proper Compreſſes: The ſame Intention is alſo excellently anſwered by a Pint of quick Lime Water, mixed with an Ounce of Mercurius dulcis

In the Hoſpital of *Amſterdam*, the Surgeons with great Succeſs uſe the following Fomentation againſt a a Gangrene.

Take of the Spirit of Wine, three Ounces; of the Powders of Aloes and Myrrh, each Half an Ounce;

Ounce; and of Unguent Egyptiacum, three Ounces: Mix all together.

Theſe Fomentations are to be applied frequently every Day, with Linen or Woollen Cloths; applying over them, in order to preſerve the Heat, folded Cloths and heated Bricks.

A penetrating, reſolvent and digeſtive Cataplaſm or Pultice, for reſtoring the Circulation in the Part, may be thus prepared,

Take of the Herbs Scordium, Mallows, Wormwood and Feverfew, each two Handfuls; of Mint and Southern Wood, each one Handful: Boil theſe in a ſufficient Quantity of Oxycrate (an equal Mixture of Vinegar and Water) in a cloſe Veſſel to the Conſiſtence of a Cataplaſm; to which add of Sal Ammoniac, Half an Ounce; of the Meal of Linſeed, two Ounces; of the Oil of Rue or Camomile, by Infuſion, an Ounce and a Half: And before the Cataplaſm is applied, let it always be ſprinkled with camphorated Spirit of Wine, to render it more efficacious.

A Fomentation for ſtopping the ſpreading of a Gangrene may be prepared, as follows,

Take of the Decoction of Barley, or Scordium, one Pint; of the Vinegar of Rue, ſix Ounces; of the *Spiritus Vini Theriacalis*, four Ounces; of Sea-Salt, one or two Ounces: To be applied warm with Compreſſes.

A Cataplaſm for ſoftening the Gangrenous Cruſt, and promoting its Separation, may be thus prepared,

Take of the Flowers of Scordium, two Handfuls; and of the Leaves of Mallows, Henbane and Marſh-mallows, each one Handful; and of the Flowers of Lavender Half a Handful: Boil in Vinegar, or Oxycrate, to the Conſiſtence of a Pultice: To which add of the Meal of Linſeed, three Ounces; of the Oil of Linſeed, one Ounce; and of Sal Ammoniac, two Ounces.

If, in any Stage of the Diſorder, the Uſe of Corroſives ſhould be indicated, the celebrated *Belloſte* orders the following Preparation, as the moſt efficacious of all other,

Take of the Spirit of Nitre, or of Aquafortis, two Parts; and of Quickſilver, one Part: Mix over a gentle Heat till the Mercury is diſſolved.

With this corroſive Liquor, the mortified Part is to be anointed, or a little Lint, or a Linen Cloth ſoaked in it, is to be applied to the corrupted Part. By this Means the mortified Parts will ſoon be divided from ſuch as are ſound and alive. Med. Dict. in Gangrena.

For Mortifications.

From Mr. *John Douglas*, *Shipton*, and others.

Mr. *Ruſhworth*, Surgeon, in *Northampton*, firſt diſcovered the great and ſurprizing Effects of the *Peruvian Bark*

Bark in checking the Progreſs of Mortifications; which has likewiſe been confirmed by Mr. Serjeant *Amyand*, who has often uſed it, in the ſame Caſe, with the ſame Succeſs. And it appears that this Diſorder, even from an ill Habit of Body, may be cured, contrary to the hitherto-received Opinion.

The Caſe produced by Mr. *Douglas* is that of a Gentleman near fifty Years of Age; the Back of whoſe Right Foot was mortified; his Pulſe quick, his Tongue dry. There was no Sign of any external Hurt. The Phyſician, Surgeon and Apothecary were unanimous that it muſt proceed from ſome internal Cauſe. The uſual Scarifications, Fomentations and Dreſſings were applied to no Purpoſe. Serjeant *Dickins* and Mr. *Cheſelden* were called in the next Day, and directed the ſame Applications, as before. The next Day, viz. *April*, 24, the Mortification did not ſpread. *April* 25, the Fever was high, the Tongue dry, and the Mortification ſpread. He then ſcarified again and deeper. *April* 26, the Mortification was at a Stand. The 27th, the Mortification ſpread croſs the Toes towards the Ball of the Foot, which he ſcarified deeper and dreſſed as before: The Fever grew higher. The 28th, the actual Cautery was uſed, the Mortification getting Ground. The 29th, no Benefit from the Cautery. The 30th, the Fever was high; the Tongue dry enough to grate a Nutmeg; the Viſage wild; he had a great Drought; was very reſtleſs; the Mortification ſpread as far as the *Tendo Achillis*; and the Patient complained of a Pain and Hardneſs in the Side of his Belly. The Phyſician, the three Surgeons and the Apothecary all judged that the Amputation of the Limb could not ſave him, and that he muſt die in 24 Hours. In this deplorable Condition Serjeant *Dickins*'s Propoſal of the

the Bark was agreed to; Half a Dram was given, and repeated every four Hours. *May* 1, a ſurprizing Alteration for the better with Regard to the Fever, and other Symptoms; the Patient had a good Night's Reſt, and the Mortification made no Progreſs. *May* 2, a ſmall Diſcharge from the Sore. The 3d, two large Abſceſſes on each Side the Ankle. The Mortification effectually ſtopt. 'Twas obſerved upon giving the Bark but once in ſix Hours, there was a ſmall Return of the Fever with a worſe Digeſtion, which obliged him to give it every four Hours, as before; and continued in that Doſe 28 Days in all; and then every ſix Hours for 5 or 6 Days longer, tho' the Fever had quite left him all that Time. The whole Quantity taken amounted to Ten Ounces. *May* 5, his Pulſe was regular; the Digeſtion plentiful and laudable. The Muſcles and Tendons on the Sole of the Foot being all mortified, before the Bark was given, ſeparated in Proceſs of Time and fell off very kindly; leaving the Bones of the Toes, *Metatarſus* and *Tarſus*, bare and carious, which were afterwards cut off. About the Middle of *November*, the Ends of the *Tibia* and *Fibula* were almoſt covered with a firm *Cicatrix*; the Patient was well in all other Reſpects, able to walk about with a wooden Leg, and has continued from that Time in perfect Health.

Mr. John *Shepton*, from *Ruſhworth*, gives another Inſtance of a Mortification in the Foot, which had ſpread to the Bones, from an internal Cauſe, with a violent Fever and inordinate Pulſe, cured by the Bark. Only in this Caſe it was adminiſtered in the Remiſſion of the Fever. And of another from an external Cauſe, happily cured by the ſame Means. But in the laſt Caſe, the Fever was not violent, and the Quantity of

Bark

Bark given was two Scruples every 4 Hours for two Days; for two Days more, the ſame Doſe three Times a Day; and for the three following Days only twice a Day. So that within one Week two Ounces were given. For three Weeks from this Time all went on well; except that the Patient was troubled with a Rheumatic Gout, which uſed to afflict him in Winter. In the mean Time he had no Fever and his Appetite was good. But on the 19th of December, his Stomach became weaker, and a Pain of the injured Part enſued with encreaſing bad Symptoms, and on the 4th Day after, there was a manifeſt Tendency to a Gangrene. Recourſe was therefore had to the Bark in the ſame Manner as at firſt; and within eight Hours, when he had ſcarce taken three Doſes, the good Effects were ſurprizingly viſible. With the following Doſe the Tumor ſunk and a laudable Pus flowed. For three Days after he took two Scruples at a Time twice a Day; and Half an Ounce a Week for ſix Weeks after. He had no Complaints after this, and in the 4th Month the Cure was compleated. The whole Succeſs of which is to be ſingly attributed to the Virtue of the Bark. Philoſoph. *Tranſactions* abridged, in Quarto, Vol. 7, p. 645 and ſeq.

For the King's Evil.

From Dr. *Turner*, *Ray*, and others.

In the Cure three Things are required. 1. A Regimen. 2. Internal Means. 3. External Applications.

1. If the Body be cold or moiſt, very great Moderation in Meat and Drink is requiſite; the Diet

ſhould be moderately heating and drying, as Mutton, Kid, Rabbet, Pullet, Chicken, Partridge, Pheaſant, Poultry and the like, and theſe roaſted; avoiding Water-Fowl, Fiſh, Herbs, Cheeſe, ſmoaked, ſeaſoned and dried Meats, and all groſs and phlegmatic Food. The Bread ſhould be Wheaten and well-baked; the Drink, medicated Ale or Beer, viz.

Take Chips of Guiacum, Saſſafras, Walnut Tree Rind, Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, Hound's Tongue, Filipendula and Fig Wort, each two Ounces; Herb Robert and Archangel, of each four Handfuls; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, a Pound; and live Millepedes, a Pint: Prepare all for four Gallons.

Wine alſo is allowed, which will be improved by an Infuſion of Fig Wort Root. Water is utterly forbidden.

In hot and dry Conſtitutions, tending to an hectic, a moiſter Diet is allowed; their Meat being boiled, with Lettuce, Spinnage, Purſlain, Wood Sorrel, and the like. To ſome of theſe 'tis ſcarce permitted to eat any Fleſh; but rather a Milk Diet, or Aſs's Milk; tho' Milk will not always be found agreeable; in which Caſe medicated Broths are uſeful. Pork is forbidden.

Mild and gentle Air is very helpful. Exerciſe ought to be enjoined. Sleep in the Day-Time is wrong; except where the Caſe is painful. The Paſſions of the Mind ought to be moderated.

2. The *Lapis Spongiæ* or Sponge Stone, with Sponge itſelf calcined, Dr. *Turner* ſays, he has often ſucceſsfully

ſucceſsfully experienced, and relates the following Caſe,

A Countryman, thirty Years old, applied to me, with both Sides of his Neck like a Bunch of Turneps, with which extending forwards, the Larynx was ſo compreſſed as to endanger Suffocation. He had the like Glands upon the pectoral Muſcles, about the Arm-Pits, with other nodous Tumours on his Arms and Wriſts. Of a Caſe ſo inveterate I had little Hope. I preſcribed a Diet of the Woods with ſome Antiſtrumatics, Purgation with Extract of Rudius and Mercurius dulcis between whiles; alſo an alterative Electuary of Gum Guiacum, *Æthiop*'s Mineral, Powder of Millepedes, made with Conſerve of Hips; with a Roll of the Plaiſter of Frogs with double the Quantity of Mercury, to be applied externally upon the Glands plaiſterwiſe, and renewed as there was Occaſion; returning back into the Country, where he had before undergone a copious Salivation for thirty Days; notwithſtanding which the Diſtemper encreaſed.

But growing weary of Method, he quickly after threw all aſide; till meeting with one, who had laboured under the like Malady, and had got his Cure by a Remedy, which required no Regimen, he procured ſome of the ſame for our Patient, being a large Gally-Pot full of dark or blackiſh Powder, out of which he took a Spoonful Night and Morning in a Draught of Beer: And finding his Kernels waſte, he was encouraged to go on, eſpecially conſidering the Eaſineſs of the Purchaſe; his Friend frankly telling him what it was. Upon which he deſired a Relation to buy a large Quantity of the moſt gritty Sponges and moſt gravelly that he could pick out, which

drying in an Oven, he reduced to Powder; and having continued taking the ſame for about three Months, the Glands were all diſperſed, and his Diſtemper vanquiſhed; ſo that being in Town at the Year's End, I ſaw him with a ſmooth Neck, ſcarce a Veſtige of the Diſorder remaining, having, as he expreſſed himſelf, *Piſs'd away the King's Evil.* Med. Dict. in *Scrophulo.*

On the Credit of the Hon. *Robert Boyle*, the Reader has the following approved Remedy for the *King's Evil*, which, he ſays, is very famous for its many Cures,

To a Quart of new Milk, that has juſt boil'd up, add two Spoonfuls of Honey: Stir it till it is diſſolved, then boil it again about a Minute: Take a fourth Part of this betimes in the Morning, at Ten o'Clock, at Four, and at Bed-Time. Continue it every Day for three Months; except when you purge, which muſt be once a Week. Take for the Purge three Quarters of an Ounce of the *Electuarium Cariocoſtinum* diſſolved in Poſſet-Drink. If the Sores run, dreſs them with any drawing Plaiſter, or *Burgundy* Pitch.

3. In ſome ſoft delicate Bodies, the milder Sort of Glands frequently reſolve. The Plaiſter of Frogs with Mercury is frequently uſed for this End; as is alſo that of the Gums *Ammoniacum*, *Galbanum*, *Bdellium*; to which crude Mercury may be added, as it is in the New Diſpenſatory.

Zacutus ſays, he never uſed the following Ointment without Succeſs,

Take

Take of the Root of Great Briony, plump and round, Half a Pound; cut it into ſmall Pieces, and fry it with three Pounds of freſh Olive Oil, till they become dry and waſted; ſtrain it and add of Turpentine, Half a Pound; yellow Wax, five Ounces; remove it from the Fire, and make it into a viſcid Ointment.

The Herb Gooſe-Graſs, or Clivers, beat up with Lard, and the Swellings anointed therewith, diſcuſſes the ſame; while the diſtilled Water of the whole Plant lends farther Aſſiſtance.

Crollius highly extols the leſſer Cellandine, or Pilewort, whoſe Roots, he ſays, are a Kind of Specific in this Diſorder. An Ointment of the Roots is thus made,

Take of the Root of Pilewort, cleaned and bruiſed, and Hog's Lard, each a Quantity at Diſcretion; let them be pounded and boiled together, till the Roots become dry; repeat this Operation twice, till the Lard is well impregnated with the Roots: Thus you have an excellent Ointment.

When the Glands diſcuſs not, but begin to inflame, a Suppuration will enſue. Promote this by the ſtronger emollient Suppuratives, as the Roots of White Lillies, Briony, Marſhmallows, Sow-Bread, wild Cucumbers; to which may be added fat Figs, and Pigeon's Dung; and, if the Progreſs be very ſlow, the Root of Pellitory of *Spain*, and the Seeds of Staveſacre and Muſtard. But Care muſt be taken to have a perfect Concoction; for if they are opened while any Part of the Gland is hard, it will encreaſe and occaſi-

on a Neceſſity of cutting it out, or leaving the Cure imperfect.

With regard to the Manner of opening them, when ſuppurated, Inciſion makes the leaſt Eſchar; but if the Struma be large, the Cauſtic gives a larger Opening with leſs Pain. Deterge and cleanſe with **Paracelſus's* Mundificative, Precipitate and the Vitriol Stone.

But in old and hard Nodes the Suppuration is genearly imperfect. But if you dreſs them two or three Days with a Pledget of Baſilicon, you may qualify the Heat and moderate the Ulceration; and ſo by interchangeably applying the diſcutient and the lenient Ointments, you may happily waſte the whole Gland. Sometimes the Swellings protrude in a Fungus, and may be thruſt out by paſſing a Spatula under them, and the Ulcer may be healed in a few Days. Where they cannot be ſo thrown out, the protuberant Part may be cut off and the remaining Baſis conſumed with Eſcharotics.

The common Way of taking them out is, by cutting the Skin the Length of the Tumour; and the Inciſion ſhould be made warily, leſt the Cyſtis or Bag be divided, and the Matter flow forth. After they are ſeparated round to the Baſis, it may be ſometime ne-

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* *Paracelſus*'s Mundificative is thus prepared, viz.

Take of Turpentine and Honey, each Half a Pound; and the Yolks of four Eggs: Boil theſe to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment; adding to every Ounce a Dram of red Precipitate.

ceſſary

ceſſary to make a Ligature upon the Veſſels, before they are cut off. In this Manner may all thoſe Tubercles in the Eye Brows and Face be treated. The following Plaiſter for *the King's Evil* is the Preſcription of Dr. *Sibbald*,

Take Fat of Swine, one Pound; diſſolve it over a gentle Fire; then take Leaves of *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, Hound's-Tongue, Flowers of the white Lamium, of each an equal Quantity: Cut them very ſmall, and boil them in the Fat over a gentle Fire, repeating the Boiling three or four Times, till you have an Ointment of a deep green Colour. Then weighing the Ointment, take Half its Weight in Wax, as much Roſin, two Ounces of Turpentine, and an Ounce of Verdigreaſe. Diſſolve them all together, then ſtrain it through a Linen Cloth, and make thereof a Maſs, of which ſpread a ſufficient Quantity on Leather and apply to the Place. *Raii.* H. P.

The Plant *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, takes its Name from the Reſemblance of its white Knobs to thoſe of the *Scrophula*, or *King's Evil*, which it is ſaid to cure; inſomuch that *Arnoldus Villanovanus* ſays, that the freſh Root of it, eaten for ten Mornings faſting, *certainly* cures. It is of Uſe alſo in cancerous and inveterate creeping Ulcers. A ſmall Quantity of Root or Leaves, taken in one's Meat or Drink, gives immediate Eaſe in the blind Piles. This is an Obſervation of *Hen. ab. Heers*, who ſays, he has had repeated Experience of the Truth of it. The Powder of the dried Root applied cures the Piles. A Dram of the ſame, taken inwardly, expels Worms from the Belly. The diſtilled Water of the Root takes off the Redneſs of the Face.

For the Cramp.

From Dr. *Shaw*, &c.

Bathe the Part with *Hungary* Water, or rather the following,

Take of camphorated Spirit of Wine, compound Spirit of Lavender, and Oil of Sweet Almonds, each Half an Ounce; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, one Dram; Oil of Amber, one Dram; Mix and make a Liniment, with which let the Part be well-rubbed with a warm Hand. Or,

Chop Roſemary Leaves very ſmall, and ſewing them in fine Linen or Sarcenet, make a Sort of Garter to be worn round the bare Leg. Or,

Rub the Part well with Spirit of Wine only. Or,

Keep a Roll of Brimſtone cloſe-preſſed in the Hand of the affected Side. Or,

Bind a freſh Eel-ſkin upon the Part, which, ſo long as it continues there, will infallibly remove the Pain.

For Sprains.

From Dr. *Shaw*, &c

Take of Nerve-Ointment and Ointment of Marſh-mallows, each ſix Drams; Oil of Mace by Expreſſion, Half

Half a Dram; Compound Spirit of Lavender and Hungary Water, of each two Drams: Mix and make a Liniment.

Let the Part be rubbed with this three or four Times a Day with a warm Hand. Cover it afterwards with Flannel and let it be kept at reſt. Or,

Beat well the White of an Egg in two Spoonfuls of Vinegar: Spread it upon Flax or Tow, and keep it to the Part affected.

But if the Swelling be great, a warm Fomentation is uſeful; for which Purpoſe a Decoction of Bran in Urine is recommended. And when the Swelling is abated, uſe *the Defenſive Plaiſter with the Juices.* But nothing conduces more to the Cure than Reſt.

To ſtop Bleedings.

From Dr. *Boerhaave*, and Others.

Alcohol, or pure Spirit of Wine, is the beſt Styptic, as it prevents Putrefaction, and occaſions a thin, but very ſolid Eſchar. For if Pledgets be dipped in it made hot, and applied to a bleeding Wound, if it be cloſely compreſſed upon the Part, and covered with a Piece of Bladder beſmeared lightly with Oil, and kept on with a proper Bandage, the Flux of Blood preſently ceaſes; and the whole Dreſſing may continue unremoved for three Days. In which Time the Veſſels are uſually cloſed, and ſtrangely contracted and conſolidated by Means of the Alcohol. *Boerhaave.*

Take

Take ripe Puff-Balls in Autumn; open them carefully and take out the dark Powder. Cover the bleeding Part thick with this and bind it on: It will ſtop the Bleeding, tho' an Artery be cut. *Boyle.*

For violent After-Pains.

From Dr. *Fuller.*

Take Waters of Baum, and of Black Cherries, each three Ounces; Barley Cinnamon Water, Dr. *Stephens*'s Water, and Syrup of Meconium, each two Ounces; Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops. The Doſe is a third Part of the whole; which may be repeated as often as Occaſion requires.

Fear not ſtopping the proper Diſcharges; not this, but the violent Pains will ſtop them. Whereas Opiates take off thoſe Pains, promote the Purgation, and render it eaſy and plentiful.

To prevent Abortion.

From Dr. *James*, *Fuller*, *Boerhaave*, and Others.

I once lived where a Medicine was vended of ſo much Reputation for Imbecilities of the Mother and Fœtus, that few Women went through their Time without it. I thought it worth taking ſome Pains to find out. It proved to be the *Miſtura aurea, or Golden Mixture* of *Fuller*, viz.

Take

Take Juice of Kermes ſtrained, Half an Ounce; Syrup of Gilly-Flowers and Raſpberries, of each two Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; of Cloves, one Drop; and five Leaves of Gold: Mix them. Half a large Spoonful of this cordial Mixture, being mixed with four or five Spoonfuls of Wine, makes a pleaſant Cordial.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, this Medicine deſerves the Name of *Golden* for its Virtues; that it invigorates the Mother and Fœtus; procures an eaſy Labour; and makes the Child healthy and ſtrong, if a Spoonful is taken twice a Day for the laſt Month of Pregnancy.

Reuſnerus gives a memorable Inſtance of a Woman, who, after having her Life ſeveral Times endangered by Abortion, at laſt, about the Middle of her Geſtation, began every Morning upon an empty Stomach, to eat a ſmall Piece of Bread ſoaked in *Malmſey* Wine; by which Means Abortion was happily prevented.

Velſchius alſo informs us, that after a certain Woman had, notwithſtanding the moſt proper Medicines, ſuffered Abortion ſeven Times, he prevented the like Miſfortune by Bread and *Malmſey* Wine, uſed as in the former Caſe. (Where *Malmſey* cannot be had, it is preſumed that good *Malaga* Sack, may anſwer the End.)

And *Hoffman* judges that, in order to prevent Abortion, there is hardly any more efficacious Medicine, than toaſted Bread ſoaked in generous Wine, with an Addition of aromatic Subſtances, (as Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, &c.) applied to the Navel.

As

As Pain is always the Forerunner of a Miſcarriage, gentle Opiates, mixt with Reſtringents, are admirably adapted to prevent an Encreaſe of the Symptoms and the Conſequences thereof. The following Form is recommended by *Boerhaave*,

Take Blood-Stone powdered, Armenian Bole, and Dragon's Blood, of each a Dram; Syrup of Myrtles, an Ounce; Solid Laudanum, three Grains; Plantain Water, ſix Ounces. Let the Patient take Half an Ounce of this Mixture every Quarter of an Hour.

Bleeding is on all Hands recommended upon the very firſt Symptoms of a Miſcarriage; if no conſiderable Evacuation, or Weakneſs render it improper; but where there is a Fulneſs of Blood it is abſolutely neceſſary.

Let the following Cautions however be well obſerved. 1. Nothing reſtringent muſt be given, or applied, when an approaching Miſcarriage is ſo far advanced as to make the preventing it impoſſible, or improbable. 2. No Aſtringents muſt be uſed, when there is Reaſon to believe the Fœtus dead. 3. Nor muſt Aſtringents be uſed, when a Tenſion and Stricture of the Uterus make it incapable of a ſufficient Dilatation, and thereby endanger a Miſcarriage.

But no Precautions are ſo effectual, as thoſe taken betwixt a Miſcarriage and the next Impregnation. At leaſt Nineteen out of Twenty Miſcarriages, that are habitual, are cauſed by a general Laxity of the Habit, or particular Relaxation of the Uterus. This is induced by uſing inſufficient Exerciſe, or none at all; by ſitting up late, and ſleeping long in a Morning

ing, and by keeping themſelves always warm. Another pernicious Cuſtom, contributing hereto, is the drinking of warm Liquors. This, in ſome morbid Caſes, may be neceſſary as a Medicine; but it is the utmoſt Imprudence to make it habitual in Health. For hence come Indigeſtion, low Spirits, Hyſterics, and Obſtructions of all Kinds, the Parents of Chronical Diſtempers. All theſe Effects have been charged upon Tea: But warm Water, in the ſame Quantities, is capable of all theſe Miſchiefs, without any Tea. The Cauſes of this univerſal Laxity direct us to the Cure; which muſt be attempted as ſoon as the Woman is recovered of one Miſcarriage, in order to prevent another, the next Time ſhe ſhall be with Child.

This therefore is to be obtained, by daily moderate Exerciſe; as walking in freſh Air, Geſtation in Wheel Carriages, or which is beſt of all by riding with a gentle Motion, as Trotting, on Horſeback, for two or three Hours: Next to theſe is Friction, or having the Body and Limbs well rubbed (yet beginning more gently and every Day encreaſing gradually) with warm Flannel Cloths: And this will be ſtill better, if the Cloths are firſt impregnated with the Smoke of burning Amber, or Maſtich: By going into a cold Bed in good Time, and riſing early, and keeping at a Diſtance from the Fire: By the Uſe of cold and auſtere Liquors, and dry Food of eaſy Digeſtion, conſiſting chiefly of Bread, Puddings and Roaſt Meats: And by keeping the Body tolerably tight and braced with the Wearing Apparel. At the ſame Time the following Preſcription will be of great Uſe,

Take

Take of the bruiſed Seeds of the greater Sorrel, ſix Drams; of Pomgranate Flowers, five Drams; of the Root of Capers, two Ounces; of the Bark of the Aſh Tree, ten Drams; of the Leaves of Burnet, two Handfuls: When they are cut and bruiſed infuſe them in three Pints of ſound rough Wine: Of which an Ounce is to be taken three or four Times a Day.

But if the reſt of the Habit be in a tolerable State of Health, and the Uterus only relaxed, the Remedies muſt in ſome Meaſure be local. Thus reſtringent Plaiſters, made of equal Parts of the Diapalma and the Rupture Plaiſter, applied to the Region of the Loins, muſt not be neglected. But for Hyſterics, promoting Fecundity, and preventing Miſcarriages, our *Engliſh* Steel Waters at *Tunbridge*, at the *Black Boy*, in the Pariſh of *Tranfield*, in *Suſſex*, *Hamſtead*, *Sunning-Hill*, in *Berkſhire*, *Chippenham*, in *Wiltſhire*, &c. are not to be equalled by any Medicines or Method, and will very ſeldom fail of anſwering the End, if the Caſe is retrievable by any Means whatever. Theſe muſt be drank at the Fountain Head by Six o'Clock in the Morning, or ſooner; and in the Quantity of three, or, at moſt, four Half-Pints. Meantime the Patient muſt uſe as much Exerciſe as her Health and Strength will admit of, and in all Reſpects conform to a ſtrict Regularity of Life during their Uſe, which ſhould be for two or three Months during the Summer. *Med. Dict. in Abortus*, *Fibra*, *Panis*, *Acidulæ*, &c.

Where the Patient cannot go to theſe Mineral Springs, the Reſtorative Steel Wine, preſcribed in the

Chapter

Chapter for *the Green Sickneſs*, may be uſed inſtead of them.

For the Rickets.

From Dr. *Boerhaave*, *James*, &c.

Let the Child's Food be well fermented Bread and Biſcuit, mixed with a ſmall Quantity of Saffron, Nutmeg, Cardamoms, Cinnamon, Seeds of Celeri; and other grateful and ſtrengthening Aromatics: Lean Pigeons, Fowl, Rabbets, Mutton, Kid and Veal, gently roaſted, cut ſmall and mixed with Biſcuit, Salt, and a little Parſley, Thyme and Nutmeg: Millet and Barley, boiled with Water and Raiſins, and then ſeaſoned with a little Wine and mild Aromatics.

Take of the following freſh Leaves, dried in the Shade, viz. of the Male Fern, three Pounds; of Marjoram, Baum and Mint, each two Handfuls; of the freſh Flowers (dried in the Shade) of Melilot, ſweet Trefoil, Elder, and Roſes, each two Ounces. Reduce to a fine Powder. Mix with double the Quantity of Barley Chaff. Put all into Bags for Couches, on which the Patient is to lie. Theſe are to be carefully preſerved from Moiſture, and frequently dried.

Take of Benzoin, Maſtich, Olibanum, Amber and Frakincenſe, each one Ounce: Reduce to a Powder; of which throw a little upon live Coals, and receive the Steam in warm Linen Cloths, with which let the Spine of the Back, Arms and Legs be rubbed Night and Morning

Take

Take of the Roots of Ipecacuanha, one Scruple; of white Wine, one Ounce; and of Sugar, two Drams: Infuſe for a whole Night; and when ſtrained give it in the Morning. Let this be repeated every fourth Day for five Times

Take of the beſt Rhubarb, Half an Ounce; of Citrine Myrobolans, without the Kernels, three Drams; and of the Troches of Agaric, two Scruples. Infuſe in four Pints of cold Strong Beer, for twenty-four Hours. Let the Patient uſe this for common Drink for a Month. But if it proves too purgative, it may be mixed with an equal, or a greater, Quantity of other Ale.

Take of Agrimony, Spleen-Wort, Fern-Root, Harts-Tongue, the Root of Polypody, and white Maidenhair, each two Ounces. Cut theſe ſmall. Mix them, put them in a Linen Cloth, and infuſe them in twelve Pints of cold Ale, to be uſed for common Drink.

Take of *Boyle's Ens Veneris*, two Grains; which are to be given every Evening in *Canary* Wine for three Weeks.

Take of the Filings of Steel, one Ounce; of the ſtrongeſt diſtilled Vinegar, ten Ounces; and of Sugar, three Ounces. Boil all together gently for twenty-ſix Hours in a tall Phial; and let the Liquor, when filtrated, be kept in a cloſe Veſſel. Six Drops of it are to be given every Morning and Evening in a little Mountain-Wine. *Boerhaav. Aph. and Mat. Med.*

I can from Experience recommend as the moſt effectual Remedy, Baths of ſweet Water boiled with Nervous Herbs, ſuch as Marjoram, Lavender, Mother of Thyme, Roſemary, Camomile and Baum. In ſuch Baths the Patient is to be frequently immerſed, and have the Spine of the Back and Joints rubbed and anointed with the following Nervous Ointment,

Take of human Fat, and expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, each Half an Ounce; of *Peruvian* Balſam, one Dram; and of the Oils of Rue, Lavender and Cloves, each thirty Drops.

By theſe Means I have ſeen many Patients afflicted with the Rickets, not only ſurpriſingly relieved, but alſo totally recovered. *Med. Dict. in Rachitis.*

For Acidities.

Acidities in the firſt Paſſages are the Cauſe of almoſt all the Diſorders incident to Children. Theſe Complaints are in general removed by the *Magneſia Alba*, which abſorbs the acid acrimonious Juices, and carries them off by keeping the Body gently open. It has ſaved the Lives of Thouſands of Children, who muſt otherwiſe have periſhed with burning Fevers; and of many grown Perſons, whom a continued Pain at the Stomach with Sourneſs and Loſs of Appetite, had rendered miſerable. This therefore is recommended in ſuch Caſes from repeated Experience and the general Practice of the Faculty. From one to two Drams of it may be given in a Day to Children, mixing it with their Food, and a proportionate Quantity to grown People; or it may be given in Broth, or any convenient Julap or Liquid.

For the Worms.

For a Child of four or five Years old, Take about a Dram of the *Cariophyllus Indicus*, or *Indian Pink:* Put it into a ſmall Tea-Pot and pour upon it a Tea-Cup-full of boiling Water and let it ſtand all Night. In the Morning pour off the Liquor, ſweeten it to its Palate and let the Child drink it. This muſt be repeated for three Mornings. This has no ſenſible Operation, but will moſt effectually deſtroy the Worms.

For the Cholic Pains.

From Dr. *Combes*, &c.

Infuſe for ſome Days an Ounce of ſliced Rhubarb (the beſt) and two Ounces of Gentian in a Pint of good Aniſeed Water. Take two Spoonfuls at a Time as often as there is Occaſion. *Boyle.*

Or, in a violent Fit, Take of *Elixir Salutis* and *Tinctura ſacra*, each an Ounce and a Half; Syrup of Buckthorn, three Drams. Mix for a Potion. And to prevent a Return,

Take Elixir Proprietatis tartarized, one Ounce; Spirit of Hortſhorn *per ſe*, one Dram. Mix theſe; and let the Patient take forty Drops twice a Day in a Draught of Spring Water for nine Days together. *Combes.*

For a violent Looſeneſs or Bloody-Flux happening in Childbed.

From Dr. *Chamberlane.*

Take the Guts of three freſh-killed Fowls. Turn them on a Stick and wipe off the Filth, but do not waſh them. Boil them in three Pints of Spring Water to two, with an Handful of red Roſe Leaves. Strain and mix with it an Ounce of Diaſcordium; and let the Patient drink it warm.

For outward Bruiſes.

From Dr. *Theobald.*

In ſlight Caſes, Bathing the Part with Spirits of Wine and Camphire will do. If this ſhould fail, make a Poultice of Stale-Beer-Grounds and Oatmeal, with a little Hog's Lard, and apply it freſh every Day, till well.

For inward Bruiſes.

From Dr. *Sydenham.*

Take away eight or ten Ounces of Blood; and let a large Spoonful of cold-drawn Linſeed Oil be taken two or three Times a Day.

For a Cough.

From Dr. *Pringle.*

With two Ounces of Sweet Almonds and as much Syrup of Balſam, mix four Ounces of Barley-Water, and thirty Drops of Spirit of Sal Volatile: When the Cough is troubleſome, let him take two large Spoonfuls of this, firſt ſhaking it well together. If no good Effect from this is perceived in a few Days, the Patient ſhould be blooded.

For the Ear-Ach.

Hoffman adviſes to have the Smoak of Tobacco blown into the Ear.

To promote Delivery.

From Dr. *Mead*

Of one Grain of purified Opium make two Pills. Let the Patient take one of theſe, and the other ſix Hours after.

For Aches and Pains.

From *Heiſter.*

Bathe the Part with Opodeldoc two or three Times a Day and keep it warm with Flannel.

For

For the Stone and Gravel.

From *Sydenham* and Dr. *Whytt.*

Pour twelve Pints of boiling Water on a Pound of calcined Oyſter-Shells: Let it ſtand till cold, then ſtrain it, and let the Patient take Half a Pint mixed with a little Milk three Times a Day; and every Day enlarge the Quantity a little, till it amounts to four Pints a Day.

For Hyſtericks.

From *Hoffman* and *Mead.*

To twelve Ounces of ſimple Pepper-Mint-Water add one Ounce of powdered Valerian and Half an Ounce of Compound Spirit of Lavender: Mix theſe well together, and take three large Spoonfuls twice or thrice a Day. A large Galbanum Plaiſter may alſo be applied to the Navel with Succeſs. This Mixture, with freſh Air, Exerciſe and the cold Bath, will do for all Nervous Complaints.

For Inflammations of the Bowels.

From Dr. *Arbuthnot.*

Let ten Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm; and repeat it occaſionally. Twice every Day let the following Clyſter be injected, that the Patient may have two or three Stools;

Take of dried Mallow-Leaves, one Ounce; of Camomile Flowers and Fennel Seeds each Half an Ounce; boil theſe in Water enough to ſtrain off Half a Pint: Add to it two Ounces of Sweet Oil.

To remove the Pains and the Vomiting, let the Patient take ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum in ſome Broth every ſix Hours, and let him live upon weak Broths only.

Taking Juice of Lemons has ſometimes in obſtinate Caſes given ſurpriſing Relief.

For an exceſſive Diſcharge of the Menſes.

From Dr. *Mead.*

Let her loſe Blood according to her Strength. Take of Allum, three Quarters of an Ounce; of Dragon's Blood, a Quarter of an Ounce: Mix them together, and give thirty Grains of the Powder, thrice a Day, in a Glaſs of Red Port.

For a Suppreſſion of the Menſes.

From the Same.

Mix a Quarter of a Pound of Conſerve of dried Orange-Peel with Half an Ounce of candied Ginger and two Ounces of Powder of Steel, to the Conſiſtence of an Electuary, with any Syrup; and give the Quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a Day. Or,

Let

Let her take a Tea Spoonfull of the Tincture of black Hellebore twice a Day in a Glaſs of warm Water.

For the Scurvy.

From *Heiſter.*

Take Half a Pint of a Decoction of the Tops of Spruce Fir, twice a Day.

This will be very effectual, for by the conſtant Uſe of Spruce Beer, the Factory in the cold Region of *Hudſon's* Bay preſerve themſelves from the Scurvy.

For the Tooth-Ach.

From *Allen.*

Rub on the Tooth or chew in that Part of the Mouth ſome of the Root of yellow Water-Flower-de-Lis. This gives immediate Eaſe.

For Worms.

From *Alſton.*

Take of Powder of Tin, a Quarter of an Ounce; of Calomel, one Dram; of burnt Hartſhorn and Powder of the beſt Scammony, each a Quarter of an Ounce. Mix them together. Of this the Child is to take, according to its Age, eight or ten Grains every other Morning, in a little roaſted Apple.

To Dr. Storcke's *Account of the Extract of Hemlock, Page 61, the Reader will please to add as follows, which was not thought of till after that Account was printed off.*

Dr. *Tissot* took this Medicine himself, without the least Impairment of his Health. He cured many scrophulous and cancerous Cases in *Switzerland*, and mitigated others, which he supposed were incurable. So that he seems fully persuaded that Dr. *Storcke's* Extract is always innocent (which, in Fact, except in a very few Instances, none of which were fatal, it has been) and he thinks it a Specific in many Cases, to which nothing can be substituted as an equivalent Remedy; that it should be taken with an entire Confidence, and that it would be absurd to neglect its Continuance.

His candid Annotator, Dr. *Kirkpatrick*, allows that it has not been constantly unsuccessful with us; and as every other internal Medicine almost universally fails, it should always be tried, from the Possibility of its succeeding in particular Habits and Circumstances.

SUP-

SUPPLEMENT.

DIRECTIONS concerning BLEEDING,

Extracted from the *Medulla Medicinæ Univerſæ*,

Publiſhed by Dr. *Theobald*.

THERE is no Remedy made Uſe of for the Relief of Mankind, of ſo general Service and Advantage as BLEEDING. Nor is any attended with more pernicious Conſequences, when injudiciouſly ordered. Many Illneſſes are abſolutely owing to too large a Quantity of Blood; in which Caſes there is of Courſe a Neceſſity for proportionably draining this Fluid. In this Work a Variety of Occaſions is pointed out, in which Veneſection is indicated, previouſly to, or along with, this or that particular Medicine. Yet perhaps it may not be amiſs to collect theſe ſcattered Directions.

In all inflammatory Diſtempers whatſoever 'tis a Kind of Sacrilege to omit it. On the other Side, to injoin it in a low, languid, depreſſed State, where the Spirits are exhauſted, and Nature unable to ſupport the leaſt Evacuation, were to expoſe the Patient to the utmoſt Hazard. So that it ſhould be conſtantly directed (and repeated according to the Violence and Duration of the Malady, in Pleuritic and Peripneumonic Diſorders, during *the firſt few Days* of thoſe painful Attacks. But when once Suppuration is begun, and the morbid Matter is only to be thrown off by Expectoration, BLEEDING would only retard it, and muſt therefore be avoided.

In

In Apoplectical Diſorders, in the Dyſentery or Bloody-Flux, and in irkſome Heat of the Bowels, the Patient muſt bleed in Proportion to the Illneſs. This muſt alſo be generally done in the *Beginning* of Fevers; and muſt be as religiouſly abſtained from in the Decline. For in the Decline, from being inflammatory, they frequently degenerate into the nervous Kind, when the Chief of the Affair is to be tranſacted by a liberal Application of Bliſters.

In large Abſceſſes, where there is an exceſſive Turgency from the Flux of Humours, and a great Oppreſſion of Nature from immoderate Heat, Bleeding ought to be directed. For by drawing away ſome Blood, the Suppuration is more happily performed, both in Point of Time, and in the compleat Diſcharge of the morbific Matter.

Likewiſe in the Small-Pox (for which Obſervation the Public is obliged to Dr. *Mead*) Bleeding, and that repeated in ſome Caſes, may be ordered advantageouſly in plethoric or full Habits, at any Period of the Diſtemper. But in the Caſe of Children, who have Twitchings of the Nerves before the Eruption, it muſt by no Means be uſed; having been found to render the Diſeaſe mortal in that Situation.

In ſhort, where there are ſore Eyes, a Sciatica, a dry, huſky Cough, the Head-Ach, Inflammations of the Womb or Bladder, a virulent Gonorrhæa, Cordee, Buboes, Venereal Stricture, Inflamed Piles, Hot Rheumatiſm, Dry Gripes, a ſore Throat, an Aſthma, the Cholic, Strangury, Gravel, Nephritic Pains, all Hæmorrhages or Fluxes of Blood, Inveterate Itches, and the like, Bleeding is of ſingular Service.

Service. But in Dropſies, Jaundice, Gout, and all Illneſſes from too great a Relaxation of the Veſſels or Obſtruction of them, Remedies muſt be ſought from other ſpecific Quarters, without the leaſt Thought of encreaſing thoſe Diſorders by abrupt and prepoſterous Bleeding.

For the Dropſy.

From Dr. *Storke.*

WHEN this Work was nearly printed off, there was publiſhed "A Narrative of "the ſurprizing Effects of the *Meadow Saffron* "in the Cure of the *Dropſy*. Tranſlated from the "*Latin* of Dr. *Anthony Storcke*, one of the princi- "pal Phyſicians to the Empreſs Queen, and Phy- "ſician to the Hoſpital of *Vienna*, by a Phyſician: "With Obſervations, and an Account of the *Hy-* "*drocephalus*. Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-Noſter-* "*Row*." This Narrative contains ſo many extraordinary Caſes and ſurpriſing Cures, that it was thought neceſſary to oblige the Reader with an Abſtract of them. But, as the Original Treatiſe is not come to our Hands, we could have wiſhed that the Tranſlator had given us Dr. *Storcke*'s Method of preparing this Medicine; the *Meadow Saffron* being of a poiſonous Nature, as well as *Hemlock*. Inſtead of this, he informs us in his Preface, that "for the Benefit of "Apothecaries, and ſuch others as may chuſe to uſe "it, he has prepared a conſiderable Quantity of the "Medicine itſelf, agreeable to Dr. *Storcke*'s Directi- "on, had from its native Soil, and in its proper "Seaſon, with conſiderable Trouble, and at no ſmall "Expence, which he has appointed to be ſold, "along with the Treatiſe, at Mr. *Payne*'s, at the "*Feathers* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and Mr. *Durham*'s, "Stationer, at *Charing-Croſs*, in Bottles at two Shil- "lings and Six-pence each."

He

He has obſerved, that the Narration of Cures contained in this Treatiſe, is ſufficient to ſatisfy the moſt prejudiced, that this Medicine has many Advantages, and is poſſeſſed of more real Efficacy than any as yet known; that, on a Review of them, it appears, that notwithſtanding it was always preſcribed in the moſt deſperate Caſes, after other very probable and generally efficacious Remedies were tried to no Purpoſe, it never failed of bringing about a Cure, and that by the moſt gentle, and, by all allowed the moſt eligible Operation of any; *an Increaſe of Urine:* That by giving Vigour and Appetite to the Patient, it ſeemed to enjoy a tonic and reſtorative Virtue: That it is taken with a ſmall Quantity of Fluid, and, inſtead of encreaſing Thirſt, as Alkaline Salts do, never fails to remove it: That it obviates Coſtiveneſs very gently: Powerfully reſiſts Putrefaction: Would probably afford Relief in phthyſical Caſes, and ſhould be uſed in every Species of the *Dropſy*. And, as the white Swelling of the Knee is owing to a Collection of lymphatic Fluid, it may be very properly employed in ſuch a Caſe.

CASE I.

A Man, aged 27, had an intermittent Fever for ſeveral Months. Many Medicines were preſcribed for him: In Conſequence of which the Fever ſeemed to abate for a few Days, but always returned with greater Violence.

Tired

Tired with Medicines to no Purpoſe, he had Recourſe to an Old Woman, who gave him a Powder, the Compoſition of which he knew nothing of.

Thus the Fever was ſtopped, but his Strength daily impaired; his Appetite gone; his Complexion ghaſtly; his *Hypochondria* tenſe; his Urine little and hot; and his Stools mucous, with conſiderable *Teneſmus*.

In about four Weeks his Belly began to ſwell, his Legs and Arms became *ædematous*, and pitted.

In this Condition he applied to Dr. *Storke*, who on the firſt Day ordered him one Dram of Rhubarb. This purged him eight Times. The Tenſion of his Belly was ſomewhat abated, and next Day his Digeſtion was much better.

He then took a Tea-Spoonful of the following Conſerve every three Hours,

Take of Powder of *Elicampane*, Half a Dram: of the *Terra Foliata Tartari*, a Dram and a Half: Conſerve of *Water-Creſſes*, two Ounces and a Half: Oxymel of *Squills* one Ounce: Spirit of *Nitre dulcified*, ſixty Drops.

In three Days the Tenſion of his Belly was gone, his Appetite mended, and he ſlept more calmly by Night. But during the Uſe of the Conſerve he became coſtive, he made little Urine, and had Symptoms

toms of *Strangury*. On the ſixth Day a Repetition of the former Doſe of Rhubarb relieved him greatly. His Appetite mended, and his Strength daily encreaſed.

The Uſe of the Conſerve was continued for eight Days longer, the Colour of his Face became more natural, his Belly much ſofter, and his Appetite good. But the Urine was ſtill little, the Body coſtive, and the Extremities *ædematous*, as before.

Another Doſe of the Rhubarb was repeated, which gave him ſix Stools and much Relief.

He then took one Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* of the *Colchicum* or *Meadow Saffron*, Morning and Evening, in a Cup of the Infuſion of *Elder Flowers*.

On the firſt Day he was much diſtreſſed with a frequent Inclination and Inability to Stool: His Urine was ſtill little and high-coloured, with Pains as it paſſed.

The ſecond Day his Urine was more and of a darkiſh Colour: The Pains ceaſed; he had two Stools bilious and fœtid, with a glutinous Matter.

The third Day he took three Tea-Spoonfuls of the Oxymel in the ſame Infuſion; made three Pints of Urine of different Colours; but had ſtill frequent Inclination with Inability to Stool.

On the fourth Day the ſame Doſe was continued: The Urine flowed copiouſly: The Appetite good: His Strength much greater; and his Limbs had a freer Motion.

On

On the fifth Day he took a Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* four Times; had two bilious Stools, and made a large Quantity of pale Urine. The Swellings of the Extremities greatly ſubſided, his Thirſt gone, Appetite good, and he felt himſelf in perfect Health.

In nine Days the Swellings were entirely gone and his Belly of the natural Size: But as he had no Stool for three Days, the former Doſe of Rhubarb was repeated.

He was now ordered to rub his whole Body with dry Linen Cloths, impregnated with the Fumes of Amber, twice a Day; and ſo was perfectly cured.

CASE II.

A Woman, aged ſixty-two, was afflicted four Months with a moſt inveterate Dropſy of the Belly and other Parts. Her Breathing was much oppreſſed, her Pulſe unequal and intermitting, her Cough violent and almoſt continued, had the Noiſe of Matter moving in her Lungs, could not lie in Bed, but was obliged to ſit erect.

Neither the beſt expectorating and diuretic Medicines, nor Laxatives, gave any Relief. *Squills*, in *Oxymel*, and with Wine, were many Days tried to no Purpoſe.

Drs. *Storcke* and *Collin* therefore ordered a Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* of the *Colchicum* or *Meadow Saffron* to be taken four Times on the firſt Day, in ſome

ſome pectoral Infuſion. The ſame Day, her Spitting encreaſed, and was greeniſh, and ſomewhat tenacious: Her Urine was copious, and without Heat or Pain.

The next Day ſhe was much better, her Spitting continued and was eaſier, her Urine was conſiderable, and ſhe had two natural Stools.

On the third Day the ſame Appearances.

On the fourth Day they gave her two Tea-Spoonfuls four Times, and this Doſe was ſufficient to remove the Diſeaſe.

The Diſcharged of Water was ſo great by the urinary Paſſages, that on the twelfth Day the Swelling of the Belly and other Parts was quite gone; her Breathing was much eaſier, her Pulſe almoſt natural, ſhe could be in any Situation, and reſted well. Yet one Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* was ſtill given four Times a Day.

Her Cough mended daily, her Spitting diminiſhed, her Strength encreaſed, and her Appetite was conſiderable.

After the third Week ſhe got out of Bed, walked about, and in a few Days more was perfectly cured.

The other Phyſicians were aſtoniſhed at this unexpected Recovery. Mr. *Van Swieten* was preſent during the Cure, ſaw the Patient in the worſt Stage of the Diſeaſe, and afterwards entirely cured.

CASE III.

A Man, aged fifty-ſix, laboured under a *Dropſy* for many Months. All the uſual Medicines were tried to no Purpoſe, The Size of his Belly ſtill encreaſed, his Thighs and Legs were much ſwelled, and his Appetite gone.

A Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* of the *Meadow Saffron* was given four Times a Day, in a Cup of *Ground-Ivy* Tea, for four Days. During which Time his Urine encreaſed in larger Quantity than uſual.

On the fifth Day he took two Tea-Spoonfuls, four Times a Day. He then diſcharged above twelve Pounds of Urine in a Day, of different Colours, having for the moſt Part a mucous *floculent* Sediment, and a ſmall Quantity of an oily Pellicle of variegated Colours on the Surface.

In ſix Days his Belly was much ſofter, and greatly ſunk; his Thighs and Legs leſs tenſe. The Urine continued to run off in very large Quantities, and his Medicine operated ſo well, that in five Weeks all Swelling was gone, his Appetite returned, he ſlept well and had a natural Stool once a Day.

CASE IV.

A hard-drinking Man, aged Fifty, much impaired in Strength and Looks for many Months, had at laſt a Swelling of his Belly. Different diuretic and purgative Medicines failed, his Strength ſeemed greatly diminiſhed

niſhed under their Uſe, and the Size of his Belly much encreaſed. Even Wine of Squills was uſeleſs.

A Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel Colchici* was then given, four Times a Day. This had little Effect. Therefore on the third Day, two Tea-Spoonfuls were preſcribed, to be taken four Times a Day. This brought away ſuch a Quantity of Urine, that, in eleven Days, all the Water was evacuated, and no Trace of Dropſy remained.

CASE V.

A Woman, aged Thirty, having been afflicted with a Tertian Ague for nine Months, and at laſt cured, fell ill of a *Dropſy*. Many Phyſicians and Medicines were employed. But the Diſeaſe grew daily worſe and ſhe was confined to her Bed.

She had a violent Thirſt, the Pulſe was very quick, and ſomewhat hard, her Belly tenſe, and ſo much enlarged, as to render her Breathing frequent and difficult.

On Account of the Hardneſs and Quickneſs of the Pulſe, and great Thirſt, the cooling nitrous Emulſion was preſcribed, on the firſt Day.

On the ſecond Day a Tea Spoonful of this *Oxymel* was given four Times, along with the Emulſion.

In four Days the Fever and Thirſt were entirely gone, the Belly began to feel ſoft, and the Emulſion was diſcontinued.

tinued. A double Doſe of this *Oxymel* was therefore given.

Much Urine was diſcharged, and in a few Days the Swelling of the Belly entirely ſubſided. She breathed eaſily, the Cough abated, and her Sleeps were calm, long, and refreſhing.

In two Weeks ſhe recovered her Strength, and was diſmiſſed perfectly cured.

CASE VI.

A Woman, aged Thirty-ſeven, had laboured under a Jaundice and Dropſy, and taken a Variety of Medicines in vain.

The Abdomen was very tenſe; on the left *Hypochondrium* was a broad, hard, moving Tumor; the Region of the Liver gave Pain to the Touch, and the whole Body was of a blackiſh yellow Colour. The Appetite was bad: She had no Thirſt, but was very coſtive; the Urine of a blackiſh Colour, of a thick Conſiſtence, and in very ſmall Quantity.

They endeavoured to reſolve the Obſtructions, to remove the Coſtiveneſs, and open the urinary Paſſages, by a *ſtrong Decoction of Graſs*; adding to it *regenerated Tartar* and *Honey of Mercury*. During the Uſe of which ſhe felt great Anxiety about the Breaſt, and a large Quantity of a blackiſh-coloured Blood was diſcharged by Vomit and Stool. This brought on a Weakneſs, and ſhe complained of great Pains in her Belly.

Demulcent

Demulcent and paregoric Medicines were therefore ſubſtituted in Place of the Decoction.

On the Day following ſhe diſcharged by Stool a large Quantity like the former; but vomited none. The Pains of her Belly ſtill remained, but the Anxiety at her Breaſt was much diminiſhed. It was judged proper to perſevere in the Uſe of *Demulcents*, *Vulnerants*, and mild *Paregoricks* Thus the burning Heat and Pain in her Belly were ſomewhat quieted: There was no further Diſcharge of Blood, but the Belly became ſo ſwelled, and Breathing ſo difficult, that a Fear of Suffocation frequently came on. A Fluctuation of Water was now evident.

Strong, acrid, and ſtimulating Diuretics could not ſafely be given to a Perſon of bad Habit; nor the more violent Purgatives, for Fear of exciting the Flux of Blood, which might be fatal.

A Tea-Spoonful of this *Oxymel* was therefore given four Times on the firſt Day; drinking after it four Ounces of Emulſion, ſweetened with Syrup of Poppies, to take off any Irritation which might follow the Uſe of the *Oxymel*.

The *Oxymel* produced Wonders. The Urine, without Pain, flowed in prodigious Quantities, of a darkiſh Colour, thick, and depoſited a black, tenacious Sediment.

The Doſe was not encreaſed; for by this Quantity the deſired Effects were produced, and in four Weeks the Dropſy and Jaundice diſappeared, and ſhe perfectly recovered.

A few Days after ſhe began the *Oxymel*, all the Pains of her Belly ceaſed, her Stools were natural, ſhe had no Thirſt, diſcharged much Urine daily, her Appetite was ſoon reſtored, and her Strength returned. Which Circumſtances immediately afforded Hope of her Recovery.

Great Variety of Medicines had been preſcribed by ſome eminent Profeſſors, without giving any Relief, and ſhe had been ſent to the Hoſpital, as incurable.

CASE VII.

A Girl, aged Twenty, was for many Months in the Hoſpital. Her Belly was very large and hard: Her Thighs and Legs much ſwelled, and as hard as a Piece of Wood. She could neither ſit, ſtand, nor move her Body.

After many Medicines tried in vain, the *Oxymel* was given. When ſhe had uſed it a ſhort Time, her Urine began to flow largely, and in two Weeks her Belly was of the natural Size and Softneſs, the Swelling of her Thighs and Legs ſubſided; ſhe got out of Bed, could move her Body, and walk about. There only remained a pungent Pain in the Joints of her Toes, which yet was greatly abated.

No Fluctuation was ever perceived, nor was the Tumor of her Thighs and Legs œdematous; they were very rigid and hard.

CASE VIII.

A Man, upwards of Sixty, had an old Cough and difficult Breathing, with a very ſevere Strangury. He took the *Oxymel*; his Cough became looſer, a purulent and copious Spitting followed, and his Breathing was much eaſier. Yet his Strangury was not cured, though he took the *Oxymel* for ſix Weeks: It was venereal, and brought on by the imprudent Uſe of Injections of Lead, which put a Stop to a Gonorrhæa.

CASE IX.

A Woman, aged Thirty-ſix, three Months ago was ſeized with a violent Cough, her Breathing became very difficult, ſhe was reſtleſs in the Night-Time and could lie eaſy in no Poſition; when aſleep ſhe ſuddenly awaked, almoſt ſuffocated for Want of Air.

Her Feet, Legs and Thighs, began now to ſwell; her Belly was very tenſe, and in a few Days her whole Body became ſo *œdematous* that ſhe could not move herſelf. Her Eyes ſeemed buried in Water, nor could ſhe eaſily ſpeak. Meantime, her Cough continued very troubleſome; her Breathing was more difficult, and ſhe had a Suppreſſion of Urine.

Diuretics from Squills and other Vegetables, as well as Minerals, excited a Deſire to make Water; but a few Drops only, with much Heat and Pain, were diſcharged.

Purgatives brought away a large Quantity of Water; yet the Swelling was not diminiſhed, the Oppreſſion at her Breaſt became greater, and ſhe was much weakened. A Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel*, three or four Times a Day, was judged neceſſary.

On the firſt Day there was a more free Diſcharge of Urine.

On the ſecond, a purulent and fætid Spitting came on, ſhe breathed eaſier, began to move her Limbs, and her Urine flowed without Heat or Pain.

On the third, ſhe took a Tea-Spoonful of the *Oxymel* four Times; by which the Diſcharge by Expectoration and Urine was ſo promoted, that in fifteen Days the Swelling had entirely ſubſided, and ſhe breathed freely.

Her Appetite now returned, ſhe had ſcarce any Cough, walked out of Bed, ſlept well in the Night-Time, could lie on either Side, and daily recovered Strength. So conſiderable were the Effects, though the Doſe was ſo ſmall.

CASE X.

On the 24th of *April*, a Woman, aged Ninety, was brought to the Hoſpital, deprived of all her Senſes, both deaf and dumb, and having all the Appearance of one in an Apoplexy. She breathed with Snoring, and high; her Pulſe was unequal, very weak, and intermiting; while ſhe coughed, there was a Noiſe of Matter moving in her Breaſt. Her whole Body was

ſwelled

ſwelled to an immenſe Size: The *Abdomen*, which was full of Water, protruded very much, and was conſiderably tenſe.

For many Days Remedies were employed, which moved her Urine, and recovered her Strength, and Stools were obtained by Clyſters.

However the Diſeaſe continued as formerly; ſo that the *Oxymel* was employed.

On the firſt Day ſhe took an Ounce, divided into four Doſes, and bore this Quantity extremely well. The Effects of the Medicine were immediately perceived. Her Urine was diſcharged in conſiderable Quantity, and next Day ſhe became more ſenſible.

In a few Days ſhe was able to anſwer Queſtions, and could breathe more freely, could move her Limbs a little, the Swelling of her Belly became ſofter, and her Pulſe equal.

Hence the Doſe ſeemed ſufficient; for her Urine continued to flow in conſiderable Quantity. She mended daily, and in three Weeks was perfectly cured. The Swelling diſappeared, and her Belly returned to its natural Size; ſhe regained her Strength, her Breathing was eaſy, ſhe ſlept well, and had an Appetite.

Mr. *Van Swieten* ſaw this Cure performed; and a ſurpriiſing Proof it is of the Efficacy of this Medicine in ſo miſerable an old Woman.

Her

Her Urine was of different Colours, and depoſited a glutenous thick Sediment. She had no Spitting, tho' her Breaſt ſeemed full of Matter in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe.

From the above Caſes the following Concluſions may be drawn,

1. That the *Oxymel Colchici* is a very ſafe Medicine.

2. That it has frequently the greateſt Efficacy in the moſt deſperate Caſes, where other Medicines fail.

3. That a ſmall Doſe is generally ſufficient to cure the moſt inveterate Diſeaſe.

4. It promotes Expectoration, moderates the Cough, and renders Breathing free and eaſy.

5. Is conſiderably diuretic, excites no Tumults, produces no *Teneſmus*.

6. Is proper in every Caſe where a Diſcharge is required by Urine.

7. It is therefore the moſt proper Medicine of any for the Dropſy.

Bad Effects have not, in any one Caſe, been ſeen to ariſe from this Medicine.

At firſt a Tea-Spoonful was given twice a Day, to a grown Perſon, diluted in a Cup of ſuch Decoction or Infuſion as was moſt agreeable.

On the ſecond or third Day, a Tea-Spoonful was taken thrice, and at laſt four Times. While the Patient bore this Doſe eaſily, and the deſired Effects did not follow, it was gradually encreaſed, until an Ounce, or an Ounce and an Half was taken in the Day.

If this produced no Effects, little was to be expected from the Medicine. (But the Tranſlator ſays, that he has ſeen two Ounces taken in a Day, with conſiderable Effects, after ſmaller Doſes had proved inſufficient.)

When the Patient has taken the *Oxymel* for ſome Time diluted, it may be given by itſelf, without any Vehicle.

If any Symptoms indicate other Remedies along with the *Oxymel*, they ought not to be neglected. Nothing has been known to weaken or diſturb the Effects of it. Nor is Opium hurtful, but frequently neceſſary, when the Patient is reſtleſs by Night, or affected with *Spaſms*, and other like Complaints.

Dr. *Storke* does not pretend to ſay that this Medicine is infallible: But with great Modeſty concludes, that it frequently cures theſe Diſeaſes, where other Medicines of general Uſe have failed.

N. B. The

N. B. The Root ſo worthily recommended here, is the *Colchicum* of *Linnæus*, with ſmooth Leaves, pointed, and upright. It grows generally in damp Meadows. In Autumn there ariſes from the Root a purpliſh Flower ſupported by a white Foot-Stalk, very thin and clear. The Root is double tuberous, and fleſhy; the outer Part of which looks ſteril and withering; but the other, which is concealed within it, is fibrous, and bears the Plant, being wrapped in one thin Coat of Skin. In Spring it produces three or four Leaves, of the Lilly Kind. In the freſh Root the Taſte is moſt acrid: In that which is old, mealy and blunt. The Method of preparing the *Oxymel* is as follows;

Take of the freſh juicy Root of the *Colchicum*, cut into thick Slices, one Ounce, and White Wine Vinegar, one Pound. Digeſt theſe in a Glaſs Phial by a ſlow Fire (often ſhaking the Phial) for eight and forty Hours. Then give it a gentle Straining. The Vinegar thus lightly ſtrained, in order to be rendered yet milder, muſt be reduced into *Oxymel* with the due Quantity of pure Honey, thus,

Take of the Vinegar of the *Colchicum*, prepared as before, one Pound; of pure Honey two Pounds. Mix them. And over gentle a Fire boil it to the Conſiſtence of Honey, very often ſtirring it with a wooden Spoon.

The uſual Doſe at firſt is one Drachm of the *Oxymel* for a grown Perſon, twice a Day, in a Diſh of any Tea or convenient Decoction: On the ſecond or third Day, three Drachms, and afterwards, four.

While the Sick eaſily bear this, and the deſired Effect does not enſue, the Doſe may be gradually augmented to an Ounce, or an Ounce and a Half a Day. Thus Dr. *Storke* in his *Latin* Treatiſe, which came lately to our Hands.

Leſt

Leſt in the Courſe of the Work ſome of the Terms made uſe of may not be perfectly intelligible to ſome Part of our Readers, it has been judged proper to annex the following

GLOSSARY.

A.

Abſceſs, an inflamed Swelling generally; ſometimes of any other Kind.
Abortion, untimely Birth.
Abſorb, to ſuck up, or ſheath.
Acidity, Sharpneſs or Sourneſs.
Adult, grown up.
Aliment, Food or Nouriſhment.
Alluminous, of Allum.
Anodyne, that which eaſes Pain.
Anterior, being before.
Antiſcorbutic, good againſt the Scurvy.
Antiſtrumatic, good againſt the King's Evil.
Apozem, a Decoction.
Arcanum, a Secret, or Noſtrum.
Aromatic, ſpicy.
Auditory, of Hearing.

C.

Callous, hardened, inſenſible.
Cardialgia, the Heartburn.
Carbuncle, a ſmall fleſhy Subſtance grown up.
Cataplaſm, a Poultice.
Catheter, an hollow and ſomewhat crooked Inſtrument, chiefly uſed to thruſt into the Bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the Urine.

Cauſtic,

Cauſtic, a burning Application.
Cautery, is actual, or potential. The firſt an hot Iron; the laſt a burning Medicine.
Cryſtalline, the ſecond Humour of the Eye, next to the watery.
Chyle, the milky Juice formed in the Stomach by Digeſtion.
Cicatrice, the Eſcar after a Wound.
Collyrium, an Ointment for the Eyes.
Colliquative, faint and diſſolving.
Compreſs, a folded Piece of Linen Cloth, to preſs on any particular Part.
Condenſation, *Conſtipation*, } a Thickening or Hardening.
Cornea, the external or outer Coat of the Eye.
Corroſive, that which gradually conſumes or eats away.
Cutaneous, of the Skin.

D.

Depuration, a Separation of the pure from the impure Part of any Thing.
Detergent, Cleanſing.
Diaphoreſis, Sweat.
Diaphoretic, promoting Sweat.
Diuretic, promoting the Diſcharge of Urine.
Dyſentery, the Bloody Flux.

E.

Ebullition, a boiling up with Heat.
Effervеſcence, Heat by inward Motion.
Effluvia, ſmall Particles continually flying off from Bodies.
Emaciated, waſted and reduced to Leanneſs.
Emollient, Softening.
Emulſion, a Form of Medicine by bruiſing oily Seeds and Kernels.

Epidemical

Epidemical, General, or affecting great Numbers.
Eroſion, an Eating away.
Eruption, a Breaking out.
Expectoration, a Diſcharge from the Breaſt by Coughing.
Extenuated, made lank and ſlender.
Extract, the chief Parts drawn from any Thing.
Extravaſated, forced out of the Veſſels.

F.

Fecundity, Fruitfulneſs.
Fibula, the outer and ſmaller Bone of the Leg.
Filter, to ſtrain.
Fiſtulous, having the Nature of a ſinuous Ulcer which is callous within.
Fœtus, the Child in the Womb.

G.

Gargle, a Liquor with which the Throat is waſhed, and which is then thrown out.
Geſtation, the Time between a Woman's Conception and Delivery: Alſo the being carried in any Vehicle.

H.

Hæmorrhoids, the Piles or Emrods.
Hydrophobia, the Dread of Water in Madneſs.

I.

Ichorous, thin and watery.
Impoſthume, a Collection of impure Matter in a Bag.
Incorporated, united or joined in one Body.
Induration, Hardening.
Inteſtines, the Entrails.
Jugular, the Neck-Vein.
Junƈture, a Seam or Joint.

L.

Lacteal Veſſels, that convey the Chyle.
Laxity, Looſeneſs.

Ligature, a Bandage.
Linctus, a Medicine to lick up by the Tongue.
Liniment, a thin Ointment or Balſam.
Lixivial, of the Nature of Lye.
Lotion, a Liquid Form of Medicine, to waſh.
Lozenges, very ſmall Cakes or Tablets.
Lute, to cloſe with any clayey Subſtance.
Lymph, a fine watery Fluid, ſeparated from the Blood, and contained in peculiar Veſſels, called therefore lymphatic.

M.

Macerate, to ſteep Ingredients in Order to ſoften them and get out their Virtues.
Maturation, Ripening.
Menſes, Womens Monthly Courſes.
Morbid, diſeaſed.
Mucous, ſlimy.

N.

Narcotic, producing Heavineſs and Sleep.
Nauſea, a diſguſtful Loathing.

O.

Œdematous, having a white, ſoft, and inſenſible Swelling.
Opaque, not tranſparent.
Orbit, the Cavity or Hollow which contains the Eye.
Opiate, a ſleepy Medicine.

P.

Palliative, what mitigates or eaſes, but does not cure.
Plethoric, of a full Habit.
Pleura, the Membrane, which is the Seat of Pain in a Pleuriſy.
Ptiſan, a Drink made of Barley boiled with Raiſins and Liquorice.
Pus, the Matter of a well-digeſted Sore.

Rectum, the ſtrait Gut, the laſt of all the Inteſtines or Entrails.

Refrigerating, Cooling.

Relaxation, a Slackening, of the Fibres particularly.

Reſpiration, Breathing.

Revulſion, a drawing of the Blood or Humours from a remote Part of the Body.

S.

Sanguine, Warm and Red.

Scarification, the making Wounds or Inciſions, with Cupping particularly.

Schirrhus, an hardened Gland.

Schrophulous, of the Nature of the King's Evil.

Seton, a Drain behind the Neck, opened with a Needle, and kept ſo by a Twiſt of Silk.

Sinus, a Collection of Matter from a Cavity with a ſmall Opening,

Specifics, Medicines appropriated to the Cure of particular Diſtempers.

Stricture, Cloſure by Contraction; Rigidity.

Struma, a glandular Swelling from the King's Evil.

Succedaneum, that which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

Sudorific, which promotes Sweat.

Suppuration, the Ripening of Matter into Pus.

T.

Temporal, belonging to the Temples.

Tendo Achillis, the great Tendon above the Heel.

Tenſion, the tight Stretching.

Teſtaceous, of Shells.

Tibia, the large Bone of the Leg.

Tincture, an Extract of any Thing made with Spirits.

Troches, a Kind of Tablets or Lozenges, to diſſolve in the Mouth.

Tonſils, two round Glands on the Sides of the Tongue.

Topical

Topical, ſuch Medicines as are applied to a particular Part.

Tumor, a Swelling.

V.

Velocity, Swiftneſs.

Venery, the Uſe of Women.

Veneſection, letting Blood.

Veſicatorics, Bliſtering Plaiſters.

Veſtige, Trace or Footſtep.

Viſcid, Glewy, like Bird-lime.

Viſion, the Faculty of Seeing.

Volatiles, Spirits that fly off by Evaporation.

Unguent, Ointment.

Uterus, the Womb.

Vulnerary, good for Wounds.

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P. 161. l. 18. *for* Corrboratives *read* Corroboratives.
P. 236. l. 18 and 19. *for* recomDend *read* recommend.

Particular Directions for inoculating the SMALL-POX, *and alſo for the Management of it, in the natural Way.*

According the New Method of Practice.

I. *Of the inoculated* SMALL-POX.

WE have ſaid ſo little of Inoculation in the preceding Sheets, and the new Method of treating it and the extraordinary Management of it in the natural Way, (which ſo much engage the public Attention,) that we have readily complied with the Requeſt of thoſe, who have deſired a particular Account of both, for the Benefit of Mankind. The public Spirit of Dr. *Dimſdale*, and of the Author of *the General Method*, have enabled us to give full Satisfaction in theſe Articles.

But however ſafe the Practice appears to be, the former of theſe is by no Means for inoculating Children under two Years old; the ſeveral Diſorders to which they are then expoſed, being ſufficiently difficult of themſelves. Beſides, they are not only too young to ſubmit to the neceſſary Meaſures, but being full of Humours, are ſubject to a larger Share of Puſtules, than thoſe who are older. All above this Age may undergo the Operation more freely. Thoſe of Seventy paſs through it with the utmoſt Eaſe. Few Conſtitutions need to be excluded the Benefit of it. Chronical Diſorders, Scrophulous, Scorbutic and Arthritic Habits, unwieldy Corpulency, even Intemperance and Irregularity are not ſufficient Objections. All ſuch having paſſed through the Diſeaſe with as much Eaſe and Safety, as the temperate, healthy and regular.

But thoſe, who are afflicted with acute or critical Diſeaſes, or their Effects, or who have evident Marks of corroſive acrid Humours, or a manifeſt Weakneſs of the whole Frame; all theſe ſhould be treated properly before the Introduction of the Diſeaſe. Such alſo, as are diſpoſed to frequent Returns of intermitting Fevers, ſeem improper Subjects. Yet the Bark has been given liberally and ſucceſsfully to Patients, who have had ſevere Ague-Fits, between the *Inoculation* and *Eruption*, and even during *Maturation*, without Injury to the main Deſign.

Inoculation may be ſafely performed at all Seaſons; only taking Care to keep the Patient from being too warm and cloſe in Winter, and to ſcreen him from the Heat in Summer. For he will find freſh cool Air and Evacuations to be ineſtimable Benefits. But one would not chuſe a Seaſon for it, which is marked with any peculiar Epidemics.

Of the PREPARATION.

The Ends of *Preparation* are, 1. To reduce thoſe in high Health to a lower and more ſecure State. 2. To raiſe thoſe who are too low: And to diſcharge, as far as poſſible, all Crudities and their Effects. Some begin nine or ten Days before the Operation; many but a Week; others inoculate firſt, and then begin. By thoſe in high Health the following Regimen muſt be ſtrictly complied with, from the firſt Day of *Preparation*, viz. they muſt abſtain from all Fiſh, Fleſh, Broths, Butter (except in Pye-Cruſt), Cheeſe, Eggs (except in Puddings), Pepper, all Spices, and all Things elſe of a manifeſt heating Quality; from all ſpirituous Liquors, from Wine, Perry, Cyder, and Malt Liquors, except fine Small-Beer which may be allowed ſparingly. For Breakfaſt, they may have weak Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Water-Gruel, ſkimmed Milk, thin Milk-Pottage, with dry Toaſt, dry Bread, ordinary Cake, Honey and Bread, or dry Bread and Water only, which laſt is preferable. For Dinner, Plain or Plumb-Puddings, or light Dumplins, with a Sauce of boiled Flour and Water and a little Vinegar ſweetened with Sugar or Honey; Rice-Pudding, Apple-Pudding or Pye, Milk, Rice-Milk, Sago, Gruel, Greens, Roots and Vegetables prepared or raw, except on phyſical Days, when Broths are allowed, and they abſtain from unprepared Vegetables. Care muſt be taken that they do not overload their Stomachs even with this Kind of Food. Their Drink muſt be Water with a Toaſt in it, Milk and Water, Lemon and Water, or Imperial Water.

During the *Preparation* muſt be taken, at nearly equal Diſtances of Time, three Doſes of the following Powder, made into Pills, or mixed with a little Syrup or Jelly, at Bed-time; and an Ounce of Glauber's Salts (or more, if this be not ſufficient to procure ſix or eight Stools) diſſolv-

ed

ed in thin Water-Gruel, each ſucceeding Morning: viz. Calomel and Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each eight Grains; of Emetic Tartar one eighth Part of a Grain: Mix: And let the Mixture be carefully performed. Inſtead of the Emetic Tartar, Dr. *Dimſdale* ſometimes ſubſtitutes two Grains of precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

The *Kent* and *Suſſex* Operators preſcribe Over-Night ten Grains of Calomel and two Grains of factitious Cinnabar, or Æthiop's Mineral, well mixt together and made into two or three Pills with a few Crumbs of Bread moiſtened: For in this Form they are not ſo liable to touch the Teeth and Gums, which ſhould be avoided; and the next Morning the Glauber's Salts. After the Salts, drink freely of thin Water-Gruel, Cheeſe Whey, or weak Green Tea, till ſix or eight Stools are procured. Reſt one or two Days after, and then in the Evening take another Doſe of the Powder, and the next Morning Glauber's Salts as before; and ſo on till three Doſes of each have been taken. If the Powder ſhould be vomited up again immediately, then the Salts are to be taken as ſoon as the Sickneſs is over. If the Powders chance to ſalivate (which very rarely happens, and will be known by the Soreneſs of the Gums, the Looſeneſs of the Teeth and ſpitting) Half an Ounce of Flower of Brimſtone in a little warm Milk, repeatedly taken, is an effectual Remedy.

Thoſe of the ſecond Claſs require a milder Courſe of Medicine, rather of the Alterative, than Purgative, Kind, and, in ſome Caſes, an Indulgence in light animal Food, and a Glaſs or two of Wine, eſpecially in advanced Age.

For Infants, a Drachm of Manna, diſſolved in warm Milk and Water, is ordered for eight or ten Days together. But if the Child's wet Nurſe is prepared, that is ſufficient. Children, from One to Five or Six Years old, take from one Grain to two Grains and a Half of the Powders preſcribed by the *Kent* and *Suſſex* Operators; from Six to Ten, four Grains; and from Ten to Sixteen, ſix Grains; according to their Conſtitutions: Patients above Sixty; ſix or eight Grains. But the particular State of Health, of every Perſon that offers, ſhould be previouſly enquired into, and the Doſes proportioned accordingly.

Of the Operation.

The Day after the laſt Doſe of Salts, the Perſon being free from a Fever, let the Operation be performed. The Patient is to be in the ſame Houſe, and, if he has no Objection, in the ſame Room (for no ill Conſequence has ever been obſerved from it) with one who has the Diſorder near its Height, from whom the Matter is to be taken. If this Perſon had it by *Inoculation*, the Matter is to be taken upon the Point of a Lancet from the Place of Inſertion; if in the Natural Way, from any ripe Puſtule, ſo that both Sides of the Point may be moiſtened. With this Lancet make two Inciſions, a little diſtant from each other, between the Elbow and Shoulder, deep enough to paſs through the Scarf-Skin and touch the Skin itſelf, about one-eighth of an Inch long. Then ſtretch open the Inciſion between the Finger and Thumb, and moiſten it with the infected Matter, by gently wiping the flat Side of the Lancet upon it. Apply neither Plaiſter, Bandage, nor Covering. Neither is there the leaſt Difference, either in Point of Certainty of Infection, the Progreſs, or the Event, whether the Matter be taken from the Natural or Inoculated Small-pox; nor, if from the laſt, whether it be taken before or at the Criſis. If no Patient is at Hand to take the Matter from, a Thread may be uſed as in the common Manner. Some dip the Point of a Lancet in variolous Matter, then hold it in the Air till 'tis dry; after which it is cloſed and kept in the Caſe for Uſe. With this prepared Lancet they raiſe the Scarf-Skin obliquely, and keep the Lancet a little Time in Motion between the two Skins, that Part of the Matter may be mixed with the animal Juices. The Lancet is then withdrawn and the Inciſion left uncovered as before. For this is always of Conſequence, as it enables us to form a Judgment of the Progreſs and to prevent Inconveniencies.

Of the Progress.

The Effect of the *Operation* is ſometimes known in a few Hours, by ſharp Pains darting up to the Shoulder, a Shivering, a red Tumor on the Arm, or a ſmall Riſing where the Matter was applied. In others there is little Alteration for a Day or two. If the Inciſion is viewed with a Lens

on

on the ſecond Day, there generally appears an Orange-coloured Stain about it. If the Stain be large, the Eruption will be ſmall; if ſmall, a large Eruption is expected, and the Powders and Salts are freely adminiſtered. But on this Day Dr. *Dimſdale* uſually gives the following Medicine at Bed-time, mixed with a little Jelly, or rather made into a Pill: Take Calomel and Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each three Grains, Emetic Tartar one-tenth of a Grain. A Quantity of this Medicine ſhould be carefully prepared at once, to make the Diviſion more exact. On the fourth or fifth Day a Hardneſs is perceivable by the Touch, the Part itches, is ſlightly inflamed, and a clear Fluid appears under a Sort of Bladder, like a ſuperficial Burn. About the ſixth, a Pain and Stiffneſs is commonly felt in the Arm-pit, which foretells the near Approach of the eruptive Symptoms, and is a favourable Sign. On the ſeventh or eighth Day, oftener on the laſt, thoſe Symptoms arrive; ſuch as Pains in the Head and Back, ſucceeded by Shiverings and Heats, by Turns, which continue more or leſs, till the Eruption is completed. A diſagreeable Taſte in the Mouth is alſo common, the Breath is fetid, and the Smell badly altered. The Inflammation in the Arm ſpreads faſt; the Inciſions appear, through a Glaſs, ſurrounded with a vaſt Number of ſmall confluent Puſtules, which increaſe in Size and Extent. The feveriſh Symptoms are for the moſt Part ſo mild as rarely to require Aſſiſtance, except a Repetition of the ſame Medicine, that was directed on the ſecond Night after the Inoculation. On the next Morning take Infuſion of Sena two Ounces, Manna Half an Ounce, Tincture of Jalap two Drachms. Theſe are given as ſoon as the eruptive Symptoms are perceivable, if they ſeem to indicate any uncommon Degree of Vehemence. On the tenth or eleventh Day, a Circular or Oval Efflorescence ſurrounds the Inciſion, ſometimes extending near half round the Arm, but oftener of the Size of a Shilling, ſmooth and not painful. This ſhews the whole Affair to be over, and every diſagreeable Symptom ceaſes

If the fore-mentioned Appearances come early, they foretell a very favourable Event. But in ſome few Subjects the Colour of the Wound remains pale, the Edges of it ſcarce riſe at all, nor are itching and uneaſy. Nay, ſome-

times on the fifth and even the ſixth Day, it may ſeem doubtful, whether the Infection has taken Place. This implies a late and untoward Diſeaſe. The Powder or Pill laſt-mentioned is then to be taken each Night, and, if it does not operate by Stool, or the Patient is at all coſtive, an Ounce of Glauber's Salts, or the laxative Draught, preſcribed in the preceding page, is given in the Morning, once or twice, as the Caſe may require. This Courſe forwards the Inflammation.

Inſtead of confining the Patient when the Symptoms of the eruptive Fever come on, he is charged, as ſoon as the Purge has operated, to keep abroad in the open Air, be it ever ſo cold, as much as he can bear, and to drink cold Water, if thirſty; always taking Care to keep walking moderately while abroad. However hard this may ſeem to the Patient, or ſingular to the Reader, the Effects are ſo ſalutary, and ſo conſtantly confirmed by Experience, and an eaſy Progreſs through the whole Diſeaſe depends ſo much upon it, that no Exception is allowed, unleſs the Weather be exceſſively ſevere indeed, and the Conſtitution very delicate. This is ſo true, that in the few Inſtances where the Symptoms have run very high, the Patients dreading Motion and cold as the greateſt Evils, yet when they have been perſuaded to riſe and go out of Doors, tho' perhaps led by two Aſſiſtants, and have been ſuffered to drink as much cold Water, as they choſe, they have never found any ill Conſequence. On the contrary, their Spirits revive, an Appetite returns, they reſt well, and a gentle Sweat ſucceeds with a favourable Eruption, and the Fever ſeems wholly extinguiſhed. In general, the Complaints in this State are few; the Patient eats and ſleeps well; a few Puſtules appear, ſometimes equally diſperſed; and ſometimes the Inflammations on the Arm ſpread and are ſurrounded with a few Puſtules, which ripen gradually; the Eruption proceeds kindly; and 'tis more difficult to prevent the Patients from mixing with the Public, than it was before to induce them to go abroad; Medicine is ſeldom wanted; cool Air is the beſt Cordial; and if any uncommon Languor happens, a Baſon of ſmall Broth, or a Glaſs of Wine, is allowed in the Day, or a little White Wine Whey at Bed-time: Which indeed are at any Time allowed to tender, aged, or weakly Perſons.

Perſons. With theſe Exceptions, they are kept ſcrupulouſly to the Regimen. But after the Eruption is completed, they are indulged, if there be Occaſion, with a little well-boiled Chick, Veal, or Mutton.

Alarming Symptoms and a large Eruption are almoſt univerſally prevented by this Method, and the Generality of Patients amuſe themſelves abroad, within proper Limits, with the Puſtules out upon them. In fact, the moſt Adventurous have the beſt Spirits, and are freer from Complaints than others who are inclined to keep within Doors. They, who have no Eruption but on the inoculated Part, ſoon go about their uſual Affairs, with a Charge not to ſpread the Diſtemper, and to take two or three Times of the above Purge of Sena, Manna and Jalap, or of Glauber's Salts. They who have more of it are confined longer, and, if at all coſtive, a mild Laxative is now and then exhibited, by which Maturation is rather forwarded than retarded.

Maturation being completed, the Patients gradually change their Diet; but a Return to animal Food and fermented Liquors is ſtrictly recommended to all with much Caution and Reſtraint.

The inciſed Part commonly heals up of itſelf with a Scab. But if it continues to diſcharge Matter, cover it with white Cerate, or ſome other mild Plaiſter, to defend it from the Linen and Air; giving gentle Purgatives and mild Alteratives as needful.

If the Diſtemper be likely to fall heavy at firſt, the Operators of *Kent* and *Suſſex* depend upon the Efficacy of the REPELLENT PILL, which is thus made: Take ten Grains of Camphire pounded in a Mortar with a few Drops of Spirit of Wine, to which add twenty Grains of the beſt Succotrine Aloes, and ten Grains of Kermes Mineral: Pound the Ingredients well together, and make the Maſs into four Pills, of ten Grains each. One of theſe is given on the fourth or fifth Night after Inoculation, and the next Morning Salts ſufficient to carry it off. If the Patient is of a groſs Habit, he takes two more the ſixth Night, and ſometimes the fourth Pill a Night or two after, with Salts as before. But we muſt remark that, in this Compoſition, ſome of the Operators omit the Aloes, and others give no Salts after them. Theſe Pills are ſaid to carry off the of-

ſending Matter, and ſo to leſſen the Number of Puſtules and prevent the Confluence. They are given very ſucceſsfully in the Natural Way, and are a valuable Compoſition. But for inoculated Patients, the Powders and Salts are generally ſufficient for every Purpoſe.

While the Pock is breeding, if per-chance a high Fever ſhould ariſe, or be expected, the Patient drinks what ſome call PUNCH, thus made: BOIL a Pint of Oats in four Pints of Water till ready to burſt; then ſtrain off the Liquor and add an Ounce of Salt-petre; make it palatable with Sugar, or Honey, and a little Lemon Juice or Cream of Tartar. Others, inſtead of the Sugar and Salt-petre, put three Ounces of Syrup of Violets, and one Ounce of ſtibiated Nitre. Half a Pint is firſt taken at going to Bed, and afterwards as much as the Patient pleaſes. This carries off the Fever.

The Patients are ordered to tie an Handkerchief about their Heads, and carefully to avoid catching Cold when they take the Powders; but, on the intermediate Days, follow their Work during the whole Time. They are indeed cautioned not to exerciſe themſelves till they ſweat; for this is judged prejudicial, except only when the Pock is juſt coming out.

Of IRREGULAR SYMPTOMS.

Sometimes, tho' rarely, great Sickneſs, with Vomiting, comes on during the eruptive State. The Patient is then ordered to drink plentifully of warm Liquids, to promote Vomiting; or, if a full-grown Perſon, to take one Grain of Emetic Tartar, mixed with ten Grains of compound Powder of Crabs Claws. Care ſhould be taken to leſſen the Doſe for very young and weak Subjects. This throws off bilious Matter, procures Stools or a moderate Sweat, and generally gives Relief. But if no Stool follows, and the Sickneſs remains, a gentle Laxative almoſt certainly procures a Reſpite, and the Eruption removes the Complaint.

Sometimes a florid *Raſh* appears towards the Time of Eruption. If it comes only here and there in Patches, it is not very alarming and ſoon wears off. But now and then the whole Surface of the Skin is covered, and it is intimately

timately mixed with the variolous Eruption and may be eaſily miſtaken for the greateſt Malignity. But in this variolous *Raſh* there is not ſo much Fever, nor is the Reſtleſſneſs or Pain of the Head or Loins ſo great, nor that general Proſtration of Strength, which commonly attend the Confluent Small-pox with ſuch putrid Appearances. And there may ſometimes, on a careful Examination, be diſcerned a few diſtinct Puſtules larger than the reſt, mixed with the *Raſh*, which are the real Small-pox. Theſe Patients keep within, and drink Nothing cold, but do not go to Bed. If any Sickneſs yet remains, a little White Wine Whey, or other moderate Cordial, is adviſed, and prevents any alarming Complaint. In two or three Days the Skin changes to a duſky Colour, and a few diſtinct Puſtules remain and ripen properly without further Trouble. Theſe *Raſhes* frequently happen during *Preparation*, and cauſe the *Operation* to be poſtponed, but are apt to return at the Time of the Eruption.

The Symptoms preceding the Eruption uſually commence on the ſeventh or eighth Day incluſive from the *Operation*; yet often they come much ſooner, and ſometimes much later. The Diſeaſe has happened ſo ſuddenly after Infection, that the Whole has ended, Purges been taken, and the Patient returned home well in a Week's Time. But then the inoculated Part ſhews Marks of Infection the very next Day, or the Day after, when the Inciſion often appears conſiderably inflamed and elevated. The Patient complains of Chilline's, Itchings, or ſmall pricking Pains in the Part, and ſometimes on the Shoulder, Giddineſs or Drowſineſs and a ſlight Head-Ach, ſometimes with a feveriſh Heat, but often without. Some feel as if they had drank too much, others as if they had caught a Cold. Theſe Complaints ſeldom laſt twenty-four Hours, have frequent Remiſſions, and never require Confinement. At the Time of them the Inflammation on the Arm advances apace and feels hard; but, as they wear off, the inflamed Appearances leſſen; the Part dries to a ſmall Scab; the Skin turns livid, and the Party is well. In ſome Inſtances theſe Symptoms attack much later, even on the ſeventh or eighth Day, when an Eruption might in Conſequence be expected, yet none appears; but the Arm gets well

well very ſoon, and the Diſeaſe is at an End. Many Subjects of this Sort have been inoculated a ſecond Time, and made to try all other Means of catching the Infection, yet without a ſingle Inſtance of its producing any Diſorder.

Sometimes the Diſcolouration round the Inciſion, inſtead of being florid, is pale and very little elevated. This does not promiſe kindly. Therefore the Alterative Pill is more frequently given, and, if it fails to operate by Stool, a Laxative is added: By which Means the Diſeaſe is forwarded.

Sometimes on the Abatement of the Fever and other Symptoms, after the Appearance of ſeveral Puſtules, and when the eruptive Stage of the Diſeaſe ſeems completed, freſh Eruptions come out, and continue ſo to do for four, five, or even ſix Days ſucceſſively, preceded ſometimes by a ſlight Pain in the Head, but oftener without any. Theſe are generally few, ſhort-lived, and ſeldom ripen.

Sometimes after a ſlight Eruption and Abatement of Symptoms, the Diſeaſe has been prematurely judged to be over, and the Patients have returned home; yet conſiderable Eruptions have happened afterwards. But this has always been owing to a too free and unguarded Manner of living, or to violent Exerciſe.

II. *Of the Natural* Small-Pox.

It has been remarked in general, that thoſe who are kept warm, and nurſed with moſt Tenderneſs, fare worſt in the Small-pox. This Obſervation, of the Truth of which we have had large Experience, induced us in the preceding Sheets to recommend the cool Method of the excellent *Sydenham*, further inforced by the Practice of the learned *Boerhaave*, as infinitely preferable to any other. For the variolous Fever is the great Point, upon the Reſtraint of which the Patient's Life principally depends: And our Endeavours ſhould be, not to forward, but to prevent, as much as may be, *any* Eruption. And this is the Principle, upon which the *new Management* proceeds: Inſomuch that one of the Patrons of it, a very diligent Obſerver, candidly confeſſes that in this Reſpect we ſhall be found to have improved but little upon the judicious *Sydenham*'s cool Method of treating the Diſeaſe.

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The *new Practice* under *Inoculation* is ſo very different from all former Management, that the Minds of many were very juſtly alarmed, and the moſt fatal Conſequences expected to enſue from it. Yet, on the contrary, the Succeſs of it has been amazing and almoſt incredible. The Proofs of its Utility and Safety are irreſiſtible; being atteſted by many Thouſands, who have experienced the Benefit of it. This Conſideration reaſonably induced the benevolent Dr. *Dimſdale* to try what Effects the ſame Sort of Treatment, diſcreetly applied, might have upon the Natural Small-pox. And out of about 40 Patients, who have been managed in this Manner, under his own Care and Inſpection, not one has died. His Way is, to get the ſick Perſon into the open Air, to give, generally, the Mercurial and Antimonial Pill, and a Laxative ſome Hours after it, to procure three or four Stools. This Method has been particularly enjoined, and ſometimes repeated, where the Sort has appeared bad, and little Relief has been found from the partial Eruption; the Symptoms continuing to be ſuch as portended great Danger. The ſame Method has been followed during every Part of the eruptive Fever, with Intention to abate its Violence, check the Eruption, and prevent the Conflux and conſequently the Danger. And the Succeſs has hitherto exceeded Expectation.

Going into the open Air very greatly abates the Heat upon the whole Surface of the Skin, which, tho' before intenſely hot, in a ſhort Time feels not much warmer than that of a Perſon in Health; the Pulſe becomes leſs hard and full; but is ſtill quick and ſometimes intermits, which, however alarming, is not a dangerous Symptom. The Pain in the Head is always relieved by it, tho' that in the Back and Loins does not abate in Proportion. The Patients are ſenſible of the Benefits of it, and generally think themſelves ſtronger. On going within, the Pain in the Head grows worſe, but is again relieved by returning into the open Air.

The Effects of the Medicines are uſually theſe: Where much Sickneſs at Stomach has been, a Vomiting frequently happens ſoon after the Pill. This ſhould be promoted by drinking plentifully of warm Diluents; and, till the

Fatigue

Fatigue occaſioned by it is over, the Patient ſhould not go abroad. By this, and the ſucceeding Stools, the Heat, Thirſt, Sickneſs and Pains are abated. The Patients indeed are low and faint, but the moſt urgent Symptoms are alleviated and the Appetite mends. They are then allowed to drink thin Mutton or Chicken Broth, Milk Pottage, or Tea. And now Sleep comes on, which they may take upon the Bed, but muſt not go into it till Night.

Hence it appears that the eruptive Fever, and its Symptoms, may be greatly mitigated by this Practice, and the Eruption is retarded: And the ſlower and later that comes out in the Natural Way, the milder the ſubſequent Diſorder is. But this is not all, for there is ſtrong Reaſon to believe that the Number of Puſtules has been actually diminiſhed by it, and thoſe that remained have ſeemed larger and of a milder Kind.

In that Stage of the Diſtemper, from the *Eruption* to the *Maturation*, when it has been heretofore uſual to leave the whole Buſineſs to Nature, Dr. *Dimſdale* ventures to recommend the ſame Medicine preſcribed before: Take Calomel and Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each three Grains, Emetic Tartar one-tenth of a Grain. This is to be repeated at proper Invervals till the Maturation advances, when it muſt be diſcontinued. A Cupfull of the following Apozem ſhould, if neceſſary, be now and then taken, after the Mercurial Medicine, often enough to procure three or four Stools every Day, eſpecially if the Patient be coſtive: Take Cream of Tartar two Drachms; Manna one Ounce: Diſſolve them in one Quart of Barley-Water, or the Pectoral Drink.

How ſafe it may be to venture into the open Air during this Stage of the Diſeaſe, he does not pretend to ſay; but that they will certainly be refreſhed and invigorated by being kept out of Bed as much as may be, without being overfatigued, and by freſh Air let in ſometimes through an open Window. And the Strength and Spirits, waſted by the preceding Fever, ſhould now be recruited by thin mild Broths or Milk-Pottage, as much as the Stomach will take without Offence, and, if need be, with Medicines of a cordial and anodyne Quality.

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One Medicine he particularly recommends in the Stage of *Maturation*, which has been found to abate Heat and allay Thirſt, ſo as to afford a very pleaſing Refreſhment: Take of the weak Spirit of Vitriol one Part, of the ſweet Spirit of Vitriol two Parts: Mix. The Quantity of Half an Ounce of this may be added to a Quart or three Pints of Barley-Water, or the Pectoral Drink, or any other Diluent, and to be drank at Pleaſure.

It appears from Dr. *Ruſton*'s Eſſay on Inoculation, that this Management, in the inoculated Small-pox particularly, nearly agrees with the *American* Practice. And we are of his Opinion, that the wonderful Succeſs of it is not to be imputed to any one Circumſtance, but that the cool Regimen, the Manner of communicating the Infection, the freſh Air and the Medicines, are all neceſſary to ſecure ſo favourable an Iſſue to the Diſtemper.

F I N I S.