

**Pharmacopoeiae Radcliffeanae pars altera: or, the second and last part of Dr. Radcliff's prescriptions .... To which is annex'd an appendix, containing a body of prescriptions ... and a complete index to the whole / [By E. Strother].**

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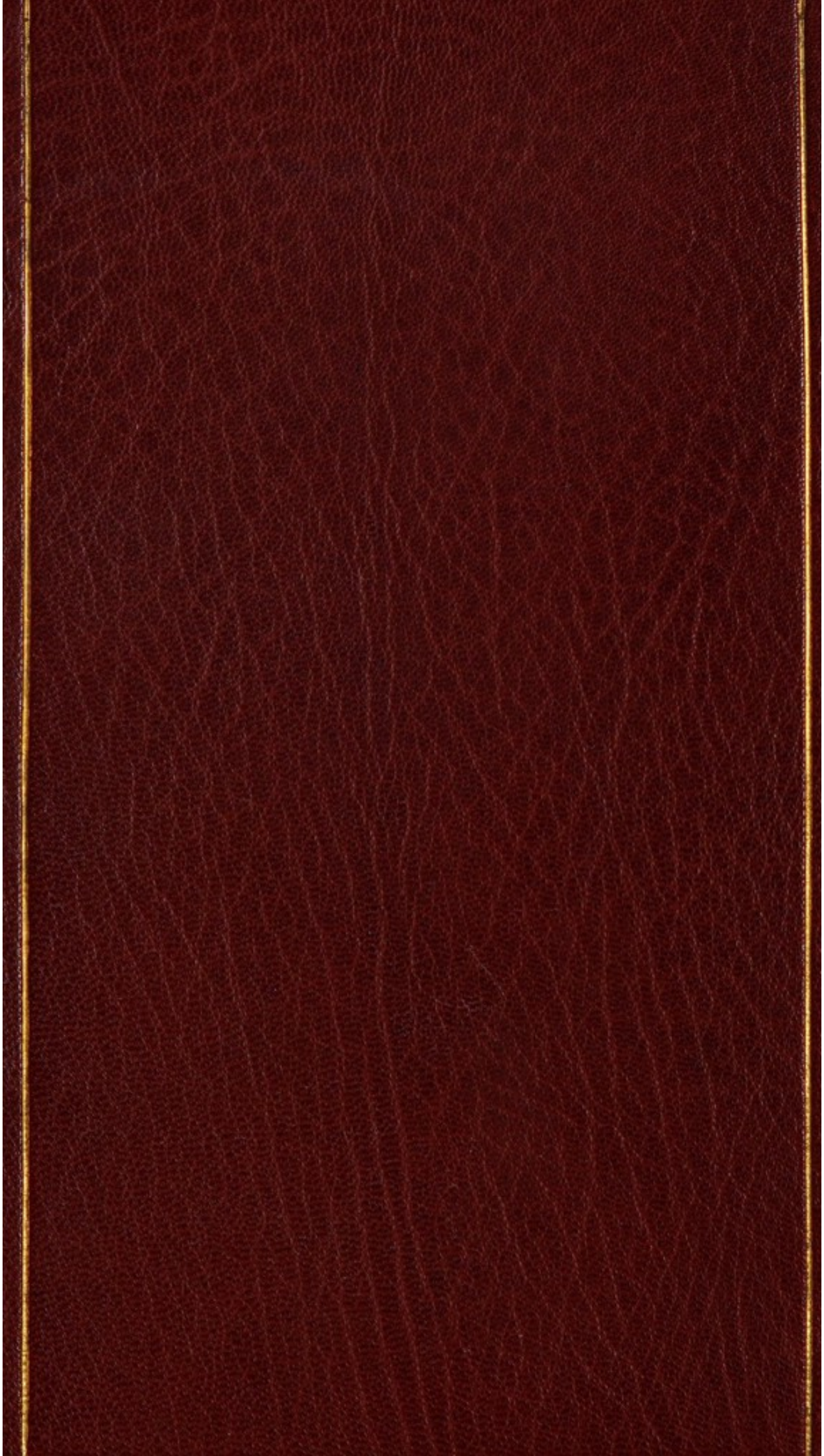
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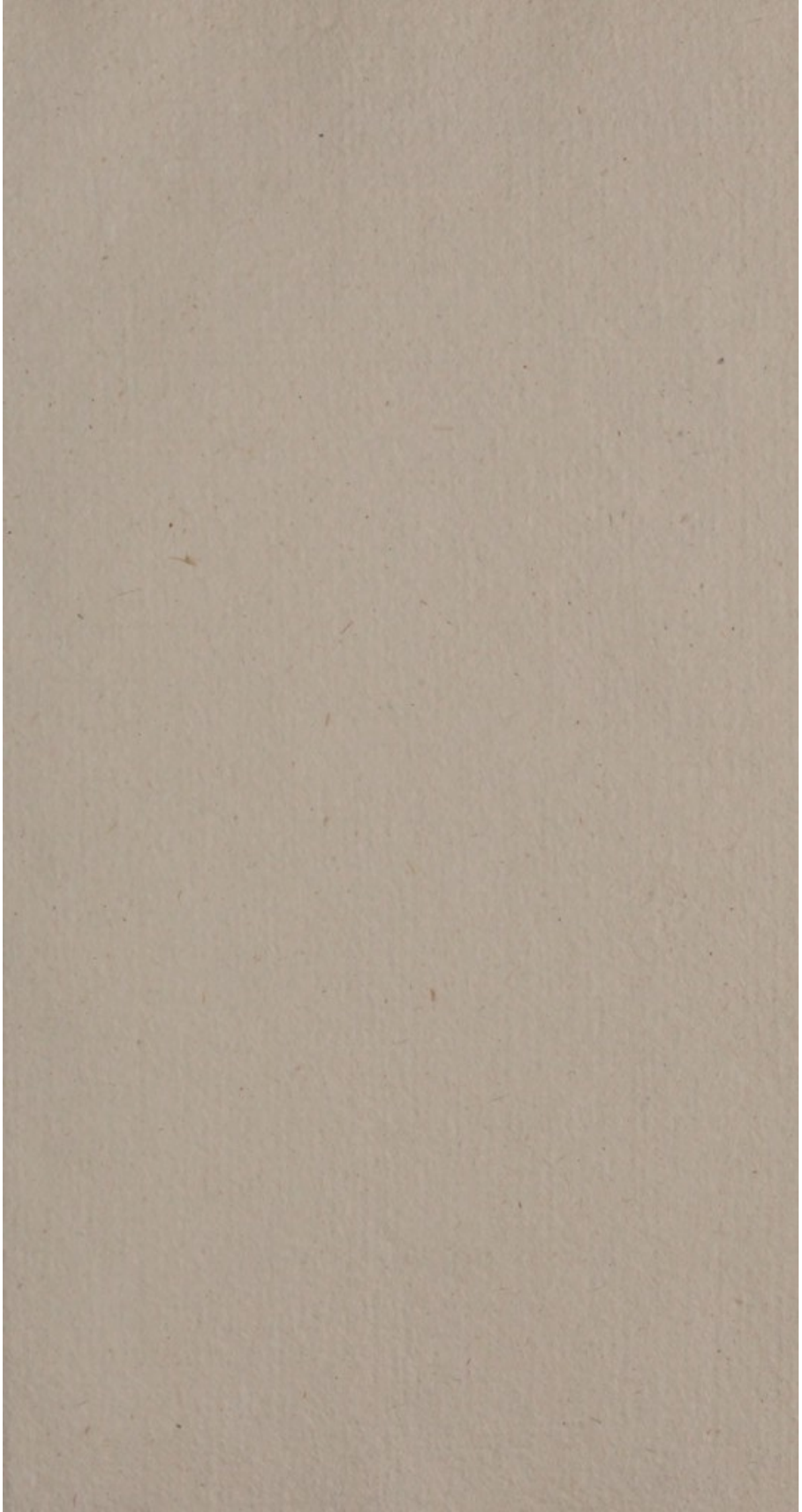


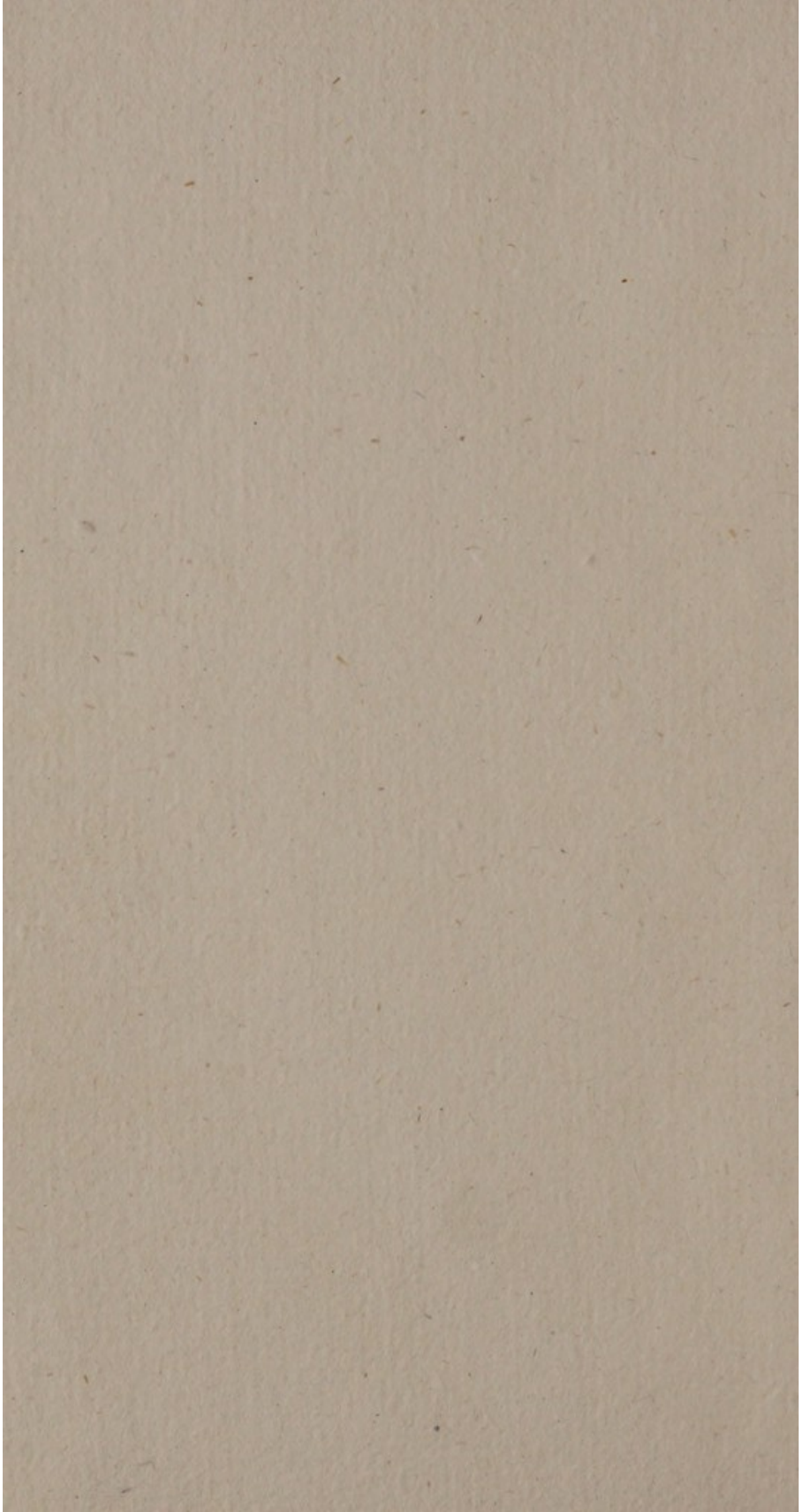




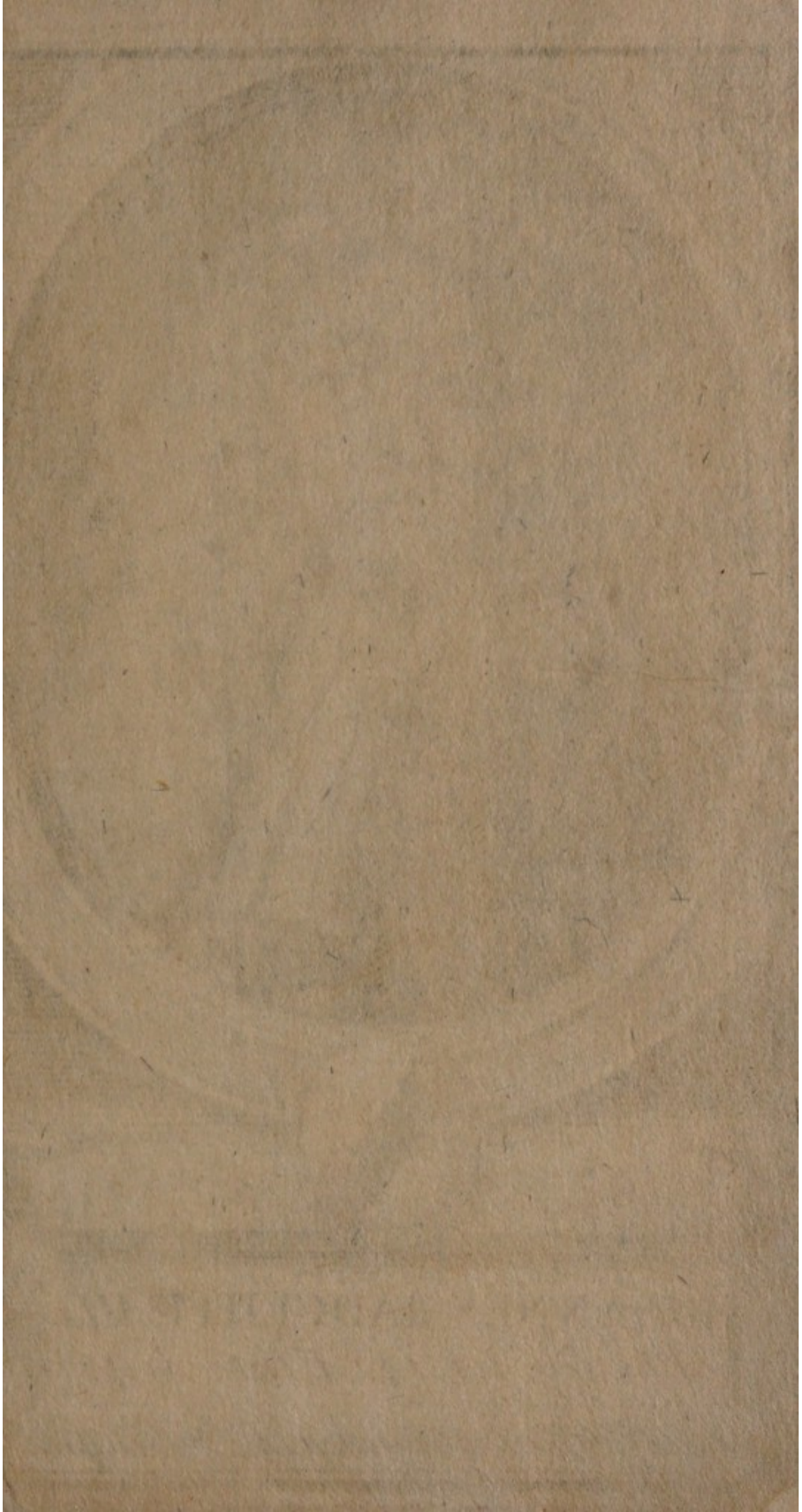


















*Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*

Pars Altera :

---

OR, THE  
Second and Last PART of  
**Dr. RADCLIFFE'S**  
PRESCRIPTIONS, with useful  
OBSERVATIONS, &c.

To which is annex'd, An

**APPENDIX,**

Containing a Body of Prescriptions,  
answering the Intentions requir'd in all  
Diseases Internal and External, with use-  
ful Cautions subjoin'd to each Head, and  
a complete Index to the Whole.

Being a Work of General Use to all  
Physicians, Apothecaries, and Sur-  
geons.

---

*— Sors ingenio, plebis inanibus  
Illudit studiis ; nam varias sinu  
Cum dispersit opes ; ridet inutili  
Plebem fervere jurgio.*

---

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# PREFACE

TO THE

READER.



*THE First Part of Dr. Ratcliff's Prescriptions having been so kindly receiv'd, that in less than Six Months above Sixteen Hundred have been sold off, so that a Second Impression was undertaken in less than Three Months; it may reasonably be suppos'd, this Second Part will also be acceptable, since it contains seasonable and just Remarks on the*



P R E F A C E to  
Doct<sup>r</sup>'s Prescriptions ; and that  
an Appendix of a large Extent  
is added to it, in which the whole  
Body of Cautions are laid be-  
fore your View, upon the several  
Heads through the whole Body  
of Practice.

I have been press'd by a cer-  
tain Gentleman to prefix my  
Name to the Book, which I shall  
not, for his Sake, deny, when a  
proper Season offers ; in the mean  
while, I have advanc'd little, but  
what is supported by sufficient  
Authorities, which I did with  
no other View, than to convince  
the Reader, that what is here ob-  
serv'd, is not Fiction ; and I  
think this a sufficient Balance  
for the Want of my Name. I  
can also assure you, that I have,  
with



the R E A D E R.

with Success, try'd what I here  
set down, and therefore you may  
depend upon what is advanc'd.  
I see therefore, at present, no Oc-  
casion for any Name; for since  
what is here said, is Truth, 'tis  
no matter who speaks it.

The Model, the Remarks, the  
Recipe's, the Author, even the  
Doctor himself, have under-  
gone the Rancour of some affect-  
ed Scioli, and yet the Work  
has push'd its Way. As for the  
Manner of Writing the Recipe's,  
I believe I shall please myself,  
as well as others, much better, by  
taking a Method reverse to all  
that have hitherto writ, and which  
I'm satisfy'd, when you come to  
know it, will become a Fashion;  
but you must give me Leave to  
A 3 follow



## P R E F A C E to

*follow my own Humour at present ; and, when any of you write, I assure you of the same Liberty, without Cavil, (petimusque damusque vicissim.)*

*If I have any where broke thro' the Rules of Good-Manners, I here retract ; I have no Design, I assure you, so to do, being resolv'd to court no one's Resentment ; I blame no Man for thinking otherwise than I do, and I only ask the same Freedom.*

*The short Reasoning in the Compound Med'cines was contriv'd to avoid tedious Repetitions, and the Reader is left to his Judgment in the Rest ; for, without that, he'll make a sorry Practitioner.*



## the R E A D E R.

No Author has out-done Dr. Fuller in his Recipe's, but his Remarks avail little to the Instruction of the Reader; which Defect, I hope, is sufficiently provided against in this Work.

I am oblig'd to my Friend Mr. Trevor M. L. who obtain'd for me a large File of the Doctor's Recipe's; and if any doubt of the Sincerity of the Author in Transcribing them, Mr. Trevor is ready to satisfy them as to that Point.







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*Hausus*



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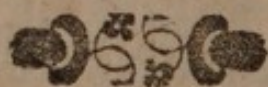
## ERRATA.

### PART I. 2d Edition.

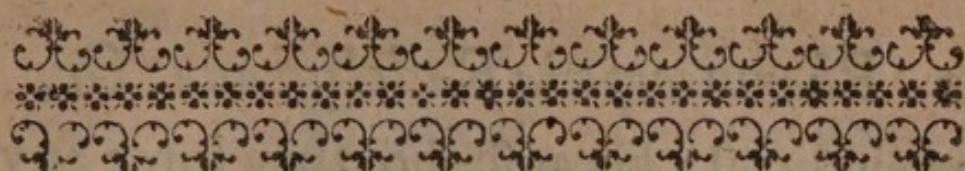
PAG. 47. Line 4. read *Peccatis*. P. 67. L. 23. read  
half a Dram. P. 81. L. 6. read *over-relax'd*. P. 146.  
L. 5. read *after Creatures, with Theirs*.

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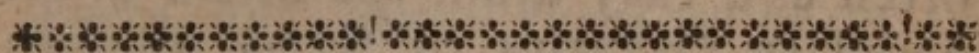
PAG. 22. Lin. ultim. read *C. 2. obs. 87.* P. 34.  
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L. 27. *after Pound read &c.* P. 527 and 528 are twice  
*nam'd*.







## *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana.*



### *Vinum Diureticum.*

℞ Cort. interior. Sambuc. p. i. Absinth.  
Roman. m. fs. Rad. Gent. 3 fs. sem.  
Dauci Sylvestris 3 iij. infund. in Vin.  
Hoccomorens. opt. ℥ ij. bibat hau-  
stum ad libitum.

### *The Diuretick Wine.*

Take the inner Rind of the Elder one  
Pugil, Roman Wormwood half a  
Handful, Gentian Root half a Dram,  
wild Carrot-Seed three Drams, in-  
fuse 'em in a Quart of old Hock;  
let him drink of it at Pleasure.

## OBSERVATIONS.



Whenever any *small Stone* lodges  
in the Passages from the *Pel-  
vis* down to the *Glans*, *Diu-  
reticks* are proper to dislodge  
it; but it is to be observ'd,  
that where-ever Persons have been long  
infested with such a Disease, they are  
B preju-



2 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

prejudicial; because tho' they force any Stone down, by their Irritations and Shocks given to the Kidneys, yet too often us'd they drain the Blood of its necessary Quantity of *Serum*, thicken it, and make way for such dangerous Concretions, as *Riverius* justly observes.

It would be but injudicious Work to administer such a Mixture in inflammatory Disorders of the Kidneys, or in Ulcers of that Part, or, indeed, in any Inflammation in the Bladder or *Sphincter*; because, as I have somewhere observ'd, all inflamed Parts ought to be kept free from Motion, and the very essential Notion of Diureticks includes it *repetitum*; hence wou'd the inflam'd Part be enrag'd, and receive irretrievable Damage; the same ought to be understood in Ulcers of those Parts, because, as Motion is contrary to Union, therefore they ought to be avoided; however, this is to be taken in such a Sense, as to Ulcers, that all Diureticks are not improper, nor at all Times; give me Leave then to pry into the Season and *Species*. Some Diureticks are of a balsamick Nature, such are Turpentine, and all *Terebinthi-*  
*nates*;



Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions. 3

mates; these, indeed, force the Separation of Urine with Ease and Advantage; inasmuch as they give a gentle and pleasing Jog to the labouring Parts, and invite them to grasp the offending Particles contain'd between 'em, and sponge 'em; and thus are the Parts safely deterg'd, and afterwards dispos'd to Union, which, however, wou'd be over-acting your Part, if you shou'd continue 'em longer than you were assur'd that the Ulcer had sufficiently parted with its sanious and noxious Matter; for then you ought to proceed to drying and absorbing Medicines, in order to unite and cure; hence *Groenvelt* acted not amiss, after a sufficient Mundification of the ulcerated Bladder with his Flies, when he fell to *Agglutinants*, *Absorbents* and *Dryers*, in order to complete his Cure; (such were Amber, Coral, Gum-Arabick, and Balsamicks in Pills.)

*Morellus* advises against Medicines barely Diuretick, in opening the Obstructions of the *Uterus*, and adds, that such a Procedure wou'd coagulate the Blood more by draining it, and wou'd thicken it, and render it less fit for that monthly Separation; and we



4 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
see it an useful, because a successful,  
Practice to administer, in spitting or  
vomiting of Blood, Nettle-Juice, which  
all know is not styptick but by Acci-  
dent, inasmuch as it passes by Urine,  
and so thickens the Blood. By the  
same Mechanism have I known To-  
bacco, by its too plentiful Evacuation,  
rob the Blood so much of its neces-  
sary *Serum* and *Lympha*, that it cou'd  
not circulate, but threw a Person in-  
to an irrecoverable Apoplexy: Hence  
happy is that Physician who knows how  
to observe a *Medium*.

Where Women are subject to Abor-  
tions (as such, who have been young  
marry'd, are, or where the Blood is too  
*serous*, and their *Fibres* too lax) any  
extraordinary Motion of the Intestines  
or Bladder, repeated too frequently,  
compresses the *Uterus*, and draws it  
into Consent, and whatever is con-  
tain'd within its Body, will gradually  
force its way forward, and this Mo-  
tion *Borellus*, in his 2d *Cent. Observ.* 98th,  
fitly enough calls *Vomitum Matricis*, as  
if by such a Shock the Womb contract-  
ed its *Fibres*, and vomited out the In-  
fant. In such a Condition then we  
must be aware, in evacuating the *se-*  
*rous*



*Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions.* §

rous Blood, that it be done with the utmost Caution; nor are *Diureticks* to be trusted to complete this.

If we speak of such Medicines as are commonly denominated *Diureticks*, or such as consist of active Principles; it is to be own'd, they may merit that Name, or change it for *Alteratives*, because what will evacuate by Urine, given in a less Quantity will attenuate; and where the Blood is stock'd with a Cargo of unactive Particles, such may be premis'd before the Administration of *Catharticks*, to render the Humours more fluxile, according to the Advice of our great Master *Hippocrates*, Τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅπως ἂν τις βέλῃται καθαίρειν, εὐεργα ποιεῖν. I know some late Theoretical Gentlemen have rejected this Caution as useless and trifling; but tho' it may be made evident in all Cases, to a Demonstration, (such as the Nature of the Matter will allow of) yet in no Constitution more palpably than in the *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical*, where prodigious and outrageous Symptoms attend the injudicious Administration of *Catharticks* before you have prepar'd the Body for them; what Reason can be given for these dire Accidents,



6 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

cidents, I shall now only hint at, till a fitter Opportunity. I am apt to believe, that in such a Constitution, the Acid having a coagulative Faculty, must have rendred the Blood and all the Juices (in Proportion to the Distance from the Heart) gross and viscid, and consequently the Circulation in those Parts, or any where, is but slow: Now, in *actu Purgatorio*, the intestine and progressive Motions are much *intended*, and the Juices, which properly enough may be said to stagnate in the extreme Parts, will be put into a violent Hurry, and as they can hardly pass the Capillaries so suddenly, without the Danger of Inflammation, therefore violent Symptoms succeed such a hasty Attempt. This I only deliver as Conjecture, but leave each to *think* as he pleases; however, *Sennertus*, *Sylvius*, *Sydenham*, *Ettmuller*, *Dolæus*, and *Waldschmidt* do all agree, that Preparation ought to be premis'd before Evacuations in this Disease.

Where the *Glands* of the *Uterus* are relax'd by a copious Afflux of *phlegmatick* Juices, and become thereby incapable to retain their Contents, but spue out in great Abundance whatever arrives



rives at them, and at the same time the Blood is overpower'd with *Serum*, then is produc'd that troublesome and weakning Disease, call'd the *White-Flux*, which if neglected for any Space of Time, is rendred incurable. In such a case, Diureticks, after proper Catharticks, are very proper to drain the Blood of its abounding *Serum*, to divert its Flux to another Port, and the Remainder of the Cure will be easily completed by Glutinous and Absorbing, and, lastly, Styptick Medicines; Motion must be avoided by such as labour under this Misfortune.

In the Manner aforesaid, where the Intestines suffer their Contents to pass too easily downwards, and produce that Distemper call'd a *Lientery*; the Laxity of the Fibres, and the viscous or serous Load lodging in them, may be amended by Diureticks, inasmuch as they divert those Humours, after having attenuated 'em, into other Channels, and strengthen the Fibres, by draining them; so that they can bear the Weight of the Victuals for a due Season; but I cannot be suppos'd to mean, that where a *Catarrhus ferinus*, as *Duretus* observes, has rais'd a Lien-



8 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana: Or,*

tery by Erosions of the Intestines, there Diureticks are of any Force; on the contrary, you wou'd increase the Ulcer, and irreparably hasten the Descent of the Nourishment so much, that the Chyle cou'd not have Leisure to enter the Blood; and you wou'd by such an Imprudence destroy your Patient in a double Sense, by encreasing the Ulcer, and starving him.

The Viscidity of the Blood is the frequentest Occasion of its being obstructed in the Evanescient Arteries; and a Rupture of them is a very common Accident attending this Impediment to Motion; when this Rupture happens in the Vessels of the Intestines, 'tis call'd *Fluxus Hepaticus* (the *Hepatick Flux*.) In such Circumstances, tho' it be an easy Matter to curb the Flux for a while, by the Methods too usually insisted on in such a Case, (Stypticks) yet these alone are far from answering the main Point, I mean the Opening the Obstruction, in which consists the Welfare of your Patient; therefore, as there seems to be a double Indication, the Sick will not fare well without *Deobstruents* and *Stypticks* conjoin'd. If then to some  
such



such Diuretick Mixture, you add some *Coral, Sal-Martis, Dragon's Blood, Terra Lemnia, Conserve of Red Roses, Sacchar. Saturni*, or such Things made into an Electuary or Pills, to be administered together, Good may be done, unless the Disease be much riveted.

The sluggish Motion of the Juices thro' the Fibres makes them stop every where, and the *Lympha* is so gross, that it cannot enter into its reconveying Channels; hence universal or particular Stagnations ensue on the Surface, which raise œdematous Tumours and *Anasarca's*; and such a Disease I have known in Mariners from *Archangel*, from the gross Diet they have been oblig'd to live upon, the severe Colds and many such Hardships; where these gross and phlegmatick Humours are not irreparably fix'd, Diureticks are absolutely necessary, after proper Evacuations, to carry off Share of the Load, as well as to remand the Lymph into its proper Course, by attenuating it, and opening the Obstructions every where.

As it is a known Maxim in *Hippocrates*, that ἐναντία τῇ ἐναντίῳ ἰνυαία (or Contraries are cur'd by Contraries;)



10 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
so wou'd it be an unskilful Act in any  
Physician to order Evacuations, where  
Supplies are the only Necessary; there-  
fore in an emaciated Person it would  
be *Mal-Practice* to order Diureticks;  
because here we ought to add; there-  
fore the Person ought to be fed with  
*Chocolate, Jellys, Yolks of Eggs, and Sago*  
*Broth*, and in short good Diet and Rest  
are his *Sheet-Anchor*.

The Blood has been, since the *Ara*  
1500, according to Dr. *Harris* in his  
*Scelera Aquarum*, vitiated with Exotick  
Salts, suck'd in by some of our six  
*Nonnaturals*. Now as the Nature of  
those Salts are mostly hid from us,  
we have no *Criterion* to judge what  
Species of Salts they retain to that af-  
fect us, but by the Constitution that  
reigns; and as the ingenious *Willis*  
has describ'd the Scurvy accurately,  
and divided it into a *Bipartite* Consti-  
tution; so the Remedies must follow  
the Indicant. I shall only hint to you  
that the warmer Constitution requires  
gentle Evacuations, whether by Bleed-  
ing, if Blood abounds, or by Emeticks  
and Catharticks, if Humours domineer;  
and also Diureticks of the cooler *Spe-*  
*cies* in order to carry by the Urinary  
Passages



Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions. II

Passages the Abundance of *Choler*; after which it will be proper to make use of *Diluting* Medicines to obtund either *Acrimony* of the Salts that dilaniate the Gums and other Parts; and if it be possible to find out the *Specifick Acrimony* reigning, whether it be *Alcaline* or *Acid*, as also whether it be a *Mineral* or a *Vegetable Acrimony*, we shall know what particular *Alcaly* or *Acid* is adaptable to the present Circumstances. I believe it is plain to every common Observer, that our *Prescriber* seem'd generally to be of opinion, that *Acids* were our *Arch-Enemy*; and if his Success was really such in Practice, as Figure, Pomp, and Deference paid him, made it appear, there is no doubt, but trucking in testaceous Powders only was an useful Article to the Patient, the Apothecary, and his Master. In the cooler Constitution the Blood is feculent and viscous, and requires Evacuations upwards and downwards, as also by Urine, and the Prescription here nam'd is useful; after which all the *volatile Salts* of *Hartshorn*, *Salt Armoniack*, *Salt volatile oleosum*, *Spirits of Hartshorn*, *Salt Armoniack*; all the *volatile Plants*, as



12 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
*Horse Radish, Scurvygrass, Brooklime,*  
*Mustard-Seed; all Bitters, as Wormwood,*  
*Centaury, Fumitory; all fixt Salts of*  
*Wormwood, Broom, and such, made in-*  
*to various Forms, complete the Cure.*

When any viscous Matter lodges in  
the *Ductus Communis*, at the *Sphin-*  
*cter* of the Gall-Bladder, or in the *He-*  
*patick* Glands, and impedes the usual  
and necessary Secretion of Bile, Aperi-  
ents or Diureticks are very useful; and  
therefore in a Jaundice from such a  
Cause, after proper Evacuations, this  
Diuretick is not an improper Remedy;  
but it cannot be suppos'd equally a-  
dapted to every Jaundice, as will more  
plainly appear in the Sequel.

*Hysterical* Persons may be rang'd a-  
mong *Children* and *weak* People; and  
as weak Persons can't bear many nor  
strong Purgations, so neither can the  
*Hysterical* nor *Children*; and therefore  
in such, Diureticks must supply that  
Incapacity.

### *Pilule Hypochondriacæ.*

℞ Rhabarb. opt. pulverisat. Pilul.  
Ruff. à 3 j. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. ʒ j.  
Croci ʒ ss. Gum. Ammoniac. ʒ i. Tart.  
vitriolat.



*Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions. 13*

vitriolat. gr. iij. cum q. s. Elixir Proprietat. m. f. Pilul. minores, quarum tres capiat horâ somni, & tot mane quotidie.

*The Hypochondriack Pills.*

Take Rhubarb powder'd, Pills of Ruffus, of each a Dram, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 1 Scruple, Saffron half a Scruple, Gum Ammoniack 1 Scruple, Tartar vitriolated 3 Grains, Elixir Proprietatis what suffices, mix and make small Pills, of which let him take *Three* at Bed-time, and as many in the Morning.

*OBSERVATIONS.*

**T**Hese Pills contain a Medley of Alteratives and Purgatives; I must frankly own, I know not what Effects Alteratives can be suppos'd to produce when blended with Purgatives, unless they be of a very volatile Kind; because the Irritation hurries the Humours so hastily off, that they add Bulk without any Prospect of Advantage; I here except such Particles as obtund the too great Acrimony of the Cathartick, or correct its Gummosity and hinder its Adhæſion. However, this  
Med'cine



14 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Med'cine is adapted to Persons afflicted  
with *Hypochondriacism*, and gently car-  
ries off the offending *Saburra* in the  
Glands of the Intestines, where having  
taken up their Quarters for a conside-  
rable time, all that is carry'd from the  
Stomach is impregnated with their vi-  
tiated *Acid*, and the Blood becomes  
daily more tainted, till at length it  
becomes a Mass without active Princi-  
ples, without Spirits, without Motion,  
and at last without Life. It is not on-  
ly adapted to such Cases; but where  
any viscous, sluggish Particles settle on  
the Cortical or Callous Substance of the  
Brain, and obstruct or impede the brisk  
Motion of the Spirits or their Separa-  
tion, and produce sleepy Diseases, as  
*Lethargies*, *Coma's*, and such like; such  
a Med'cine repeated at proper Distances  
carries off this crude Matter: For,  
as some will have it, *πέποινα φαρμακδεν*  
*καὶ κινέειν μὴ, ὥμα.* *Costa non, cruda me-*  
*dicanda*; and to speak Truth, in Chro-  
nical Cases, the Plenitude from Cru-  
dity is as well to be evacuated as the  
concocted Humours in acute ones; and  
therefore I look upon this *Aphorism* to  
serve a double Turn very justly.

Where-



*Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions.* 15

Where-ever the Blood is clog'd with too much *Serum*, as it frequently is in such as constantly tippie Malt Liquors; the tenderest Parts become more flexible, and admit Quantities they never sufficiently return, but lodge in the Passages; so that as few Spirits are bred, the Function of the Brain is prejudic'd, and suffers either in its own Citadel or in the Outworks; in the former Case, Loss of Memory is a frequent Accident; where Ideas lie bury'd, nor do they, nor can they, like *Claudius's* Witness at *Pozzuolo*, appear upon Summons: In such a Case Catharticks are useful for the Load; but Med'cines must be us'd to strengthen the Brain which are *Aromatick*, and *Styptick*, in order to actuate the vapid Mass, to generate new Spirits, and contract the over-relax'd Fibres; which I have known to produce their Effects on younger Persons; but I have try'd 'em in vain to ancient People: And as to the *Nerves*, these same Humours driven into 'em and bunging up their Passages (which however are imperceptible to us even by the nicest Glasses) bring on Palsies; for as they are the Instruments of Motion and Sensation,

*Ideas  
bury*

*nerve*



Sensation, so Want of either argues Faults in them: 'Tis a great Misfortune to want the Motion of a Part, but yet a double one to want the Sense, and a mighty Argument of a total Obstruction, and soon after the Parts are depriv'd of Nourishment, and an Atrophy succeeds. In such a Case by Purgatives the Progressive as well as the Intestine Motion is encreas'd, and the Humours expand 'emselves *undiquaque*, and contribute to open the Sluices for the Spirits; but without the Assistance of all the volatile Tribe of Med'cines we can never compleat the Affair; to which also Blisters are judiciously added to give a Shock to the *ἰσχυρὰ* (or Parts containing) and make 'em recirculate their lazy Contents.

As People troubled with Hypochondriacism are subject to Colliquations, so Sweats are a common Attendant of this Disease; for the Acid is suppos'd to play the same Game here, as it does with Milk or Emulsions, which it coagulates; and the *Serum* is divided from the *Crassamentum*, and therefore drops every where in the Circulation, whether by the Kidneys in Diabetical Fluxes usual in this Disease,



ease, or by the Pores in Nocturnal Sweats; and the Patient without due Care dwindles into an Atrophy; because the Disproportion between what is digested and what is thrown off is very great, and were it not certain that the Cake settles immoveably on some of the *Viscera*, and there plays a tragical Game, yet this one Symptom is sufficient to determine their Fate. In this Case we follow, with good Reason, *Hippocrates's* Advice in evacuating some of the Load; and over and above Alkalines, given internally, and adapted to the present State, hinder future Coagulations, and may dissolve some already made, and lastly Styp-ticks close the Pores; Steel does the Feat in the cool State of Humours, in abating the Acid of the Blood, and giving Strength to the Pores.

The Spirits are often put into Hurries upon various Accounts; but in a more particular manner from Crowds of *Acid Phlegm* redounding in the *Sinus* of the Blood; such a *Fomes* taints every Secretory Duct with its vitious *Saburra*, and sometimes the Brain itself; this *Acid Saburra* is what *Willis* dreaming-ly terms the *Copula Explosiva*, which produces

Steel

S. Willis

Convuls



produces all the Species of Convulsions in such a Manner as surpasses the Judgment of Physicians in the *HOW*, and, often, the Patients Strength. Hence however are produc'd Epilepsies, Convulsions, Hysterick Fits, *Trismi*, Tremors, and all such nervous Symptoms as depend on Contractions of the Nerves, as is commonly believ'd. In these Cases, gentle Purgatives unload the Vessels, revulse the Humours, and prepare the way for the remaining Methods of speciflicated Alteratives of the reigning State, the Bark and Opiates. There are some Species of Convulsions, whose *Fomes* lodges mostly about the *Abdomen*, and more especially in the Stomach, and all the common Anti-convulsives avail nothing without due Regard had to this Cause by gentle Emeticks and Catharticks.

Some tender Persons there are, whose Pores are easily affected by the common Changes of the Air; and thus, by a Retention of the insensible *Effluvia* issuing from them, the Blood is tainted, as *Monsieur Beddevole* has it, with a Medley of *Serous*, *Sulphureous* and *Saline* Particles; which effervesce and raise Commotions and febrile Heats every Evening,



vening, and thus raise a Catarrhal Fever, or a hot Catarrh; or add a Load of *vapid Serum* to the Mass of Blood; and as the Diameters of the Vessels become larger, so the Parts become more distended, and the Lungs being very susceptible of any thin Particles, the *Serum*, in the Act of Compression, is suffer'd, if not oblig'd, to pass hastily thro' its Glands, and being stock'd with Particles more Saline than the Humour usually secreted, as well as being much more copious, Irritations, Coughings, and Defluxions follow; which cannot be relieved without proper Catharticks, tho' I can't much commend the present for that purpose; both because of the Steel, and the Tartar vitriolated, for the first might occasion an Asthma by its Stypticity, and the latter irritate too much; and if, according to the Urgency, at the same time Blisters, Setons, perpetual Blisters, Issues, Bleeding, and such Evacuations be made use of; the remaining Irritation and Tickle will easily be remedy'd by the incrassating and opiate Drugs at Bed-time, if the Catarrh be a febrile one; for an asthmatick one is best reliev'd, after proper Evacuations,



20 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
vacuations, by volatile, inciding Ex-  
pectorants.

Pains  
Dose  
Pain  
Sciatic  
It frequently happens that in a Re-  
tention of the *Perspirabile*, the Vessels  
becoming fuller, some few Particles  
of *Serum* are extravas'd from some  
small Capillary on some nervous Part;  
and by galling it we are made sen-  
sible of this Cause; for Pains in the  
Head, Jaws, or Teeth, are often a  
Consequence of this Extravasation.  
The *Rupture*, or rather *Aperture* of  
the Vessel is so inconsiderable, that  
one Dose of Physick so depletes the  
containing Channels, that being thus  
reduc'd to their ordinary Pitch, the  
Mass circulates uninterruptedly on as  
before, and the Vessel closes of its  
own accord, and takes off the Cause  
of this Pain, and it ceases: This is  
the individual Case in *Ischiadick* Pains,  
and repeated Doses carry it off.

worms  
If you go about to evacuate, by Phy-  
sick, in the Case of Worms, whilst  
they are alive, they thrust their Heads  
into the *Mucus* of the Intestines, and  
will gnaw the Intestines themselves,  
in order to shun being expell'd; we  
must then avoid this Management in  
such a Case; give first such Med'cines  
as



*Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions.* 21

as will destroy 'em, and after they are kill'd, Physick is necessary to drive 'em out; because their Stay wou'd but afford Matter to raise Disturbances in the Blood.

*Arnoldus Bootius* takes notice of a Disease common enough in *England*, which he calls *Cheilocace*, or *Labrisulcium*, or swell'd Lips that chop; and it is with us commonly look'd upon to retain to the *Kings-Evil*; Children often catch cold repeatedly, and their Blood being of a piece with their Diet, gross and viscid; whenever any Part swells, it is difficult to remove it without good Evacuation, due Attenuation of the Humours, and proper Applications; hence he evacuates 'em every 3d or 4th Day pretty smartly, uses Issues, and then uses a discutient, and styptick Decoction, and Liniment to relieve 'em.

To draw this Paragraph to a Conclusion: In the few Instances I have here remark'd out of many more yet remaining, it is evident that Evacuation is necessary where there is any Plenitude of Humours in the intestinal Canal, in the Blood, or in the Nerves; but that they ought to be adapted

*Swelled  
Lips  
chopped*

*evacuate*

*plenitude*



22 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
adapted, if you please, to the reigning  
Humours, so as Rhubarb will be proper  
to evacuate Bile, and so forth of the rest:  
It ought also to be call'd to mind, that  
it ought to suit with the Strengths of  
the Patient. And I shall add one ge-  
neral Remark, *That no great Disease*  
*ever seizes any Person, but some Caco-*  
*chymy abounds,* (supposing it to pro-  
ceed from the Fluids, because in Dis-  
eases from the Solids this holds not  
true) and therefore in most Diseases  
Catharticks are indicated, and ought  
to be administred; but a nice Judg-  
ment is requir'd to know when it ought  
to be omitted, lest we should do more  
Harm than Good. Hence Fevers in  
our Clime are hardly cur'd without  
'em, whether in the Beginning, or  
Augment; nay, and they are even in-  
dicated in the Decline of Fevers, if  
they are very gentle and work *per*  
*Epicrasin*, for then they carry off the  
digested Load by Degrees, and safely  
enough free the Blood of 'em. Nay,  
*Riverius* in his Observations mentions  
malignant Fevers carry'd off by 'em  
in a warmer Region, which the Cu-  
rious may consult, *Cap. 2. Obj. 87.*



*Pilula Nephritica.*

℞ Terebinth. è Chio 3 fs. Opobalsam.  
℥ ij. Pulv. oc. Cancror. è Chel. Can-  
cror. à 3j fs. Syr. Balsam. q. s. m. f.  
Pilulæ mediocres, obvolv. pulv. oc.  
℥. capiat iv. bis de die.

*Nephritick Pills.*

Take Chio Turpentine, half a Dram;  
Natural Balsam 2 Scruples; Crab's  
Eyes and Claws, of each a Dram  
and half; Balsamick Syrup what  
suffices; mix and make small Pills,  
to be roll'd up in Powder of Crab's  
Eyes; take 4 twice a Day.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Violet-Smell of the Urine  
convinces us, that the Turpen-  
tine passes the Secretory Glands of the  
Kidneys; how far it is true, that *Terebinthinates* encrease the Quantity of  
that Liquor, is not easily determina-  
ble; but whoever designs to receive  
any Advantage from such a Medicine,  
would do well to make use of good  
Quan-

*Violet  
smell*



24 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana: Or,*

Quantities of Liquor also, such as White-Wine Posset-Drink, or posseted Punch, in order to dislodge and wash down the Gravel that harbours in the *Pelvis* and *Ureters*; for to be sincere, I know no surer Diureticks than Quantities of Liquor impregnated with some irritating Particles; they answer all Indications: When then a Fit of Gravel seizes your Patient, such Diureticks will force it into the Bladder, which will be easily sent forth, if you order your Patient to hold his Water for a considerable time, because the Quantity washes it out, by enlarging the Channel it runs through, and by its Force; and thus those Spasms, which arise from a *Continent Cause* so easily mov'd, are allay'd, without having Recourse to a more pompous *Apparatus*: All this must be understood of *Sand* only, for I do not think it safe to use such a Method with a *Stone* that is larger than what the Vessels can easily pass; because the Force, such a Body moves with, might endanger the rending of the *Ureters*, or at least, wou'd bring on violent Spasms and racking Pains, and perhaps Inflammations, and at last Death. This I should not inculcate,



culcate, if my own Experience had not convinc'd me, that such Consequences are not unfrequent; and what is very perplexing, is that these Disorders are too often unheeded, till the Humours are irrevocably impacted into the Body of the Part; and if they survive the Misfortune, their Exchange for the Grave is an Ulcer of the Kidney, which, if it lie out of the Road of the Urinary Passages, turns fistulous, and remains incurable, and proves a Reprieve; but indeed if it look towards the Passages, is curable, as I have often found; and these very Pills are conducive to this purpose by their Absorbing and Balsamick Qualities; to account for which, we will, if you please, consider the Nature of the Ulcer, and then it will be more easy to sketch out the *Modus* of the Operation of the Med'cines. When the Parts have been stretch'd with a Quantity of Humours, and the Fibres cou'd not any longer bear the Load, then are they ruptur'd, and spill their Contents into one common Cavity, and the Matter thus contain'd along with the injur'd Fibres, has merited the Name of an Imposthumation, and is but an Ul-

*Modus  
oper-*

*Impost-*



26 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

cer, occasion'd by an Inflammation: Now when this Matter has made a Passage for itself, or one is made for it, by Section or otherwise, the Injury of the Fibres remains yet in the same State, that is, each Fibre in the Circumference of this Imposthumation, being in part or intirely maim'd, ouzes out its Contents into this Cavity till they are reduc'd to their ordinary Dimensions, and then if the Blood be in a natural State, they close of'em selves, and recirculate their Juices as before; but if by any retarding Accident, such may be the too flagrant Acrimony of the Blood or *Lympha*, the Parts are gall'd, and so throw off a *Sanies*; this Impediment will be internally remov'd by such a Med'cine, but more speedily if at the same time you can apply such obtunding Drugs to the Part affected; and it will be still sooner accomplish'd if the Patients are neither afraid of their Beauty nor their Skin, since an Application to every Line of the Fibres so damag'd cannot fail to be more effectual than if partially apply'd; hence honest and good Surgeons scruple not large Apertures.

In



Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions. 27

In *virulent Gonorrhœa's* nothing is effected without *Terebinthines*, notwithstanding the late Pretensions of a Gentleman in his Treatise of this Disease; I am not for throwing aside Injections; on the contrary I approve of 'em at certain times, and even wou'd level 'em against the peculiar Fault of the Part affected; but as this is not always too easily comprehended, the Reader will pardon me if I give him a Detail of my Opinion, in order to rectifie a Mistake of no smaller Consideration than the entailing Misfortunes on many of the noblest Families, down to succeeding Generations. Thus then let me allow a Person after an Engagement with an impure Harlot to receive by immediate Contact, (on the *Glans*, *Prepuce*, and even into the *Urethra*) some Parcel of this fashionable Poyson, and that it clings to the Pores of these Parts, and before *Emission* enters 'em in a great measure by the forcible Attrition; which I believe must as easily be allow'd me, as that *Embrocation* causes less spirituous Matter to enter any other Pores less flexible than these tender Parts have; and I shall not be deem'd to

C 2 judge



28 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

judge amiss, by such as are skilful in the Healing-Art, if I add that the Time of Emission being generally proportion'd to the Age, or which is all one to the Inability of the Agent, the Attrition will be protracted in such a *Ratio*; and the Danger of being tainted will bear a Proportion to the *Time* of Action; Affairs standing thus, I am appriz'd of the absolute *Analogy* this Poyson bears with all other Animal ones; for as they differ in some Degrees, so does this infinitely, even from itself; because it would otherwise be inconceivable how an easy Degree of Infection suffers the Person, who makes a second Attempt, to engage with Impunity; whereas the same abandon'd Creature will, some time after, hardly fail to envenom every Assailant; and if she yet farther neglects herself, whoever is the Unfortunate, damns himself at an Over-rate even in the Opinion of Worldlings. Whoever then attempts a Remedy on poor Wretches thus maim'd, tho' the Procedure be univocal as to the Drugs, yet his Physician will be far from meriting that Name, if he believes the early Assistance or Quantity of Venom don't



don't oblige him to sink, or kick up the Scale. Thus then, as in Bites of poysonous Animals, Externals, if immediately apply'd, and to such a Degree as the judicious Operator or Adviser shall direct, seldom fail of carrying off all the *Deleterious Atoms* from the Part affected, and prevent its being hurry'd into the Mass by its longer Demur on the Fibres; which, however, no prudent Person will judge a sufficient Provision some Hours after; therefore in such a Case, as I come from mentioning, can it bear any other Denomination than a rash Procedure to depend on an external Application without farther Caution? It will never then be deem'd an useless or trifling Diligence, in the Bite of a Mad-Dog receiv'd, not to rely on Embrocations with spirituous Drugs, on other Topicks, on Scarifications, Cuppings, and all the Train of Externals advis'd, and us'd by the Gentlemen of the Faculty, *alone*; for if we also make use of the choicest of the Tribe of *Diaphoreticks*, (which Experience has taught us do most effectually destroy the dangerous Concretions, and the dreadful Changes which produce that un-



30 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
couth *Delirium*, I have experienc'd,  
follows the heedless and careless Treat-  
ment of such a Wound) what Com-  
fort will the Decumbent, and his Ad-  
viser find in this *Over-diligence*, if they  
are pleas'd so to *Misnome* it? I cannot  
therefore reflect on such unprecedent-  
ed, shall I say, and unwarrantable,  
Boldness, without some Brand upon the  
Practice; for we are left at leisure to  
curse a distant Danger: If then, be-  
sides these Injections, you also give  
the internal *Purgatives* (of *Mercurius*  
*dulcis*, *Pil. Rudii*, *Pilul. Cochiae*, *Resin*  
*of Jalap*, made up with *Balsam of Peru*,  
*Opobalsamum*, or any such) if you al-  
so, after sufficient *Evacuation*, (which I  
look upon to be a *Synonyme* with what  
the Surgeons call *Deterfion*) make use  
of *Digestives* and *Balsamicks*, or what  
other Denomination you are pleas'd  
to bestow on *Terebinthinales*, to unload  
the gorged Fibres of the *Urethra*, to  
such a Compass, as that your Work  
will easily be completed by Absorbents  
and Stypticks; will the Expence of,  
or the swallowing down such Med'cines  
be remembred at some Years distance,  
with equal Displeasure with *Caries*, *Ca-*  
*runcles*, *Nodes*, and *Spina Ventosa*? I  
leave



leave any *feeling Reader* to judge whether he would not chuse to walk with both Crutches: But, methinks, I hear this Gentleman soothing his Re-applicants with wholsom and scriptural Re-proofs, when in truth the preceding Mal-practice laid the Foundation of this second Visit.

This Composition may be made use of as *Balsamick Pills* in Ulcers of the Lungs; which if large, all must know, are incurable; however, since it is known that consumptive Persons live, so long as they continue to expectorate freely, such Balsamick Med'cines promote Expectoration, and prolong Life.

In an *Empyema*, where the Fever is not exceeding great, as it is not when most of the Matter is empty'd into the Cavity of the *Thorax*, or where the Parts have never been much injur'd, such Pills deterge the Parts, and when they are fully discharg'd, they naturally close and heal, but much sooner when assisted by absorbing Drugs, which correct that corrosive Acid, which is so potent an Enemy to Union; and therefore in this Case, these Pills are complete.



*Infusum Bechicum.*

℞ Sem. Sinap. ʒ ss. Allii ʒiij. infund. in  
vin. alb. opt. ℥ ij. m. f. infusum, de  
quo bibat haustum ad libitum.

*The Pectoral Infusion.*

Take Mustard Seed half an Ounce, Gar-  
lick 3 Drams; infuse 'em in 2 Pints  
of White-Wine, make an Infusion, of  
which drink a Draught at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

*Adm* **T**His *Recipe* was for an *Asthmatick*  
*Cough*; I need give it no *Encomium*,  
'tis admirable. I shall apprize you of the  
*When* of this Med'cine, which distin-  
guishes the true Practitioner. It can-  
not be suppos'd, but *Asthma's* may be  
variously produc'd, for whenever the  
Organs of Respiration are any ways af-  
fected, the *Nisus* the Inspiratory Or-  
gans undergo must be a dead Weight  
to such especially who labour under  
additional Impediments to the natural  
one; for 'tis certain that the greater  
Angle the *Costæ* in Inspiration make  
with



with an imaginary Perpendicular to the *Horison*, the greater must be the *vis Motrix*; for indeed Inspiration is a *Centrifugal* Action, and not perform'd without a forcible Agent; whereas Expiration is but suffering the Load to fall to the Center, and consequently requires no Force, save what is natural to all heavy Bodies. I shall take a short View of the many Impediments to Inspiration, that we may pass a Judgment *WHEN* this Composition will be useful, and *when* dangerous.

That the Function of Respiration may be duly perform'd, 'tis requisite, that the Fluids and Solids shou'd be rightly dispos'd, that is, the Muscles, the Nerves, the *Costæ*, the Arteries, the Veins, and the Lymphaticks, the Glands, the Lungs, the Blood, the *Liquidum Nervorum*, the *Lympha* and Glandular Juices; for whenever they are ill organiz'd, or whenever they are vitiated in their Quantity, their Qualities, their Motion, their Substance, or their Site; what various, and sometimes, indeed, irremediable Distempers does poor Mankind labour under?

The Muscles may be inflam'd, as is the Case in some Pleurisies, where the



34 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

Rheumatick Serum is so gross, as not to pass thro' the Minute Fibres of the Muscles, but clings close to the Sides of them, and obstructs the Blood in its Circle, so that the Parts tumefy, and are distended to a great Degree, and become painful, which Pain, if it encrease Daily, the Parts grow so turgid, that they turn into an Imposthume; in such a Case, lessening the Quantity of Blood both depletes the Vessels, and if rightly manag'd revulses the Humours from the Part overloaded, and thus cuts off the *Fomes* that feeds the Disorder; and if to this Method, (repeated as often as the Pain, Fever or Difficulty of Breathing require, and proportion'd also as the Strength of the Patient will admit) you add cooling and diluting Med'cines of the Waters of Poppy, Lettuce, and Purslain, as also *Sal. Prunelle*; and gentle *Aperients* to enforce the Motion of the viscid Particles forward, such as Infusions of Sterc. Equin. Antimon. Diaphoretic. Pearl in Powder, Crabs Eyes, and Claws, *Dens Apri*, *Mandibul. Lucif*; Gentle Opiates, in order to allay the Spasms and Watchings, such as Syrup of Red Poppies, and sometimes



times white, Tincture of Papaver. Rhæad. Mynsichti; and *oleous Medicines* internally and externally; in order to make the Matter lodg'd glide easily off from the Lungs; as also to ease the Spasms by enlarging the Parts, and making 'em more flexible, you will do all that in you lies to cure.

The Muscles are sometimes affected with a Palsy, where all know the Scarcity of Spirits distributed to 'em, is hardly sufficient to nourish, much less to serve to inflate 'em for Action; in such a Case the *Levatores* Muscles are not supply'd from the ninth Pair of Nerves, the third Pair of the Neck, the ten last Pair of the *Thorax*, nor the first Pair of the Loins with Spirits, either from a real or a metaphorical Atrophy of 'em; and thus Cordials and Aperients internally given or externally apply'd, are what amend these Faults, and restore us to a sound State; hence volatile Spirits, volatile Oils, and in short whatever gives new Motion and irritates, relieves.

The *Costæ* are either displac'd, and are to be reduc'd by manual Operation; or it may be they may be so join'd as not to move easily, and are incurable.



The *Glands of the Lungs* may be inflam'd; in such a Case an *Asthma* must necessarily evene, because their Bulk being enlarg'd, there is no Room for Entrance of the Air, nor consequently for the Propulsion of the Blood, and thus the Blood either circulates slowly, or there happens a *Demi-Stagnation*; in this Case, we must act as in a Pleurisy, but Prudence must balance the Scale.

It often happens that the Blood-Vessels are over-fill'd with a Quantity of Blood or Humours, and in such a Case Experiment has demonstrated, that the Lungs cannot expand 'emfelves as they shou'd, nor consequently is there Room for Air; for inject the Vessels of the Lungs, and try to blow 'em up, they won't move; nay, inflate 'em only, and *Blancard Prax. Medic. p. 118. Fig. 5.* shews they won't expand. Hence in such a Case all Means must be made use of to evacuate the Plenitude, but whether by Bleeding and Cupping, or Catharticks and Blisters, another Place will be more proper to point it out to you: However, I here enter a Protest against the Plenitude *Platerus* in his *Observations* remarks to us, and which  
I have



I have seen more than once, where tho' the Vessels are crowded with an Excess of Humours; yet as the Play is now over, the Plot is discover'd; for the few Moments of remaining Breath can no longer be protracted because this *Asthma* is the Consequence of a fatal and settled Stagnation, and he there discovers to us, that upon the Approach of any one towards 'em, they are ready to choak, and I shall add, they never fail to die in a few Hours; this *Asthma* is generally the last Scene of a *Cachexy*.

The *Lymphaticks* are often obstructed, and the Return of their Juice is retarded, if not impeded, whence may follow a Bastard *Peripneumony*, which in a great Measure agrees in the manner of Cure with a *Pleurisy*, save that the Fever and Respiration require not so much Bleeding, and even admit of *Lenients*, in order to carry down and revulse the offending Quantity of *Serum*, as well as aperient Drugs to unfold the furl'd Fibres, and open the Obstruction.

That I may draw this Observation to a Conclusion, I shall say little of those Diseases, to which an *Asthma* is a Symptom,



Symptom, and only mention the Case in which the present Prescription is useful. I shall then remark to you, that such Persons as are advanc'd in Years, enjoy Health less steddily, because their Vessels and Organs are become almost unfit for Circulation, as also they are weakly supply'd with Spirits, so that the intestine and Progressive Motions of the Blood are flaggishly perform'd. All know how a vapid Blood, moving slowly, not only drops Share of its serous Particles into the Glands of the *Bronchiæ*, but even in the Legs, and often elsewhere, so that 'tis common to see aged Persons Dropical and Asthmatical at the same time; in this Disease 'tis not very difficult to pry into the Indications, which I shall sketch out in a few Words. Such Persons being mostly free from a *Febrile* Temper, we may more boldly administer warmer Med'cines; therefore in such a Case, after you have premis'd the most general Evacuations, proper to the reigning Humours, and proportion'd the Repetition of 'em to the Strengths of your Patient; you may also evacuate by Urine, which this Prescription effectually performs,  
by



by a brisk Irritation, than which two Drugs none are more powerful that can safely be given; and what remains to be done, is to evacuate this Phlegm lodging upon the *Bronchie*, which is perform'd by the same Mechanism; for as no Evacuation is made without Irritation, so the Blood stock'd with such penetrating and irritating Salts cannot fail to shock the Lungs, and thus they are clear'd, and the *Asthma* is cur'd too. Mustard-Seed, and the Garlick, consisting of very volatile Salts, are very aperient, and in case of a Palsy cannot fail of being conducive; therefore in an *Asthma*, where it is a Symptom of a Paralytick Disposition of the Nerves, and depends not on any incurable, external Cause, this *Linctus* is good.

*Electuarium Pectorale.*

℞ Conf. fructuum Cynosbat. ʒiij. Conserv. Rosar. ʒj. pulv. Haly ʒj. Spec. Diatragacanth. frigid. ʒss. cum q. s. de Rubis Idæis m. f. Electuarium molle, de quo capiat quantitatem juglandis mane & vespere quotidie; & mane superbibat



40 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
superbibat ℥ss. vel ℥j. Aq. Spada-  
næ, & vesperi haustum ejusdem.

*The Pectoral Electuary.*

Take Conserve of Hips 3 Ounces, Con-  
serve of red Roses 1 Ounce, Pow-  
der of Haly 1 Dram, Species of Di-  
atragacanth. frigid. half a Dram,  
with what suffices of Syrup of Rasp-  
berries, mix and make a soft Electu-  
ary, of which take the Quantity of  
a Walnut Morning and Evening;  
in the Morning Dose, let him drink  
half a Pint, or a Pint of *Spaw-Wa-  
ter*, and a Draught of the same in  
the Evening.

*OBSERVATIONS.*

**T**HE Electuary is compos'd of cool-  
ing, acid, opiate and smooth Parti-  
cles. Whatever Effects it therefore pro-  
duces, must be in correcting the vola-  
tile and dilaniating Salts of the Flu-  
ids, and soothing the Irritations, which  
are a Sequel of these Particles that  
have usurp'd Dominion in our Blood;  
and it agrees in Virtues with the *Electu-  
arium Phthisicum* in Part I. p. 21. I re-  
member



member to have seen this Electuary some Years ago ; it was cry'd up very much for all Consumptions, and us'd in any *Stadium* of it ; 'tis very pretty in its Colour, very tempting, very palatable, and very useless in such Cases ; for notwithstanding Dr. *Paxton* seems dogmatically to assert that nothing conduces in the last Scene of a Consumption, where the Lungs are affected with an Ulcer, save such gentle Stypticks, and Acids, which cool the Hæctick, and hinder the too great Separation and Irritation ; I must crave leave to dissent from this learned Gentleman ; for let us take a View of the Consequences of such a Procedure, and we shall easily perceive that his Sentiments have been drawn from Reasoning *à Priori* only ; because whenever you have unwarily clos'd up any external Ulcer, the Matter thus pent up reproduces Inflammations, and fresh Imposthumations in the same Part or adjacent ones, and then afresh are you to deterge, and run the whole Round of Cure ; which by this Mismanagement repeated, you might continue *in Infinitum*. It will, I believe, be granted  
me



42 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,

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le to  
tall

me as safe enough to argue from external Ulcers to the internal ones; let us then see what *Hippocrates* found by Experience many Years ago in this individual Case, saying, *Quum vero spiritum sistitur, moriuntur*, Aph. 11. S. 7. So long as they spit, so long they live; and *Sylvius*, *cessant fluere ante mortem*, whenever an Ulcer ceases to run, the Patient ceases to live: I the rather chose to mention the great and divine *Coan*; but daily Experience convinces us, that Opiates or Stypticks in an Ulcer of the Lungs hurry on an *Asthma*, a Stoppage of their Spitting, and they are look'd on to fall a Victim to Ignorance, even in the Eye of the unthinking Vulgar; the Lungs in such a Case undergoing the individual Changes, as the Parts do in external Ulcers; for the Lungs immediately are more inflam'd, and the Breath shortens in proportion to the Enlargement of the *Viscus*, or as the *Bronchia* (the Consequence of the Inflammation) are straitned; and they scarce survive such a Procedure beyond the Expiration of one Week; therefore avoid this Composition at this Season, where as nothing avails, so nothing prejudicial ought to be administred, unless

Wor



unless weighty Reasons, and some Equivalents oblige us. Therefore it is of use only in gentle Coughs and thin Rheums, which tickle the Fibres of the *Bronchie*, and indeed, I may add that the Distillation must be gentle, where such a Pectoral answers; because few Indications are satisfy'd enough by it; when the *German Spaw-Waters* are join'd, as they are here, they dilute the Blood, strengthen the Fibres, temper the *Hætick*, disjoin the Salts, allay the Irritations, repair the lost Appetite, and lessen the Perspiration; and thus by adding Opiates at Bed-time, such as *Storax-Pills*, *Laudanum*, with *Gum-Arabick* and any Balsam, and having premis'd such general Evacuations as the Nature of the Case requires, a growing Consumption is check'd.

*Errhinon Cephalicum.*

℞ Fol. Mari Syriaci, Majoran. Lilior. convallium à 3 j. Fol. Asari pulv. 3 ij. m. f. pulvis pro Errhino, quo utatur ad libitum.

*The Cephalick Snuff.*

Take of Leaves Marum (or Herb Mastich) Marjoram, Lilly of the Valley, of each



44 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,

each one Dram, Asarabacca Leaves powder'd two Drams, mix and make a Powder for Snuff, to be used at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Powder snuff'd up, is good in several Cases; whenever any phlegmatick Disorder affects the Head especially, or Eyes, such a Medicine evacuates Part of the Matter, and alleviates; suppose then a Person Lethargick, where Sleep overwhelms the Patient, from a serous or pituitous Load abounding. Its Quantity, as well as its Grossness, prevents not only its own progressive Motion, but also impedes the Generation of Spirits; for how can a vapid Mass allow what it contains not? Hence Supplies to the Nerves of the Heart are cut off; from whence the propulsive *Vibration* of this *Viscus* grows languid; the small Fibrils in the extreme Parts are bung'd up, and what follows behind, not being powerfully enough driven forward, becomes a Load of viscous Matter, which is thrown upon the Organs of Sensation, and if not timely reliev'd, will



will stagnate irremediably there; now having premis'd general Evacuations by *Phlegmagogues*, and other Evacuators of Phlegm, such a Powder as this immediately drains Humours from the adjacent Parts, and contributes to relieve; but also the Uneasiness it gives the Patient, conduces to keep him awake.

I knew a Gentleman, who was held with an *Ulcer* in the *Sinus frontalis*, and which threw off a good Quantity of a fungous Flesh once in a Week or Fortnight; whenever it came within the Reach of his Breath, he then cou'd, with using Force, blow it out, and was easy for a while after: To assist this, such a Powder answers. I shall by the way make here an Observation upon *Riverius* and *Willis*, both which great Men seem to have judg'd amiss in the Affair I am going to advance; *Riverius*, in his *First Century*, and 37. *Observation*, takes Notice of a Merchant's Daughter grievously afflicted with a Head-ach, of which she died, but evacuated *Water* or *Pus* from the Brain; and he concludes, that if she had been timely look'd after, she might have recover'd; and *Willis's Anatom. Cerebri*,  
Cap. 12.



46 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
*Cap. 12.* also mentions a Lady who e-  
vacuated a Quantity of yellow Water  
from the Nose, after a violent Head-  
ach, and having dissected her Brain,  
and finding the same colour'd Water in  
the Ventricles, he believes all her Sym-  
ptoms proceeded from thence, and  
that it had some Passage thro' the  
Nose. Dr. Lower discover'd that no-  
thing cou'd reach the Palate from the  
Brain, nor by the same Consequence,  
the Nostrils; and therefore this Li-  
quor thus thrown out, cou'd not be  
drain'd from thence, nor does there  
seem to be any Lodgment for *Serum*  
any where, save by Accident there  
be some *Hydatis* in the Cavity of the  
*Sinus frontalis*, and the Breach of this  
must have afforded this Quantity; and  
the Brain being fill'd at the same time,  
was an *argumentum propagationis causæ*,  
but not that it ouz'd from thence; I  
may have Leisure somewhere to shew the  
Methods, how to discover when any  
Matter lodges there; in the mean time,  
such a Powder, blown up, will be useful  
to break this *Cystis*; after which, a  
*Suffitus* of *Cinnabar* and *Mastich* will be  
useful to dissipate Part of the Matter,  
and constringe the Fibres into their  
ordinary



ordinary Tone, and close 'em; but this is understood to be done after you have put the Patient into a Course of Physick (of Purgatives and Diaphoreticks some time before.)

In several Diseases retaining to the *Uterus*, this Snuff will be useful; such as *Hard Labour*, *Dead Child*, or the *Retention of the Secundine*; because in all these Cases there is requir'd a strong Compression to expell the Contents of the *Uterus*; and by sneezing, the Muscles of the *Abdomen* are very much contracted, and press hard upon the *Uterus*, and the *Os internum* will yield in Proportion, and thus will be open'd to give *Exit* to what the Womb contains.

*Catarrhal Fevers* are the only Instances of *Fevers* that terminate without any notable *Crisis*, so that a small Concoction is sufficient to give us a Hint for Evacuation, and if there be Signs of its having deposited a large Parcel of its morbid and putrid Particles on the Head, and that proper Evacuations have preceded, these sternutatory Powders will stimulate the *Membrana Pituitaria* of the Nose to exonerate the remaining Contents (if not



48 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
not throughly fix'd ) thro' its *Glands*,  
and the Patient will insensibly re-  
cover.

I have known strong Sternutatories  
conduce much in Deafness, by revul-  
sing the Humours thro' the Nostrils  
that lodg'd on the Organ of the Hear-  
ing, whether on the *Nerves* or *Tym-  
panum*.

'Tis, however, to be remark'd, that  
such Med'cines are by a contrary Rea-  
son frequently Dangerous; for, who in  
his right Senses does not know that  
Persons dispos'd to any Species of *Hæ-  
morrhages* ought to avoid 'em? For,  
who wants to re-open a Vessel they  
have endeavour'd to close up?

In *Inflammations of the Eyes*, they are  
Dangerous; because such a Disease ge-  
nerally proceeding from a viscid Blood,  
you only draw the Humours more  
plentifully that way, without having  
a Power to evacuate 'em, and they  
become daily more impacted, because  
they are daily more copious, and the  
Vessels becoming impermeable, there  
wou'd be a Danger of an irremediable  
Rupture of 'em; and from such a Mi-  
stake, seemingly Slight, the Humours  
wou'd be confounded, and the Sight  
destroy'd,



destroy'd, as Experience has often taught us; the same Reasons hold good in other Inflammations of the adjacent Parts, such as *Angina's*, or *Peripneumonies*, because the severe Shock in sneezing, pumps the Blood more upwards, and also, provoking such an *Ascent*, impacts it strongly, and encreases the aforesaid Diseases, which require a Rest of the Parts; for every one knows that *inflamed Organs are to be kept as much unmov'd as possible*. Nor do such as use such Med'cines in Ulcers of the Nose, fare much better, because the irritating Particles of the Drug join Hands with the sharp ones of the Blood, and draw 'em more plentifully to the Part affected, and destroy the most essential Indication in Ulcers, I mean *Union*.

In Persons afflicted with *Hernia's*, they are dangerous, for if we have seen the Intestines forc'd into the *Scrotum*, beyond the Power of Reduction, by moderate Motion; What shall we say of the rudest Shocks made by the strong Compression of the joint Power of the Abdominal Muscles?

*Hollerius* may now be understood, saying that Sternutatories are bad in



50 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Diseases of the Eyes, for there he must  
understand inflam'd Eyes, but not wa-  
try ones: But *Hildanus* in dispraising  
their Use in the Optick Nerves ob-  
structed, is to be understood under  
some Distinctions, which I may take  
Notice of elsewhere.

*In general* it must be observ'd, that  
they must be taken in a Morning;  
that Cold must be avoided after their  
Use; and that the sharp ones are sel-  
dom to be used.

### *Mistura Balsamica.*

℞ Syr. de Symphyt. Syr. Capillor. Ve-  
ner. a. ʒ ij. Syrup. de Mecon. ʒ iiij.  
Syr. Balsam. Tolutan. ʒ j. Aq. Cin-  
nam. hordeat. ʒ fs. Aq. Lact. Ale-  
xiter. Ceras. nigror. a. ʒ j. fs. m.  
f. mixtura, de qua capiat Cochl. u-  
num vel duo, urgente tussi.

### *The Balsamick Mixture.*

Take Syrup of Comfrey, Syrup of  
Maidenhair, of each two Ounces;  
Syrup of white Poppies, four Oun-  
ces; Balsamick Syrup, one Ounce;  
Barley Cinnamon-Water, half an  
Ounce;



Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions. 51

Ounce ; Alexiterial Milk - Water, black Cherry-Water, of each one Ounce and a half ; mix and make a Mixture ; of which take one or two Spoonfuls, when the Cough is troublesome.

OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Mixture argues a compound Indication ; for here are some Med'cines to promote, and others to impede Expectoration ; nor ought it therefore to be concluded an injudicious Mixture ; because it frequently occurs in Diseases, that we are reduc'd to such a fatal Necessity ; nor is the Judgment of a Physician ever more discern'd than on such Occasions. To come then to the Point, as the chief Secret in curing Coughs, is the Discovery of its Causes ; so, whenever a *Catarrh* is a *mix'd* one, you are oblig'd to have Recourse to some such Mixture ; for Example, 'tis not unfrequent to find Patients, whose Blood is made up of very *Heterogeneous* Particles, (whether by a Diet of such Particles, or some of the Non-naturals reducing it to this *Compositum*) such particularly

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are



are those, who abound with *Galen's Pituita Salsa*; the Nature and Essence of such a *Compositum*, is adapted by its Viscosity and Weight to obstruct the *Glands* of the Lungs, and create *Tubercula*; whenever it is any where arrested (which it is very easy to be in the Lungs, by the Coolness of the Air.) Its saline Particles continually irritate and gall the tender and sensible Fibres of the *Bronchiæ* particularly, to repeated Shocks, in order to shove off its troublesome Lodger; and this Mechanism invites the Afflux of the Humours to that Part; which thus, by their repeated Irritations, wou'd continue this Bent *in infinitum*: Now, all know how necessary Opiates are in such a Condition, not only to obtund this Sort of Acrimony, as *Sylvius* believes, but also to quiet the irritated Fibres, and allay this vexatious Tickle, and give ease to the Cough: And in the mean while, the other Particles of the Mixture gently contribute, by their volatile and fixt Salts, to attenuate the Viscosity, and give it Motion thro' the Vessels into the Veins; and on the one hand, the Circulation of those restive Particles is promoted, whilst on the other,



other, their farther Afflux is prevented, and Irritations are allay'd, which are the immediate Causes that do indicate; and if a wise Pilot cons the Helm, the Ship will be safely conducted into the Harbour; for other antecedent Causes, the Reader will, I hope, excuse me from pointing 'em out to him at present. What I have here said of this Sort of Cough, may be naturally enough also adapted to a consumptive Cough, where there is an Ulcer in the Lungs; for as it is incurable, so it continually spues out a *Sanies* into the Cavity of the *Bronchie*; and as it would be a dangerous Practice to struggle to arrest it in them, so wou'd it be equally hazardous not to give some Respite to the fatigued Muscles of the expiratory Kind, and also relieve the uninterrupted Contraction of the Lungs; therefore, by such a Mixture we give Rest, relieve the constant Irritations, and yet promote Expectoration of whatever is contain'd in the Passages, but can never pretend to cure the Ulcer by any Means the most Potent.



*Gargarisma.*

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥ j. Syr. Diamor.  
 ʒ j. m. f. Gargarisma sæpius syringâ  
 injiciendum.

Take pectoral Decoction one Pound,  
 Syrup of Mulberries one Ounce, mix  
 and make a Gargle to be syring'd in.

## OBSERVATIONS.

G Argles are adapted to the Cause  
 offending; when then the Parts  
 are tumefy'd and inflam'd, and are so  
 tense that they become almost infle-  
 xible, 'tis necessary to use an Emolli-  
 ent to soften the Parts and relax 'em,  
 and gently to discuss the contain'd  
 Humours, and contract the Parts to  
 their ordinary Tone, which last is a  
 Caution necessary in any Inflammation  
 of soft Parts; for the others are here  
 insufficient without 'em. Thus in the  
*Maturation* of the *Small-Pox*, where  
 any Pustules break out near the  
*Pharynx*, and very much impede De-  
 glutition, by encreasing their Bounds;  
 in the time of this Encrease, such a  
 Gargle



Gargle is useful to ease the Throbbing, and keep the Parts thereabouts flexible and easy; but as soon as they are ripen'd, this will not serve the Turn.

*Electuarium Hystericum.*

℞ Conf. Absinth. Roman. ℥ ij. Conf. Fol. Rut. ℥ j. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. 3 iij. Zinzib. in Indiâ condit. 3 ij. cum q. s. Syr. è Cort. Citri f. Elect. molle, de quo capiat quantitatem Juglandis mane & vesperi quotidie, & superbibendo Cochl. tria vel quatuor Infusi Cardiaco-Stomachici.

*Hysterick Electuary.*

Take Conserve of *Roman* Wormwood, two Ounces; Conserve of Rue, one Ounce; Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, three Drams; Ginger candied in the *Indies*, two Drams; with what suffices of Syrup of Citron-Peel; make a soft Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Walnut Morning and Evening, drinking above it three or four Spoonfuls of the *Cordial Stomachick Infusion*.



## OBSERVATIONS.

**I**N the *Hysterick Passions*, if with *Highmore* we take a View of the Means that assist 'em, we shall remark that all *Alexipharmacks* and *Bezoarticks* are useful, inasmuch as they force the Perspiration from the Center to the Circumference, and recruit the Spirits; for he observes Womens Bodies to be *ἀνσδιὰφορπτα*, or impermeable; and also that *Fetids* agree with 'em, not that I assent to his Reason that they fix the Spirits. We shall find this Electuary stock'd with such Particles, and therefore good in the *Hysterick Disease*; the Reader, will not, I believe, take it amiss, if I deliver such Sentiments, as the Experience of many Years has fully convinc'd me to be the Causes of this Disease. If I disagree with the Learned *Highmore*, the accurate *Willis*, or Dr. *Purcell* on this Disease, 'tis but a Liberty they themselves take, and every one is free to communicate his own Thoughts on this Head. To be able to give a tolerable Account of the Disease, let us view some of the various Symptoms occurring



ring in such Patients: Some I have known with disturb'd Sleeps, *Diarrhoea's*, Vomitings, Convulsions, Dry Asthma's, Salivations, Sweats, Palpitations, Pains in the Head, and an *Erratick Fever*, but always with Despair of Recovery; upon the Salivation stopping, profuse Sweats have follow'd, which have been succeeded with Diabetic Symptoms; and the Urine ceasing to flow so plentifully, there have succeeded Vomitings and Fluxes, and upon their ceasing, a dry *Asthma* has been usher'd in. Others I have known infested with Colicks, clammy Sweats, a general Decay of Strength, Strangulations, a Heaviness in the Head, Windiness at their Stomachs, and Cachectical Symptoms, but have been far from any Fever observable on 'em; for their Heat was rather diminish'd, and their Pulse slow and weak. Now, whoever takes all these various Circumstances into Consideration, must necessarily conclude, that the *Hysterick Passion* does not always proceed from the same State of Blood, nor consequently can be understood to require an univocal Method of Cure in the several Individuals. I shall, in short,



relate to you what I have found beneficial in the several Constitutions, and leave my Reader to pass Judgment for me: I wou'd also have it remark'd, that I have observ'd the former Case to be so variable, that you scarce find your Patient as you left *Her*, but some fresh and surprising Symptom infests *Her*, to what she had when she was visited before. From what has been advanced (from what I know to be Fact) I think it may be safely concluded, that the Constitution in this Disease varying infinitely, the Cure cannot always be manag'd in the same Manner; for in the former State of Humours, the *Acidity* that reigns is very *Corrosive*, and requires *diluting* Drugs that are very cooling, *Alcaline* ones of a mild Nature, and *Opiates* of the cooler Sort; in order to dissociate the Salts, to absorb 'em, and to blunt their Keenness; whereas, in the latter, the *Acidity*, according to *Sylvius*, is an *austere Acid*, and consequently requires watry Liquors that are warming, volatile *Alcalines*, and hardly admits of an *Opiate*, but if it does, it must be of the resinous Sort: So that in  
the



the former State, the *German Spaw-Water*, or our own *Tunbridge*, or *Islington* Waters are useful, Milk, Water and Toast; Testaceous Powders, such as Crab's Eyes, Crab's Claws, Pearl, are good; and lastly, Syrup of White-Poppies, and such like; whereas, in the latter, *Bath - Waters*, *Sal. volat. C. C. Salis Armoniac. Sp. C. C. Sal. volat. oleosum*, Steel in Powders, Infusions; and lastly, *Laudanum Londinens.* *Laudan. liq. Tartarif.* are only of use. Now, whoever considers what *Sydenham* has wrote on this Head, must own, that tho' he speaks Truth in saying, that the hysteric Passion proceeds from a Weakness of the Spirits, and a vapid *Crisis* of the Blood, yet he falls short in his Views, and only considers that Species of it, which belongs to the vapid State of Blood; however, 'tis observable he also praises the *Chalybeate Waters*, the Bark of *Peru*, and *Serum Lactis*, but says not why; as he often does when sound Practice contradicts his settled *Theory*. I have therefore found such a State of Hystericks as will yield to this Cooler Regimen, as well as one which is cured by the warmer Method. Now, as to

*Syden*



the Med'cine we are now speaking of, it is specifically adapted to the *hysterick Passion*, from a *pituitous, acid Blood*; and, continu'd for a considerable Time, it scarce fails of producing the desir'd Effect; in such a Case, Riding in the Country is very assisting; for as the Spirits of such Persons are but few, they cannot bear so much Exercise as *Chalybeates* require generally when that Course is follow'd: And altho' in such a Disease, Purgatives, properly so call'd, raise great Disturbances, yet they are often indicated, and ought to be administred with Judgment. What I have here advanc'd about the *Hysterick Disease*, ought to stand good in the *Hypochondriack*, because I know no Distinction of Symptoms, save in the Cause and Parts; and how evident is it that different Causes often produce the same Changes in Blood? However, where the *Crisis* of the Blood is much broke, and the *Spirits* are few, it cannot be judg'd a reasonable Procedure in such a Supposition to harass the Patients with *Evacuations*; but we must entirely insist on this alterative Course.

In



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In *Cachexies* the Blood is stock'd with a Load of unactive Principles; and terminates, in its last Scenes, in Stagnations, in most of the depending Parts especially; hence ensue œdematous Legs and Thighs, hence ensues an Obstruction in most of the secretory Ducts; as in the *Kidneys* the Urine is secreted in small Quantities; in *Faundices*, from this Cause, the viscid Particles bung up the Minute Orifices of the Hepatic Glands, and there is in such a Case a pale yellow Colour all over the Body; the *Stomach* is pall'd with a viscid *Saburra*, both from the *Ingesta* and the *Glands*, which here secrete very little of any natural Ferment, or rather very little of any Juice, save what is viscid and glutinous, and such as contributes very little either to give Appetite, or digest what is swallow'd; in *Chloroses*, the Glands of the *Uterus* also are obstructed by this individual Viscosity, and the slow Motion of the Blood contributes nothing to the opening of 'em; hence their *Menses* flow sparingly, and very pale, or not at all; and the Blood is overloaden with a viscid *Saburra*, and in such a Case other Parts are oblig'd to undergo the common



62 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
mon Calamity; hence in this Disease  
the Lungs are stuff'd with a Load of  
Phlegm, and the Glands relax and tu-  
mefy, and become œdematous; as al-  
so the Vessels are crowded with the  
same Humour which clings to their  
Walls, and thus straitens their Passa-  
ges, and whenever Motion up Hill ha-  
stens the Circulation of the Blood, they  
become *Asthmatick*, because the Quan-  
tity forc'd forward by this Accident  
stretches the small *Surculi* to a great  
Size, and straitens each Vesicle, that  
the Air cannot enter; in short, every  
Capillary is a Bar to the Motion of the  
Blood, and an insuperable Stagnation,  
in them, becomes certain Death. In  
such a State of Blood this Prescription  
is very useful in attenuating the Phleg-  
matick Mass, in promoting the Circu-  
lation, in forwarding the several Se-  
cretions; and, in short, if due Cauti-  
on is us'd, and if it be timely admi-  
nistred, it takes off all Cachexies; but  
it is to be observ'd, that I have known  
pale colour'd Girls so far advanc'd in  
*Chlorotick Asthma's*, that such Med'cines  
cou'd have no Effect; but on the con-  
trary, as the Obstruction was become

more difficult to remove, or by the use of invin-



invincible, they made 'em breathe shorter, and hasten'd their *Exits*.

*Vinum aperitivum.*

℞ Rubiæ Tinctur. ʒ j. infund. in vin.  
Hoccomorens. ad ℥ ij fs. f. Co-  
latura, de quâ bibat haustum ad  
libitum.

*The aperient Wine.*

Take Madder Root one Ounce, infuse  
it in Hock 2 Pints and a half, strain  
the Liquor, and let him drink a  
Draught at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Wine, with the Pills, are  
both aperient.

*Pilulæ Deoppilantes.*

℞ Pulv. Ari Comp. rad. Gentian. Rha-  
barb. opt. Chalyb. cum Sulphur. præp.  
a. ʒj. cum q. f. Syrup. de Chalyb.  
m. f. Pilul. minores, quarum qua-  
tuor capiat mane quotidie, & tres  
vesperi,



64 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
vesperi, & superbibat haustum vini  
medicati.

*The Deobstruent Pills.*

Take compound Aron Root powder'd,  
Gentian Root, Rhubarb, Steel pre-  
par'd with Sulphur, of each one  
Dram, with what suffices of Syrup  
of Steel, mix and make small Pills,  
of which let him take 4 every Morn-  
ing, and 3 in the Evening, drink-  
ing above it a Draught of the medi-  
cated *aperient Wine*.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Wine and Pills are fitted to  
open Obstructions of the Liver,  
and to cure a *Jaundice*, which they per-  
form in the following manner; where-  
ever the viscous State of Humours dis-  
poses the Blood to stand in the Extre-  
mities, and by this Stagnation so bungs  
up the secretory Ducts, that they re-  
tain the bilious Particles within the  
Vessels; then are the Bowels depriv'd  
of the necessary Quantity of Bile to  
complete the Work of Digestion, or,  
to express it in other Terms, to draw  
the



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the Juice from the Fibres of the Meat we have devour'd; and what of it is kept within our Veins dyes the Skin, the Eyes, and our Urine of a Dye, which bears a Proportion to the Quantity retain'd, as well as the Nature of the Bile lock'd up there; and then also we complain of Faintness, Weariness, and bitter Taste in our Mouth, because vicious Blood breeds univocal Spirits; and also because Vigour in our Limbs proceeds from a natural Strength in our Fibres, as well as the Circulation of our Juices in a regular manner; neither of which can succeed in the present Case; for the Fibres relax with such an unctuous Blood as Bile creates, since we know Bile is almost all Oyl, and 'tis common to wash Cloaths with Gall instead of Soap; and the Circulation is faulty, in that the Blood being stuff'd with a viscous Juice, is apt to run too lazily on. In such a *Faundice* you are oblig'd to give a Shock to the Secretory Vessels about the Liver, and to dissolve this *Coagulum*, and thus you will perform the Cure: If then the Patient can bear an Emetick and Catharticks, they will perform the first Part of this Work, and this Wine  
and



and Pills will complete the Cure of the remaining Congelations, if they have not been too old; for then they degenerate into incurable *Scirrhi*, and *Dropsies*, as is well enough known. I must however observe, that *Aron Powder*, long kept, will do no wonderful Feats, for no volatile Med'cine will keep long, and therefore this kept in the Shops is an useless Drug; I need bring no Authorities to convince my Reader of this, but shall tell you in *Doulaus's* Sense, that *volatile Antiscorbuticks dry'd are seldom to be brought into Use, because the volatile Parts fly off*, p. 415. The small Quantity of *Rhubarb* helps to irritate more effectually, and consequently will open the Sluices; for to say the Truth, *Hoffman* has well observ'd, that *Aperients* and *Purgatives* only differ in Degrees, and 'tis known, that a larger Dose of *Deobstruents* pass off quickly by Stool.

'Tis well known, that *anasarcous Dropsies* do proceed from a viscous Blood, and relax'd Fibres, both which contribute in the following manner; the Fibres being soak'd with the ferous and phlegmatick Mass, daily enlarge, and grow more soft and yielding; and thus



thus the Mouths of the Lymphaticks don't receive the *Lympha*, but suffer it to stagnate in the Capillary Fibres, and make 'em appear doughy upon Pressure. Now, tho' it be necessary to premise some proper Catharticks as far as they can bear 'em; yet the Regeneration of this viscous Blood will not be prevented, without the Aperient and Attenuating Drugs to give the Blood a fresh Motion, and add Particles of an active Nature to it, so that all the Secretions may be rightly adjusted, a sufficient Perspiration may be retriev'd, and the Urinary Passages may again convey their Liquor forth in due Quantities. In most Cases, Aperients, with a moderate Degree of Acrimony, produce their Effects most surely, because when they are very volatile, their Effects are suddenly communicated, and as soon evaporated.

In any Obstruction, where-ever it is, these Med'cines will do well, for if the Glands of the *Uterus*, or the *Vagina* are glued up by such a viscous Matter, nor can the Blood part with its menstrual Contents, but is tainted with it, and according to the Degree of Viti-  
tation, Varieties of Symptoms are  
usher'd



usher'd in, such are Asthma's, Colicks, Cachexies, and many more; and if the Obstruction is obstinate, and have continu'd many Months, 'tis almost irretrievable, and we are oblig'd to have Recourse to a secondary Method of relieving, instead of curing, which as I have said is become impossible. But this Wine and Pills do gradually incide and attenuate, so as at last the Passages are open'd. I shall remark to you, that Emmenagogues don't open Obstructions, and cause this Evacuation, as Purgatives and Emeticks occasion 'em in the Intestines, to wit, by *immediately vellicating the Tunicks* of them to throw out their Contents; but by Attenuation of the Blood to such a Pitch, as the Constitution of that Person requires, and then by such a Change from Sickness to a sound State, the usual Flux returns with their Health.

*Henricus ab Heers* praises Chalybeates in obstructed Spleens so much, that he tells us, *Chalybeatis autem lienes quosvis obstructos, feliciter curari, in Asclypiadarum Lyceo, tam tritum est, ut gannire videatur, qui de eo dubitat, potius quam philosophari & cum ratione loqui.*

And



And this holds true in cold Melancholies, where the Juices in the larger Vessels move heavily forward, and by a stronger Reason in the lesser, where the Motion lessens in Proportion to the Meandres they have to creep thro'; and here it often produces fatal Concretions, irremediable by the nicest Artists; the Symptoms produc'd by the Fault of the Blood stopping thus in this *Viscus*, never fail to run greater Lengths; for strange and surprizing Alienations of Mind are Attendants that follow hard at the Heels of this Vitiation. I am not inclin'd to pretend fathoming such dark Recesses of Nature; for I am sure 'tis lost Time to enquire after the Causes of such confus'd Ideas; and I here content myself with a fatal Prognostick.

Joel observes the Damages from Steel, given beyond its proper Dose, to be discover'd by Head-aches, Driness of the Tongue and all over, and Pains in the Bowels; at such a time, desist from farther Administration of it, and if you have gain'd your Point you aim'd at, what Occasion is there to over-act your Part? *Omne nimium vertitur in vitium*, is a Maxim holds as true in Physick



Physick as in Morals; for whenever a Patient has taken Med'cines to bring his Blood to that Mean suitable to Health, by a Continuation of the Method you began with, you hurry on another State of Blood equally prejudicial with the former; because let me suppose a Person labouring under an Acid State of Blood, and the Physician has successfully retriev'd him from all the Symptoms produc'd by this prevailing *Taint*, by all the Chalybeates and volatile, or fixt Salts, or the Testaceous Med'cines, and other proper Correctors of the State, 'tis enough, I say, to have gone so far; for if you yet proceed farther, the Blood will insensibly dwindle into such a State as will oblige you to administer the very opposite Med'cines, to change the Blood to what you have been giving; and as you have chang'd an Acid State into an Alcaline one, so you must go backward, and rechange this Alcaline State (by your over-doing) into an *Acid* to a certain Degree, that you may not run on *in infinitum* in a Round of Faults.

I must remark to you, that I am not much a Friend to the Wine the Doctor



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ctor prescribes these Aperients in ; for, suppose it very genuine, 'tis too *tart* for an Aperient, and if it be sophisticated, as Dr. *Merret* seems to make necessary in the Summer, for small Wines are apt to languish, and prick in *June*, and what Ingredients they amend it by may not be very agreeable to our crazy Constitution ; and therefore I would rather chuse a generous Wine.

I have us'd Deobstruents of Steel with good Success in Sterility for many Years ; but I must expatiate a little in what Case it was us'd ; for I am very sensible in how many Emergencies 'tis useless. What avails it to give Med'cines to change the Conformation of a Part, which is equally in our Power, as it is to pretend to extirpate a sixth Finger by Internals ? So in case of Over-distance of the *Tuba* from the *Ovarium*, 'tis to no purpose to administer ; in an Ulcer of the same, 'tis not in our Power to hinder its Occlusion in such a manner as Chance guides it. Indeed, if the Fluids are in fault, we may amend 'em ; hence in the *Fluor Albus*, all Phlegmagogues, all Volatiles, all Bitters ; and lastly, all the

*Steril*

*Fluor  
alb*



72 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana: Or,*

the glutinous and styptick Drugs are convenient, to revulſe, as well as exonerate the Redundance of Phlegm, to exalt the State reigning; and to cloſe up the Aperture of the Veſſels: In any immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*, the proper Evacuants and Revellents, the proper Alteratives, whether Incraftants or Stypticks, are to be given: If Women have the Misfortune to be of ſuch a Conſtitution, that their Blood is vapid, and the Coition is perform'd without any delightful Senſation, as is not unfrequent, 'tis a Sign of a ſtrange Deviation from the natural State; and when it depends on the State, abſtracting from any other Cauſe, they ſeldom ſurvive it many Years (as ſome Inſtances in Practice have convinc'd me.) Here ſuch Evacuations are to be repeated, as the State requires, and the Strengths will allow of; ſuch Alteratives are to be adminiſtered as will give new Life and Motion; here all the Cordial Drugs and Diet are neceſſary, and all the Bitters, the volatile and fixt Salts, as alſo Chalybeates, are given, to keep the Circulation on foot, to inſpire the Fluids with active Principles, and to reſtore the loſt Tone of



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of the Parts ; whence unusual Secretions lessen, the natural ones return, and the Person returns to her pristine Health. If the suppress'd *Menses* are in the Cause, we have already spoke to that Head ; but I must observe that we have known what *Liberius Histor. navigat. Brasil. c. 17.* and *Georgius à Turre*, inform us of a Person marry'd, who was of Age enough to have had that regular Course seven or eight Years, yet never had it, and who however bore a Child at the Expiration of nine Months, after which they observ'd their stated Times : I have remark'd, that such as indulge 'emselves in Debauches of strong and spirituous Liquors become barren, for the *Fimbria* of the *Tubæ* from thence become *Scirrhus*, nor do they embrace as usual the *Ovum* ; but also the Juice contain'd in the *Ovum* undergoes the same Fate, as the *Serum* of the Blood, when it is blended with Brandy Spirits ; and receives no Impression from the *Semen*.

*Haustus Ecphrasticus.*

℞ Millepedas contusas N<sup>o</sup> xxx. vin. aperitivi ℥iij. m. f. Haustus bis in die sumendus.

E

The



*The Deobstruent Draught.*

Take Millepedes bruis'd 30, aperient  
Wine 3 Ounces, mix and make a  
Draught to be taken twice a Day.

## OBSERVATIONS.

**M***illepedes*, prepar'd the ordinary way, are robb'd of their volatile Salts in a great Measure, and are an useless Mass; but if we take their Juice in this manner, their Particles are convey'd into the Blood with their full Force.

In the present Case, they are order'd along with this aperient Wine, with a Design to enforce the Operation of the Liquor, in removing the *Obstruction* of the Liver, which they perform by dissolving the *Coagulum* in the Branches of the *Hepatick Arteries*, gradually down to the very *Point of Impediment*; but such Changes are made best by a gradual Procedure, because shou'd we administer such Med'cines too hastily, or in too large Quantities at once, they wou'd only produce such Changes as wou'd more impetuously drive the  
Blood



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Blood into the Capillaries, and perhaps irretrievably.

*Millepedes* are us'd in *Ophthalmies*, but it must be in such, where the Eyes are every Morning clogg'd with a *Gummos* Substance, for in those, the Blood wants to be attenuated, and 'tis in such that *Hippocrates* advises Wine, *Aph. 31. Sect. 6.*

In Asthmatick Cases, all know they are very useful; because in such a Case (I speak of moist and spitting *Asthma's*) the mucous Phlegm clogs up the *Aspera Arteria*, and what is secreted by the Glands of the Lungs wants such active Principles to irritate the Membranes; and therefore it rests there, nor is it cough'd up, without some irritating Particles; hence in such Cases an Expression of *these*, with *Hyssop-Water*, *Saffron*, and *Oxymel of Squils*, is a commendable Mixture; or *Lac Ammoniack*, with Juice of *Millepedes*, is useful.

But I have rather consider'd the *Millepedes* here, as when alone, than in the present mixture; where it seems adapted to Hypochondriacism, because 'tis Diuretick, and by them the Fury of this Disease is driven forth; for it unites with the Acid in our Body, which occasions this Disease, and pas-



76 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
ses by the Kidneys; but I am here to  
be understood to speak of the cold  
Melancholy, because such as are affli-  
cted with Melancholy from the *Atra*  
*Bilis*, where the Matter is very corro-  
sive, according to *Craanen* in his *Exa-*  
*men Medicamentorum*, bear no hot  
Med'cines, but are to be cur'd by Bleed-  
ing, a cooling or moderate Diet, and  
cooling Plants, such as *Ceterach*, &c.  
in Decoctions; 'tis true, the Med'cines  
here ought to consist of such Par-  
ticles as gently attenuate, and cor-  
rect the Acid, but not such as are too  
active in their Operation; the *German*  
*Spaw* is here very useful, because Water  
corrects, by Dilution, all Salts whate-  
ver; takes off their *Corrosivity*, and be-  
ing *Chalybeate*, they open latent Obstru-  
ctions, which happen too frequently  
here; so that if you cause 'em to con-  
tinue this Method for some considera-  
ble time, oblige 'em to moderate Ex-  
ercise, and give 'em good Diet, they  
will recover.

*Electuarium Bechicum.*

℞ Conserv. Rosar. rubrar. ʒ iij. Ol.  
Sulphuris per Campanam q. f. ad  
gratam aciditatem, m. f. Electu-  
arium,



arium, de quo capiat quantitatem castan. frequenter, urgente tussi, cum vesic°. intra scopulas.

*The Electuary for a Cough.*

Take Conserve of red Roses 3 Ounces, Oil of Sulphur by descent what suffices to a grateful Acidity, mix and make an Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Chestnut often, when the Cough is troublesom.

*OBSERVATIONS.*

**I**F we suppose a Person to be tainted with a *Bilious* Blood, which in its *Tour* drops its Particles into the Glands of the Lungs, as we see it often does in Jaundices; this *Recipe* is useful upon a double Account; first, as it corrects the Bile, and also as it constringes the *Pulmonary Glands*, and impedes their Ouzing, and consequently prevents Irritation and Coughing: But I must at the same time observe, that a Blister was apply'd in order to revulse the Humour that rushed in violently upon the Part. In all Defluxions from a volatile Acrimony, this Mixture is good, I except Inflammations; for nothing



78 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
that coagulates is proper in 'em; and  
tho' Authors assure us, that *Ol. Sulphur.*  
*per Campan.* will not coagulate; yet I  
can assure you it curdles warm Milk,  
as other Acids do; it may indeed be  
objected, that we rarely have the Ge-  
nuine Spirit; but all these distill'd A-  
cids produce the same Effects, accord-  
ing to their Degree of Strength.

In the choaking *Paroxysm* of an *Asth-*  
*ma*, the Cause depending on a Rarefa-  
ction of the Blood within its Channels,  
and strait'ning the *Bronchiæ*; this Spi-  
rit, giv'n often, reduces the Blood to  
its former Bounds, by condensing it,  
which in effect is a Species of a Coagu-  
lation; so that were we to argue from  
the Principles of such as deny that it  
coagulates, yet their Notion and Pra-  
ctice clash.

*Acids* are sometimes good in Con-  
vulsive Cases, because they may an-  
swer a double Indication, in correcting  
the Bilious Acrimony of the Juices, and  
hindring the Effects of such a Blood in  
the Brain, which we may call Commo-  
tion, or, if we please, Explosion;  
hence it is we often find Spirit of Vi-  
triol order'd in such a Case; and to  
speak Truth, all Spirits of Minerals  
are



are but vitriolick Spirits, cloath'd with some Vertue of the Mineral.

In *sharp Head-achs*, where the Blood is stock'd with volatile Salts, as may be discover'd, in part, from the Heat of the whole Body, and more especially from the Heat of the Soles and Palms, the Pain is burning, and the Constitution is thin; in such a Case, after having premis'd *Bleeding* to such a Quantity as the Strength will bear, and Catharticks repeated gently to carry down the Bile abounding in the Canal of the Intestines, and the *vesica fellea*, you may proceed to such a Mixture, at medical Hours, with any cooling Ju-  
lep to temper the remaining Acrimony, and to clog the Motion upward; and these antecedent Causes taken off, the immediate one, not being fix'd, easily ceases.

*Enema Emolliens.*

℞ Decoct. commun. pro Clysterib. Emollient. ʒ x. Syr. Violar. mel. Mercurial. a. ʒ jfs. m. f. Enema statim injiciendum.



*The Emollient Glyster.*

Take the common Emollient Glyster  
10 Ounces, Syrup of Violets, Ho-  
ney of *Mercury*, of each one Ounce  
and half, mix and make a Glyster,  
to be thrown in immediately.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS differs little from the *Enema  
Laxans*, P. j. p. 3. and therefore  
need not be here repeated, but I refer  
you thither.

*Bolus Febrifugus.*

℞ Cort. Peruvian. subtilissim. pulverif.  
℥ ij. Syr. de meconio q. s. f. Bolus  
tertiâ vel quartâ quâq; horâ sumen-  
dus ad decem vices.

*The Febrifuge Bolus.*

Take the best Bark of Peru powder'd  
2 Scruples, Syrup of Diacodium,  
what suffices, make a Bolus, to be  
repeated every 3d or 4th Hour, to  
ten Doses.



## OBSERVATIONS.

HE us'd it often in Pills made up with *Theriaca Andromachi*, which is all one with the present; the most effectual way of giving the Bark is in Powder, or Decoction; it is subject in some Constitutions to go downward, and therefore mixing it with an Opiate is necessary in them; and it often falls out, that *Diarrhœa's* or other Evacuations may render the Opiate necessary, whilst the Remissions require the Bark; therefore we must answer both Indications, unless we find no Occasion for either: As it may happen in a Person labouring under a Remittent Fever, whose Body is stock'd with abundance of bilious Humours, and who wants not Strength; for in such a Case we may permit the Flux to go forward, till we find the Blood-Vessels sufficiently unloaden; and then this Mixture will be judiciously administred as directed above.

Attempts to demonstrate how the Bark has operated, have hitherto prov'd trifling and useless, and I believe *Experience only* will be found to



82 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
have given us Cautions for the Use of  
it; we may say, it assimilates one Part  
of the putrid Particles, and precipi-  
tates others, whence the Blood will  
move on in a regular and stated Man-  
ner, as in Health, without shifting;  
we may also convince the World, that  
it will not suffer the Blood to coagu-  
late, when blended with it; but it  
will be more useful to observe, that  
Periodical Disorders, which have their  
*Root in the Blood or Spirits*, may be  
radically taken off by this heavenly  
Drug; for Example, Returns of *Hæ-  
moptoe's*, *Epilepsies*, *Hystericks*, and such  
Disorders; because, if they depend up-  
on Exacerbations, these are reliev'd by  
the *Cortex* only; such Disorders as de-  
pend on extravas'd Matter, such is the  
Case in an Ulcer of the Lungs, can-  
not be reliev'd for any Space of Time  
by it, because Med'cines act not be-  
yond their *Sphere*, and as this Matter  
daily rushes in upon the *Bronchiæ*, the  
Effects produc'd by the Return of this  
Matter, may for a while be prevented;  
but what is bred this Day, cannot be  
prevented so perpetually, nor so effe-  
ctually, as to impede the Hectick, and  
all Effects for any time, because such  
Matter



Matter is out of the Reach of the Fluids.

I know not by what Title the *Bark* has acquir'd so great a Character of a Styptick, as that *Fuller* shou'd forbid its Use in the Time of the *Lochia*; for, may it not fall out that a remitting Fever may happen at this Season? *Morton* then advises its Use. I shall endeavour to clear up the Point: Tho' the *Bark* have some styptick Particles join'd with its Bitter, yet they are by no Means in any great Quantity in the *Compositum*, and therefore we often find that the Bitter is so prevailing in it, that if *Laudanum* were not blended with it, as 'tis in this *Recipe*, it wou'd pass downwards; and in Effect, What Advantage do the Patients, in Fevers, receive from its Administration, where a *Diarrhoea* attends, if 'tis given alone? You encrease the Flux, drain the Spirits, hurry 'em into fatal Symptoms, and are deservedly look'd on as an ignorant Practitioner; therefore, as this is a Fact allow'd by the whole Body of Physicians, I think it will not be deny'd me, that it is not Styptick in any eminent Degree; and that, if we rely on it barely, as such, in *Hæmoptoe's*,



84 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
and such Fluxes of Blood, 'twill fail  
us ; therefore, in case a remitting  
Fever seizes Women in Child-bed,  
whilst the *Lochia* yet flow, I see no  
Reason why it should be neglected,  
purely upon Pretence of Arresting this  
Flux ; were it allow'd to arrest 'em,  
and that equal Damages wou'd arise  
from this Procedure, as from the  
Neglect of the remitting Fever, yet  
it ought to be administred ; but this  
Caution is rendred of none Effect, if  
we consider that the *Bark* may be so  
given, as to be robb'd of its styptick  
Parts, I mean, *in Infusion* ; for no styptick  
Particles can thus be communi-  
cated, as all know ; therefore, if 'tis  
requir'd, by reason of some dangerous  
Symptom, at this Time, forbear it  
not. Thus have I made way for eva-  
ding the Reason of the suspected Use  
of the *Bark* in *humid Asthma's* ; it is  
certain, that if 'tis administred in such  
a Case, the Patients grow insensibly  
more stuff'd, and breathe shorter ; and  
let me allow that its small Quantity  
of styptick Parts contribute to bring  
on this Symptom, which I the rather  
shall assent to, because I remember,  
*Hollerius*, p. 169, tells me, That Astrin-  
gents



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gents don't agree in *Asthma's*; is it not easy to prevent this Inconvenience, by infusing it, and giving it in that Form? Nor is there any Reason to forbear it on this Occasion, if truly indicated.

I know *Tauvry* will have it, that Dropsies ensue the giving it without due Preparation; I have never found such an Effect from it, but look upon it as strange, that Attenuation for three Days should produce such a dreadful Change, when we have known attenuating Drugs given for two Months, without the least Danger of such an Effect; and therefore, I am apt to believe, this is giving *non causa pro causa*; for whoever considers the Climate of *France*, will find few Fevers cur'd without large Quantities of *Ptisans*; and, I think, it may safely enough be allow'd us, that they will readilier produce Dropsies, if too largely given, than the *Bark*; and I have known one flagrant Instance of this Procedure, but never one of the other.

As a warm *Regimen* does not agree with such as take the *Bark*, so confining 'em to Bed at the time, and  
admini-



86 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
administring of it in the Paroxysms,  
or in ardent Fevers can't agree; and  
the Reason is plain, according to the  
Nature of its Operation; for if we  
suppose it produces its Effects, by its  
fixt Salt, or perhaps some few vola-  
tile ones blended also, and consequent-  
ly that the Shifting, which is an Ef-  
fect of some Congelations in the Mass,  
is thereby prevented, it wou'd be em-  
pirical to add a farther Spur to the  
Motion; for as I have observ'd above,  
thus shou'd we crowd the viscid Fluids  
into the little Arteries, and impact  
'em there beyond Recovery; hence, in  
continual Fevers, where there are no  
Footsteps of Remissions, we never give  
the Bark for the same Reason: By an  
Analogy, 'tis forbore in Rheumatisms,  
and rheumatick Pains; because Evapo-  
ration of *Serum* in too great Plenty,  
still incrassates the Mass more, and in  
this consists the essential Nature of  
Rheumatisms. 'Tis also observable,  
that the Bark does Harm, in Cases  
where the Brain is suppos'd to be over-  
loaden, but also where any *Viscus* is  
oppress'd by a Quantity; because ei-  
ther its styptick Particles arrest the  
Load there, or because the attenuating  
Vertue



Vertue enlarges the Dimensions of the Vessels, by rarefying the Mass, so far as to occasion a Rupture, and therefore in *Deliria*, *Peripneumonies*, and such Disorders, 'tis ill Practice to insist on it.

It will be look'd on as an odd Management to give the *Cortex* and *Purgatives* at the same time; but *Jones*, and another great Practitioner, having allow'd it, I shall not dispute the Practice; for such Cases may fall out, where both may be indicated; not that any such occurs to me at present, nor that I shall co-incide with their Notion; for, in Truth, whoever knows that whenever a Person has imprudently lock'd up the febrile Ferment in the Veins, and by that Mal-Practice entail'd a valetudinary Life on the Patient, by giving the Bark; that the most present Relief for them so labouring, is to administer a Dose or two of Catharticks, to make the Type of the Fever return, must be in some Measure persuaded, that such a Composition will be to little Purpose.

To give the Bark in Fevers, where there will ensue some Eruption on the Skin, such as the Small-Pox, Measles,

OR



or any other Fever of this *Species*; the Practice is disallow'd, and not without good Reason; because the Prejudice receiv'd by the Retention of such *deleterious* Matter within our Veins, is equal to the Effects from repelling the Eruptions in an *Elephantiasis*, where it seizes on some noble *Viscus*, and all the Comfort the Physician reaps from such Procedure is but a seasonable Act of Repentance, best shewn by giving *Diaphoreticks* and Expellers; to produce many Instances on this Head wou'd be tedious, and therefore I shall desist.

*Morton* disagrees with *Sydenham*, in praising the Bark in rheumatick Pains, but whoever considers the Necessity of curing the Fever, will condemn the Hazard from the Encrease of the Pains, when put in the Balance with that from the Fever; because, when the Fever is carry'd off, you will have sufficient Leisure to correct the remaining Faults that produc'd the Pains; for if the *Period* vanishes into a *malignant* and *continual* Fever, the Pains may cease, but the Patient will die. Therefore, tho' I am of Opinion that the Bark may give Encrease to the  
rheuma-



rheumatick Pains, and when no Fever is join'd, it would be but sorry Practice to administer *it* in such a Case; yet, as *Contra-indicants* are not infrequent, and Reason is the true *Basis* of curing, we must change our Procedure, and not rely on the common and trite, but deceitful Method of Practice by Observation.

The Administration of the Bark answers but one *Indication*, and therefore if we find by the proper Diagnostics of the Causes, that some other Cause lurks in our Veins; the giving it alone does but make room for a second repeating of it; and therefore, all the proper Alteratives ought to be given whilst you continue it.

I don't at all doubt, but heretofore the Bark was more Genuine than it is now, and the vast Necessity, we find ourselves under, of using it upon numerous Emergencies, promotes Adulations; and now, as it has been found to succeed, not in Fevers only, but in all periodical Cases, the Demands have encourag'd farther Collusions; and therefore it behoves a Physician to be extremely careful in choosing



90 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
sing of it; its *Colour* should be like  
that of Cinnamon; its *Taste* should be  
a grateful bitter, and gently styptick;  
its *Smell* should be gratefully musty;  
it ought to appear, when broke, full  
of shining Streaks, like as if Strings  
of Silver; it ought to be chose fresh,  
for the Old, by all, or most, is reputed  
useless; it is also said, the smaller  
Branches of it are best.

The most modern Experience about  
the Bark, is much preferable to the  
first Trials of it; and therefore, we  
may without any Derogation to *Bar-*  
*bette's* Honour, reject his Method of  
premissing Catharticks to the Bark, and  
giving them after its Use; because this  
Dose, after its Use, makes the Fever  
return in its old Shape; for if the  
Bark be carried off, what locks up the  
Fever? However, we are taught to  
give Physick after the Administration  
of it, in case there be any Plenitude  
in the Bowels, as will appear by win-  
dy *Distensions*, *Ructus*, *Nausea* and such  
like, and there be no Fear of a Re-  
lapse, as there is not, when they have  
had no Attacks for a Fortnight.

A late Gentleman has inform'd us,  
that the Repetition of the Bark is use-  
less,



less, if it be given very plentifully when you are at work; for Example, if one Ounce take the Fever off, give the Patient another Ounce more, and the Fever will not return, nor need we repeat the same Dose, according to *Morton*, every tenth Day to the next *Syzygy*: I am persuaded that this Practice is good, having try'd it with Success; and if we consider, that any Fever taken off by the Bark is apt to return, nor is it to be cur'd but by the Bark (I now abstract from the rational and tedious Method by *Crises*;) we may reasonably conclude, that as what wou'd turn a Fever into a valetudinary State, when scantily given; if administred plentifully, will cure it; so what cures a Return, will prevent one: Hence we follow the old Maxim, *Quæ facta sunt, liberant; si ante fiant, prohibent*, Hippocrat. Epidem. Lib. VI. Sect. 3. for Consequences drawn thus, are Demonstrations *à posteriori*, and Prevention and the Cure are but Degrees of the same *Species*.

As to its being given after the Manner of *Helvetius*, 'tis the Sheet-Anchor, but not to be fully rely'd on in Adults; but where *Nausea's* affect your Patients,



Patients, and they can't retain so ungrateful a Remedy, I commend its Use, because no one doubts of the finest of its Particles entring the Mass, as nutritive Glysters do; the Practice is become common by *Baglivi, Fuller,* and the aforesaid *Author's* Encouragement.

If the *Fever* be a *slow* one, join'd with *Remissions*, the latter indicates the Use of the Bark, and the former *Serpentaria Virginiana*; *Bates* and *Wainwright* are our leading Advisers in such a Case, and Reason countenances the Practice.

I shall make a small Digression in sketching out some Disorders, where the Bark is given with great Advantage, and then shall take Leave of this Subject.

*Periodical Hemicrania's* are the Result of some State of Humours reigning, as well as some Febrile Ferment; for if your Patient abound with bilious Particles in his Blood, which, at certain times, effervesce and enlarge in Bulk, and find no free Passage by their over-crowding, and consequently return more slowly; they fix for a certain Space of Time on the Membranes



branes of the *Cerebrum*, or on the *Pericranium* (and *Baglivi* somewhere mentions membranous Diseases to be mostly *Periodical*) after which Space they gradually begin to move forwards and outwards, and the Fit ceases for that time; the best and the easiest *Rationale* on such a Termination of the Fit, is, that what was before at rest, now moves; and what moves, is by some Agent, which can be no other in a natural *Cession*, than an Overbalance of the Fluids in the labouring Canals, in Proportion to the impeding Particles at the Capillaries; and by *Analogy*, when it ceases by Art, Attenuation and Recirculation complete the Work; but I am still oblig'd to remind you, that unless we premise *Bleeding*, and *Cholagogues*, as also the proper Alteratives of the offending State, the Bark will be dangerous, or at least useless; and, I shall relate to you a History of *Michael's Flatus Furiosus*, which will convince you of the Truth of the latter Part of the Sentence; for I remember a Gentleman who had chang'd his Blood by sitting in his *Study*, where the Walls were newly plaister'd, *vid. Willis de Scorbuto*; he was seiz'd with Pains  
fo



94 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
so exact in their Returns, that they  
began at Four a Clock every Morning,  
and ended at Eight; they were so  
violent, that it had been impossible  
for him to have escap'd an Alienation  
of Mind, had they been continual;  
notwithstanding his Care of premising  
Purgatives, and a little Bleeding, and  
then giving the Bark, its Use was fruit-  
less; but by repeated Bleedings, and  
by giving *Sal. volat. oleos.* and *Lauda-  
num liquid.* at Twelve or One in the  
Morning to prevent the Pain, it was  
effectually carry'd off in three Weeks;  
and this is that *convulsive Rheumatism*  
mention'd by Dr. Pitts in the *Philoso-  
phical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 208. p. 58. which  
he there took off by the same Me-  
thods.

There are Diseases which return *An-  
nually*, such are *Defluxions*, *Elephantia-  
ses*, and such like; whenever any Mis-  
management in the six Non-naturals,  
especially such as heap up Humours,  
has preceded, then our Blood is fill'd  
with Plenty of *Heterogeneous* Particles;  
and they shew themselves by Irritati-  
ons, or Stagnations, and produce Di-  
seases suitable to the Character of the  
reigning Humour; hence it is neces-  
sary,



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fary, in such a Case, to follow our Master *Hippocrates's* Advice, in attempting proportionable Evacuations to empty the Vessels of their dangerous *Cargo*; and I do also believe it advisable, in such a Case, to give some Quantity of the Bark, to prevent the farther Mischiefs that may ensue from thence; however, it is observable that *Elephantiacks* seldom receive much Relief from these Cautions, unless the Patients, at the same time, forbear all Flesh-Meats; and also, unless they drink plentifully of the *Chalybeate* Waters, which attenuate the fierce Salts that reign in the Blood; as also, unless they over and above make use of the Cold-Bath; and when they are much rooted, so as to approach to the Nature of a *Leprosy*, all Attempts are fruitless; this State of Blood, *Waldschmidt* properly enough calls *Cancerous*; for whenever you offer at Physick, to endeavour an Evacuation of some Share of the Load, it may retire from the Skin; but then, the Remainder being not to be corrected by any Drugs, as yet known to us, plays a tragical Game within us, in raising *Colicks*, *Peripneumonies*, or nervous Symptoms; and, indeed, I  
know



96 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
know nothing, save *Transfusion*, can re-  
lieve 'em.

### *Julapium Thoracicum.*

℞ Aq. Ceras. nig. Absinth. mag. Comp.  
Tinctur. Croci Vino Canarino præ-  
parat. a. ʒ iiij. Rad. Gentian. nodu-  
lo inclus. ʒ ss. f. Julapium de quo  
capiat cochlearia tria mane, & ad  
libitum, urgente Dyspnœâ.

### *The Pectoral Julep.*

Take Black-Cherry Water, the greater  
Compound Wormwood-Water, Tin-  
cture of Saffron prepar'd with Sack,  
of each four Ounces; Gentian-Root,  
in a Rag, half a Dram; make a Julep,  
of which, take three Spoonfuls e-  
very Morning, and at Pleasure, while  
the short Breathing is troublesom.

### OBSERVATIONS.

**A** *Sthma's* may depend on a Want of  
Spirits; for, if we suppose the  
*Costæ* ought to be elevated in Inspira-  
tion, to the Height of three Inches,  
and there are not Spirits sufficient to  
raise



raise them to one Inch, then the Inspiration is small and frequent, and produces that *Species* call'd *Tachypnœa*; in such a Case, Cordials by recruiting the Spirits, and adding Vigour, enable the Organs to raise their Load to a much greater Height, and consequently relieve such *Asthma's*. This Mixture then is good on many Emergencies; for, where *Debauchées* have by frequent Irregularities overcharg'd their Blood, and evaporated their Spirits, or oppress'd 'em, such a Julep will invigorate and reinstate the Sick with fresh Supplies, and will relieve all supervening Symptoms: I know nothing safe in the Case *Platerus* has mention'd, and I have hinted at above, where the last Scene of *Asthma's* and *Syncope's* rush in upon the drooping Habit, save such a Mixture; because Evacuations are not to be attempted, and Alteratives produce their Effects too slowly to relieve so suddenly as is requir'd; and therefore this, or such an one, is the only *Asylum* remaining.

In the last *Stadium* of the malignant *Small-Pox*, the Patients frequently become anhelous, and they seem to be choak'd, rather than die for want of

F

Spirits;



98 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana* : Or,  
Spirits ; which, however, is the Source  
of the present Ailment ; in such Cir-  
cumstances this generous *Cordial-Pecto-  
ral* sooner relieves, than all the Tribe  
of Incisers ; because, in such a Case,  
it does not appear that any Matter  
lodges on the *Bronchia*, but that Inspi-  
ration is not easily perform'd from a  
Failure.

*Saffron* is call'd *Anima-Pulmonum*, and  
not without Reason ; for it makes any  
viscous Matter which lodges there, slip  
up very glibly, because many of its  
Parts are mucous and smooth : It, by  
exhilarating the Spirits with its vola-  
tile oily Parts, causes such to breathe  
freely, who by *Syncope's* turn anhelous :  
It obtunds the acrimonious Particles,  
which continually irritate and tickle  
the Fibres, and serves like an Opiate  
to allay such troublesom Sensations :  
It agrees in *Hysterick Dyspnœa's*, because  
it agrees in convulsive Disorders, of  
which this is a *Species* ; and it does so,  
because its volatile oily Particles exa-  
gitate the Mass of Blood, which by its  
Stagnation in the Lungs may hurry on  
such a dry *Asthma* : It is said to assist  
Persons in a Consumption ; but as this  
can only be by reason of its expecto-  
rating



rating Faculty, no more need be said of it here.

*Saffron* is, however, look'd upon to pall the Stomach very much, by its oily Particles, and therefore the *Doctor* has judiciously order'd *Gentian* to be hung in the Bottle, which is a known *Stomachick*.

In short, in *Cachexies*, where Length of Illness has spent the Spirits, in any Faintness, in any melancholick Cases, in sleepy Diseases, in any convulsive Disorders, where the Spirits want to be rear'd, the Circulation is to be kept on Foot, and Cordials are wanting, 'tis a Sovereign Mixture. But, I must remark, that as a moderate Dose of *Saffron* exhilarates and produces all the Symptoms that depend on such a Virtue; so too large a Quantity fuddles, and becomes even Poyson; nor can any farther be said to such Accidents, than that no Poyson is such, if given in a small Dose, but becomes alterative, and may, if rightly manag'd, become useful; so this useful Med'cine, by an over-Dose, becomes dangerous: Examples of this Nature are daily Observation, for Wine strengthens or enervates, as it is us'd.



100 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

The *English* is reputed the best in present Use; our Cultivation of it has made it equal, if not better than the *Oriental*.

*Mistura Sulphurea.*

℞ Syr. Capillor. Vener. de Prasso. a. 3 iij. Balsam. Sulphuris Terebinthinat. g. xx. m. capiat Cochl. unum vel duo, bis vel ter de die, urgente Dyspnœa.

*The Sulphureous Mixture.*

Take Syrup of Maidenhair and Horehound, of each three Ounces; Balsam of Sulphur made with Oil of Turpentine, 20 Drops; mix, and take one or two Spoonfuls twice or thrice a-day, in the Fit of the Asthma.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN phlegmatick Humours lodge in the *Bronchia*, and choak up the Passages, the Lungs can neither receive the Air, nor circulate the Fluids thro' their *Surculi*; not the first, because we have by Supposition plac'd



a Body there which won't yield, nor give place to the Entrance of the Air; nor yet the latter, because its Pressure on the Vesicles, by a necessary Consequence, also bears on the Ramifications of the Vessels, and this causes an additional *Asthma*, or Fits of one. This Mixture, in such a Supposal, is us'd with good Success, but more particularly, if there be no Danger of a febrile Temper, because there it wou'd expectorate indeed; but by adding Fuel to the Blood, wou'd make more Work, and oblige us to bleed, and give cooling and inciding Med'cines; and therefore, 'tis unadvisedly prescrib'd in such a Case; hence, as *Severinus* observes Consumptions without spitting of Matter or Blood, but with an Expectoration of *Mucus* only; 'tis good in such an one.

*Hornerus's* Method of making this Balsam is commendable, and may contribute to make it pass easier off, as well as agree better with the Stomach; he adds Myrrh, Aloes, Saffron, Oil of Juniper, and Oil of Turpentine, infuses and draws it over the Helm.

I find few young Persons who are able to bear *Terebinthines* in Coughs,



102 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
because their Blood is generally too  
active and fiery, and such a Mixture  
overheats 'em; nay, I speak of such of  
'em as have asthmatick Coughs; for,  
still too invigorating Med'cines act their  
Part too impetuously.

*Waldschmidt* tells us, that this Bal-  
sam often us'd occasions a Consump-  
tion, and advises it seldom in a Week,  
and only few Drops at a time.

In some Cases, *Sulphur* boil'd in Wa-  
ter, and sweetn'd with *Manus Christi*  
*perlat.* is no contemptible Drink in pe-  
ctoral Cases; it lubricates without Heat-  
ing, and makes 'em expectorate with  
Ease; for some of the most crude, sul-  
phureous Parts are dissolv'd by the Wa-  
ter, but more especially the Spirit of it.

When Persons are drawing on to a  
Consumption, and crude Tubercles af-  
fect the Lungs, such a Mixture is useful  
to attenuate the Humours, to recircu-  
late 'em, to dissipate the Tumours, and  
to cause 'em to expectorate; but Care  
must be taken that we don't encrease  
the Hectick by its use.

I knew one of my Patients, who spit  
up Stones from the Lungs; in such a  
Case, all the Relief expected was from  
the Expectoration of those Bodies;  
Bal-



Balsamicks and Oils are what do relieve such for the present; by glibbing the Passages, and making them slip off from the Parts they adhered to; as we see it common and daily Practice in Stones in the *Ureters*, where oily Mixtures avail, as also in Jaundice from such a Cause, oily Mixtures are useful; such are Pills of *Castile-Soap*, and *Emulsions* of *Sem. Cannabin.* which, after oily Evacuants, glib and relax the *Ductus Choledochus*, and make Room for its pushing itself forward.

In short, where acrimonious Particles infest humane Bodies, and gall, and irritate the Fibres, and ravage poor Carcasses in an outrageous Manner: Sulphurs, and all its Preparations, are so vereign Obtunders; and sheathing the Salts, the Effects from them cease.

*Infusum Diureticum.*

℞ *Sem. Sinap.* 3 ij. *Sem. Dauc. Sylvestr.* 3 iij. *Absinth. Roman.* p. j. infunde simul in *Vin. alb. Gallic.* opt. ℥ ij. capiat Dosis ad libitum.

*The Diuretick Infusion.*

Take Mustard-Seed, two Drams; *Daucus* Seeds, three Drams; *Roman*



104 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
Wormwood, one Pugil; infuse 'em  
in a Quart of *French* White-Wine,  
take a Draught at Pleasure.

### OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS is a small Variation of the  
*Vinum Diureticum* above, and I  
refer you thither.

#### *Ptisana.*

℞ Passular. ʒ ij. coq. in Aq. Hordeat.  
℥ ij. fs. f. Colatura fervid. affunde  
Liquorit. contus. ʒ fs. iterum cole-  
tur, f. Ptisana, de qua bibat ad si-  
tim restinguendam.

#### *The Ptisan.*

Take Raisins, two Ounces; boil 'em  
in Barley-Water, two Pints, strain,  
add Liquorice, half an Ounce; make  
a Ptisan to quench Thirst.

### OBSERVATIONS.

**W**HAT is meant by Ptisan in  
*Hippocrates, Lib. de victus Ra-  
tione*, is not well understood; how-  
ever, it appears to have had Vertues  
univocal to this here prescrib'd; for  
it agrees in Fevers, and all acute Dis-  
eases,



eases, as *His* did ; it lubricates, moistens, and quenches Thirst ; is raises no Disturbance in the Body. However, it is to be observ'd, that Liquorice agrees with few People ; it raises a *Nausea*, and palls the Stomach by its odd Sweetness ; and in slow Fevers 'tis a dangerous Liquor, because drinking poor Liquors, in such Cases, depresses the Spirits, which ought to be rear'd ; and therefore, when we approach near a *Crisis*, 'tis yet more disagreeable ; since nothing ought then to be administred, but what will promote the critical Sweats ; and therefore, I wonder at *Smetius in Miscellaneis*, advising at this time Snow-Water.

*Luja's Ptisan* is much preferable, because it is more grateful, and performs the same, which is the following R<sup>x</sup> Decoct. Hord. cum Corn. Cerv. ʒ vj. Decoct. Alterant. ʒ iiij. Tinct. Flor. Violar. Bellid. a. ʒ j. Syr. Canell. c. ʒ j. Julep. Rosar. ʒ ss. m. f. Ptisana. Or ; Take Barley - Water, boil'd up with Hart's-Horn, six Ounces ; the Alterative Decoction, three Ounces ; Tincture of Violet and Daisy Flowers, of each one Dram ; Syrup of



106 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Cinnamon compound, one Dram ; Ju-  
lep of Roses, half an Ounce ; mix and  
make a Ptisan for one Draught.

*Morellus*, amongst his Incrassants of  
Bile, has the following *Apozem* ; *℞ Rad.*  
*Borag. Bugloss. a. ʒ j. Fol. Lactuc. Por-*  
*tulac. Violar. a. m. j. Flor. Nymph. p. iij.*  
*Sem. 4. frigidor. major. a. ʒ ij. coq. in*  
*S. Q. Aquæ Simp. colatur. ℥ j. fs. add.*  
*Syr. de Portulac. ʒ ij. Acetos. Simplic. ʒ ij.*  
*Sp. Vitriol. ʒ j. m. f. Apozema.* This  
cools in ardent Fevers, by clogging  
the Hurry of the Blood, it makes it  
move on more sedately ; so that the  
*Saliva* (which in a Sound State is  
secern'd in due Quantity, in order to  
keep the Fibres about the Jaws smooth  
and flexible ) begins afresh to perform  
its wonted Office, and is secern'd  
plentifully, and thus it allays Thirst.

This Ptisan is somewhat *Pectoral*,  
from the Raisins and Liquorice, both  
which, by their smooth and incrassat-  
ing Quality, temper and sheathe the a-  
crimonious and vellicating Particles,  
that occasion constant tickling Coughs ;  
but also it lubricates, so that what ad-  
heres to the Fibres of the Lungs, is  
by small Endeavours easily shook off  
from thence ; hence we may conclude  
how



how useless, if not hazardous it wou'd be to administer it in an asthmatick Cough; because, such proceeding from phlegmatick Humours, there is a Want of Irritation, and such Pectorals cause a shorter Breath.

*Pulvis Catharticus.*

℞ Calomelan. sexies sublimat. gr. vj.  
Resin. Jalap. gr. vij. Sacch. albiss. 3 ss.  
m. f. Pulvis mane sumend. cum custodia.

*The Purging Powder.*

Take Mercurius dulcis six times sublim'd, six Grains; Resin of Jalap seven Grains; fine white Sugar, half a Scruple; mix, and make a Powder to be taken early with due Care.

*OBSERVATIONS.*

**W***Impineus* advises Catharticks in Falling-Sickness, and other Convulsions; and indeed, whether we consider that an impure *Plethora*, or an abounding Cacochymy generally reigns, not only Physick, but even



*Setons*, according to *Jacotius*, and other Evacuations fuitable to the peculiar State, are requir'd ; for, it seldom happens that any great Disease seizes without some *Species* of a Plenitude, and therefore in all such, some Evacuations ought to be premis'd ; and then, in Convulsions, where the Humours are sufficiently emptied from the Veins, we may use the testaceous Powders, according to *Gesner* ; nay, sometimes Asses-Milk, according to *Hoffman*, in hot Constitutions, to correct the peculiar Acid then reigning ; after which, *Mithridate* in *Lavender-Water*, according to *Kufner*, will complete the Cure, by allaying the Hurry of the Spirits, usual in such Diseases.

I am much afraid that all Evacuations will be found useless in Dropsies of the Breast, and therefore 'twill be to little Purpose to insert from *Lusitanus*, that Catharticks are advis'd to be premis'd to the *Paracentesis*, *Cauteries* and *Diaphoreticks* ; but more of this elsewhere.

*Forestus* in Part III. p. 269. mentions a deplorable Case of a *Hernia Intestinalis* with a Dropsy, and there advises Catharticks and Glysters ; but  
with



with Leave of so good a Practitioner, I am afraid the Practice is not very Consonant to right Reason, without great Discretion; for tho' it diminish the *anasarcous* Condition of the Skin, yet it throws the Intestine down with greater Violence; if then the Reduction be attempted first, I approve of Physick afterwards, as if there had been no *Hernia*; because a well-shap'd Truss retains it safe within; however, where the Intestine has fallen into the *Scrotum*, and the *Fimbrice* of the Production choak up the Passage so close, that even Discutients can't bring the Circumference of the *Foramen Descensûs* into a regular Compass; then indeed, and not otherwise, it is necessary to follow this great Man's Advice.

Fevers, accompany'd with Anxieties and Suspicions of Faintings, often require Purgatives; because such depend on a certain Plenitude of Humours, which being heterogeneous, oppress the Spirits, and occasion an unequal Pulse; as soon as the Load is sufficiently carry'd off, the Pulse returns to its natural Strength; the Spirits circulate freely and uninterruptedly, and the Anxieties cease, and then you are  
at



110 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
at Leisure to proceed as usual in Fe-  
vers; when such Fevers have reign'd  
for some Days, without due Regard,  
as 'tis dangerous to attempt any  
Evacuation, so a fatal Prognostick at-  
tends 'em. Hence, when 'tis a Phy-  
sician's Misfortune to be employ'd at  
the latter End of Fevers, where the  
Evacuations have been neglected at  
the Beginning, and *Deliria, Coma's, Cat-*  
*chings, Watchings,* and such *Precursors*  
of the last Moment have seiz'd your  
Patient, or where the Evacuations have  
been made, but by such a Port as an-  
swer'd not the proper Indications;  
'tis an After-Game, the most sagacious  
and vigilant Prescriber seldom plays  
to Advantage, for the Patient generally  
drops. The Blisters and Glysters are  
all the remaining Hopes, but they  
very rarely succeed in such dismal Cir-  
cumstances, therefore we must soon  
evacuate, or we lose our Opportunity,  
*χεῖνος ἔχει.*

*Fallopious* on the *Bath Waters* advises,  
when they don't pass well off, to give  
your Patients some gentle Purgatives;  
and it is a Practice which yet holds  
good, as *Blondel, Pierce, Oliver* and all  
agree on; for if they are retain'd in  
our



### Dr. Radcliff's Prescriptions. III

our Veins, they over-heat us; but this Caution is to be understood with Discretion, for the Design of drinking *Bath Waters* is not always Evacuation, but sometimes Alteration; and then 'tis not necessary they shou'd be convey'd out of the Body; of which more hereafter.

In an *Incubus*, the plentiful Repast at Bed-time distends the Bowels, and the supine Posture in Sleep, causes the Victuals to press upon the descending Artery, so that nothing can circulate freely to the lower Extremities; and the whole Blood oppresses the Brain, from whence it comes to pass that the Nerves are compress'd, and especially those of the inspiratory Muscles, so that we find a Sense of some Weight upon us; and upon waking, 'tis plain, this is one great Reason, for we find our Heads heavy and oppress'd; in such a Case, the Bowels ought to be unladen of their Burden, and the *Procatartick* Cause must be forebore.

One Change the Blood receives by a Purgative, is an Expansion of its Particles; and as the Consequence of this wou'd be a Dilatation of the Mouths  
of



112 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
of the Vessels, so we may naturally  
conclude the Danger of giving Cathar-  
ticks in any *Hæmorrhage*.

In a *Pleuritick* Case, where Inflamma-  
tion is the Disease, they are dange-  
rous, because all Inflammations en-  
crease upon an Augmentation of the  
intestine Motion, by which the Hu-  
mours are hurry'd on the inflam'd  
Member, even to a Gangrene; how-  
ever, you must observe that Pains on  
the Breast are not always to be reputed  
*Pleurisies*; for, I have known many,  
where, upon catching Cold, by the Re-  
tention of the *Perspirabile*, the serous  
Parts retain'd have taken Lodgment  
on the Muscles of the Breast, without  
raising any Heat in the Patient at all,  
nor yet any Thirst: In such a Case,  
after a little Blood drawn off, and  
some gentle *Catharticks* premis'd, a  
Mixture of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*  
with *Laudanum* in *Simple-Waters*, at  
Bed-time, has reliev'd the Patient;  
this Method I can recommend, having  
found it frequently successful.

Fits of an *Asthma* often depend on  
a Rarefaction of the Mass of Blood,  
as I have frequently shew'd above; it  
would be Mal-Practice to give Cathar-  
ticks



*ticks* in Persons that are subject to such Fits very often; however, *Lemients* are not forbid, which produce little Alteration in the Blood; for they only carry off that *Saburra*, which is an Impediment to a full Inspiration.

In any stubborn Eruptions, *Mercurials* are the most potent Correctors and Evacuants yet known; the Operation of which is too Difficult to explain; 'tis, however, observ'd of *Mercury*, that, if Iron be plac'd under it, it contracts Rust, as if plac'd in the open Air, where all do acknowledge an Acid; if so, then we might conclude it useful for the dry Eruptions; but, I shall leave this Disquisition, because I believe it sufficient in this Book, to hint at what I know is good Practice.

All know that *Mercurials* kill Worms, and even, if infus'd in Liquor; because, as *Bohnius* in his *Chymical Dissertations* says, some *mercurial* Particles swim in the Liquid; hence the common Practice is to give *Æthiops Mineralis* in any *Bolus*, for some time; after which, the present Powder will carry off the dead Animals, and free the Body of  
em;



114 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
'em; for they are first to be kill'd  
by what is found by Experience to be  
injurious to their Nature, and then  
must be expell'd; in short, all Sym-  
ptoms from them are cur'd by Mer-  
curials; hence *Franciscus Paulinus* men-  
tions Contractions taken off by 'em.

If the *Cacochymy* abounding require  
Evacuations to be made in intermitting  
Fevers, they must be given on the Day  
of Intermision; because adding one  
Commotion to another wou'd go near  
to destroy the Patient, and either eva-  
porate the Spirits too much, or impact  
the morbid Particles on some Noble  
*Viscus*.

Where we find a Disease stubborn,  
and which gives not way to the ordi-  
nary Alteratives, supposing 'em to be  
rightly adjusted to the Cause, Purga-  
tives are indicated; because as 'tis a  
presumptive Sign of some latent Ob-  
structions; so such seldom yield with-  
out some Shock given to the Vessels,  
after which the Disease or its Cause be-  
ing taken off, the Symptoms cease.

*Horstius* wisely advises Physicians to  
evacuate early in Diseases, and in such  
a Quantity, as that the Spirits may re-  
main vigorous enough (after such Eva-  
cuations)



cuations) for a *Dissolution* (Λύσις) or a *Crisis*; for otherwise you destroy the Patient; and he passes Judgment on the Degree of Strength the Patient is endu'd with, in order to struggle with the Disease, by the Symptoms and the evident Causes; which if violent and grievous, they will necessarily require many Evacuations, and such as will endanger the Disease'd.

As Nature can't subsist with double Evacuations; so will it much less with them, if a critical one is to be chang'd for a symptomatical one; and therefore, when a Pleurisy is so far advanc'd, as that they begin to expectorate plentifully, Catharticks wou'd be of dangerous Consequence; and therefore, if a spontaneous *Diarrhœa* shou'd seize at this Season, the Patients are look'd on to be under dangerous Circumstances; unless there be an abundance of Humours in the Body, there be Signs of Concoction in the Urine, unless they bear 'em without any Dejection of Spirits, and if we find that the Fever and Pain abate upon such an Evacuation, then indeed we may permit 'em to go forward.

*Hippocrates*



*Hippocrates* advises us to evacuate by Stool, where Pains are below the Diaphragm, S. 4. *Aphor.* 18. but there are certain Pains which refuse Purgatives in the Intestines, in the Kidneys, in the Liver, and in short in all the *Viscera*, whence we must remark that our great Master having said in his Book *περὶ φύσεων, ἅπαν ---- πνέματι συμπλέειν*, (that all Things were full of Spirit) it must be understood, that when any Pain from Inflammations infests the Intestines, that then Purgatives are necessary; and this agrees with daily Observation, and his own *Aphor.* 20. S. 4. That where Persons are without Fever, and are troubled with griping Pains, and Pain of the Loins, we must evacuate downwards.

In *Scurvies*, whatever Salt reigns, Catharticks evacuate there, and leave fewer Particles behind to be alter'd; and tho' it be common in *Scurvies*, advanc'd, to hear Complaints of Weakness; yet this Symptom often proceeds more from Coagulations on the Limbs than want of Spirits, and therefore 'tis safe to evacuate in such a State.

*Fernelius*, in the Case of *Bais-Dauphin*, observes, that fat People bear Evacuations with Difficulty, especially if this  
be



be attempted too violently, or too hastily; but as he does not subjoin any Reason, I shall deliver my Conjecture in Conjunction with Dr. Keil; which is, that such a lax Habit contracts the Fibres but slowly in respect to the Evacuation, or such a Quantity of Spirits are requir'd to contract 'em to their ordinary Tone, that the Brain is much drain'd, and the equal Distribution is dropt; hence in *Faintings* Catharticks are dangerous, where the Spirits are under any Failure; but if this *Syncope* proceed from such a Cause as requires the Use of Catharticks, such is a Purging Med'cine given, but by some imprudent Measures curb'd, and *gelt* in the time of its Operation, then we must supply the Danger of using 'em with Purging Glysters; and the *Syncope* must be reliev'd for a while by volatile Spirits, Cordials, and nutritive Drinks and Diet.

'Tis a just Observation of *Riverius*, that Childbed-Women may bear Physick, if indicated, after the 9th Day of their Labour; because at such a time the *Lochia* are mostly compleated; which, however, they can't before, by Reason



118 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Reason of the Flux of Blood, as well as  
their Want of Spirits.

The Dose of Catharticks is practically to be guess'd at by the States of Blood according to *Jöel*; and as the bilious and ferous States are most fluxile, so any Irritation suffices to sponge out the Contents from the Mouths of the Glands, and they easily obey such a Shock: But as *Pituitous* Humours, and *Atrabilious* ones leave a Mass of Phlegm on the Fibres to cloath 'em; so 'tis necessary the Med'cine given, shou'd irritate strongly before it can penetrate into them. If Dr. *Cockburn* can come nearer to the Certainty of the Dose, I shall be glad of such an useful Advancement.

Some grant, others deny Purgatives can be safely given in any Pestilential Cases; *Hodges in Peste Lond.* does not praise 'em, but allows 'em in great Cacoehymies, and in other Symptoms in this Disease; but says, Suppositories are safer; however, in Pestilential Cases *Lenients* are allowable, which evacuate so gently, if indicated, that the Spirits are not thereby evaporated, nor prejudiced.

*Hausfus*



*Haustus Amarus.*

℞ Elix. Proprietat. tartarifat. g. xx.  
Aq. Lact. alexiter. ℥ ij. Aq. Epidem.  
Absinth. mag. comp. a. 3 j. m. f.  
haustus mane sumendus.

*The Bitter Draught.*

Take Elixir *Proprietatis*, made with Salt  
of Tartar, twenty Drops; alexite-  
rial Milk-Water, two Ounces; Epi-  
demick Water, Wormwood com-  
pound, of each one Dram; mix and  
make a Draught to be taken in the  
Morning.

OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Mixture seems adapted to  
kill the Worms, and to take off  
all the Symptoms occasion'd by 'em,  
upon Condition they are not fix'd  
upon the Parts.

It is a great Deobstruent, for by cor-  
recting the Acid in the Blood, it dis-  
solves the Coagulations, and Concre-  
tions from whence the Blood and Spi-  
rits stagnate in the Capillaries, and  
create



create particular Obstructions; hence in the *Rachitis*, where the Spirits, according to *Mayow* and *Glisson*, are clogg'd with a viscous Vehicle, they stagnate in some small Ramifications of the Nerves; and where they don't irradiate, there the Parts, for want of this necessary Juice, pine and grow marcid, and various Distortions happen; for as *Waldschmidt* wittily observes, when the Muscles are not nourish'd, and the Bones are too plentifully supply'd, there the Bones grow in Length, but the Muscles not growing, the Bones can only grow crooked; like as a Cord ty'd to a young Bough, the more the Bough grows, the more crooked it is, since the Cord obliges it to turn towards it: In such a Case, after proper Evacuations premis'd, such a Mixture as this attenuates all the Juices gradually, till the Individual Parcels are dissolv'd, and then the nervous Liquor runs on afresh, and is equally distributed to all the Parts; 'tis this unequal Distribution of the Spirits which makes the Heads of such Ricketty Children larger, and *Them* wittier than ordinary.

The



The Stomachs of Children are stuff'd with a *viscid* and an *acid Saburra*, which produces a large Scene of Symptoms, such are Colicks, Convulsions, Coagulations of the Diet, and such Disorders: Now, after you have made 'em puke with Oxy-mel and Oil of Almonds, and gently evacuated some of the *Fomes* of these Diseases, by Stool; this Mixture is useful to correct the remaining Part of the exotick Juices, and to take off the wandring Symptoms.

*Anorexy's* often proceed from viscid Phlegm lining the Coats of the Stomach, and covering the Mouths of the Glands; and this most frequently happens to Brandy-Drinkers, for the Spirits presently coagulate the *Mucus* into an *Offa alba*; and thus it sticks close to the Mouths, nor is it easily wash'd off. The Load must be carry'd upwards and downwards, by Emeticks and Purgatives; the Patient must forbear any farther *Debauches*; and Bitters will attenuate the remaining Part of the *Mucus*, and open the Glands, and restore the Appetite.

'Tis known that Bitters are good in *Anasarca's*, because it proceeding from



Obstructions in the Mouths of the re-conveying Lymphaticks, they attenuate the Viscid by their active Particles, and consequently dig open the obstructed Channels; the *Lympha* thus invigorated, and the Fibres strengthened and restor'd to their elastick Tone, the Fluids begin afresh to be hurry'd forward without Impediment.

In *Hypochondriacism*, bitter Mixtures perform all Duties; for they attenuate the viscous and sluggish Humours, they open the Obstructions of the secretory Ducts, they corroborate the Fibres every where, and restore their due oscillatory Motion; they correct the abounding Acid, they promote Urine, and in short, where-ever the Humours are apt to stagnate, they gently keep the Circulation on Foot; and if good and nourishing Diet, as also moistning and diluting Med'cines be given at the same time, you will correct all the reigning *Vitia* of the Fluids and Fibres, and restore such to their pristine State of Health; but these Patients are generally wearisom to the Physicians, as well as themselves, for nothing can be done in this Case without Patience, and they are sorry Pat-  
terns



terns of it, for *cunctando restitues rem.*

I cannot see the Reason why Stomachicks shou'd, according to Dr. Fuller, be given without a Vehicle; for I look upon this Mixture to be very agreeable, and to be very useful; and as Medicines are look'd upon to communicate their Vertues by an immediate Contact, so the more Glands are faulty, the larger Space the Med'cine occupies, it the more certainly relieves; for as in external Tumours or Ulcers, the Topicks ought to be apply'd over the whole vitiated Fibres, so it is in such a Case in the Stomach, where every Gland is obstructed by a *Mucus* over its Orifice, and a Vehicle most conveniently reaches each Gland; however, in Cases of Vomiting, Fluids do not agree so well; but the less Bulk the Med'cine taken has, the better.

I shall remark here, that such, whose Stomachs are lin'd with a *Saburra* of viscid Phlegm, don't receive so sudden Relief, as others who have no such Load; and hence it is we find that *Debauchees* receive no Relief from small Quantities of Cordials; for as the Vertue of such Med'cines can't enter easi-



ly by the Pores of the Stomach, the Round they must take, to enter the Blood, is tedious; and Part of the Vertue is obtunded before it arrives at it; and this is more evident in taking Vomits, because when such have taken one, for some time after they can hardly bear any thing strong, till a fresh *Saburra* is spu'd out from the Orifices of the Stomach Glands.

Our Learned Countryman *Sydenham* commends Bitters in the Intervals of the Gout, because he looks upon the adequate Cause of it to depend upon an ill Digestion; I shall not dispute this Affair, but must beg Leave to recede from this Opinion, because I never have yet found that Bitters have prevented Fits of the Gout; however, I shall add, that if we follow *Bruële* in giving some gentle Cathartick, when such (who have this unfortunate Disorder returning) find a Fulness at the Stomach, as they often do before a Fit, we shall lessen the Violence of the Fit by this Procedure, as I have often experienc'd. As for thoroughly preventing Fits and Returns of the Gout, I leave it to *Advertisers*; because, till we have found out some Secret for this,



as the Bark is for Remissions, I shall leave the Laborants to struggle with their Misfortune ; in which Physicians are of little Use, save in *anomalous Gouts*.

After due Shocks given to the Bowels, by a due Use of Emeticks and Catharticks, such Bitters open Obstructions in the Gall-Bladder, and cure *Jaundices*, which depend on an Obstruction from a viscid and sluggish State of Blood.

The Acid abounding in the Stomach Juices, irritates and produces Pains in it, which such a Bitter relieves ; for Experience and Experiments teach us, that Bitters are an Enemy to Acids ; and *Horstius* advises *Elixir Proprietatis* in Broth, in such a Case, which will dilute the Acid ; hence, in Colicks from such a State, it is a proper *Alterative*.

In an ill Concoction, where the Contents taken in by the Mouth are not sufficiently digested ; that is, where the Juice contain'd in the fibrous Parts of the Meat is not extracted, nor exalted to a sufficient Pitch of Fermentation, when it is so drawn out, *Elixir Proprietatis* is a good Remedy.



In *Worm-Fevers*, Bitters are necessary, for *ablata causa tollitur effectus*, and this is useful on a double Account, both because it kills, and carries 'em off in small Parcels; and *Foreſtus* observes well, that more violent Remedies cause Death in such, because they raise Convulsions, *Syncope's*, and a Train of ill Symptoms, which such a gentle Remedy does not; we must avoid the Diet, the *Ova*, according to *Theodorus Aldes* and *Græſius*, breed in.

Bitters are admirable in preventing the dangerous Effects of the Bites of Animals, which proceed from a Coagulation of the Maſs, and at last a full Stop to the Motion of the Blood and Spirits; and this Composition is peculiarly adapted to the Spirits, and is by all look'd on as as Alexipharmack, even commended by all in Prevention of the *Pestis*, as *Doleus*, *Angelus Sala*, and others testify.

The *Intemperies* of any of the Bowels *sine Materiâ*, I take to be *Laxity* and *Tension*; and as they don't receive this Taint, but from some preceding Fault in the Fluids; so the *Laxity* of a *Viscus* proceeds from serous or viscid Blood, which soaking the Fibres  
in



in it, makes 'em longer and broader (or as some will have it, makes 'em recede farther from the Original.) In such a Condition, these Bitters have a good Effect in strengthening 'em; hence, in *Cachexies*, they are much commended; in the first place, because they amend the vapid State of Blood, and then the Fibres every where returning to their ordinary Dimensions, the Fluids will be sent forward as before.

Bitters have heretofore been us'd in intermitting Fevers, to prevent the Return, but the Bark has superseded most of 'em, save *Chamomile-Flowers*, and *Sal Absinthii*, from both which I have seen good Effects.

That *Inflation of the Hypochondres*, which the Ancients name *Inflatio Lienis*, is help'd by this Mixture, as *Horstius* observes on this Disorder; but this being only Wind pent up in the Bowels, by attenuating the *Bullæ*, they crack, and pass upwards in *Ructus*, or downwards in a *Crepitus*, and thus we are rid of it: However, that permanent Inflation which attends the last Scene of Diseases, cannot be suppos'd to be reliev'd by them, because this



seems an Effect of the Humours stagnating irremediably there, where they ferment and inflate, in Proportion, the Fibres.

If the Glands leading to the *Pancreas Asellii* be not too much obstructed, Bitters do open 'em, and relieve all Symptoms attending such an Obstruction; such are a *Cœliack Passion*; but I have seen all the Parts here so indurated, even in Children, that nothing cou'd pass thro' the Lacteals, and consequently a *Macies* and Death ensu'd.

*Doleus*, p. 625. commends the Use of *Elixir Proprietatis* in the *Emanatio* of the *Menses*; for such a spare Efflux of 'em depending on phlegmatick Juices, this correcting them, and the Blood returning to its found State, they return in due Quantity, because the Cause rooted out, the Symptoms cease; the Root cut, the Fruit's prevented.

All Symptoms from a *Chlorosis* are most safely and surely reliev'd by this *Elixir*, because they depending on a testudineous Motion of the Fluids, this will inspire 'em with fresh Vigour, and recirculate 'em without any Violence: Hence, in short, all Chronical Diseases



Diseases depending on a vapid State of Blood are reliev'd by such a Mixture.

*Humid Asthma's* receive Relief from such a Mixture out of the Fit, because it corrects the viscid and phlegmatick Matter in the Mass of Blood, and prevents future Exudations from the Glands of the *Bronchiæ*, and consequently fresh supplies from thence; and hence *P. T. Prax. Chymiatric. rational.* approves in this Case a Decoction, agreeable to the present Prescription; because, as the poor Mass of Blood is moved but leisurely in the Vessels, it drops some of its Particles at every Port; and improving this Mass, invigorates its Motion, and thus it secerns fewer of them; so, such Mixtures containing fixt or volatile Salts, as well as volatile oily Particles, enriching is a necessary Sequel, and to this generally succeeds a more brisk and accelerated Circulation, and the *Fomes* of such a Distemper is prevented.

It is observ'd, that such who take too frequently of Mixtures with *Elixir Proprietatis*, fall into *Hæmorrhages*, which are dangerous in Proportion to the



Quantity taken; as I have known happen to such who have taken an unusual Quantity of volatile Spirits; and this *Waldschmidt* has remark'd to us; which is the Reason, why, as I have said above, *Dolæus* commends it in such who want to have some Flux of Blood promoted; so that we may not stand in need of *Borellus's Planta Hemagoga*, C. 4. Obs. 91. One of the best Ingredients of the *Elixir* is never well dissolv'd in the ordinary way of preparing; as was made evident to me in that *Course of Chymistry* I was an Eye Witness of; because the *Myrrh* with Spirit of Wine alone left many Parts undissolv'd; which, when blended with Salt of Tartar, and made *per Deliquium* into a Pap, easily dissolv'd, and made a fine Tincture.

Having taken Notice already, that this *Elixir* is good to promote the *menstruous Flux*; by an *Analogy* we may conclude it useful in promoting the *Lochia*; but also where-ever we are oblig'd to promote any Excretion from the *Uterus*, it is of great Use: Hence if after the Birth, the *After-Burden* should not force its Way, or it were not found necessary to extract it



it by the Hand ; such a Mixture, justly proportion'd, will not fail of having admirable Effects ; I am not speaking of *Paracelsus's* Preparation with an Acid, which, tho' a good Medicine, yet is not very convenient in this Case.

In a *Vertigo*, where the Spirits tilt against the Walls of the Nerves, and move irregularly ; their Direction is not in a streight Line to the Ends of the Nerves, but they move more *undiquaque*, and jog the *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum* ; which produces a rotatory and undulating Motion, for the time that irregular Motion lasts ; now this proceeds from the *Flatulency* of the Juices (*ἀπανά των δματων συμπλέον* *εἶν*) which *Species* of State contains Particles apt enough to produce such Symptoms ; because the frequent Circulation of the Blood attenuates the Globules, and the Air contain'd in 'em becoming less hemm'd in, jerks itself into various Directions with some Fury, especially against the Sides of the Nerves, and produces this *Vertigo* ; what then will attenuate the Chyle, before it arrives at the Blood, to a sufficient Pitch, will prevent these irregular



gular and sudden Attenuations, and the Effects from this, and will prevent a *Vertigo*; and therefore we find such a Mixture useful in this Disease, after due Evacuations premis'd.

As to the *external Ulcers*, this Elixir is good, both in regard of the *Myrrh* and the *Aloes*, they cleanse and deterge 'em; but as to internal ones, its Vertues are so much obtunded e'er it reach the Part affected, that little can be said for it; but Bitters preserve from *Putrefaction*; the essential Notion of which includes a *Nisus* to *Avolation* of some Watry Particles, the *Exaltation* of *Sulphurs*, and in short Disunion; Bitters preserve this Mixture of the Blood.

If *Hunnius* observe right, it is esteem'd in Colicks from *malignant Flatus*; which I take in this sense; we often see Persons under malignant Fevers fall into Colicks, from Exhalations rais'd in the Intestines, which happens from the Contents in them rarify'd into Air; in such Cases it gently carries the Matter, and the *Flatus* downwards, without weakning the the Sick; and attenuates the *Bulla* that contain 'em, as *Albrechtus* informs us.

I have



I have known an *Iliack* Passion rais'd from Worms, as well as *Joannes de Muralto* has, in an elderly Woman; and which I took off by Opiates, and such a Mixture as this in a good Proportion, and then ceas'd all the Symptoms thence arising, viz. the *Deliquia* and *Hysterick Strangulations*, which were only rais'd by Consent, and had an entire Dependence on the abovenam'd Cause.

As to the *Tormina Infantum*, which are rais'd by their Phlegmatick *Saburra* in the Intestines, it performs and answers all Intentions, very readily, and is a Med'cine fitted for their Age, as every *She* can inform you.

*Brandius* takes notice of a *Dysentery*, rais'd from Worms; for by their *Proboscides*, or their *trifulcous* Mouths they often gnaw the Intestines themselves, and make their Passage ev'n thro' the *Umbilicus*, as we have known; hence the Vessels may run the same Fate; now in such a Case, the Healing the eroded Vessel will not serve to prevent farther Danger, without due Regard to the Cause, by killing of them, and evacuating of 'em, and a due Proportion of this *Elixir* will answer that Inten-



134 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Intention, after which you may proceed to the Cure of the *Dysentery* by proper Alteratives.

*Lewenhoeck*, p. 37. *de structurâ cerebri* mentions a Dissection of a Person who died of a Convulsion, and whose Brain, in its cortical Part, was stuff'd with a gelatinous Substance; and *Anhornius* follows *C. Piso* in asserting that the Brain was too Serous in the same Case; and I remember a Child, whose Ventricles were fill'd with *Serum* upon Convulsions; hence, whenever a Phlegmatick or Serous Constitution brings on Convulsions; this Mixture is convenient, first as a Purgative, and then in a less Proportion, as an Alterative; and if at the same time you add *Metskerus's* Spirit, you will compleat the Work, especially if, with *Hegner*, you add Opiates; but I am to be understood to speak of such Convulsions as are not thoroughly settled.

In short there are few Diseases in Children, where this is not an excellent Mixture; for, as *Ettmuller*, *Sylvius*, *Dolaus*, *Waldschmidt*, *Harris*, and Crouds of Authors testify, most of their Disorders depend on a phlegmatick *Saburra*,



*burra*, and that such Med'cines as exalt this into a middle State, do conduce; so in *Pavors*, where the Children awake with Fears and Cries, the lazy Spirits move slowly forwards, and being longer arrested in the Passages of the Brain than they ought, various Agitations, and consequently Dreams, suitable to the reigning Humours, arise; now such a Mixture gives a just Motion to the Spirits, and then few Dreams arise. In an *Hydrocephalus*, the Reticular Fibres of the *Cutis* are crouded with a Load of Phlegm, which makes slow Advances in its Return to the Heart, in proportion to what is heap'd up by the Arteries; and consequently the Skin tumefies, and the Colour of the Tumour shews the Stamp it is of; now after proper Evacuations made by some Mercurial Purgative, this Mixture exalts the Humours, and they by this Mechanism begin to recirculate, and the Fibres lessen, and the Disease, if not riveted, is carry'd off.

In *Catarrhs*, where the Changes of Weather contribute much to change the Pores, and obstruct 'em, as *Hippocrates* remarks, L. 3. *Aph.* 1. αὐτὸς μετεταβολαὶ



ταβολαὶ τῶν ὥρῶν μάλιστα τίκῃσι νοσήματα·

(Changes of Weather chiefly breed Distempers;) in such a Case the Blood is loaden with a new Supply of *Serum*, and the Lungs become over-crouded thereby; proper Evacuations ought first to be made; after which Depletion, this Mixture will push the Blood to the Extremities, and cause the Children to breathe forth the superabounding aqueous Particles, and divert them from the Lungs, so that any gentle Expectorant will complete the Work. In an accidental *Macies* from *Worms*, or *Obstructions* of the *Lacteals*, this Mixture having rooted out the Original Cause, the Symptoms thence arising will gradually cease. In the *Scabies Humida*, the acid Salts are suppos'd mostly to reign in the Mass, and therefore after proper Evacuations, we find the ingenious *Waldschmidt* to commend this *Elixir Proprietatis* as an excellent Medicine, as it corrects the Acid that lacerates the Fibres.

### *Bolus Resumptivus.*

℞ Pulv. & Chel. Canc. C. ℥j. Sperm.  
Cet. Gr. xv. Castor. Sal. Succin. Croc.  
a. Gr.



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a. Gr. iv. Confect. Alkerm. q. f. m.  
f. Bolus, fumat sextâ quâq; horâ, &c.

*The refreshing Bolus.*

Take Gascoigns Powder 1 Scruple,  
Sperma Ceti 15 Grains, Castor, Salt  
of Amber, Saffron, of each 4 Grains,  
Confection of Alchermes, what suf-  
fices to make a Bolus, to be taken  
every 6th Hour.

*OBSERVATIONS.*

**T**HIS is not the Doctor's own Pre-  
scription, however having been  
done in concert with another, the Dr.  
by Approbation made it his own.

Where any *Acid* reigns in the Sto-  
mach or Blood, the Gascoigns Powder  
gives it Sanction; if any *Acrimony* reign,  
the Sperma Ceti is good, and obtunds  
it; the other Med<sup>c</sup>ines seem adapted  
for the Supply of *Motion* and *Quant-*  
*ty* of the Spirits. Let us then take  
a View in what Disease such Causes  
may preside. In the first place, we  
shall upon Examination find, that Hy-  
pochondriack Persons abound with an  
Acid in their Blood and Juices; where  
there



there are frequent Stagnations; where the Spirits are sparingly supply'd, and where Asthma's frequently happen; this Med'cine corrects the Acid that gives Rise to all these Symptoms, and consequently is found to serve our Turn in *Hypochondriack Asthmas*.

Such a Mixture may be given to Women upon a Suppression of the *Lochia*, because the Vessels will be thereby relax'd, the Motion of the Blood will be invigorated, and the Flux, if not settled upon any *Viscus*, will be re-promoted, as I have known often done; the Dangers these poor Creatures run of suffering under such a Retention, are certain and fatal; for that Fever which *Willis* calls the *Pestis Sororum*, is generally a Sequel of this Suppression; and to say, how many are swallow'd up by the Grave from it, wou'd be but a fruitless Labour to recount to such as have but entred the Threshold of Practice.

In the *Small-Pox* 'tis observable, that often for Want of Spirits they don't break plentifully out; as also that upon Mismanagements they often retreat, to the infinite Damage of poor Patients; in such a Case, this Mixture, or  
some



some analogous one, serves to add fresh Life and Motion to the Circle, and we have seen 'em re-appear regularly, and all the Symptoms attending such an *Anomaly* were immediately reliev'd thereupon; but I wou'd have it observ'd with *Sydenham*, that this Fault often proceeds from the Imprudence of busy Nurses, who have usurp'd the *Regimen* of such Patients, by a sort of Prescription, and begin to fanſie that Error does not lengthen with the way.

In *sleepy Diseases* the Brain being op-plete with an unactive Maſs, Spirits are not generated, at least in ſuch a Quantity as is neceſſary, and they move heavily in the Channels of the medullar Part; now, ſuch a Mixture gives 'em new Motion, attenuates 'em and relieves ſuch ſlight Fits; but ſuch as proceed from a very deprav'd State of Blood, cannot be ſuppos'd to receive any Relief from this Mixture, but we muſt have recourse to the Evacuation of the Maſs by Purgatives; to the *Stimuli* externally apply'd; and to the ſtronger Attenuants; in order to rid the Stomach, the Blood and the Brain of ſome large Parcel of their impoveriſh'd Contents, after which the ſmall Remainder  
will



140 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
will be anew exalted, and more active  
Bodies being daily thrown in, the Sym-  
ptoms will abate as the Fluids begin to  
better; and, unless the Cause depends  
on some incorrigible *Vitium* of the So-  
lids, or on advanc'd Age, they will re-  
cover.

Such Females, whose unactive and  
sedentary Life have heap'd up Plenty  
of phlegmatick and acid Juices in their  
Blood, are often infested with the *cold  
hysterick Disease*, where, as *Baglivi* well  
observes, they often feel somewhat, as  
if cold Water were pour'd upon their  
Heads; they complain of Faintness,  
and Cold Sweats, and are much dispi-  
rited. In such a Case, besides the Cha-  
lybeates, such a Mixture refreshes the  
Patients, and recovers 'em from sud-  
den Failures.

In *malignant Fevers*, the Spirits are  
evaporated, nor can they support the  
Circulation; such Cordial Powders of-  
ten in a Day renew Life, supply Spi-  
rits, and cure those Symptoms depend-  
ing on this Cause; and at last, the Mat-  
ter, which seems to have been too in-  
timately blended with the Mass, may  
begin to separate by some Port, and  
then the Patient brightens up apace.

That



That short Breath which attends malignant Diseases, whether Fevers, Small-Pox, or any *Species* of Fever, is reliev'd by this Mixture, because it lubricates, and makes the Phlegm glide off from the *Bronchiæ*, and also irritates the Lungs to throw off its Contents, and lastly it rears the Spirits.

*Convulsive Disorders* proceeding from an *austere Acid*, receive Benefit by this Mixture, and *Sylvius* mentions such; but this Mixture being chiefly adapted to any sudden Failure of Spirits, 'tis best to rely on the Chalybeates for Cure; or, at least, on such Med'cines as will correct the prevailing State then reigning.

'Tis not very easy to account for *hysterick Colicks*, some of 'em are more Chronical than others, which depends upon the Degrees of Impaction, or upon the Difference of Parts it seizes on. For it may happen, that the Acid may fix upon the Surface of the Intestines, where, being blended with the Contents of that *Canal*, it galls, irritates, frets and erodes the Glands, and all the Fibres there, and brings on other dismal Symptoms; in such a Supposal, the



142 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*

the Cure will be completed with the more Ease, because the Cause is less fix'd ; for in this Case, having premis'd such mild *Lenients* as will evacuate the *Saburra* gently from off the Surface of the Guts, by an Infusion of *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, and *Salt of Tartar* in Water, sweeten'd with *Syrup of Roses*, given and repeated at proper Distances, by some Mixture of the same Nature with this *Recipe*, along with *Opiates* ; the Cure will be readily completed.

But if, according to *Willis*, the Cause nestle in our Nerves, the Cure will be more difficult, and even sometimes impossible ; because Palsies are frequently a Consequence of this *Species* of *Colick*, as I have experienc'd. In this Case, the Spirits are put into Hurries by the Passions of the Mind, by our Diet ; and in short, by any of our *Non-naturals*, or *Non-necessaries* being faulty in any eminent Degree ; this is properly a convulsive Case, and is to be treated, as I have frequently inculcated, by proper Evacuations, all the testaceous and alkaline Med'cines, Chalybeates, Diluents, and Opiates ; but, if the Contractions of the Nerves, frequently repeated, have produc'd Inflations on  
the



the Membranes, Stagnations in the small *Surculi* of the Vessels of the Mesentery or Intestines, or become incapable by their own Obstructions to irradiate the Parts; here the *Physician* must give Place to the *Divine*, for Med'cines are then of no Use, unless we will agree to *Verulam's* *Εὐθυσία*, which, however, is very variable, according to the Nature of the reigning Disease.

*Aquæ Medicatæ.*

℞ Mann. Opt. ℥ ij fs. dissolv. in ℔ j. Aq. Strethamensis, & superbibat. ℔ iiij. fs. Aquæ ejusdem.

℞ Syr. Flor. Persicor. ℥ ij. capiat in primo Haustu Aq. Northallens. purgant. & superbibat ℔ iiij. Aq. ejusdem.

*Medicated Waters.*

Take Manna of Alexandria, two Ounces and half, dissolve it in one Pint of *Stretham* Waters, and let him drink



144 *Pharmacopæia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
drink above it three Pints and  
half.

Take Syrup of Peach Flowers, two  
Ounces; let her take it in the first  
Draught of the *North-Hall* Waters,  
drinking above it four Pints of the  
same.

### OBSERVATIONS.

THE Purgative Waters have va-  
rious Compositions, and, tho'  
they carry off Humours, are stock'd  
with Salts that produce various Ef-  
fects according to the Nature of 'em.  
*Lister* takes Notice, that *Stretham*  
breeds the Stone, and causes Astricti-  
on: That *North-Hall* raises Thirst, cau-  
ses *Diarrhœa's*, and other Evacuations,  
and cause Heats; however, in general  
this agrees in Common with other Pur-  
gatives, for they carry off whatever  
lodges on the Canal of the Intestines.  
and therefore, in case of bilious Co-  
licks, where the watry Particles dilute  
the Bile, and the Salts provoke the  
Fibres to a more violent peristaltick  
Motion, there they act the Part of E-  
vacuatio



vacuators specifically ; so that the acrid and sulphureous, or bilious Particles must be afterwards corrected by Diluents and Acids, or Salso-Acids.

In *Head-achs* from an exalted State of Blood, the Redundance of the Humours being carry'd gently off, without raising Disturbance in the Blood, the remaining Taint is easily corrected by diluting the Salts, and drinking cooling Tea's of *China*, *Sarsa*, &c. boil'd.

And as other Purgatives don't agree in Fits of the Stone, so neither do these ; but I wou'd be understood to speak of a large Stone, which these can't move ; and it wou'd be prejudicial to endeavour it, for nothing can follow but Inflammations and Ulcers, which become incurable, because of their troublesom Lodger, which keeps the Parts, once wounded, always dis-united, notwithstanding your strongest Endeavours : This I wou'd have understood not only in a Stone of the Kidneys, but in *that* of the Bladder also.

I have above hinted, that *Hæmoptœ's* bear no Purgatives, but in these Waters there is somewhat superadded, which makes 'em still more disagree-



146 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
able in Spittings of Blood; for besides  
their irritating Salt which wou'd more  
*erode* the Vessel, already broke, the  
Quantity, necessary to make 'em pro-  
duce their Effects, wou'd yet more di-  
vide the Vessels by Distension; and thus  
the *Dilaceration* and *Erosion* wou'd both  
ensue; which, as all must own, who  
know any Thing in Physick, require  
two Indications.

*Itchings* and *Eruptions* are often cur'd  
by a prudent Use of these Waters; for  
as Evacuation, Dilution, and Correction  
seem to be all that are requir'd, all of  
'em perform the two first; but it is to  
be own'd, they don't all of 'em correct;  
for some of 'em contain Salts of such a  
Nature, as will produce Eruptions, in-  
stead of curing 'em; and therefore Judg-  
ment is requir'd in this Affair, which I  
shall speak more of in the *Appendix*.

### *Bolus Hæmorrhoidalis.*

℞ Pulp. Cassiæ recens extract. 3 ij. Flor.  
Sulphur. 3 fs. m. f. Bolus horâ quartâ  
pomeridian. sumendus, & horâ de-  
cimâ mane, & superbibat haustulum  
Aq. Lact. Alexiter.



*The Hemorrhoidal Bolus.*

Take Pulp of Cassia new drawn, two Drams; Flowers of Brimstone, half a Scruple, mix and make a Bolus to be taken at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, and Ten in the Morning, and let him take a Draught of Milk-Water upon it.

OBSERVATIONS.

**A**S to the blind *Hemorrhoids* (where Tumours breed both internally and externally) the Causes that concur to produce 'em, often depend on the *Faces* making a longer *Demur* in the Intestines than they ought; from whence it happens that the Blood-Vessels being compress'd, cannot recirculate their Contents in a due Quantity, and more being brought by the Arteries than is reconvey'd, the Parts tumefy, and occasion these Tumours; and if we suppose the Blood to be viscous and unfit for Circulation, the same will happen; hence, in such a Case, Pains attend; and the best Method to relieve these Pains, to promote the *Faces*, and the Return of the Blood, is this



148 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Mixture ; for it softens the *Feces*, and  
carries 'em off ; it attenuates ; as also  
by its smooth Particles allays the acri-  
monious Humours, and for such Causes  
only, is this Bolus given ; *Pulverinus*  
has such an one, *P. 558. C. 62.*

It often happens that sharp Humours  
are blended with the *Mucus* of the In-  
testines, and produce dreadful Colicks,  
for they corrode the Fibres ; in such a  
Condition, it will be convenient, gent-  
ly and frequently to evacuate the Hu-  
mours, and such a Mixture will sheath  
the Humours, and prevent the pointed  
Salts doing farther Mischiefe, as well as  
gently carry 'em downwards.

*Balsam of Sulphur* outwardly apply'd  
in such Tumours, does Service in al-  
laying the Pain, and dispersing the Tu-  
mour ; and I have known a Mixture of  
the Yolk of an Egg and Brandy, ap-  
ply'd for the same Purpose.

Where-ever any Acrimony reigns in  
our Blood, smooth and oily Med'cines,  
as *Bohnus* well observes, obtund it ;  
hence some commend Sulphur in Con-  
sumptions ; because, as many proceed  
from consumptive Parents, and inherit  
their Estates and Diseases equally, so  
such from their Infancy are infested  
with



with an inbred Acrimony, which grows with their Age, and at Length corrupts the tender Parts, and particularly the Lungs; such ought to take sulphureous Med'cines to temper this Acrimony e'er it have play'd any tragical Game on the *Viscera*.

In *Asthma's* where the Blood is apt to effervesce, and yet the Phlegm sticks close to the *Bronchia*, as it generally does in such a Constitution, because the Heat evaporates the *Serum*, that oozes from the Glands, into a glutinous Substance, and makes it stick; in this Case, the present Mixture lubricates the Passages; so that as Ships, to use *Chesneau's* Comparison, glide off the Stocks, by the Help of tallow'd Boards, so does the Phlegm from off the Tract of the Glands and Fibres it sticks to, and thus is it shook off, and cough'd easily up: An Effervescence is not rais'd by such a Med'cine, and we are at Leisure to quell this Commotion by what aqueous, mucilaginous, or acid Drugs we please; however, one Caution I shall remind you of, which is, that as too warming and inciding Med'cines, or less warming given in too large a Quantity, do evaporate the



150 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
most serous Particles, and so acciden-  
tally incrassate; so too much aqueous  
Drugs, or a Diet too watry, stocks the  
Blood with an unnecessary, or rather  
a dangerous Quantity, and in this man-  
ner, the Lungs in the Act of Com-  
pression squeeze out these Particles in-  
to their *Bronchiæ*, and thus the *Asthma*  
is kept on Foot, which by a certain  
Quantity of such Drugs and Diet, as  
wou'd only cool without over-stock-  
ing the Blood, wou'd cease by the  
gentle Pectorals, Lubricants and Inci-  
ders, especially when aided by Leni-  
ents and Purgatives.

*Pulvis Alexiterius.*

℞ Pulv. è Chel Comp. Lapid. de Goa  
à 3 ij. divid. in viij. Chartulas, qua-  
rum unam capiat horâ quâque tertiâ  
in Cochl. *Fulapii* (*Chorici*) & super-  
bibat Cochl. tria vel quatuor ejus-  
dem.

*The Alexipharmack Powder.*

Take Gascoin's Powder, Goa-Stone, of  
each two Drams; divide 'em into  
eight Papers, take one every third  
Hour



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Hour in a Spoonful of the (Chorical) Julep, and let 'em drink three or four Spoonfuls above it.

OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Powder, with the Cordial Julep of Black-Cherry-Water, Treacle-Water, Pæony and Pearl; as also the *Sal Volatile* Drops were his common Prescriptions in Fevers.

In common Fevers the Vigour of the Inflammation being partly over, the State succeeds; in which the Patients are, as I may say, at their *Solstice*, and neither better nor worse for many Days. In this Case, 'tis the Business of a Physician, narrowly to view which way Nature designs to expell her Enemy; if the Spirits grow languid in the Struggle, there is Danger that the putrid Particles cannot be thrown off without some Assistance given; and therefore, in such a Case, these Med'cines are proper to support the Spirits, and determine the Point; and, yet farther, if the Spirits are not rear'd by such, Blisters added with *Emplastra Solarea* are all we can do.



Dr. Slare, in a small Treatise on *Bezoar*, &c. will allow little Advantage from such absorbent Drugs; but were it only for its absorbing Quality, it may be allow'd of some use; however, certain we are that *Pearl*, *Coral*. *Antim.* *Diaphoretic.* and most Shell Powders do boil or effervesce when Acids are pour'd on, as the Learned Dr. Grew on *Mixtures* has convinc'd us; and that therefore some of these are to be rely'd on: The Acid in the Blood will thus be absorb'd, and consequently all the dire Effects from thence prevented; Such are fatal Coagulations on the Brain, from whence arise *Deliria*, *Coma's*, and such like: On the Lungs, from whence proceed anhelous Breathings, and malignant Peripneumonies: On the Stomach, from whence proceed Vomitings, and even Gangrenes in malignant Cases: On the Liver, from whence fatal Jaundices appear; and in short, on any of the *Viscera*.

In *Heartburns* these Powders do Service, supposing 'em to proceed from acid Humours that are very sharp, and corrode the Stomach; for, 'tis a vulgar Mistake to believe they always proceed from thence; because we have  
often



often known 'em to be occasion'd by *bilious* Contents, where the sharp alkaline Salts become corrosive, and give uneasiness to the Fibres by severe Vellication; and the Discovery of such a Cause is best descry'd by Vomits and Stools of a yellow or deeper Colour; by *Ructus* that smell like rotten Eggs, and by previous Causes which were apt to breed such Humours, such is Brandy, and such like; in such a Case, these Alkalines avail nothing; we must then give all the aqueous, mucous, and acid Drugs, such are Barley-Water, Emulsions common and compounded with *Gum-Arabick*, *Sal Prunell.* and even *Spirits of Nitre*, &c. in order to sheathe the Acrimony, and to obtund it. This last Supposal mostly happens in bilious Fevers, where *Causæ* are a Sequel; and in this Disease the foregoing Remedies are also fitly given for the Reasons just now cited.

*Testaceous Powders* were advis'd by *Riolanus* in *Diarrhœa's*, and are lately reviv'd by *Dr. Harris*, and are now generally approv'd in 'em; the Reason seems to be very evident; because watry, or acid Humours being absorb'd by 'em, and corrected, the Quantity



154 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
is lessen'd, and the irritative Particles  
are unedg'd, and consequently can't  
gall; and these being the original Cau-  
ses, are thus taken off; so that the  
small remaining Irritation may be ea-  
sily remedy'd by Opiates.

*Vinum Stomachicum.*

℞ Sem. Sinap. 3 iij. Rad. Gentian. 3 j.  
Sem. Coriand. 3 j. fs. Nucem mosca-  
tam unam, m. infund. simul in Vin.  
Hocomorenf. opt. ℥ ij. coletur usus  
tempore, capiat haustum ad libitum.

*The Stomach Wine.*

Take Mustard-Seed, three Drams;  
Gentian-Root, one Dram; Corian-  
der-Seed, one Dram and half; one  
Nutmeg; infuse 'em in two Pints of  
Hock, let it be strain'd in the Time  
of Use, and take a Draught at Plea-  
sure.

*OBSERVATIONS.*

**W**Here, by hard Drinking, the  
Blood becomes vapid by a Load  
of Serum, and the Stomach is weaken'd  
by



by being relax'd, and fill'd with an uselefs *Saburra*; there, Evacuation being premis'd, this Wine restores the Tone of the Stomach, corrects the *Mucus* in it, carries off Part of the *Serum* by Urine, invigorates the Remainder, attenuates the Contents of the Intestines, and proves carminative; and thus Persons who have by frequent *Debauches* brought on a valetudinary State of Health upon 'em are insensibly restor'd.

The Mustard-Seed makes it peculiarly Diuretick, for it can't fail of producing the same Effects upon other Vessels, as in the Mouth, where it vellicates very strongly; this Irritation is continu'd for a considerable Time thro' the whole System of the Vessels, so that whatever Water is in the Blood is squeez'd forth, and the Persons in Dropsies, which are in the Habit, are drain'd and cur'd.

Let us suppose the Blood and Spirits over-laden with a vapid Mass, which being so gross, as to obstruct the Nerves; this produces a *Palsy*; where according to the Degree, the Sense only, or the Sense and Motion are lost; in such Cases, if to the pre-



156 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
sent medicated Wine, we add Volatile Spirits, Blisters, and *Urtication*, (after proper Evacuations) we shall recover the Patient.

*Wedelius* observes that Attenuants, given too much, spoil the Tone of the *Viscera*, and bring the Body to an ill Habit; and that *Tonick* Med'cines, or such as corroborate, ought to be blended along with 'em. But a bare Assertion ought not to satisfy a reasonable Creature; if the Juices of the Body are incrassated, what other Fault have we to correct, save this *Incrassation*? And besides, don't Attenuants accidentally corroborate? Do they not strengthen by draining the Fibres over-relax'd of their malaxing Contents? Contraction of our Fibres upon Excess of Heat is evident upon the Admotion of Leather too near the Fire; because we plainly perceive it to corrugate and curl up on such an Action. They then need no Astringent Particles to perform the Work, since they are powerful enough to do it of 'emselves.

Where Hæcticks depend on Dropsies, they are to be neglected; because taking off the Dropsy, they cease,  
having



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having their entire Dependence on it ; and therefore such a Remedy is to be used in *Anasarca's*, where the Blood is sharp, and produces this *Fervor*.

I see no Reason why Alteratives are not to be given with our Victuals ; because what alters, digests ; so our Chyle will become such as we wou'd have our Blood and Spirits.

*Haustus Emeticus.*

℞ Oxymel. Scillitic. vin. Scillitic. Syr. de Prassio a. ʒ iij. m. cap. cochlearia duo mane quotidie.

*The Vomiting Draught.*

Take Oxymel of Squills, Wine of Squills, Syrup of Horehound, of each 3 Ounces, mix, and take 2 Spoonfuls in the Morning.

*Potio Emetica.*

℞ Vin. Scillitic. ʒ ij. Aq. Card. bened. ʒ j. m. pro Vomitorio hodie Hora quarta vel quinta pomeridian. sumend. superbibendo prælargos Haustus Aquæ Carduatæ.

*The*



*The Vomiting Potion.*

Take Wine of Squills 2 Ounces, Carduus Water 1 Ounce, mix for a Vomit to be taken at 4 or 5 in the Afternoon, drinking above it large Draughts of Carduus Tea.

## OBSERVATIONS.

THESE vomiting Potions seem adapted to Dropfical Persons; for 'tis surmis'd that after having irritated the Stomach, some Share of 'em may enter the Blood, and also irritate the Glands and *Pelvis* of the Kidneys to separate their Contents; but I much fear little is to be expected from 'em; for if such pass beyond the Stomach, they run downwards by Stool, and therefore if they work either way, none of 'em have Leisure to pass off by the Kidneys; unless we will, with some, allow Ducts from the Bottom of the Stomach, thro' the *Omentum* to the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*; but this being rather Supposition than Fact, we may reasonably suspend our Judgment. 'Tis very true, that some  
Liquids



Liquids pass very suddenly by Urine, after they are swallow'd; we will instance in *Spaw-Waters* and *Punch*; 'tis also own'd, that there is some Difference between the pale Urine of Persons that have drank plentifully, and such whose State of Blood is deprav'd; for that the latter's will subside upon dropping in any alkaline Body, which the former's will not; and therefore it may more readily be granted that the former's has not pass'd the tedious *Meanders* and Rounds of the Thoracick Duct, the Heart, the Lungs, the left Ventricle, the *Aorta* and *Emulgents*; but that the latter's must have done it: But it must be acknowledg'd, that there are some Liquors more pungent than others; and such never fail of increasing the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines; and doubtless they produce the same Effects on all the Vessels as in the Bowels; and therefore are hurry'd out of the Blood very quickly, and the *Serum* has little Leisure to be ting'd, and the Quantity so dilutes it, that it won't answer the Experiment of Precipitation, either by Alkalines, or by being plac'd on the Fire.



All Emeticks do Service in *Humid Asthma's*, where Spittle is not thrown up as it ought; for such a Shock as they give cannot fail to break the *Adhesion*, and give it room for a fresh Play. They evacuate any *Saburra* in the Stomach, and thus free the Glands of any Obstruction in their Act of Secretion, which often happens because of an undue Adhæſion of *Mucus* to 'em.

But having design'd to treat of *Emeticks* in the *Appendix*, I shall beg the Reader's Patience till I come to it; where I hope to annex all the useful Cautions concerning Vomits, which are not a few, nor of small Consequence to Practitioners.

*Julapium aperiens.*

✱ Aq. Ceras. nig. ℥s. Aq. absinth. Comp. 3 j. rad. Gentian. 3 j. Tinct. Mart. Mynsicht. Gtt. xxiv. m. f. Julap. è quo capiat Cochl. iij. vel iiij. mane quotidie, & horâ ante Prandium.

*The aperient Julep.*

Take Black Cherry Water half a Pound,  
Wormwood Water Compound one  
Ounce, Gentian a Dram, Mynsicht's  
Tincture



Tincture of Steel twenty four Drops,  
mix and make a Julep; take three  
or four Spoonfuls in the Morning,  
and an Hour before Dinner.

## OBSERVATIONS.

**A**LL Chalybeats corroborate, but  
none of 'em obstruct; for all of  
'em open Obstructions, but all of 'em  
don't heat; none of 'em coagulate,  
but they all promote the Circulation;  
for they consist of volatile Sulphurs,  
and gentle Styptick Particles, as also  
their Weight contributes to give their  
Sulphurs more Force; hence they o-  
pen Obstructions of the Spleen, the  
*Uterus*, and every where; but it is to  
observ'd, that its Stypticity renders it  
inconvenient in deobstructing some  
*Viscera*, especially such as are not apt  
to be relax'd, and therefore in all the  
*Viscera*, where Watry, Slimy Parti-  
cles are apt to circulate thro', such  
are the *Uterus*, Spleen, &c. no Med'-  
cine is more *à propos*; but the Liver  
being a *Viscus* too apt to be indurated  
by the exalted Bile, they are therefore  
inconvenient Aperients in any Case  
in it,

They



They don't coagulate, because they correct all Acids whose Principles only coagulate the Mass; and therefore in Acid States, which become very Corrosive, and produce stupendous Effects, the gentler Tinctures do well; because the Powders of Steel move and exagitate the Blood too violently in such a State, and are to be avoided; hence in Hæstical Cases these Tinctures help to correct the Acidities which give 'em their Original; and the *Chalybeat Waters* answer all Intentions in such, when unaccompany'd with contra-indicating Symptoms.

In *anasarcous* Cases, these Med'cines contract the relax'd Fibres, whilst the ponderous Parts divide the mucous Particles; and being assisted by bitter Infusions, and volatile Spirits, you may complete the Cure.

In *Hysterick Fits*, which are accompany'd with a violent Heat, and an *Erratick Fever*, these Chalybeats join'd with testaceous Med'cines, and Opiates to allay the Hurries attending such Women, compleat the Work, as I have frequently experienc'd; for such poor Unfortunates can't bear the hot Gums of *Assa fatida*, *Galbanum*, nor *Ammoniacum*.  
Stomachs



*Stomachs* which have been much relax'd by drinking Malt Liquors (or such as are too Watry, in great Quantities) in a Morning; may be reliev'd by this Mixture; because once the Contents are evacuated by gentle Emeticks or Catharticks, the remaining *Vitium* seems to be the Relaxation of the Fibres of the Stomach, and a vapid Blood; now the Bitters correct the poor State, and the Steel by its Sulphureous Parts also contribute to this; but by its Styptick Particles, it corroborates, and shortens the relax'd *Viscus*.

*Julapium volatile.*

℞ Aq. Lact. alexit. Ceras. n. ℥ ss. Aq. absinth. mag. C. Mirab. a. 3 jss. m. f. Julap. capiat gtt. x. xv. cum Sal. vol. oleos. alb. in eo, in Languoribus.

*The volatile Julep.*

Take alexiterial Milk Water, Black Cherry Water, Wormwood Compound, Mirab. of each 1 Ounce and half, take Sal volatil. Oleos. 10 Drops in a Draught of it.



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

**I** Knew a Gentleman who was fond of *Sal volatile oleosum*, and having taken above half an Ounce in one Day, produc'd an *Hæmorrhage* at the Nose, so violent, that strong Acids only allay'd it; therefore wherever such an Accident happens any where, 'tis reasonable to avoid any Mixtures with volatile Salts; and hence may we conclude the Use such Spirits are of in Obstructions of the *Menses*, where they powerfully incide and attenuate the gross Humours, which stick in the Glands of the *Uterus*, and produce Suppressions.

These Salts were first invented by *Sylvius*, and commended thro' his whole Works as a *Panpharmacon*; it is a good Improvement upon volatile Salts, whose Use was introduc'd in the Year 1656; so that between their first Use and *Sylvius's* Invention few Years interven'd.

In all sleepy Cases that depend on a viscid Blood, they recirculate the Juices, and (due Evacuations premis'd) complete the Cure, if at the same time  
 Blisters,



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Blisters, sharp Glysters with *Coloquin-tida*, and Purgatives be us'd : But if they happen by Consent only, you must ferret out the original Disease.

In Loss of Memory, these Volatiles are useful, if at the same time they be blended with gentle Stypticks; hence is the *Tinctura Luna* with *Aq. Lilior. Convall* commended in this Case; because whilst the viscid and poor Mass is attenuated and invigorated, the gentle Styptick corroborates the relax'd Fibres of the Brain, so that proper Evacuations first being made use of, it recovers younger People, and where it is not much fixt.

These Salts are Diuretick and Diaphoretick, because as the Mass of Blood is stock'd with vigorous Salts that irritate the Fibres every where, they don't fail to play their Part on the Glands of the Kidneys, and the *miliary* ones.

It often happens that the Acid in the Blood coagulates the Cake into *Grumes*, and in such a Case these volatile Salts reduce it to its former Tenuity, and make it recirculate afresh; this we have seen perform'd dextrously in external Cases, and particularly in  
an



166 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
an Infant, whose Mother had fallen  
down many Stairs; the Infant, when  
born, had a Tumour on one Ear as  
large as its Head, which the Midwife  
advis'd to be cut off; but the Parents,  
by the Advice of a Prudent and Un-  
derstanding Surgeon, spurn'd the Fol-  
ly of the Creature, and calling me in  
to his Assistance, we agreed upon a  
Mixture made up with *Spirit of Wine,*  
*volatile Salt Armoniack,* and a little  
*Saccharum Saturni*; by the frequent  
Use of this Mixture the Part began to  
subside, the grumous Blood dispers'd,  
and the Ear appear'd, and in short, all  
Symptoms disappear'd, and the Child,  
for this happen'd above six Years ago,  
now enjoys perfect Health, save that  
the *Meatus Auditorius* is a little bung'd  
up, and perhaps grown together, and  
the Ear is somewhat unshapely.

*Tinctura pro Gingivis.*

℞ Mell. Rosar. Mel. Elatini, a. ʒ j. m.  
Sign. Tincture for the Gums.

*Tincture*



*Tincture for the Gums.*

Take Honey of Roses, Honey of Firr-  
Tree Tops, of each one Ounce, mix  
and mark it *The Tincture for the Gums.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I Know not what Sort of Tincture  
Honeys mix'd will make; however  
'tis certain that in putrid Gums, gen-  
tle Bitters, and Stypticks, are good  
to deterge and cleanse 'em of all their  
Matter, to unload the over-gorg'd Fi-  
bres, and to bring 'em to a due Com-  
pass, whilst the Styptick yet lessens 'em  
more, and thus are they at last also ci-  
catriz'd. Whoever labours under a  
deep *Scurvy*, where the Blood is taint-  
ed with some *Species* of *Acrimony*, must,  
before he attempts to cure the Gums,  
give all the various *Evacuants* of *Mer-  
curius dulcis*; must give all the *Specifick*  
*Alteratives*, and then he may proceed  
to such Mixtures to apply to the ulce-  
rated Part; in doing which you may  
perhaps meet with others to be nam'd  
in the *Appendix*, full as effectual as this  
Tincture.

*Mistura*



*Mistura Antemetica.*

℞ Sal. Absinth. ʒj. Sacc. Lemon. ʒj.  
f Haustus hodie vesperi sumendus.

*The Mixture against Vomiting.*

Take Salt of Wormwood, one Scruple; Juice of Lemons, one Ounce; make a Draught to be taken.

OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Mixture was *Riverius's*, and much commended by him to prevent Vomitings; however, I believe it will be a pardonable Diligence, if I shou'd a little explain the Causes of Vomiting, and then it may better appear in what Circumstances this Mixture will be most likely to succeed. Sometimes the Stomach is excoriated, which happens mostly in such who have indulg'd themselves in drinking spirituous Liquors; for such which have the Faculty of inflaming the Fibres, may also at last excoriate 'em: In such Circumstances, Salts of any Kind are very improper, because they wou'd







170 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
them, if their Journey or Voyage can't  
be discontinu'd, such things as will  
carry the Humours, which this Agita-  
tion forces, gently downwards for some  
Days, according to the *Schola Salerni-  
tana*, p. m. 147.

*Nausea non poterit hac quem vexare  
marina,*

*Undam cum vino mixtam qui sumpse-  
rit ante.*

By the word *Unda*, is meant the Salt-  
Water, which all know will work  
both ways, if taken in any Quantity.  
In *malignant Fevers*, particularly such  
where the Acrimony of the Blood is  
very predominant, and an alkaline Salt  
reigns, this Mixture is very good; the  
Salts thus blended become a neutral  
Salt, and are fitted to blunt that fiery  
Salt in the Stomach; and this is the  
Case, where *Riverius* seems chiefly to  
commend this Mixture in; for, in any  
of the foregoing it is of no Use; and  
much less in a Case meerly convulsive,  
where the Nerves are more in Fault  
than the Juices reigning in the Sto-  
mach; and where the Spirits are hur-  
ry'd,



ry'd, and irregularly mov'd from exo-  
tick Juices in 'em. In this Case, no-  
thing can be done without Opiates to  
allay the furious Motion of the Spi-  
rits, and all the Effects producible  
from thence, such are even universal  
Convulsions, hysteric Fits, and by a  
stronger Reason, particular ones, such  
as Vomiting, &c.

*Emplastrum Anodynum.*

℞ Theriac. Venet. partes duas, Mi-  
thridatii partem unam, m. f. Emplast.  
parti dolenti applicandum.

*An Anodyne Plaister.*

Take Venice-Treacle, two Parts; Mi-  
thridate, one Part; mix and make  
a Plaister to be apply'd to the pain'd  
Part.

OBSERVATIONS.

Opiates perform their Part where-  
ever apply'd; they quiet the Hur-  
ry of the Spirits, which by their too  
vehement Influx on any Part, contract



the Nerves, and all the Muscles that are Appendages to 'em, and consequently impede the Return of the Blood by the Veins, and thus bring on a Tumour; they being timely, I say, quieted, all these Inconveniencies, and their attendant *Pain*, are allay'd.

I have known such a Plaister, apply'd to the Soles in Fevers, after proper Evacuations, allay *Phrenzies*, and bring on a calm Sleep; for if we allow a Communication by the Vessels, and some Effects producible on the Solids, as few now dispute; we shall very readily perceive how this comes to pass. All Opiates are fram'd with a great Disproportion in their Composition, so that they are an Aggregate, if I may say so, of oily Particles; now, Oils relax, and apply'd externally, the Fibres lengthen by being relax'd, and, indeed, are made susceptible of large Dimensions; by which Mechanism it falls out, that the Skin and Parts, where it touches, yield to the impelling Force of the Blood, and receive a larger Proportion of this Fluid into them, and the Blood finding here the least Resistance, rushes plentifully  
into



into these Parts, and circulates with less Vigour any where else in Proportion to the Relaxation, for the Tide runs but to one Goal, and thus it diverts; and at the same time it revulses, it calms the Hurry of the Spirits, and contributes to the alleviating Phrenzies; it wou'd, however, be imprudent in a Physician to rely entirely on such an Application, without having Recourse at the same time to Opiates internally along with such Medicines as are convenient for the State of Fever then reigning.

In *Achings of the Teeth*, 'tis usual to apply Opiates to the adjacent Parts, and even on, or in the Teeth themselves; but 'tis best to apply 'em as immediately to the nervous Parts as you can, because, if such Pain depends on some Contraction of a Nerve, the oleous Particles relax this local Fault, and consequently, as the Cause ceases, the Effect must also terminate, altho' the other internal Causes must not be neglected, because you wou'd otherwise gain but a short Truce.

*Horstius de Morb. Mulier. Observat.* 23. tells us a memorable History of a



174 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana: Or,*  
Woman who labour'd under violent  
Pains in a Dropfy, which were reliev'd  
by no Catharticks; and I remember in  
the *Philosophical Transactions*, N<sup>o</sup> 157.  
P. 537. a Dropfy of the external Tu-  
nick of the *Uterus*, accompany'd with  
Pains; and *Aicholtz* mentions a Drop-  
fy of the *Peritonæum* also, where the  
Patient cou'd never rest for Pains:  
Now, in the first Case, all Things be-  
ing attempted to no purpose, he at  
last had Recourse to an Opiate Cata-  
plasm; and in all the other Cases, the  
same Practice would be of use, in or-  
der to relieve, for nothing farther can  
avail.

*Ballonius*, *Cons.* 41. *Lib.* 3. advises  
such Opiates in a Pain of the Arm; for,  
as Opiates quiet Irritations, so the Pain  
ceases, still having Regard to all o-  
ther Causes, otherwise they wou'd fix  
it there, and create Impostumes, and  
sometimes worse; *Venereal Pains* are not  
reliev'd without 'em, and hence *Bates's*  
*Emplastrum Opiatum* is an experienc'd  
Remedy, as I have known in several,  
if some *Spina Ventosa* don't give Rise  
to it; because, in such, it is ridicu-  
lous to have Recourse to it.

*Chesneau*



*Chesneau* makes use of Opiates externally in Convulsions arising in some of the Extremities, he applies 'em to the Part affected; and doubtless, as I have already said, the Nerve whence the Contraction begins, being relax'd, is reliev'd; and the others are prevented being drawn into Consent.

Sometimes Pains infest the *Sternum* from Leaning, and so compressing the Parts there; in such a Case, after Bleeding or Physick, if necessary, apply some emollient Plaister, mix'd with an Opiate, for so the Parts harden'd, by Compression against a hard Body, soften, and the Fibres are restor'd to their natural Tone.

*Emplastrum interscapulare.*

℞ Tacamahac. duas partes, Pic. Burgundic. partem unam, m. f. Emplastr. inter Scapulas applicandum.

*The Plaister for the Shoulders.*

Take Tacamahac, two Parts; Burgundy Pitch, one Part; mix and make a Plaister to be apply'd between the Shoulders.



OBSERVATIONS.

**S**UCH a Plaister is to be apply'd as a constant Drainer to the Shoulders, in order to promote the Perspiration more plentifully there, and supply the more powerful, and more frightful Evacuation by a Plaister; what then a Blistering-Plaister effects, this does more slowly; therefore I shall refer you to what I design to say on that Head in the *Appendix*.

*Spiritus Anticonvulsivus.*

Sal. Armon. Gum Galban. extract. 3 j.  
naribus admoveatur in paroxysmis.

*The Anticonvulsive Spirit.*

Take Salt Armoniack, extracted with Galbanum, one Dram; let it be smelt at in the Fits.

OBSERVATIONS.

**I**N Hysterick, or Fainting Fits, the Spirits are either few, or are by some Accident dissipated, and there are  
few



few at that time in the Brain ; the Danger is proportion'd to the real Paucity of 'em, because an accidental Dispersion of 'em, easily may be repair'd ; and as in the former Case, Death is a common Consequence, so in the latter Case, a Supply presently succeeds. In the former Case, such Externals only produce small Effects, because insufficient ; but in the latter, they strike the Coats of the Nerves forcibly, produce in them an undulatory Motion, by which the whole System of the Nerves, and the Membranes of the Brain contract themselves, and they press forward the stagnating Spirits of the cortical Part, from whence they a-fresh begin to irradiate the Heart, and re-introduce the Motion of the Fluids, and cause us thus to awake. This latter Case is what frequently evenes in hysterical and convulsive Persons; where the Spirits being very flatulent, run impetuously to the extreme Parts upon the least Provocation ; for such Patients have very sensible Fibres, as well as very *frisky* Spirits, so that like the *sensitive Plant*, they are drawn up upon the least Touch ;



178 *Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana*: Or,  
a *Flatus* pent up in the *Colon*, a little  
Motion, a Passion of the Mind, makes  
’em rush out of the Brain in full *Ca-*  
*reer*, so that such a Spirit, by smell-  
ing to it, or however apply’d to the  
Nose, strikes furiously and exagitates,  
and hurries forward the Circulation,  
and consequently invites a fresh Secre-  
tion and Supply; this is what some  
of the later Gentlemen of the Facul-  
ty have been pleas’d to term, *Whip-*  
*ping the Spirits into their Duty*.

Such a Spirit as this is fit also for  
internal Use, and will supply the Brain  
with Particles similar to the Spirits,  
and therefore to be given in any such  
Failure, if it proceed not from too  
violent a Motion of the Blood; for,  
as *Zypæus* in his *Fundamenta Medicinæ*  
*Reform.* takes Notice, the Motion of  
the Blood may be so rapid, and may  
so over-fill the Ventricles, that the  
Spirits have not room to enter the  
Nerves, nor consequently, the Muscle  
of the Heart to contract it; and thus,  
for a while, the Blood may rest, till  
such a just Quantity of Spirits have ar-  
riv’d, as will conquer this Load, and  
then the Blood moves on a-fresh: Now,  
while



while this Rest continues, the Brain suffers with an Over-load in the *Plexus Cardiacus*, and Anxieties are felt about the *Præcordia*, and at the same time generally the Patients are very hot; now, in such a Case, the quickest Relief is, by unloading the Vessels of some of their Burden by Bleeding, and by giving cooling and refreshing Cordials.





with this Red colour, the Brain  
furnishes with all Oculi in the  
Caudex, and Arteries are not found  
the same, and at the same time  
nearly the same are very good  
to look a Case, the Arteries  
are understood the same, and by  
their Borders, by the same, and by  
giving nothing, and nothing Cor-

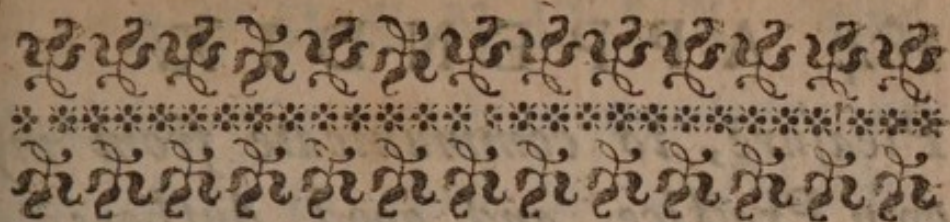


AN  
APPENDIX  
TO  
Dr. *RADCLIFFE*'S  
RECIPES.



AN  
APPENDIX  
TO  
DR. RADCLIFFE'S  
RECIPES.





## APPENDIX.



**W**HEN I began to make Observations on the Recipies of the Renown'd Dr. Ratcliffe, it might have been expected, not without good Reason, that Nothing could be wanting to complete a whole System of Practice in his Files ; but to my Surprize, and, I may say, to the Amazement of all, Nothing but Repetitions of Recipe's were to be found, which the World, now they are made Publick, may judge of, as well as I can inform them ; and therefore, I have endeavour'd, with equal Candour and Plea-



*Pleasure, to communicate from my own Practice, and good Authors, a complete Body of Prescriptions, which are fitted to all Intentions, and do with Satisfaction subjoin whatever Cautions I have experienc'd to be true and useful. I have avoided dividing the Virtues of Med'cines into many Heads, that the World may see how easy their Faculties are accounted for; and where compound Virtues occur, as they often do, I have chose to refer them to a Chapter apart.*

*I shall divide Med'cines into Evacuants and Alteratives. All Evacuants act by their irritating Particles, and according to the various Degrees of this Irritation, what will prove an Emetick to one Person, may become an Alterative to another; and Fuller in his*  
*Medicina*



*Medicina Gymnastica mentions an Emetick to be given as a Diaphoretick ; for, as he supposes, if any one Med'cine be Diaphoretick in a certain Dose, a larger Quantity given, will become an Emetick ; and, vice versâ, an Emetick becomes Diaphoretick ; and, I must acknowledge, that I have experienc'd, that there is a great deal of Truth in this Assertion, or Problem. I shall not detain my Reader from the Particulars, but shall proceed to the several Heads.*



E V A



## EVACUANTIA.

## EMETICA

*Fortiora.*

**R** Ecipe Essent. Antimon. Emetic.  
3 fs. ad 3 j. in vehiculo.

℞ Nitri Antimoniat. 3 j. ad 3 j. in vehiculo quovis.

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. v. x. in vehiculo.

℞ Regul. Antimon. gr. ij. iij. in substantiâ; ad 3 ij. iij. in infuso.

℞ Vitri Antimon. gr. j. iij. in substantiâ; ad 3 ij. iij. in infuso.

℞ Sapæ vomitoriæ gutt. v. Vin. Liliorum Convallium 3 j. m. f. Emeticum.

℞ Sulphur. Antimon. gr. vj. Crem. Tart. 3 fs. Syr. Flor. Pæon. Conserv. ejusd. à 3 j. m. f. Bolus vomitorius.

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. j. fs. Tart. vitriolat. gr. iij. Pulv. rad. Jalap. gr. vj. m. f. pulvis.



# EVACUANTS.

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## EMETICKS

*Strong.*

**T**Ake the Emetick Essence of Antimony, half a Dram to one Dram, in any Liquor.

Take Nitre antimoniated, one Scruple (to a Dram) take it in any Vehicle.

Take Emetick Tartar, 2 Grains (5. 10.) in any Vehicle.

Take Regulus of Antimony, 2. 3. Grains in Substance; 2. 3. Ounces in Infusion.

Take Glafs of Antimony, 1. 3. Grains in Substance; 2. 3. Ounces in Infusion.

Take vomitive Sapa, 5 Drops; Wine of Lilly of the Valley, 1 Ounce; make an Emetick.

Take Sulphur of Antimony, 6 Grains; Cream of Tartar, half a Scruple; Syrup and Conserve of Pæony Flowers, of each 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Emetick Tartar, 1 Grain and a half; Tartar vitriolated, 3 Grains; Powder of Jalap, 6 Grains; make a Powder.

℞ Mer-



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℞ Mercur. Vitæ gr. iij. ad vj. in pulpâ  
pomi.

*Mitiora Emetica.*

℞ Sal Vitriol. 3 j. (3 fs.) Syr. Cin-  
nam. 3 j. Aq. Flor. Cinnam. 3 j. fs.  
m. f. Potio emetica.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Hypocacuana, gr. x. ad  
3 j. cum Aq. Cardui.

℞ Tinctur. Rad. Hypocacuan. q. f.  
m. f. Emetic.

℞ Rad. Raphan. 3 fs. Sem. atriplic.  
3 vj. Ficum concis. n° ij. contus.  
coq. in aquâ ad 3 iv. colaturæ add.  
Oxymel. Scillitic. 3 ij. m. f. Haustus  
Emeticus.

Take



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Take *Mercurius Vita*, 3 Grains to six;  
take it in the Pulp of an Apple.

### *Gentle Emeticks.*

Take Salt of Vitriol, 1 Scruple, half  
a Dram; Syrup of Cinnamon, one  
Dram; Cinnamon-Flower Water,  
1 Ounce and half; mix and make  
a Potion.

Take Powder of Hypocacuana - Root,  
10 Grains, to 1 Dram; take in Car-  
duus-Water.

Take Tincture of Hypocacuana, what  
suffices.

Take Radish - Root, half an Ounce;  
Seeds of Orach, 6 Drams; Figs  
slic'd, two; bruise 'em, and boil  
'em in Water to 4 Ounces; to  
the Liquor strain'd, add Oxymel  
of Squills, 2 Ounces; mix and make  
a vomiting Potion.

O B S E R-



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

I Shall not trouble my Reader concerning minute Questions, in these Remarks, but shall sketch out to him, in as easy a Manner as possible, what peculiar Diseases all Med<sup>c</sup>ines are proper in, and give a rational Account of <sup>em</sup>, that a Practitioner may know how, and when to act.

All Vomits, by the Shock given to the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, and the Contraction made in the Stomach, do squeeze the Vessels, and consequently press their Contents forward into other succeeding Vessels, and thus do they promote the Circulation; hence, in a languid Motion, they are convenient to give new Action, and Life, and to remove Stagnations.

In Case of a Pleurisy, it often happens that the inflam'd Part has turn'd to an Impostume, and shou'd it break and choak up the *Bronchiæ*, the Patient wou'd be suffocated in an Instant; to prevent this, the Physician is oblig'd to have some gentle emetick Mixture in Readiness, that by being given immediately,



ately, forces the Matter hastily off, and then the Remainder may be carry'd off by Expectorants, and heal'd, as other Imposthumations are, by Balsamicks. But I shall take another Opportunity to demonstrate to you why Ulcers in the Lungs are Incurable, and yet we have frequently seen Imposthumations and even *Vomica's* perfectly cur'd in a short Time.

We find it a standing Maxim, that Poysons are to carry'd off by the Place they entred at, and therefore if any One has swallow'd down any poisonous Drug, you are oblig'd to give 'em some Emetick in such a Quantity as will carry the Particles entirely off from the Stomach; and therefore you must continue to make 'em peuke, till all the Pain and Disorder, all Taste, Nausea and Smell of the Drug is quite vanish'd, according to *Sennertus*, *Mercurialis* and *Sylvius*; after which you must administer such Antidotes as we shall have Leisure to mention hereafter.

In chronical Cases, where the Stomach is loaden with a *Saburra* of Phlegm or other Juices, the Vessels are lax, the Motion of the Blood is slow,



flow, if not interrupted, and the *Viscera* are obstructed in their minute Canals ; In this Supposition a Vomit given, moves the Stomach and Intestines, the *Viscera* and whole *Abdomen*, and tosses 'em into their due Secretions, opens the Blood-Vessels, and gives a brisk Motion to the resting Fluids, from whence are they attenuated, and gentle Deobstruents and Volatiles will complete the Work.

I have seen a Lientery much amended by a Vomit ; for as it evacuates some of the mucous Matter that lines the Canal of the Intestines, and shakes off some of it that covers the Orifices of the *Lacteals*, for I must be understood to speak of the faulty Fluids only, and to abstract from such an Obstruction as proceeds from the Solids, and then the common Aperients will dissolve the remaining *Coagulum*, and the Chyle will be found to pass in its ordinary Channels, and the Party will recover his pristine State ; such Obstructions ought to be remedy'd very early, because they pass into Atrophy's and Dropsies, and as I have experienc'd, often prove fatal.

The



The Stomach may be laden with too much Water, as it happens in Persons who have been in Danger of Drowning; the most immediate Method to get rid of this Quantity, is to throw in some gentle Emetick, and hang 'em with their Heels upwards, and this Contrivance will not only rid the Stomach but also the *Bronchia* of their Contents, after which you may give all the Cordial and reviving Draughts to invigorate the Spirits, and give new Life to the drooping Circle, and at the same time Frictions with spirituous Liquors externally contribute extremely to this End.

When the Brain is oppress'd with any Quantity of a stagnating Mass, as it is suppos'd to do in all sleepy Disorders, such are Lethargies, *Coma's*, Apoplexies, Palsies, and such like, Vomits give a Shock to the Vessels, and protrude the Blood with some Force, and contribute to remove the Obstruction, and pave the Road for other enlivening Drugs; such are all the volatile Salts, such are all the *Stimuli*, as Blisters, &c. But Care must be taken that the Person to whom they are given be not too Plethorick, for



in such a supposal, the Force wherewith they drive forward the Blood, would rupture the Vessels, and would destroy your Patient.

The same Shock they give to the *Viscera*, they communicate to the Lungs, and therefore where a Load of Phlegm sticks to the *Bronchiæ*, and cannot be easily shook off by common Expectorants, a Vomit given performs the Work; it gives the Vessels, *Viscera*, and Lungs, a Jog, and shakes off the Phlegm; and what Dr. Sydenham recommends in Consumptive (Asthmatick) Coughs, is perform'd by 'em, for Riding conduces only by the Shock, as these do.

In *Agues* or *intermitting Fevers*, not only the *Saburra* is evacuated from the Stomach, but even the viscid Particles in the Blood are comminuted and attenuated, and driven forward through the Capillaries; and thus is the Blood fitted for the giving the Bark: The Time of giving it is generally an Hour before the Fit, for the Shock it gives and Commotion it raises, prevent the Fit, or make it terminate soon, and have often been found to eradicate an Ague without the Assistance



Assistance of the Bark, particularly where the Matter is not plentiful, or in such as wou'd scarce exceed seven or eight Fits, which however it wou'd not do in one more rooted.

In either *Scurvy* or *Hypochondriacism*, where the Blood and the Canal of the Stomach and Intestines are crouded with a *Bilious* or an *Acid Saburra*, a Vomit given exhausts either Store; only whereas an Emetick is useful in the Acid State to promote the Circulation, so in the Bilious one it comminutes the Globules too much, and adds Spurs to one already too much accelerated; and therefore Acid Constitutions bear strong ones well, but Bilious ones only require such as will unload the Stomach.

I have somewhere taken Notice that Emeticks compress, in *Actu vomitorio*, the *Abdomen*; and consequently whatever is contain'd within the *Uterus* is squeez'd as effectually almost as if done by manual Operation; hence if it happen that the *Secundine* shou'd be retain'd longer than usual, they may be given to expel it; the same may be said in a dead *Fætus*, the Retention of which may produce *Puerperal Fevers*, and o-



ther dangerous Accidents; for the Compression made by the Muscles, and the Load of the Infant pressing also upon the *Os Internum*, it will give way to this double *Pondus*, and be expell'd.

It often happens that the acrimonious Humours that lodge somewhere about the Stomach and Intestines, produce troublesome Sensations; which being made in Bodies that have so very sensible Nerves, that the Touch throws 'em into Spasms, they are brought thereby into universal Convulsions or Epilepsies; in such a Case Premising a Vomit takes off one continent or immediate Cause, as Opiates will do the Commotion of the Spirits; and if they are not rooted, Med'cines adapted to the peculiar Acrimony then reigning, along with Quieters, continu'd for a long time, will probably take 'em off.

As I have hinted above, that any *Saburra* may be evacuated from the Stomach and Intestines, so whatever Species of it produces *Ructus*, Nauseousness, and Inflations there, especially in the Stomach, is conveniently pump'd up by Vomits, given and repeated as Occasions require; hence inveterate  
*Colicks,*



*Colicks*, after Med'cines given ineffectually, give way to such Evacuations, for by 'em the Glands are squeez'd, and the *Mucus*, which perhaps gave no way to common Catharticks, yields to this Shock, and is shov'd off and prepar'd for gentle Catharticks and Carminatives, and such we often meet with in obstructed Women and Hypochondriack Persons.

When an *Ascites* is advanc'd, neither Catharticks nor Emeticks can evacuate the stagnating Waters; but when it is beginning, the Obstructions rais'd in the Capillaries may be put in motion afresh by an Emetick, and their Rupture be prevented by their too great Tension; and thus the Humours recirculating, all Danger is warded; but when it is confirm'd, that is when the Vessels are broke, and Water is spilt into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, Emeticks cannot recall it from thence, because make what Compression you please, the Vessels don't re-admit it.

When Persons are inclinable to a Vomiting, Promotion is often necessary; and therefore in a *Cholera morbus*, where there is an abundance of bilious and sharp Humours, there you



may gently promote it by giving Chicken Broth, or Whey, or Barley-Water; after you have diluted and wash'd well, give 'em *Decoct. alb.* and attemperating Draughts with *Laudanum* in 'em, till the Vomiting ceases; I speak upon a Supposal that you are call'd early in; because if the Vomiting has continu'd so long as to have exhausted the Spirits, nothing remains to be done, save giving *Opiates* and *Cordials*.

In *Deliria* that are not attended by a *Fever*, such are Melancholy, and some other Madnesses; they, drawing off the *Fomes* in the Stomach, and promoting the Circulation, gain two great Advantages suddenly, obtainable by an Emetick; for in these *melancholick Deliria*, the acid *Fomes* is generally and originally lodg'd in the Stomach, and smaller Intestines, and by its Insinuation into the Mass, it coagulates the Juices, and makes 'em stagnate; where they by their Sharpness gall and irritate every *Viscus* crouded with 'em, and produce Symptoms suitable to the Function of that Organ; so in the Stomach they produce too hasty a Digestion, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings or Pains; in the Lungs they create  
Asthma's



Asthma's of any sort; in the Heart, Stagnations; in the Spleen, Coagulations; in the Brain, Convulsions, *Delir a*, Palsies, and many other Nervous Disorders. In Madness they exhaust the Spirits, or ought so to do before any Service is expected from 'em, and therefore this Disease is generally left to Empiricks, who will act boldlier than becomes a Physician.

If Bile abound in the Body, it may be safely evacuated; hence Head-achs, which are produc'd by a bilious Constitution, and which by its rapid Motion and Heat, crouds and corrugates the Fibres and Membranes; a Vomit, if gentle, pumps up part of the Gall-Bladder, and less remains to be carry'd downward, and corrected; but having spoke of this already, I shall proceed.

No Eruptions are produc'd any where without some *Let* in the Capillaries; for if the Blood circulated freely on, each minute Vessel wou'd be alike full, and no Tubercles cou'd be created; but as soon as any evanescent Artery fails of its Duty in conveying the Blood to the Parts, then the Blood *à retrò* pushing on its Journey, must in



some Measure puff up the Part, and raise Eruptions; now as Vomits promote the Circulation, and attenuate any Viscidities, they make the Blood pass on calmly, and lay the Ground-work for curing these Disorders; after which the *Aq. Bened. & Composit.* of Bates long continu'd (now and then interlacing a gentle Cathartick, and some Unguents of *Merc. prac. alb.* and *Pomatum*) Good may be expected; this Method is chiefly adapted to Eruptions in the Face, which are very stubborn.

I believe it will be needless to inform my Reader, that critical Vomitings ought to be encourag'd; because calling it Critical, is supposing it an Evacuation of useless and dangerous Matter, which it behoves us to rid the Patient of with as much Expedition as possible, and it must be promoted so long as the Patient can bear it with Ease.

What I have said above, concerning the Expulsion of the *Secundine*, will hold good in a difficult Birth; and therefore Emeticks are proper on such an Occasion, with this *Proviso*, that the Posture be natural, that is when the



the Child offers either with its Head or Feet.

They who are accustom'd to take Vomits, as also such as are troubled with constant Vomiting, can bear Vomits best, and therefore when indicated, they may more safely be given to such Patients.

I have known Fluxes much help'd by an Emetick, and *Riverius* as well as *Nic. Piso* advise an Emetick in a Dysentery, if the Stomach abound in Humours; and *Helvetius* has introduc'd the Use of the *Hypocacuana* (or *Biquinli*) in Dysenteries; it revulses from the Part affected, so that after Bleeding, such an Emetick paves the way for *Laudanates*, and the Cure may be perfected, unless the Intestines are grievously affected, which is best guess'd at from the Degree of Fever, the *Tormina*, and from what is excern'd; for if along with Blood you perceive not only Matter, but Caruncles, the Cure becomes impossible, for internal *Fungus's* can't be cur'd.

I have known Persons, who have liv'd luxuriously, and who have thereby heap'd up in their Stomachs large Quantity of a sharp *Mucus*, fall into  
K 5 violent



violent Coughs from catching Colds ; such Coughs threaten acute Consumptions, more especially if they are young, and require Emeticks very early to evacuate this *Fomes* ; and then Catharticks, and Opiates, with Pectorals, are necessary to complete the Work ; Bleedings ought to be premis'd to the Vomits in such a Case.

*Baglivi* commends Emeticks in syn- copal, hiccuping, and vertiginous Fevers, where the Patients complain of Anxieties, Tossings, and restless Postures ; however, this Caution may be useless, unless we perceive that all these Symptoms proceed from Humours lodging in the Stomach, which we are not thoroughly ascertain'd of by these abovenam'd, and therefore I refer you to what I have to say below on this Discovery.

*Tournefort* commends their Use in fat People, and such as are of a moist Constitution, and the Reason is very evident, because such abound with a phlegmatick *Saburra*, and Vomits both evacuate the Quantity, and serve for Alteratives in promoting the Circulation, which in such is too sluggish.

Upon



Upon Supposal that the *Pus* in Phthi-  
sical Persons fluctuates in the Lungs,  
and is not duly expectorated, but  
creates Difficulties of Breathing, some  
gentle Emetick is commended to pro-  
mote the Expectoration, and so alle-  
viate their Choakings; but Care must  
be taken that you don't thereby pro-  
duce an *Hæmoptoë*, and therefore *Oxy-  
mel* can only conduce in this Case; the  
same Caution holds in pleuritical Peo-  
ple under these Circumstances, for o-  
therwise they die suddenly, and are  
choak'd.

I am of Opinion that the *Gout-Fits*  
are rendred sharper and more frequent  
from Irregularities in Diet, and there-  
fore we see the Men of Figure more  
severely handled by it, than Persons  
whose Fortunes are so narrow, as to  
oblige 'em to make use of much Ex-  
ercise; so 'tis become proverbial to  
term it a *Distemper of Ease*; *Wald-  
schmidt* advises 'em in gouty Persons  
often, to evacuate the Plenitude ari-  
sing from the Diet and Ease; but I  
don't know that any Med'cine what-  
ever will truly prevent Fits; since the  
Purgatives, the Vomits, the Bitters,  
and the reputed Specificks never yet,



as far as I could find, freed any one of Fits; and to say the Truth, if we look upon Gout-Fits to bear the same Rank to chronical Distempers, as critical Sweats do to Fevers, we shall find that it either prevents or cures most slow Distempers, and in Effect, consult the experienc'd Dr. *Musgrave* in his Tracts of the Gout, and we shall find what is here advanc'd to be an indisputable Fact.

*Hippocrates* in his 17th *Aphorism*, and 4th *Section*, gives us to understand, that Vomits are indicated when Persons without a Fever are seiz'd with a Loathing at Stomach, a Bitterness of the Mouth, a Gnawing at the Mouth of the Stomach, and a Giddiness; for these are Symptoms that argue a Lodgment of some *Saburra* in the Stomach, and this being the shortest Passage for its Evacuation; and one Vomit in such a Case, acts more effectually than ten Purgatives. The same Divine *Hippocrates* tells us, that Pains above the Diaphragm, that require Evacuation, are best cur'd by Vomits, *Aphor.* 18. *Sect.* 4. and *Sect.* 4. *Aphor.* 6. such as are lean, and such as are easily provok'd to Vomiting, are to be vomited.

Who



Whoever are easily provok'd to Vomiting, ought to take 'em on an empty Stomach, because the Keenneſs of the Med'cine acts on the Humours, without any dangerous *Demur* on the Fibres; and, by Conſequence, it muſt follow, that ſuch as are not eaſy to vomit upon Emeticks given, ought to take 'em upon a full Meal, becauſe the Victuals drown Part of the Acrimony, and they throw up the Contents of the Stomach with Eaſe.

*Emeticks* have alſo their Inconveniencies attending them, for plethorick Perſons don't bear 'em well, becauſe ſuch have their Veſſels fill'd with too much Blood, and the violent Shock the Emetick gives the Veſſels, may hurry on dangerous Effuſions of Blood, or may irrevocably impact Obſtructions, and kill your Patient.

Hence, in *Hæmoptœ's*, they are never uſed, becauſe the open Veſſel wou'd be more evidently open'd, and tore in Pieces, and wou'd pour out its Contents immediately; however, it is to be acknowledg'd that where the Patient is in immediate Hazard of Death, from the Oppletion of the *Bronchia*, ſome gentle Emetick may relieve



lieve this Repletion, and yet not prejudice the Vessel very much ; such as is us'd in *Empyema's* that are just about to break, as *Oxymel* and *Green-Tea* ; but, it is to be no longer continu'd than you have reliev'd the Symptom.

*Forestus* discommends 'em in a Palsy of the Tongue ; if this be an Instance drawn from Practice, as he mentions *Part I. p. 428.* the Reason must be thus ; An Obstruction in the Branch of the *Par Quintum*, and some other Nerves must be thereby more bung'd up by this forcible Shock, or may be suppos'd to be in Danger of being tore, or broke by it, and in such a Case, the Part can never recover the Use it is design'd for ; and this latter, I am apt to believe, may happen from thence, since the Tongue is thrust too much outward in this Action, and in its Palsy 'tis overstretch'd, so that a farther Relaxation added to a prior one, may endanger its Breach, or something analogous to it.

Vomits are rarely to be given to Children, or weak People ; because such having few Spirits, and tender Nerves,



Nerves, you wou'd exhaust the former, and endanger tearing to pieces the latter.

In Cases of Wounds, Vomits putting the Blood into an extraordinary Commotion, hinder Union, which cannot be perform'd without the Blood's moving calmly on, no more than they can externally, unless they be kept free from Motion. I speak of great *Wounds*, because 'tis not worth while to regard small ones.

Humours sometimes lodge in the Stomach, and gall the Fibres of the Part, to throw off its Contents, as also it often happens that the Nerves are contracted, and convulse the Parts adjacent to produce this Evacuation ; but, in either Case, little to the Advantage or Relief of the Patient, and such a Vomiting is call'd *Symptomatic* ; in such a Case, the giving an Emetick may eject the Humours that lodge there, and as it is contrary to the Cause, so it may conduce to prepare the Way to farther Assistance ; however, generally speaking, it avails little, for it were better to carry such Humours another way, after which, give 'em the common *Autemeticks* of  
Syrup



Syrup of Lemons, and Salt of Wormwood, with Opiates in some Waters; or perhaps, *Chalybeates*, if the Case be hypocondriacal, in order to correct the reigning Taint.

Where the *Ileon* slips into the *Scrotum*, by Reason of some Relaxation of the Duplicature of the *Peritoneum*, and produces a *Hernia Intestinalis*, all Motion whatever, at this Season, is dangerous; and therefore, that compressive Motion of the *Abdomen*, does but squeeze the Intestines more forcibly into the *Inguen*, and adds to the Disorder; for, at last, a fatal Inflammation succeeded by a Gangrene, takes off your Patient; hence Vomiting in *Hernia's* is not allowable; however, where the Gut is not much engag'd, a gentle Emetick sometimes replaces it, but I shall not advise it; for a supine Posture, with advanc'd Heels and Buttocks, are the most likely to recall it into its Place; for thus the whole Weight of the Intestines incline towards the Head, and haul up this small Parcel of it into the Body; however, I have known this Posture alone, not successful without the warm Applications of Yarn boil'd in Milk, and Dis-

cutients



cutients laid to the Part, by way of *Stupb's*, and continu'd for some time; as also warm Bricks, wrapt up in Flannel, apply'd to the Soles; and by suffering 'em to lie in this Posture all Night, the Vomitings and all Symptoms disappear'd, when the Intestine was thus reduc'd.

The Lungs are a tender Part, and don't bear strong Med'cines, because the Shock given to the Membranes, immediately by the Commotion the Blood is put into, tears 'em, and occasions *Hæmoptoës* and Ulcers, which, by Reason of the constant Motion they are under, seldom unite; nor do they agree in inflammatory Disorders of 'em, because they disturb that Quiet necessary at such a Season; hence, in Pleurifies, 'tis a dangerous Practice to administer 'em, because we have known the Pain become more Extensive by 'em, and they fix the Disease by too strongly impacting the viscid Particles into the impermeable Tubes; hence *Rulandus* is a dangerous Precedent for young Leaders, and a trifling Pretence for old Offenders; I here except what I have advanc'd before about Pleurifies, which are about to break, and  
turn



turn *Empyematous*, for then gentle ones are conducive to further the Expulsion of the noxious Matter.

Vomits may be indicated in Women with Child, but a very cautious Person ought to administer 'em, because nothing endangers Miscarriages sooner than they do; hence *abundans cautela non nocet*.

I believe it will be an useless *Memento*, to forbid their Use in such as vomit Blood, and therefore shall only remark, that we must have Recourse to Mixtures of *Bole*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Terra Lemnia*, *Sang. Draconis*, *Sacchar. Saturn.* *Spirit of Vinegar*, *Sp. Vitriol.* *Conserves of Roses*, *of Hips*, and such like, made into Electuaries, Pills and such Things to close the Orifice, which, when it is done, then we may gently carry off the Load from the Stomach downwards; and farther, if it depended on a State of Humours corroding the Vessels, we must have a due Regard to it, by giving the proper Attemperants of *Milk*, *Chalybeate-Waters*, and testaceous Med'cines to prevent any farther Mischief from thence.



The Stomachs of People falling into *Fevers*, are often crowded in the Summer Season, with a crude Load of indigested Matter from the too frequent and unseasonable Use of Fruits; and, in such a Case, they find great Disorders at Stomach, such as *Vomitings*, *Loathings*, *Distensions* with *Ructus* and Sickness; such bear and require gentle *Emeticks* to pump this Matter from off their Stomachs; which being thus evacuated, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings, and other Signs of the Corruption or Exaltation of it, are prevented, and the Blood and Spirits are not in Danger to be oppress'd by it; for in such a Supposal, this Chyle enters the Blood, and either contributes to raise the Fever to a violent Degree of over-Rarefaction, or depresses the Fermentation so much, that either Frenzies, *Hæmorrhages*, or Convulsions, or simple and *hectical Deliria*, as *Salus* terms 'em, supervene; and thus your Patient is destroy'd by over-doing, because *Febricitants* die of a Fever too much exalted, or too much depress'd; *medio tutissimus ibis.*

'Tis



'Tis dangerous to move the Stomach so much, as to endanger tearing it, and by a Parity of Reason, it must be the Undoing of a Patient to administer a Vomit, where a *Scirrhus*, or *Polytus* bungs up the *Pylorus*; because, shou'd you force it off, the Stomach cou'd never be heal'd, as some Examples have inform'd me; 'tis better to live uncomfortably, than to die miserably under such dangerous Attempts.

Experience only can inform us, when Persons are not easily to be mov'd by Vomits; but once we are assur'd of this, it wou'd be trifling to order gentle Vomits to such Patients, nor wou'd it be convenient to give any at all to such who are thus hardly mov'd; because, neither the Patient, nor Distemper may bear 'em; or, at least, if the Distemper did require 'em, cou'd the Patient bear them.

In dropical Cases, the *Lymphaticks*, or Veins, don't return their Juices into the Circle as usual; and this Obstruction produces a *Tumour* in these Vessels to a prodigious Height; and even often, nay always, when it is confirm'd



firm'd a *Rupture* somewhere, and an *Effusion* into some Cavity; and as this Breach is not easily remedy'd, so a confirm'd *Ascites* receives no Advantage from any Sort of evacuating Drugs, because, whatever Evacuation is made, is from the Glands of the Intestines, which ouzes thither from the Arteries, or from the Coats of the Intestines themselves; and therefore, nothing is drawn by Force of the Medicine from the Cavity. It often, indeed, happens that dropfical Persons receive Advantage from Diureticks, Catharticks, or Vomits, in as much as the compressive Motion puts some containing Part into a violent Oscillation, and by this Contraction, what is contain'd, is hurry'd forward into the Mass of the Blood, and runs forth by Vomiting, Stool, Sweat, or Urine; nay, I knew a dropfical Person, who, by a Fall, made seven Gallons of Water in twenty four Hours, from whence she was oblig'd to change her Cloaths; she was very Fainty in all that Space, and was oblig'd to drink *Sack* with *Gelly* and *Alchermes* very often; however, it grew to the same Size in



a very short Space of Time, and she died of it. But, I must remark that such never were truly *Ascitical*, but the Matter has been contain'd in some *Cystis*, and the Compression has acted here, as Percussion acts on a *Ganglion*, where the Humour is squeez'd into the *Tendon* out of the *Cystis*, and the Person is often thus cur'd. I must also remark, that I know an *Ascitical* Lady, who, upon her Labour us'd, after the Birth, to evacuate large Quantities of Water from the *Uterus*, which lessen'd her Swelling considerably, and which has, since her Advancement in Years, grown to a great Size, nor can she now receive that Benefit; if I may conjecture at the Reason of this, I am apt to believe, that the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* were open'd by the Force of the Labour, and the Water contain'd in the Cavity of the *Abdomen* run thro' them. Hence, when Dropsies are beginning, or upon the augment, Vomits may be of Advantage to give a Shock, and serve to open these growing Obstructions; but when they are confirm'd, nothing can be expected from 'em.

As



As I have hinted above, that weak persons can't bear Emeticks, so Hyperical Persons justly meriting the Appellation of weak Women cannot bear them; however, if they are indicated, gentle ones may be given, as Experience has convinc'd me, when the Disease is not much riveted.

The *Actus Vomitorius* inverts the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, and therefore obliges what is contain'd in 'em to mount higher; hence may the Danger be concluded in giving Emeticks in an obstinate *Astriction*; or thus you might bring on an *Attack*; and therefore in such Persons, it is convenient, before you give a Vomitive, to premise a Glyster to evacuate the *Fæces* in order to prevent this Inconvenience.

In *Quinzies*, the Humours, impacted in the Muscles and adjacent Parts of the *Larynx*, are the Reason of the Difficulty of Swallow and Respiration; and whatever enlarges that Tumour, increases the Danger; and therefore are dangerous in 'em, because by that Motion, the Blood is hurry'd forward with a greater Rapidity, and as there is



is already an Impediment to the Circulation in those Parts, the Hurry caus'd by the Vomits wou'd impact the Humours more, and even to a Suffocation.

Diseases of the Eyes don't bear 'em, as I have hinted in the *first Part*, and the Reason need not be added; because 'tis plain and evident, that this wou'd be heaping up more Humours, because the Vomit pumps the Motion of the Blood upwards, and accumulates the Mass more plentifully there.

Some Authors advise, others condemn Vomits in Consumptions; and therefore I shall endeavour to clear up this Point; many are subject to hereditary Consumptions, and such Persons being begot by, and born of tender Parents, inherit their tender Constitutions, and Vomits given to such Patients endanger their Lungs, because their Humours being Corrosive have parch'd this *Viscus*, and render'd it almost *friable*, and consequently they bear 'em not all; but where a strong Person falls into a Cough, and his Stomach is crouded with a viscid  
*Saburra*



*Saburra* from too much indulging; this Plenitude indicates an Emetick, and the Constitution can bear one well enough; but I cannot be suppos'd to advise one, when the Consumption is upon the Encrease; because then the Lungs are somewhat inflam'd, and as in an *Angina* an Emetick impacts the Humours more strongly, much more will it here, and must be forbore.

Persons who are under a heetical Disposition bear 'em ill; because their Blood is already over-heated; and these wou'd both hurry the Blood more hastily forward, and wou'd exhaust the Spirits, neither of which they have occasion for.

The Stomachs of lean Persons are seldom crouded with Humours, and consequently seldom require Emeticks; because where there is no *Mucus* for the Emetick to prey on, its Acrimony erodes the Fibres, and does harm.

Such whose Breast is ill fram'd, bear 'em not well; because if it is too narrow, the Shock given it by the Vomit may promote the Circulation in so violent a manner, that its Vessels being

L weak



weak may give way, and a Rupture of 'em may follow, as we have known upon such an imprudent Procedure. *Tournefort* and *Ettmuller* agree in this Point.

In a *suffocating Catarrh*, the Blood runs with Violence to the Lungs, and they are choak'd by the oppressive Quantity; and we are oblig'd to bleed plentifully, in order to prevent the too violent Influx, and to calm the Hurry; Vomits therefore here are dangerous, because they encrease the Influx and Hurry; and tho' we have known 'em given in such a Disorder, yet nothing can warrant the Practice.

Tho' gentle Emeticks may do no Harm in Women with Child the first, second or third Month, yet the fourth and fifth, to the ninth Month, they are not given; for 'tis plain how large the Infants are at these times, and any Compression is then dangerous.

*Waldschmidt* advises a Spoonful of Brandy in too excessive Vomiting rais'd from an Emetick; but this holds not always good, because from Antimonials it sometimes cannot be reliev'd without giving



giving a little Kitchen Salt; for this immediately corrects the Sulphur of the Antimony, and fixes it, and prevents farther Irritation; in like manner *Wallæus Method. Medend.* p. 50. tells us, that *Crystals of Steel* do so effectually correct and obtund the Force of *Gambogia* and *Mercurius vitæ*, that neither of 'em will occasion Vomiting.

*Antimonials*, according to *Dekkers*, ought to be filtred when they are given, because otherwise their solid Particles, which float in the Wine, wou'd irritate too forcibly and lastingly; and I remember that *Ettmüller* remarks, that in giving Antimonial Vomits in Infusion, the Quantity of the Liquor only is to be heeded, because he says a Scruple of Antimony infus'd, vomits no more than if six Grains of it were steep'd; and that one Ounce, with six Grains infus'd, vomits equally as if a Scruple had been steep'd.

*Barchuysen* and *Fuller* justly observe, that if you are inclin'd, or oblig'd to give Antimonials with a Design to alter the Blood, Care must be taken that the Liquor they are given in don't



turn four, or that acid Things ben't blended with 'em; because thus they will vomit strongly.

Tho' Vomits may be so gentle as not to provoke the Patient without tickling their Throats, yet I can't believe *Rumsey's* Instrument, made of Whalebone, thrust into the very Stomach, is convenient, and I blame it with *Pechlin*, because it may wound the Stomach; a Feather will serve the Turn.

Such who can't bear Shop-Vomits, and they who can't drink large Quantities are not able to bear 'em; they must drink only *warm Water*, Infusion of *Green-Tea*, *Carduus-Water*, and such like; because 'tis then in our Power to cease when we please.

*Willis* and *Ettmuller* observe that one Emetick does more Feats than ten Catharticks, and by Consequence may *vice versa* do ten times more Harm; from whence Practitioners wou'd do well to consider seriously before they administer an Emetick, whether there be any *Contra-Indication*, or whether it be indicated at all.

*Herodotus*



*Herodotus* and *Mercurialis* praise a Vomit given Monthly to preserve a lasting Health; and to speak Truth, I know no Place or Country this Caution will better suit than in *England*; because our frequent *Debauches* render it almost necessary; and I knew a successful Physician, whose Practice I was well acquainted with for four Years, who upon the least *Debauch* us'd to pump up the Contents of his Stomach with warm Water and Oyl; and this Practice he follow'd for fifty Years together (which was the whole Course of his Practice) and prolong'd his Life to eighty Years healthful and vigorous.

The Time of Election in giving Vomits is after Dinner, at four or five a Clock; however, I must remind you of what I have hinted at already, that if they vomit easily, you may give 'em whilst the Stomach is empty if requir'd; but if they bear 'em with Difficulty, their Stomachs shou'd be laden with Victuals; this Caution we meet with in *Mayern de Epilepsia*.



If they are given in a small Quantity, as *Ettmüller* observes, they become Cathartick; which plainly demonstrates, that most Evacuants only differ *secundum majus & minus*; and that as a small Quantity of an Emetick proves only Cathartick, so a smaller Dose may prove Diaphoretick, and a less Quantity than what is Diaphoretick, becomes a Diuretick; hence it appears that Evacuations are only a Consequence of Irritations, as I have often inculcated.

If they shou'd not operate, give *Cassia*, or such gentle Lenients, in order that they may be carry'd downwards, and that they may have no Leisure given 'em to produce dangerous Effects on the Body.

Such bear 'em with Ease, as have large Chests, strong Stomachs, and well fram'd Heads; because the contrary Frames are too weak for the Shock.

In general they are indicated where there is a Tingling in the Ears, a *Vertigo*, and Pain, and *Nausea* in Fevers. As also where there are Signs denoting Obstructions in the Pancreas,



creas, Gall-Bladder, and other Parts adjacent to the Stomach; where Revulsions may be made by the Stomach, where the Appetite is dejected, where there is a Loathing, a Distension in the Hypochondres, where there are Loads complain'd of, and an Inclination to vomit; because these are plain Signs of Humours nestling there.





## CATHARTICA.

*Leniora.*

**R** Ecipe Pulp Cass. recenter extract.  
 3 ss. Tamarind. 3 ij. Fol. Senn.  
 à stipitibus mundat. 3 j. ss. Crem.  
 Tartar. 3 j. Sal. mirab. Glauber. 3 ss.  
 Syr. è Flor. Persicor. q. s. m. f. *Ele-*  
*ctuarium* molle, cujus capiat magni-  
 tudinem Juglandis horâ decubitûs.

℞ Fol. Senn. S. S. 3 ij. Summit. Cen-  
 taurii min. m. ss. Flor. Bellid. P. ij.  
 flaved. aurant. Crem. Tartar. a. 3 j.  
 Passular. min. exacinat. 3 jss. Incis.  
 ponantur in vino, capiat Haustum  
 mane in Prandio vel Cœnâ.

℞ Rhei Elect. 3 ij. Sal. Tartar. gr. xv.  
 Aq. Cichorei 3 vj. stent per Noctem  
 in Arenâ ; coletur pro usu ; vocatur  
 Tinctura Rhei Willisii.



CATHARTICKS.

*Gentle.*

**T**ake Pulp of Cassia fresh drawn, half an Ounce, Tamarinds 2 Drams, Leaves of Senna powder'd 1 Dram and half, Cream of Tartar 1 Dram, Glauber's Salt half a Dram, Syr. of Peach Flowers, what suffices, make a soft Electuary, to take the Quantity of a Walnut at Bed-time.

Take Senna Leaves 2 Drams, Tops of Centaury the less, half a handful, Flowers of Daisie 2 Pugils, Orange Peel, Cream of Tartar, of each 1 Scruple, Raisins ston'd 1 Ounce and half; cut 'em, and steep 'em in Wine; take a Draught in the Morning before Dinner, or at Night before Supper.

Take choice Rhubarb 2 Drams, Salt of Tartar 15 Grains, Succory Water 6 Ounces; let 'em stand in warm Sand all Night; strain it for use; it is call'd *Willis's* Tincture of Rhubarb.

L 5

& Ta-



℞ Tamarind. ʒ ss. fol. Senn. alex. ʒ ij.  
Rhei ʒ j. ss. Coq. in Aq. font. in Co-  
latur. ʒ iij. solv. Mann. Calabrin.  
Syr. è Ros. solutiv. a. ʒ j. m. f. Potio.

℞ M. P. Aloëphang. ʒ ss. Pulv. succin.  
gr. iij. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f.  
Pilul. n°. vj.

℞ Elect. de Tamarind. cum Senn. ʒ j.  
Rad. Jalap. gr. xij. Syr. è Ros. solu-  
tiv. ʒ iv. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f.  
Bolus.

℞ Aq. Hord. mund. ℥ j. Cass. rec. ex-  
tract. ʒ j. ss. Tamarind. ʒ ss. Syr.  
è Ros. solutiv. ʒ ss. Aq. Cinnam.  
ʒ j. ss. m. f. Potio gradatim hau-  
rienda.

℞ Rhei Elect. ʒ j. ss. Cinnam. Pulv. ʒ j.  
macerentur in Aq. Cinnam. h. in  
Colatur. ʒ iij. dissolv. Electuar. è succ.  
Rosarum ʒ j. ss. m. f. Potio cum  
modico Regimine sumenda.

Take



Take Tamarinds half an Ounce, Senna 2 Drams, Rhubarb 1 Dram and a half, boil 'em in Water; to 3 Ounces of the Liquor strain'd, add Manna and Syrup of solutive Roses, of each 1 Ounce; make a Potion.

Take Pills of Aloephangina half a Dram, Powder of Amber 3 Grains, Oyl of Cloves 2 Drops, make 6 Pills.

Take Electuary of Tamarinds, with Senna 1 Dram, Root of Jalap, 12 Grains, Syrup of solutive Roses 4 Drams, Oyl of Cloves 2 Drops, make a Bolus.

Take Barley Water 1 Pound, Cassia fresh drawn 1 Ounce and half, Tamarinds half an Ounce, Syrup of solutive Roses half an Ounce, Cinnamon Water 1 Ounce and a half, make a Potion to be drank gradually.

Take Rheubarb 1 Dram and a half, Cinnamon-Powder 1 Scruple, infuse 'em in Cinnamon-Water from Barley; in three Ounces of the Liquor strain'd dissolve the Electuary of solutive Roses 1 Ounce and a half, make a Potion, to be taken with moderate Care.



℞ Tinctur. Rhabarb. ʒ j. Tinct. Sacrae,  
 ʒ iiij. Syr. è Flor Persicor. vel è Succ.  
 Rosar. pallidar. ʒ j. m. f. Potio.

*Cathartica Fortia.*

℞ Tereb. Cypri 3 ij. Jalap. resinof.  
 Merc. dulc. a. gr. xij. m. f. pil. n° 24.  
 capiat vj.

℞ Gum. Ammon. 3 j. Merc. dulc. ʒ ij.  
 Diagryd. gr. xij. m. f. pil. n° xvj.  
 pro quat. Dosibus.

℞ P. Rad. Jalap. gr. xij. Resin. Jalap.  
 gr. vj. Tartar. vitriolat. ʒ ss. Merc.  
 dulc. ʒ ss. Pulv. Succin. gr. vj. Ol.  
 Caryoph. gtt. iiij. Conf. flor. anthos,  
 3 j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Merc. dulc. gr. xij. Resin. Jalap.  
 gr. vj. Pul. oc. Cancror. ʒ ss. Tinct.  
 Castor. q. f. m. f. pilulæ n° vj. de-  
 aurentur.

Take



Take Tincture of Rhubarb, 1 Ounce;  
Tincture of Hiera Picra, 3 Ounces;  
Syrup of Peach Flowers, (or pale  
Roses) 1 Ounce; make a Potion.

*Strong Catharticks.*

Take Turpentine of Cyprus, 2 Drams;  
Gummy Jalap, Mercurius dulcis, of  
each 12 Grains; make 24 Pills.  
Take 6.

Take Gum Ammoniack, 1 Dram; Mer-  
curius dulcis, 2 Scruples; Diagry-  
dium, 12 Grains; make 16 Pills for  
4 Doses.

Take Powder of Jalap, 12 Grains;  
Rosin of Jalap, 6 Grains; vitrio-  
lated Tartar, half a Scruple; Mer-  
curius dulcis, half a Scruple; Am-  
ber Powder, 6 Grains; Oil of  
Cloves, 3 Drops; Conserve of Rose-  
mary Flowers, 1 Dram; make a  
Bolus.

Take Mercurius dulcis, 12 Grains; Ro-  
sin of Jalap, 6 Grains; Crab's-Eyes  
powder'd, half a Scruple; Tincture  
of Castor, what suffices; make 6  
Pills, to be gilded.

& Resin:



℞ Resin. Jalap. in Vitell. Ovi solut.  
gr. xv. Aq. Meliss. ʒvj. Syr. de Spin.  
Cervin. ʒss. Tinct. Castor. gtt. xv.  
Aq. Mirabil. ʒss. m. f. Potio.

℞ Gutt. Gamb. Diagryd. correct. a.  
gr. iij. Merc. dulc. ʒj. Crem. Tar-  
tar. ʒss. m. f. Pulvis, vel Bolus cum  
Syr. è Spin. Cervin.

℞ Troch. Alhand. M. P. Coch. min.  
Extract. Agaric. a. gr. viij. Merc.  
dulc. gr. xv. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij.  
m. f. pilulæ n° vj. deaurentur.

℞ Rad. Jalap. Hermodactyl. Mechoa-  
can, Turbith. Scammon. a. ʒss. Rad.  
Helleb. nig. & alb. a. ʒj. Sem. Car-  
tham. ʒij. Cinnam. ʒss. Caryoph.  
ʒss. Sp. Vin. ℥j. digerantur. Dos.  
ʒss.

Take



Take Rosin of Jalap, dissolv'd in the  
Yolk of an Egg, 15 Grains; Balm-  
Water, 6 Ounces; Syrup of Buck-  
thorn, half an Ounce; Tincture  
of Castor, 15 Drops; Aqua-Mira-  
bilis, half an Ounce; make a Po-  
tion.

Take Gamboge, Diagrydium, of each  
3 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 1 Scrup-  
le; Cream of Tartar, half a Scrup-  
le; make a Powder (or Bolus with  
Syrup of Buckthorn.)

Take Troches of Alhandal, Pills of Co-  
chiæ the less, Extract of Agarick, of  
each 8 Grains; Mercurius dulcis 15  
Grains; Oil of Cloves, 2 Drops;  
mix and make 6 Pills; let them be  
gilded.

Take Roots of Jalap, Hermodactyls,  
Mechoacan, Turbith and Scammony,  
of each half an Ounce; white and  
black Hellebore - Roots, of each  
1 Dram; Seeds of Carthamus, 2  
Ounces; Cinnamon, half an Ounce;  
Cloves half a Dram; Spirit of Wine,  
1 Pound, digest; the Dose is half  
an Ounce.

R. Fæcul.



℞ Fæcul. Aron. gr. 15. Gutt. Gamb.  
gr. ix. Conserv. Rosar. vitriolat.  
q. s. m. f. Bolus cum regimine su-  
mendus.

℞ Extract. Rhei, ʒj. Resin. Scammon.  
gr. iiij. Troch. Alhand. gr. iiij. Ol.  
Caryoph. gtt. vj. m. f. pilul. n° vj.  
deurentur.

℞ Aloes opt. gr. xv. Troch. Alhand.  
gr. iiij. Merc. dulc. gr. xvj. Ol. Cin-  
nam. gtt. ij. m. f. pilul. n° vj. deau-  
rentur.

℞ Resin. Scammon. Jalap. a. gr. vj.  
Merc. dulc. gr. xij. Succ. Glycirrhiz.  
ʒ ss. Ol. Lign. Guaiac. gtt. ij. m. f.  
pil. n° v.

℞ M. P. Lucis maj. ex Aloe rosat. Pil.  
Coch. min. a. ʒ ss. Diagryd. pulv.  
Troch. Alhand. a. gr. j. m. f. pil. vj.  
deurentur.

℞ M. Pil. Foetidar. ʒj. Troch. Al-  
hand. gr. iiij. Ol. Sabin. q. s. m. f.  
pilulæ n° iv. deurentur.

Take



Take the Fæculæ of Aron, 15 Grains ; Gamboge, 9 Grains ; Conserve of Roses vitriolated, what suffices ; make a Bolus to be taken with due Care.

Take Extract of Rhubarb, 1 Scruple ; Rosin of Scammony, 4 Grains ; Troches of Alhandal, 3 Grains ; Oil of Cloves, 6 Drops ; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take the best Aloes, 15 Grains ; Troches of Alhandal, 4 Grains ; Mercurius dulcis, 16 Grains ; Oil of Cinnamon, 2 Drops ; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take Rosins of Sammony, and Jalap, of each 6 Grains ; Mercurius dulcis, 12 Grains ; Juice of Liquorice, half a Scruple ; Oil of Guaiacum, 2 Drops ; make 5 Pills.

Take *Pilul. Lucis major.* of Aloes, wash'd with Rose-Water, *Pilul. Coch.* the less, of each half a Scruple ; Diagrydium, Troches of Alhandal, of each 1 Grain ; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take *Pilul. Fætid.* 1 Scruple ; Troches of Alhandal, 3 Grains ; Oil of Savin, what suffices ; make 4 Pills, to be gilded.



℞ M. P. Mastichin. ℥ ij. Extract. Absinth. ℥ j. Scammon. Sulph. extract. Troch. Alhand. a. gr. iv. Tinctur. Tartar. q. s. m. f. pilul. n° xv. pro duabus vicibus, deurentur.

℞ Merc. dulc. ℥ fs. Flor. Sulph. gr. vj. Conf. Lujul. 3 fs. m. f. Bolus horâ somni deglutiendus; tum ℞ Aquar. purgant. (Northall, Stretham, Lambethens, &c.) ℥ ij. vel iij. Syr. è Spin. Cervin. 3 fs. è Flor. Persicor. 3 j. fs. m. f. Potio gradatim haurienda.

Take



Take Pills of Mastick, 2 Scruples ; Extract of Wormwood, 1 Scruple ; Diagrydium, Troches of Alhandal, of each 4 Grains ; Tincture of Tartar, what suffices ; make 15 Pills, for twice.

Take Mercurius dulcis, half a Scruple ; Flower of Brimstone, 6 Grains ; Conserve of Wood-Sorrel, half a Dram ; make a Bolus for Bed-time ; in the Morning, drink a Quart or 3 Pints of Purging-Waters (*North-Hall, Stretham, Lambeth, &c.*) with half an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn ; Syrup of Peach-Flowers, 1 Ounce and half ; make a Potion for Morning.

O B S E R-



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

**I**N the first Part of this Treatise, I have already hinted at the Use of Purgatives, as Occasion offer'd ; but as I treat of 'em here designedly, I hope, it will not be taken amiss, if I explain more at large the Uses of Purgatives under their proper Head.

I shall observe then, that *Purgatives are never given but with a Design to empty some superabounding Humours* ; whether they be *Serous, Phlegmatick, Cholerick, Saline, or Acid*, shall be remark'd in the following Paragraphs.

In stubborn Diseases, where *Alteratives* have produc'd no good Effects, tho' long administred, and well adapted, Purgatives now and then interlac'd are profitable ; for sometimes it happens, that Obstructions in the evanescent Arteries are much riveted, so that the stagnant Fluids yield not to the Shocks of Purgatives early given, because they are at that Season too much impacted, and too viscid, and the Commotion rais'd overcrowds the Part ; in which Case, the *Impaction* increases, but the *progressive Motion* is impeded ;



impeded ; this Affair standing thus, let us turn the Tables, and first gradually attenuate the Fluids, and then the Particles which have taken their Abode in the small Arteries, will be prepar'd to be push'd easily forward from the Shock given by the Purgative to the Fibres, and the Commotion it raises also will give a helping Hand ; and thus one Purgative after proper Preparatives does more Feats than ten before 'em ; for indeed they then do Harm.

We see it usual in our Diet, that what we in some Degree abhorr'd at first, by gradually habituating ourselves to it, becomes in some Measure necessary, at least Nature demands it ; it will be useless to instance in Snuff, Smoaking, Coffee, and such ; but even some have been brought to like what at first they cou'd not bear the Sight of ; therefore without entring on the Explication of such Idiosyncrasies, for I look on this as a Secret yet unreveal'd, we may see how some, by being accustom'd to take Physick, bear it better than such as are little us'd to it.

In sleepy Diseases, in Palsies, and other Diseases of the Brain depending  
on



on a Quantity of sluggish and phlegmatick, or ferous Blood and Spirits, Catharticks carry off Share of the offending Matter; and if proper Revulsives, such as Blisters, Setons, Cauteries, sharp Glysters, and perpetual Blisters be made use of at the same time, the Cure will be readily perform'd by the attenuating Drugs internally given (such are *Mustard Seed*, *Lavender Tops*, *Rosemary*, *Guaiacum Wood* and *Bark*) in Infusions or Teas; and the same apply'd externally in Spirits of Wine.

In *Eruptions*, such as *Scabs*, *Psores*, &c. Purgatives are convenient, because such generally lodge in the *Serum*, and carrying off some of this, effectually carries off the saline Particles also, which give Rise to these Eruptions; for as a necessary Quantity of an *armoniacal* or *saline* Saltiness is useful to the Blood, in order to supply several Secretions, and for preserving the due *Crafsis* of the Fluids; so if its Nature is chang'd to an Acrimony, or if it be in too great a Proportion, it *crystallizes* on the Fibres, and these *Crystals* fix'd on the Skin, we call *Scabs*; now Purgatives carry off share of the vitiated *Serum*, and *Diluents* given *warm* effectually dissociate the  
Salts,



Salts, and proper Corrigents change the Salt into another gentler Species; which will prevent farther Eruptions, and for what is already fix'd on the Skin, vitriolick Washes do well. *Craanen* observes, if a Dram of Salt be put into a large Quantity of Water, the Salt is not perceiv'd; therefore Diluents are necessary in any saline State; and I am of Opinion, that many small Degrees of *Elephantiasis* may be remedy'd, if proper Diluents were given warm; because *Chymists* observe justly, that *Salia non saliant quamdiu sicca*; that is, *Salts don't dissociate unless they be diluted*; and 'tis observable, that *no Salts crystallize whilst the Menstruum is hot*; and therefore, if we can, by giving the Diluents warm, thus take off Cohesions, we shall prevent Eruptions; and those on the Skin will be easily manag'd.

Night-Sweats are either occasion'd from plentiful Suppers, or from an abounding Saltiness in the Blood; in either Case Purgatives do well to empty the Vessels of their *Cargo*; only in the first Case, Physick alone with refraining for the future from Gormandizing, serves the Turn; whereas in the latter Case, proper Corrigents must also be given,



given, to dilute and blunt those Salts, which *melted by the Heat of the Bed*, begin to irritate the Pores and *Miliary Glands* to Excretion.

The Season of the Year determines us in giving Catharticks; because in the Spring, the Warmth of the Sun invigorates the stagnant Fluids, and they begin to turgescence at that time, and as by this Motion they fill the Blood-Vessels, so Evacuants become necessary to prevent Ruptures of the Lymphaticks, and other Disorders that are Concomitants of Repletion.

Vigorous Persons bear any Shocks with greatest Ease; so that the cold Air which wou'd throw a tender Person into Catarrhs or Fevers, never affects them; so it falls out with them in giving 'em Physick, they bear strong Purges with ease; and if you fail in giving such, what will work strongly, you fall short in Politicks, for they will conclude, you are ignorant of their Constitution; but enquire well, then prescribe.

In *Agues*, if there were not large Quantities of Humours, the Fits wou'd cease soon, nor shou'd our Patients be infested with more than two or three Fits;



Fits; and 'tis not worth while to prescribe to such; but Bodies that are opplete with Humours suffer long and tedious Shocks; and such must be well physick'd before you venture to give the Bark; because when once the Vessels are empty'd, the giving the Bark in order to attenuate the Remainder, produces no dangerous Effects in the Enlarging its Bounds, such as Ruptures, Asthma's, and such like. I have already hinted, that we must give the Catharticks on the Day of Intermission, because a double *Intumescence*, to wit, from the *Fit* and the *Intestine Motion* rais'd by the Physick, wou'd endanger the Patient.

A superabundant Acrimony ravages and rends the Solids, and produces *Ex-ulcerations*; now whoever wou'd cure external ones, must first carry off some Share of these keen Salts by Physick; after which, all the Testaceous, Cinnabarine, and Saturnine Med'cines must be given inwardly along with smooth Decoctions of *China*, *Sarsa*, *Shavings of Harts-horn*, and such like in *Lime-Water*, to correct the acid Acrimony domineering in the Mass; and then even Dysepurlotick Ulcers may be brought

M to



to good *Digestion* by Basilicon and Oil of Turpentine to *incarn*, by a Mixture of *Linimentum Arcæi* and *Diapompholigos*, and to cicatrize by *Ung. de Minio*, or Amalgam of Mercury in Powder; and in Case of Ulcers of the Lungs, I see no Reason why *Suffitus* of Cinnabar, with Myrrh and Mastick may not be useful.

*Hippocrates* warrants the Use of Purgatives in *discolour'd Menses* *Aph. 36. S. 5.* Τὰ καλαμύνα ἀχρὸα καθάρσιος δειδῶ σὺνμαίνει and with good Reason, because this Flux is not vitiated but from the Blood, and *that* is laden with a Quantity of *Serum*, which having crowded the Vessels, opens 'em, and forces its way thro' 'em at a proper Season, and appears colour'd with a pale Circle around, in the Linnen of such who labour under this Vitiation; after you have sufficiently evacuated the Blood, the next Intention is to give Diureticks and Chalybeates to evacuate and correct the Remainder, and to corroborate the *Lax Fibres*.

If *Bile*, *Phlegm*, or any *Species* of depressed or exalted State, over-stock the Vessels, Evacuations suited, as Custom will have it, especially to the reigning



ing State, must precede the *Allioticks* given to change the Texture; but more especially those Humours that lodge in the Stomach are to be evacuated by 'em, as well as those in the Canal of the Intestines.

Where-ever the Liver is obstructed in its Ducts to the Intestines, Purgatives shove off the obstructed Passages by the vast Encrease of the Peristaltick Motion, which, in some Measure, milks out the *Mucus* which clings to the Walls of the *Ductus Choledochus*, and future Impediments must be prevented by the volatile or fixt Aperients internally given, such are *volatile* or *fixt Salts*, *Millepedes*, *Centaury*, *Wormwood*, *Horehound*, *Rubia Tinctor.* in Wines, which dissolve *Coagulums*, and prevent Cohæsion.

I have had Occasion elsewhere to observe, that scorbutick Salts, which I look upon to be *mineral* or *metallick* ones, swim in the *Serum* in great Plenty, and produce stupendous Effects; let us suppose 'em *alcaline* or *acid*, they will yield to Evacuations, because the *Serum* does; only 'tis observable, that the *acid* ones don't yield so easily, nor dare we attempt their Evacuation, till



due Preparatives have been premis'd: However, as they do give way to such *Stimulants*, we must sooner or later evacuate 'em, and then the Redundance of 'em being thrown off, we are to suit our Alteratives to the peculiar reigning Salts, so as *Acids* are suited to the *bilious* Constitution, and *Alcalines* to the sluggish cool *Acid*; and to the *corrosive Acid* also, with this Difference, that the *Chalybeates* of the stronger Kind are adapted to the former; but the cooler *Chalybeates*, as *Sal. Martis*, *Chalybeate Waters*, and *Testaceous Powders*, to the latter *Species*.

*Asthma's* seldom are produc'd but from some viscous Blood, or from a Load of *Serum*, which by Length of Time turns viscous also, and crowds the Pulmonary Vessels, by *Demi-Stagnation*; Purgatives unload this Cargo, and if Blisters be added, and proper inciding Pectorals, the *Bronchiæ* are discharg'd of what they contain, as well as the Humours that line the Walls of the pulmonary Artery; and thus, by scouring both Parts from their slimy Particles, they breathe more freely; such Med'cines are *Serum Sna-pinum Bateanum*, *Balsamick Syrup*, *Syr. Terebin-*



*Terebinthina*, Flowers of Benjamin, Salt of Amber, and the like; but I speak upon Supposition, that there is no febrile Temper, nor any periodical *Ephemeræ* conjoin'd.

The *Lues Venerea* supposes a Blood stock'd with acrimonious Salts; however, I know no Symptom producible by this Disease, but what an exalted Scurvy will also create; and I know no Difference between 'em, for I have seen *Caries*, *Exostoses*, *Gummata*, and such like, from scorbutick Salts, where there was no Grounds for Suspicion; and therefore those Evacuants given in the *Lues* cure a Scurvy equally; nor need you be afraid of *Hartman*, and *Lister's* forbidding Mercurials in the Scurvy, and allowing them in the *Lues*; because the *acid Scurvy* bears 'em not, nor do some *Species* of *Lues*, which some have to their Sorrow, and others to their Disreputation found true. Spectators have been prone in such Miscarriages to blame the Workman, as being ignorant of the *Menage*; but this is an Ignorance of the reigning State of Humours; after the proper Evacuations in such a Disease, 'tis prudent to give the Decoction of the



Woods, in which, some bold Empiricks have given *Mezereon* Tops; and, I am inform'd, that even some discreet Practitioners have affirm'd 'em useful in small Quantity. These will complete the general Cure; for, I hope to be excus'd from descending to Particulars here.

In a *Suppression of the Menses*, Purgatives pave the Road for other Aperients, because, in the first Place they carry off any viscous Humours; and also the Intestine Motion rais'd by 'em in the Blood disbands the Vessels, and Aperients given afterwards find easier Work; I suppose the Vessels not under any irremediable Coalescence.

I have often advis'd the *Tinctura Sacra* to Persons who have been much infested with gouty Pains, in order to prevent a violent Fit, and not without Success, which was (and is generally) foreboded by a *Fulness at Stomach*; for thus the abounding *Fomes* was carry'd off, and the Remainder cou'd only produce a gentle Fit. It is also to be observ'd, that upon the Decline of the Gout, when the Parts begin to scale, the Inflammation is vanish'd, and the Urine settles laudably; they



they are then indicated, in order to precipitate with more Ease the concocted Particles, which remaining in the Blood, by any Mismanagement of Debauches might again reproduce all the Round of dire Symptoms.

In a Failure of Appetite depending on any *Saburra*, Purgatives well adapted, carry it off, and pave the Road for proper Alteratives; I here am not to be understood to speak of *such*, which proceed from want of Spirits, such I have known easily cur'd by proper Supplies; or such as arise from too eager an Acidity, for such are better emptied another way, by first premising proper Alkalines.

Purgatives, indeed, are proper for some *Species* of Dropsy, inasmuch as they carry off some of the abounding and stagnating Liquids; but as there are several *Species* of 'em, I shall take Leave to explain in what Kind they agree: In an *Ascites* the Liquor is extravas'd into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*; nor is there any Passage for it to repass into the Blood, and therefore Physick is useless, if not dangerous; *useless*, for the Reason now nam'd; and *dangerous*, because I have



found by Experience, that such Physick, as wou'd be necessary to evacuate *Serum*, fuses the Blood; and, by this Attenuation, and Swelling beyond its Bounds, it ouzes more copiously thro' the injur'd Vein or Lymphatick, into the Belly; and thus I have seen such an imprudent Procedure attended with Bursting; the Patient did not survive it two Days. In the *Hydrops Epiploicus*, nothing does, *afferat ipse licet sacras Epidaurius herbas*; for once the *Lymphaticks* are so injur'd, as to pour into the Cells of the *Omentum* their Jelly, no Medicine can recall it, nor any Physick make it desert its Lodging. In the *Ovarium*, in the Duplication of the *Peritoneum*, as little is expected from the Art of Physick, Patience is our *Asylum*; however, I shall hereafter observe to you in the Chapter of *Parecentesis*, that such only generally receives Relief from this Puncture. Indeed, when Dropsies are beginning, and due Care is taken to evacuate, and carry off some Part of the Humour, the Remainder is to be corrected, and gentle Stypticks are to be given to reunite the broken Vessel, and farther Mischief may be prevented.

Where



Where the *Feces* are not duly thrust out, at least, in that Quantity which is suitable to the Diet we have taken; Physick gives the Intestines a just Irritation, and assists the Defect of the slow Peristaltick Motion; this is often requir'd in Fevers attended with Colicks, occasion'd from the Adhæsiion of the *Feces* to the *Plicæ*; but if this be the only Cause, oily Med'cines ought also to be premis'd, in order to prepare 'em, to give way more readily: I shall below shew you what Cases they disagree in, when Colicks infest the Sick.

Tho' it be look'd on as ridiculous by *Forestus*, *Lib. 22. Obj. 44. in Scholio*, to make use of Physick in a *Dysentery*, because this is drawing the Humours to the Part affected; and, as he says, endeavouring to heap Evacuation upon Evacuation, which is adding to the Cause; hence it is he approves an Emetick in such a Case, and wou'd rather revulse than drain the Parts by forcing the Humours thither, and so crowding the injur'd Parts with more Humours.



This is the Argument in its full Force : To say Truth, we find the *Hypocacuana* very useful in *Dysenteries*, for the Reasons now mention'd ; but, if we consider that Physick which is given in *Dysenteries* is very gentle, and such as shaves off the acrid *Mucus* from off the Coats of the Intestines, without giving the Blood any Commotion, or roughly encreasing the peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, we shall find this to be no other Management, than what is usual in common Ulcers, which ought to be gently clear'd of their corroding *Sanies*, and therefore this Caution of his is of no Validity, nor in the Questions of Revulsions ; hence *Diarrhœa's* and *Dysenteries* bear such *Lenients* with Ease, and what is taken afterwards will more certainly produce their Effects, such are Opiates, testaceous and styptick Med'cines.

*Vertigo's* are often a Sequel of *Mucus* lodging in the Cavity of the Stomach, which by its Demur there grows Acrid, or effervesces into *Bullæ*, and thus gives the membranous Coat of the Stomach an uneasy Sensation, which being communicated to the optick Nerves, occasions a Giddiness, which bears



bears a Proportion to, and keeps pace with this Hurry in the Stomach; such *Mucus* is evacuable by Emeticks or Purgatives.

That *Species* of *Asthma*, which *Waldschmidt* calls *Stomachical*, is no other than such as depends on a Flatulency in the Stomach, which presses up the Diaphragm, and lessens the Capacity of the *Thorax*; this Cause being but *secundarily*, or rather *sympathically* in the Lungs, we need not level the Cure at an Imaginary Læsion, but must evacuate the Stomach, and we shall relieve the *Asthma*; if, indeed, the Lungs also suffer in their Turn, and spue out any Quantity of Phlegm, which irritates them to a Tickle and Cough, Regard must be had to this *Vitium*, by proper Expectorants.

*Baglivi* commends Physick in synco-  
pal Fevers, which must be understood  
*cum Grano Salis*; if Matter lodge on  
the Stomach, which irritates and galls  
it to a Nauseousness, and thus gives  
us Anxieties; Physick, such as the  
Nature of the Fever will allow of,  
will be necessary to throw off this  
troublesome Guest; but where *Delir-  
quia* depend on exhausted Spirits, on



an advanc'd Fever, and where the last Scenes are placed, it wou'd be the most unadvis'd Procedure that cou'd enter the Breast of a reasonable Creature.

I can recommend Physick by frequent Experience in Children, much infested with Convulsions; for having been often call'd in to consult on such an Occasion, I perceiv'd that common *Anti-Convulsives* avail'd little till they had been emptied gently, and as the Tragedy is acted on the Stomach, there ought we to begin; hence, after two or three Doses of an Infusion of Senna and Rhubarb, at proper Distances, I have giv'n Mixtures of Rue and Penny-royal, Balm and Mint-Waters, Pæony compound, some few Drops of Hart's-horn Spirits, sweetened with Syrup of White Poppies successfully. Some, I know, have recommended an odd Mixture for these Cases, and I have known it used with Success, after some Methods had fail'd, which was dropping three Drops of the menstrual Liquor into Penny-royal Water, and giving it and the same Quantity afterwards in Sack given, cur'd a Child of two Years of Age; but far be it



it from me to advise such dubious Methods; consult what has happen'd after the administering such a Med'cine in *Vanderwiel*, and you shall be too much terrify'd from giving it.

In Case of *Melancholy*, where the Blood, Spirits, and Juices in the Intestines are crowded with a sluggish, and an *acid Saburra*, and Stagnations are frequent in every returning Capillary, strong Physick, after proper Preparatives, evacuate the Plenitude, and open the obstructed Vessels, after which, proper Specificks are to be given, in order to correct the Acid, and to curb the *Deliria*.

*Obstructions in the Mesentery* are often, reliev'd by Catharticks, because the Shocks the Intestines receive, are communicated to the Mesentery, being an Appendage to them.

Revulsions are necessary in phlegmatick, or œdematous *Angina's*; and Physick being a Revulsion, *Secundum Rectitudinem*, to this Disease, it both carries off Share of the Matter from the Blood which feeds this Disorder, and hinders the Afflux of more, by changing the Bent to another Goal; so that



that Discutients will have their desir'd Effect.

In malignant Fevers (where the Spirits 'tis true are exhausted) where the Humours are concocted, and yet Nature is lazy in her Extrusion of the *Venenum*; I have known gentle Lenients given with great Success; for many times have I seen *Fevers* last for twenty Days and upwards, with concocted Urine, and yet no Attempts were made by Nature to throw it off by Sweats, Urine or Stool, nor yet was the Brain infested by it, and therefore I have been oblig'd to give a Lenient of Senna and Rhubarb, and have repeated it two Days after; the second or third Dose generally answers, but some gentle Opiate must be given at Night, after such a Procedure, in order to allay any Hurry; as also Cordials to support the Spirits.

In the Decline of inflammatory Disorders, such as Rheumatisms, and even Pleurisies, and the like; Physick is useful (I mean Lenients) because the Humours being now dispos'd to subside, and the Vigour of the Inflammation being abated, the Humours being now no where fix'd, but loosen'd  
from



from the Impaction, their Shock impress'd on the Fibres by the Lenient, shoves 'em forward, and they may be gradually carry'd off.

Hippocrates, *Aph. 1. Sect. 4.* allows Lenients in Women advanc'd to the 4th or 7th Months, if Occasion urge; because the Infant at such a time is fixt firmly by the *Placenta* to the *Uterus*, but are not so the first and last Months; and besides, Lenients only move the Intestines or the *Uterus* but very gently.

Lenients are to be given when the Matter *turgesces*, says the Divine *Hippocrates*, which I take to be when there are pregnant *Indicia* of any Plenitude in the *Viscera*, or the Blood, or where the Humours, as he expresses, *impetum faciunt*, that is, are under some disorderly Motion.

The same *Hippocrates*, *Aphor. 20. Sect. 4.* advises Physick where there are Colicks, Pains of the Knees and Loins, and they be without a Fever; and the Reason is, because where-ever any Humour fixes on any Part, 'tis a Sign of a particular Plenitude, which generally depends on a more universal One.

By



By a contrary Reason in Rheumatisms, whilst the Inflammation is in full Vigour, and the Effervescence is just begun, and the Blood's Mixture is under a Confusion, nor in any manner dispos'd to subside, Physick raising an univocal Commotion can by no Means be convenient, till this Disturbance is in a great Measure allay'd. This the whole Body of Physicians unanimously agree upon.

Every Evacuation draws off Spirits and Humours; weak People may stand in need to have their Humours emptied, but not their Spirits; hence weak People cannot bear Catharticks, properly so call'd. Old Men fall under this Denomination with great Reason, because their Supplies are impossible; Infants also may justly claim an Exemption from strong Physick; for whatever Disease may seem to require it, 'tis a sham Indication, and to be neglected.

In any Taints of the *Viscera* which are confirm'd, such as Ulcers, Physick is dangerous, because it irritates the Ulcer, by superadding an Exotick Acrimony, and raises the Hectick to a greater Pitch, by adding to the intestine



fine Commotion of the Blood ; hence in Dropsies of the Legs, or œdematous Tumours from any such *Vitia* of the Solids, it disagrees very remarkably ; because to the Prejudices already mention'd, it weakens ; now such œdematous Legs never supervene in such Cases, but in the last Scenes of Diseases ; for when the Spirits by the Continuance of a Disease are exhausted, the Blood moves slowly, the Fibres grow laxer, and in the depending Parts the Weight of the Blood is an Overbalance for the Oscillation of the Fibres, and thus it rests in the Legs ; and by a contrary Reason, when they change their Posture into an Horizontal one (in Bed) this along with the Warmth of the Bed, fuses the stagnant Fluids, and they easily recirculate.

I have somewhere observ'd , that Purgatives open the Vessels by raising an Intumescence in the Fluids, and thus disjoining the Orifices that almost approach'd to a Contact ; and therefore whilst the *Lochia* flow, it wou'd be empirical to give Catharticks ; and hence in Women that are lying in, they are to be avoided ; what is here  
said



said of the *Lochia* may be understood to be spoke of *internal Varix's*, and particularly such as lie in the Road of the Intestines; 'twere to be wish'd, that we cou'd as easily discover *such*, as we can *Aneurism's*; but this is a bare wish. I have seen *Three* of these in twenty Years Practice, and they all died suddenly; one of 'em took the Shape of a Colick, and impos'd on the Practitioner, and broke by the Administration of some anticolick Pills, which he gave in order to expel the Cause of the Colick, which by the Prescription appear'd to be a *Phlegmagogue*.

Where an Acid lodges in the Blood, if we are permitted to thwart the Language of the present Sect, and produces Stagnations, and other Disorders; till due Preparation, Catharticks are improper; and therefore in *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical* Persons they disagree, they raise Fits, as I have frequently seen; and once I knew a small Dose of *Manna* effect it, so little can they bear 'em.

Persons very lean have no Occasion to be harass'd by Catharticks, because their Spirits are few; and such as are  
extremely



extremely fat bear 'em almost as little, for such are generally faint after their Use; because the Parts must contract after their Fluids are drain'd, and if they do, then the Brain is drain'd suddenly of its Contents, and their Blood moving slowly, the Spirits are but supply'd in such a Proportion.

In *Pleurisies*, after the Inflammation has been so violent, that now it imposthumates, and is critically spit up from the Lungs, nothing ought to be administred in Contravention to this Motion, for here the warm Pectorals are useful to rid *them* of this noxious and peccant Matter; now Catharticks, draining the Humours to another different Goal, cannot be attempted without the utmost Hazard; and what makes this appear more ridiculous, is the Misfortune some Pleuriticks undergo when spontaneous *Diarrhœa's* seize 'em at this Juncture.

In *acute and continual Diseases, and in Fevers*, the præternatural Hurry in the Blood at that Season evidently contra-indicates the Use of such Medicines, as Experience as well as Reason con-



convince us, give it farther Disturbance.

I have above remark'd how *inconsistent it is to administer Physick in Fluxes of Blood*; I think then it will be needless to observe with *Wendelin*, that it is dangerous to use it in an immoderate Flux of the *Menses*; however, I wou'd have it notic'd that sometimes such a Flux proceeds from an aqueous State of Blood, and a lax Habit of the Body, and in such a Case, *Rhubarb* judiciously administred serves to evacuate and corroborate at proper Intervals.

Dry Coughs which depend on Tubercles of the Lungs, which are accompany'd with a Shortness of Breath, and a Difficulty in lying on one Side, don't bear 'em, because such are subject to have the Tubercles inflam'd, and the Motion the Catharticks impress on the Blood is truly inflammatory, inasmuch as the Cathartick hurries the Blood too impetuously on, and crowds 'em into the Fibrils already overcharg'd with viscid and acrimonious Humours.

*Diarrhoea's* become continual, as Authors observe, from some Fault on the Solids;



Solids; and as such receive small Advantage from any Species of Medicines, their whole Relief being *Palliation* only, they can only be prejudic'd by Catharticks; for as most organical Diseases, which become incurable by being too much fix'd, have Rarefaction for the Attendant; so giving Purgatives, adds to this *Vitium*, and irritates more.

*Hiccups*, which are the Result of the last Scenes of Distempers, never bear 'em; first because their Weakness won't suffer their Use, and next the Hurry, the Spirits are put into by 'em, contra-indicates 'em.

*Obstructions* immoveable, are exasperated by 'em; for what avails it to raise a Commotion to no purpose? and therefore in Hypochondriack Melancholy they do ill; therefore in old *Chloroses* they avail not; therefore in *Scirrhi* of the Liver, they harass only; therefore in inveterate Palsies, they are dangerous.

In Colicks from any Inflammation, they don't agree, because they move the Part too much, and Quiet is a main Point in the Cure of Inflammations. However, *Lenients* and *Glysters* are



are necessary, so far as to make Nature answer once a Day ; and more especially the *Latter*, because if it be compos'd of emollient and discutient Plants, it may serve as a *stimulus* for promoting the *Feces*, and a *Fotus* for the *Phlegmon*.

*Nephritick Pains*, properly so call'd, receive little Advantage by any Catharticks ; but Care must be taken to distinguish between Them, a Lumbago, a Colick, and a Pain of the *Psoa* Muscle ; the first being constant, and fix'd on the Kidney ; the second is evident in raising the Body into an erect Posture after Flexion, which is done with utmost Difficulty ; the Third is wandring, encreases upon Eating, and eas'd by *Flatus* upwards or downwards ; and the last is discover'd by the Pain encreas'd on lifting the Thigh upwards, and the Flexion of the Body, because they can hardly bear it in an erect Posture. They may all bear Physick, if no Inflammation occasion 'em, and even Gravel in the Kidneys may bear it ; but if a large Stone occasion the Pain, the Physick augments the Pain, by forcing it, and may moreover bring on Inflammations, and



and therefore not to be attempted ;  
 or according to *Barbette*, *Magnus La-*  
*is non est movendus.*

Purgatives are generally gelt by A-  
 ids ; therefore if there be any Signs of  
 an Acid in the Stomach, as may in part  
 appear by *Acid Ruētus*, Disturbances  
 you'd arise by giving Physick, such as  
*Nausea*, Inflammations, Vomitings, and  
 other Signs of Struggle in the Sto-  
 mach ; and therefore 'tis usual in such  
 Cases to premise proper Preparatives,  
 such as Crab's Eyes, Pearl, Sp. C. C.  
 and such like to blunt this Humour.

Evacuation of Spirits, and Supply  
 of 'em can't co-incide in an Indica-  
 tion ; and therefore Physick is impro-  
 per in *Deliquia*, where the Persons so  
 affected want all Internals and Ex-  
 ternals to rear 'em, and supply them  
 with what is Cordial and Spirituous ;  
 and therefore Spirit of Salt Armoni-  
 ack, made with Lime, is the most pe-  
 netrant for external Use, where the  
 thicker the Line it pierces to the Nose  
 with, the more readily are the Pati-  
 ents reliev'd ; and for Internal, the  
*Sal volatile Oleosum*, in any Cordial  
 Water, is excellent.

If



If Vomiting be a Symptom, it wou'd be imprudent to encrease it ; and therefore Caution must be us'd in giving Physick in symptomatical Vomitings.

*Wendelin* tells us that Physick is worst in Winter ; but if the Winter Season lessen the Secretion by the Pores, that of the Intestines may safely enough be augmented, and in our Clime is the most eligible Species of Evacuation ; however, Caution must be us'd in taking it, lest we endanger catching cold at that time.

They who are accusom'd to Physick, and who are of so weak a Constitution, that any Change ruffles 'em, ought to be aware of taking it ; lest the Ill it does, overbalance the Good expected.

*Asthma's* that have Exacerbations brought on by a febrile Temper ought not to be treated with Physick, for the Reason often mention'd, to wit, because it raises an Effervescence, which to allay ought to be the Endeavour of the Physician.

Whoever are troubled with a *Tenesmus*, or a continual Inclination to go to Stool, can never bear Physick ; because there is no Reason can invite  
us



us to encrease our Complaint: But such ought to bathe the Part with smooth Decoctions of Mullein in Milk, Unguents with Opium, and give internally Opiates.

I have remarked above that Physick is bad in any Flux of Blood, and therefore if the *Hæmorrhoids* flow excessively, forbear it; but by the same Reason it must be good to promote any critical Evacuation of Blood, and therefore as the *Hæmorrhoids* are often an useful Flux, if at any time they cease to flow as usual, Physick (of Aloes especially) will promote 'em.

Such as are so unfortunate as to labour under a *Hernia Intestinalis* can scarce bear Physick when it is in its proper place, because the Encrease of the Peristaltick Motion endangers its Descent; and therefore, when it is in the *Scrotum*, Physick à fortiori must be very dangerous; because it hastens Inflammations, and if the Ring of the Process once by any imprudent Method be straitned by an Inflammation, nothing remains to be done in so deplorable a Case, but the Operation; and how few are there who can perform



form this with the requisite Dexterity?

In *Intermitting Fevers*, Catharticks, properly so call'd, are not convenient till the Urine is concocted; for they add to the *Turbata Sanguinis Mistura*, as the *Cartesians* are pleas'd to term Crudity; which is guess'd at from a turbid and milky Urine, attended by perplexing Symptoms; but however Lenients are not contra-indicated, as *Sennertus* gives us to understand, C. 6. L. 2. *de Febris*, and *Wendelinus*, L. 3. *Axiom.* 1058. observes very well, that turgescing Humours had better be thrown off than retain'd.

Some peculiar Tempers there are, which can't bear Physick at all, tho' indicated by the Disease; this the Persons must inform the Physician of; an *Idiosyncrasy* is not to be confin'd within Rules; I knew one who never cou'd bear any Drug where Opium was; another I knew, whom all Plaisters whatever blister'd: This is one Part of Art belonging to the Knowledge of Constitutions, and principally to be enquir'd into by all Practitioners.

*Dropsies,*



*Dropsies*, which according to *Sydenham*, follow a *Consumption*, any *Taint* of the *Bowels*, the deprav'd *Tone* of the *Blood*, and where the *Spirits* are empty'd; also such as follow *Fistula's* and *Weakness* (from *Salivations*, and such like *Evacuations*) can't be reliev'd by *Catharticks*; nor indeed can any *Ascites* be cur'd by 'em.

*Hippocrates Aphor. 24. Sect. 1.* says, that in *acute Diseases*, and in the *Beginnings* of *Diseases*, *Physick* must be us'd, but with great *Circumspection*; and *Aphor. 9. Sect. 4.* That such as are hard to vomit, and are moderately fat, are to be purg'd downwards, avoiding the *Winter*. By which it is evident that this *Circumspection* he inculcates, is spoke of such *Physick* as was then most in use only, and not *Lenients*; and moreover 'tis plain, that in the *Clime* of *Greece*, the *Pores* are the most patent *Emissary*, otherwise such *Caution* needed not have been given about *Purging* in the *Winter* Season; but that carrying 'em forcibly downwards must have endanger'd *Inflammations* of the *Intestines*, which we need not much fear here. He also takes notice, *Aphor. 9. Sect. 2.*



that whoever wou'd purge Bodies, must first prepare 'em for it, and render, as he calls it, the Humours more fluxile, that is more obedient to this Species of Irritation, let that be in what manner you please; which must however be suitable to the reigning Humour, and is done by Contraries.

As to the Quantities of Evacuation, it must be guess'd at from the Strengths of the *Laborants*; so that Care must be taken to evacuate so warily in the beginning, especially of acute Diseases, that we neither endanger a *Crisis*, nor a *Solution*; which must be computed from the Violence of the Symptoms, and the Evident Causes; for if they are violent, there will be occasion for large Evacuations, and it is deriv'd from some vehement Cause; both which argue Danger.

In the *Scurvy*, the Salts that lodge in the Mass are often of a styptick Nature, or they are very volatile; in both these Constitutions the Belly is subject to be bound; in the first, because Acids in the Canal of the Intestines impede the quick Descent of the  
*Feces,*



*Feces*, and constringe the Fibres, and thus make 'em capable of resisting the Motion; in the latter, because the Heat, accompanying such a State, evaporates the thinner Parts of 'em into *Halitus*, and leaves the Remainder dry: Hence *Laxants* are always necessary in scorbutick Disorders, and all Hypochondriacals, for the same Reasons.

In the inflam'd Intestines, Laxants are only allowable, as I have hinted at above; for they give a gentle Irritation without raising any farther Flame.

Before a Cathartick is given, if the Party be costive, premise a Glyster, because thus Share of what wou'd resist the Descent of the peccant Matter is remov'd, and Colick Pains are prevented, which might happen if the *Feces* shou'd not yield.

It must be remarked, that if you are oblig'd to give Opiates along with Catharticks, you must encrease the Dose of the Cathartick, because otherwise the Opiate wou'd overpower the Irritation; which yet survives *its* Effects if encreas'd.



I remember to have been inform'd, that if *Tartarus Vitriolatus*, or *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* be blended with a Cathartick, half a Dose of the Catharticks will serve the Turn : This I have found a Mistake, unless they are well adapted ; for then there is some Truth in the Assertion, for if in acid Constitutions you give the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, it corrects the Acid powerfully, and the Physick works much more effectually ; hence I have found *Riverius's* Pills, p. 73. P. 1. in such Temperaments work beyond all Expectation ; if then by a Parity of Reason you give the *Tartarus Vitriolatus* along with Physick in a bilious Constitution, it will correct the Bile, and fix it, and give the irritative Particles of the Cathartick full Scope to act its Part.

I can't tell how far it may be consonant to Practice what *Waldschmidt* advises in Defluxions of any Kind ; but he tells us, p. 239. that to preserve from Catarrhs we must give Physick whilst the Moon is upon the *Wane*, and p. 247. he inculcates the same in Diseases of the Eyes ; this is one of the

*Inexpli-*



*Inexpl'cables*; however I shall give so serious an Author Credit enough to follow his Sentiments.

*Ettmuller* tells us, that Rhubarb is gelt, by infusing it with *Salt of Tartar*, and that it works faintlier by so doing; I have try'd *Willis's Tincture of Rhubarb*, with Success, above a thousand Times.

If you suspect that a Dose of Physick will not work effectually, stove the Patient with a little *Mercurius Vivus*, before you administer it; and *Chesneau*, p. 542. seems to confide in Success from it.

I have found by Experience, that in a *Diarrhœa*, or any Sort of Flux, a smaller Dose of Rhubarb serves the Turn, than if there was no Flux, and the Reason is too evident to be mention'd.

*Sydenham* advises, in Dropsies, to give strong Catharticks, to repeat 'em frequently (once in three or four Days) and to continue 'em till the whole Water is drawn off; from whence, 'tis evident, he believes such suffer more from the Load than the Exhaustion: But, I shall observe, that if his Cau-



tions are levell'd at an *Ascites*, they are vain. Indeed, where the Intestines are *anasarcous*, and thus elevate the Belly into a Tumour, I believe 'em useful, or even in universal *Anasarca's*, for then Evacuation is necessary, and the Damage of Spirits must be repair'd by Cordials.

If you design to promote Vomiting or Purging, you must make your Patient walk about the Room; but if you wou'd make 'em cease, lie down, or endeavour to sleep, says *Hippocrates*.

As any *Hypercatharsis* is easily remedy'd by *Laudanum*, so if the Disease indicate a strong Purgative, venture on it, because the Remedy is at hand.

If you have a mind to purge the Child, give Physick to the Nurse, says *Sennertus*, c. 31. *de Epilepsiâ*, and *Duretus in Holler*. p. 18.

*Dekkers* gives us the following Cautions, p. 389. he says, that *Encoproticks* must be given, so as to give the Child two or three Stools every Day; because, if the *Fæces* lodge long in their Intestines, they turn eager and irritate,



irritate, and serve to produce fresh Fits. 2dly, That dry Constitutions bear liquid Purgatives, and moist ones dry, p. 223. because, this is adding, or subtracting what is wanting, or superabundant, besides the irritated Particles. P. 334. he inculcates, That Child-bearing Women are not to be mov'd in the beginning and the latter Months of their *Grossesse*; because, in the first, the Child not being yet fix'd, may easily be shov'd off; and in the latter, it begins again to grow ripe and looser. P. 336. he tells us, That Purgatives are profitable, where there are Pains of the Loins without Fever, (and *Tulpius l. 4. c. 28.* gives us a History of a ferous Distension very painful on the Loins, which he took off by Rad. Jalap. 3 j. Diagryd. gr. xv. and Cremor. Tartar.) *Dekkers* adds, That where there are a Costiveness, a Flattulosity, Night-Sweats, Urine without a Sediment, turgescing Humours, and discolour'd *Menses*, there Purgatives are indicated.

'Tis to be observ'd, that such as have taken strong Physick (Mercurials, Scammoniates, and such like) ought



not to go abroad, because the Commotion rais'd in the Blood by the Purgative, might from the Stoppage of the Perspiration, be wrought up into a Fever.

*Riverius* advises us not to venture on strong Purgatives in Dropsies, and I'm very sure Weak will have no Effect, therefore none are good.

*Hippocrates de Remediis Purgatoriis* tells us, *Ante omnia Biliosis, oportet propinare Cholagogum. Pituitosis, Phlegmagogum; Hydropicis, Hydragogum; Melancholicis, Melanogogum.* This indeed shews, that this Guide of ours aim'd at specifick Purgatives, which I understand in that Sense I have already mention'd, *Part I. p. 68.*

Bilious and serous Constitutions are easily mov'd, but phlegmatick and melancholick Bodies with Difficulty, says *Joel*, p. 127. *Compend. Art. Medic.* and *Horstius* p. 360. *a.* tells us, that Bodies that are dry are hard to move; and *vid.* p. 46. *Part I.* The Reasons for this may arise from hence, because, according to *Ettmuller*, T. II. p. 454. The Reason why one Body is easier to be mov'd at one time than another, is from the greater



greater Sensibility of the Fibres, or the various Fluxility of the Juices; hence a greater Insensibility, or a greater Acidity may create a Difficulty of Operation.

I have known a Pain, somewhat Violent in the extreme Parts, hinder Physick from Operating; for, 'tis no Wonder that a strong Irritation in the Extremities shou'd darken a less in the Intestines, and thus hurry the Physick into the Blood, which ought to have descended thro' the Intestines; and what made this evident was, because the Pain which was extreme, did not, however, exalt the Pulse, till the Physick was given.

I have observ'd what *Zacutus Lusitanus*, C. 2. *Curat.* 99. did; to wit, that strong Physick has fail'd of its Operation often, when a gentler administred has produc'd the desir'd Effects, which seems somewhat *Paradoxical*; but, whoever takes a View of what occurs in the Operation of a Cathartick, must acknowledge that a strong Irritation hastens the Peristaltick Motion so readily, that they don't yield, and thus whilst they are under a *Species* of Ten-



sion, the Fluids are hurry'd forwards into the Mass, which does not happen in Lenients.

The same *Lusitanus* observes, that when a *minorative* Med'cine is given, if it shou'd work soon, we must fast a while after; but that if it shou'd not, they may begin to eat upon it; because the Weight of the Victuals forces the Descent the easier, whereas in the former Case 'tis not necessary. C. 2. *Curat. 75. in Scholio.*

*Lapis Lazuli* is seldom prescrib'd; however, when it is, it ought to be wash'd from its acrimonious Salts, according to *Forestus*, Lib. 30. p. 26.

Concoction is not the only Indicator of Purgatives; for, as *Horstius* observes, the *Quality* of the reigning Humour may be such as may oblige us to evacuate it immediately; as also the *Quantity* is so superabounding, that it may produce dangerous Effects to wait for Concoction; moreover, the *Impetus* and Turgescence may require it also; and sometimes the Nature of the Part affected may oblige us to give it by way of Revulsion, lest the Disease might settle dangerously, before a complete



plete Concoction, and I don't find it absolutely necessary to wait for a complete *one* for the Evacuation of the Humours, but *aliqualis*, according to *Franc. Piens*, will serve the Turn.

*Hippocrates Prænot. Coac. 808.* commends colour'd Stools after Physick, because, according to the common and settled Notion, 'tis a Sign that Humours are thrown off.

I have remark'd above, that Sailors, according to *Th. Bartholin*, require the strongest Purgatives; but I did not subjoin the Reason, which may evene from hence, that such being us'd to live upon a Salt Diet, and being accusom'd to irritating Victuals, they become so habituated to such, that gentle irritating Physick works no Effects upon 'em at all, without going to Stronger.





## E N E M A T A.

**R**ECIPE Rad. Lilior. albor. Alth.  
 a. 3 ij. Herb. Mercurial. Absinth.  
 a. m. j. Sem. Fænugræc. 3 fs. coq. in  
 Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ j. add. Sacch.  
 rub. 3 iij. Sal. Culinar. p. ij. m. f. E-  
 nema injiciendum.

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. 3 iij. Rhodomel.  
 Simp. 3 ij. Hier. picr. 3 fs. Agaric.  
 Trochiscat. 3 j. Elect. de Succo Ro-  
 far. 3 iij. m. cum Decoct. communi.  
 m. f. Enema.

℞ Aq. Pluvial. 3 xij. Fæcum Cerevi-  
 siæ, 3 ij. Sapon. Venet. 3 ij. m. f. E-  
 nema.

℞ Decoct. Flor. Chamomill. 3 x. Pulv.  
 Hier. picr. 3 ij. Sacch. rub. 3 ij. Vi-  
 tell. Ovi n° j. m. f. Enema.



G L Y S T E R S.

**T**AKE white Lilly Roots, Marsh-mallows, of each 2 Drams; Herb-Mercury, Wormwood, of each one handful; Fenugreek-Seed, half an Ounce; boil 'em in Water; to a Pound of the strain'd Liquor, add red Sugar, 3 Ounces; Salt, 2 Pugils; make a Glyster.

Take Oil of Almonds, 3 Ounces; Honey of Roses, 2 Ounces; Hiera picra, half an Ounce; Troches of Agarick, 1 Dram; Electuary of Roses, 3 Drams; mix these with the common Decoction, and make a Glyster.

Take Rain-Water, 12 Ounces; Dregs of Ale, 2 Ounces; *Castile*-Soap, 2 Drams; make a Glyster.

Take the Decoction of Chamomile-Flowers, 10 Ounces; Hiera picra, 2 Drams; red Sugar, 2 Ounces; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyster.



℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ j. Fol. Mercurial. Parietar. a. m. j. Flor. Violar. p. iij. Fol. Senn. ʒ j. Sem. Lini, Fænugræc. a. ʒ ij. Fænic. d. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. Font. in colatur. ʒ xij. solv. Diaphœnic. Diaprun. a. ʒ fs. Ol. Chamomill. ʒ j. Sal. Culinar. ʒ fs. m. f. Enema.

℞ Herb. Borrage. Fol. Violar. a. m. j. Polypod. Querc. ʒ fs. Brodii Vitulin. q. f. coq. colatur. ʒ x. add. Mell. Ros. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. n° ij. Butyr. recentis ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Lact. coct. ʒ x. Tereb. (in Vitell. Ov. solut.) ʒ ij. Vin. Benedict. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Flor. Chamom. ʒ x. Tinct. Hier. picr. ʒ iij. Sacch. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. n° j. f. m. Enema.

Take



Take Roots of Marshmallows, one Ounce ; Mercury-Leaves, Pellitory of the Wall, of each one handful ; Violet-Flowers, 3 Pagils ; Senna-Leaves, 1 Ounce ; Line-Seed, Fenugreek-Seed, of each 2 Drams ; Fennel-Seed, 1 Dram ; boil 'em in Water ; to 12 Ounces of the strain'd Liquor, add Diaphænicon and Diaprunum, of each half an Ounce ; Oil of Chamomile, 1 Ounce ; Salt, half a Dram ; make a Glyster.

Take Borrage and Violet-Leaves, one handful ; Polypody of the Oak, half an Ounce ; Veal-Broth, what suffices ; boil 'em, to the Liquor strain'd 10 Ounces, add Honey of Roses, 2 Ounces ; 2 Yolks of Eggs ; Butter, 1 Ounce ; mix and make a Glyster.

Take Milk boil'd, 10 Ounces ; Turpentine dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, 2 Drams ; *Vinum Benedictum*, 1 Ounce ; make a Glyster.

Take the Decoction of Chamomile-Flowers, 10 Ounces ; *Tinctura Sacra*, 3 Ounces ; Sugar, 2 Ounces ; 1 Yolk of an Egg ; make a Glyster.

℞ Aquar.



℞ Aquar. Strethamenf. coct. ʒ xij. Syr.  
de Spin. Cervin. ʒ j. Sal. Gemm. &  
Culinar. a. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Jur. Vitulin. ping. ℥ j. Ol. Amygd.  
d. ʒ iiij. Butyr. recent. ʒ j. fs. Sal.  
comm. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Fol. Rut. Artemisf. a. m. j. Sem. Fæ-  
nic. d. ʒ ij. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur.  
ʒ x. add. Elect. Diaprun. ʒ j. fs. Sal.  
commun. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Juris Pulli ℥ j. Cass. recenter ex-  
tract. ʒ j. Ol. Rosar. ʒ ij. Sacch. ʒ j. fs.  
Vitell. Ov. n<sup>o</sup> ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Fol. Malv. Bismalv. Mercurial. a.  
m. j. fs. Hord. mundat. m. j. Prunor.  
Damascen. Par. n<sup>o</sup> vj. coq. in Aq.  
Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Elect. Dia-  
cartham. Sacch. rub. a. ʒ j. Sal. Pru-  
nel. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. n<sup>o</sup> j. m. f. E-  
nema.

Take



Take *Stretham*-Waters boil'd, 12 Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, 1 Ounce; *Sal. Gem.* and common Salt, of each 2 Drams; make a Glyster.

Take fat Veal-Broth, 1 Pound; Oil of Almonds, 3 Ounces; Fresh-Butter, an Ounce and half; Salt, 2 Drams; make a Glyster.

Take Rue, Mugwort, of each 1 handful; Fennel-Seed, 2 Drams; boil in Water; to the Liquor strain'd, 10 Ounces, add *Elect. Diaprunum*, 1 Ounce and half; Salt, 1 Dram; make a Glyster.

Take Chicken-Broth, 1 Pound; Cassia fresh drawn, 1 Ounce; Oil of Roses, 2 Ounces; Sugar, 1 Ounce and half; 2 Yolks of Eggs; make a Glyster.

Take Mallows, Marshmallows, Mercury, of each one handful and half; clean Barley, 1 handful; Damasc. Prunes, 12; boil 'em in Water; to 10 Ounces of the strain'd Liquor; add *Elect. Diacarthami*, Sugar, of each 1 Ounce; *Sal. Prunell.* 2 Drams; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyster.

Rx Fol.



✱ Fol. Rut. Flor. Chamom. Sambuc.  
Summit. Aneth. a. m. j. Sem. Anis.  
Fænic. d. Carv. Cumin. a. ʒ ss. coq.  
in Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Vin.  
Malvat. ʒ iij. Elix. Vit. Matthiol. ʒ ss.  
Ol. Chamom. ʒ j. Succin. ʒ j. Aq.  
Mirabil. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

✱ Lact. coct. ʒ x. Mell. despumat. ʒ j.  
Sal. Prunell. ʒ ij. Butyr. Salf. ʒ ij.  
m. f. Enema.

✱ Rad. Alth. Levistic. a. ʒ ij. Fol. Be-  
ton. Hyssop. Agrimon. a. m. j. Flor.  
Genist. Sambuc. a. p. ij. Incis. coq.  
in Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Elect.  
Diacartham. ʒ j. Ol. Tartar. per De-  
liq. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

✱ Decoct. Senn. Gereon. ʒ vj. Decoct.  
commun. emollient & carminat. ʒ iv.  
Mell. Mercurial. ʒ ij. Sal. comm. ʒ j.  
f. m. Enema.

Take



Take Rue, Chamomile-Flowers, Elder-Flowers Tops of Dill, of each one handful; Annis-Seed, Fennel-Seed, Carraways, Cummin, of each half an Ounce, boil in Water; to the strain'd Liquor, add Currant-Wine, 3 Ounces; *Elixir Vita*, half an Ounce; Oil of Chamomile, one Ounce; Oil of Amber, one Dram; *Aq. Mirabilis*, 2 Drams; make a Glyster.

Take Milk boil'd, 10 Ounces; Honey, 1 Ounce; *Sal. Prunell.* 2 Drams; Salt-Butter, 2 Ounces; make a Glyster.

Take Althæa and Lovage Roots, of each 2 Drams; Betony, Hyfop, Agrimony, of each one handful; Broom and Elder-Flowers, of each 2 Pugils, cut and boil'd in Water; to the strain'd Liquor, 10 Ounces, add *Elect. Diacarthami*, 1 Ounce; Oil of Tartar, 1 Scruple; make a Glyster.

Take Decoction of Senna, 6 Ounces; common Decoction, 4 Ounces; Honey of Mercury, 2 Ounces; Salt, 1 Dram; make a Glyster.



℞ Unguenti Potabil. ʒ viij. Ol. Tereb.  
3 iij. Syr. è Ros. solutiv. ʒ ij. m. f.  
Enema.

℞ Rad. Levistic. Imperator. Polypod.  
a. ʒiij. Fol. Matricar. Salv. Meliss.  
Origan. a. m fs. Fl. Anthos, Cha-  
mom. a. p. ij. Incis. Coq. in Aq. font.  
colatur. ʒ x. add. Aq. Vit. ʒ j. Sal.  
Succin. ʒ fs. Ol. Cumin. Chym. ʒ j.  
Elect. è Bacc. Laur. ʒ fs. Vitell. Ov.  
nº j. m. f. Enema.

Take



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Take *Unguent. Potab.* 8 Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, 3 Drams; Syrup of solutive Roses, 2 Ounces; make a Glyster.

Take Lovage, Masterwort, Polypody, of each 3 Drams; Motherwort, Sage, Balm, wild Mint, of each half a handful; Rosemary and Chamomile-Flowers, of each 2 Pugils; cut 'em and boil 'em in Water; to 10 Ounces strain'd, add *Aqua Vita*, 1 Ounce; Salt of Amber, half a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 Scruple; Electuary of Bay-berries, half an Ounce; one Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyster.

### O B S E R-



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

**I** Have in this Place consider'd Glysters only, as they evacuate ; for amongst the Alteratives you will find *Antifebrile, Antihelmintick, Opiate, Nutritive,* and *Carminative* ones.

In general they draw down the Contents of the Intestines, and cause 'em to pass thro' the *Anus*.

They soften the *Fæces*, and wash off all the *Sordes* from the Mouths of the Glands of the Intestines, and promote a fresh Secretion there, so that upon a Supposal that the *Fæces* don't glide along by Reason of a Driness of the Guts, they help this Fault.

Many tender Persons, such are several hysterical and hypochondriacal People, cannot bear Physick, so that we are oblig'd to use gentle Glysters, in order to stimulate Nature to her ordinary Duty.

They are good to evacuate whatever especially lodges in the larger Intestines ; hence that Load of *Sour Phlegm*, which often stagnates here, and creates Ulcers in the Intestines, is hereby carry'd off.

The



The *Viscera* may, by the violent Bent the Humours take to 'em, be overladen; and if due Care is not taken, may fix irrevocably there; Glysters by their Irritation draw the Bent another way, and do much Service in such Cases.

In case of *symptomatical* Vomitings, the Motion of the Intestines is inverted, and without some superiour Irritation, it may continue so considerable a Time, as to weaken the Patient; and therefore Glysters frequently thrown in, do invite this Motion to its natural Tendency; and Opiates, with proper Alteratives, are to be given during this Truce.

Where People have drank large Quantities of Waters, or, indeed, of any Liquors that don't pass; they irritate and invite their Flux downwards; hence in case any Physick has been given, which fails of producing its Effects, we can't do better than give evacuating Glysters; more especially if the Physick and Humours rest in the lower Intestines; hence also the Reason is evident why we often premise a Glyster, the Night before

O

Physick



Physick is given; for thus the whole Force of the Intestines is occupied about the Expulsion of the Humours only.

In *cold Disorders of the Head*, they irritate, evacuate, and draw downwards the lazy Humours, change the Bent of 'em, and if at the same time Volatiles are us'd, all drowsy Distempers are somewhat reliev'd, if not cur'd; the Revulsion in short is done in *Lineâ rectâ*, and will succeed the better.

In *Suppressions of the Menses*, they serve by way of a *Fotus* to give a Warmth, and renew its undulatory Motion; from whence the Vessels in that Part are squeez'd and open'd, and the Flux will return afresh if the *Vitia* of the Fluids are at the same time amended.

*Colicks* below the *Ileon* may be reliev'd by 'em, because they enter the *Colon*, but go no higher; and therefore what vitious Contents the grosser Intestines are infested with, may be wash'd off by 'em, and emptied.

When Fevers are beginning, 'tis safe to evacuate the Intestines, and thus



thus if any Bile lodge any where, this Irritation will be sufficient to promote the peristaltick Motion to such a Degree, as will invite it downwards.

Scorbutick Persons are often costive; from the Rigidity of the Intestines, occasion'd from the saline Constitution, and also from the *Fæces* being dry; they answer all Intentions, in restoring this Motion, and disengaging the *Fæces*.

In Ulcers of the Intestines, Balsamick ones are good, but this belongs to another Head.

In case of a Stone in the Bladder, which is small; in case of Gravel of the Kidneys; in case of a *Mola*, a Retention of the *Secondine*, they irritate and urge forward the various and several Contents of these Parts, because they reach 'em all, almost by an immediate Contact.

Weak Persons, Children and old People are to be treated with Glysters, because they supply the Defect of stronger Evacuations, nor do they weaken.



In *Epilepsies* the Hurry the Blood is under, and the great Tendency the Humours run to the Brain withal, make Revulsives necessary, but such however as don't move the Blood much, such are Glysters.

In *Ischiadick* Pains, the immediate Irritation and Traction notably revulse any Influx of Humours into the Joint, and therefore strong ones are here necessary, in order to carry off, by a near Drain, the flowing Humours.

*Worms* are best evacuated by Bitters, by the Mouth; but if at the same time, you administer Milk and Sugar, or Honey, with an Infusion of Quick-silver in the Milk, you invite 'em downwards by a Machiavellian Decoy, of which hereafter.

In *Labour Pains*, 'tis advisable to empty the Constipation first, by an easy Glyster; for this makes Room.

However innocent Glysters may appear, they are sometimes, and in some Cases by an inverted Reason prejudicial.

Hence Women with Child, in the latter Months, don't bear Glysters, lest the Irritation shou'd shake off their  
Load,



Load, which is easy to be done in some, from the Laxity of their Habit, or from the Weight.

Such whose Bellies are obstinately Costive, receive little Advantage by 'em, because the Glyster enters not above the Place where the *Fæces* are fixt, which they ought to do to disengage their *Adhesion*.

In *critical Abscesses*, any where, there is no Occasion for Revulsion, and therefore they only retard Suppuration, by withdrawing the Quantity necessary for such a Work; and much less ought they to be given in eruptive Fevers, whilst the Spots are Critical; I have known some Examples of this Nature, which had they not been timely relieved, might have prov'd fatal; particularly in a Darling Child, whose Urine settled laudably, and who broke out, and had *Petechiæ* all over her; the Nurse, without asking Questions, orders the Child a common and easy Glyster of Milk and Sugar, upon which the *Petechiæ* disappear'd with *Deliria*, *Syncope's*, Deafness and *Subsultus*, which were not relieved without Blisters, and reviving Cordials.



In *Colicks* of the Stomach, for so *Catachrestical* Custom will have it, they do but raise Disturbances, and encrease the Disorder, by invigorating the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, and obliging the Stomach thereby to compress the *Bulle* that contain the *Flatus*, which not being fitted for Expulsion, by reason of its Tenacity, the Pain is aggravated thereby; and for the same Reason, 'tis Folly to give 'em in *Flatus* of the smaller Intestines.

They are not safely given in the flowing *Hemorrhoids*, because they keep the Vessel more open, by the Irritation and constant Evacuation; however in case the *Hemorrhoids* proceed from a Costiveness, they being useful in the latter Case, *sublatâ Causâ tollitur Effectus*.

Critical Evacuations are to be promoted, because what is excern'd is noxious; therefore if you administer 'em at such a Juncture, you revulse the necessary Bent of the Humours, and recall 'em into the Blood, which is an ignorant and dangerous Practice.

Women that are gone three or four Months with Child don't bear 'em, because



because the Child being as yet slenderly fix'd, by its *Hepar Uterinum*, to the *Glands* of the Womb, may easily be separated from thence.

Some do, others dare not administer 'em in *Hernia's*; which may thus be discuss'd; the *Fæces* can be discharg'd indeed, because they reach not beyond the larger Intestines, and on this Head they are useful; but if they lie high, the Compression of the *Abdomen* is thereby encreas'd, and this obliges the Intestines to descend more, and therefore if they are given for the former Cause, Caution must be given, that they don't strain too much, in which lies the whole Danger.

They must be avoided in the Fit of Intermittents or Remittents; because, as I have already hinted, they ought not to be given in any *Crisis*, because they retard it, by changing the Order of Nature; so Periods are a beginning *Crisis*, and they are to be avoided. Hence also are they to be shun'd at the *State* of acute Diseases, because they may determine Nature downwards, when she inclin'd to pass her noxious Recrements by some other Road; not



that I believe this Port unsafe, nay, I am of opinion that Stools will sooner carry off a *Fever* than Sweats in our Climate; but the sudden Change made at the *State*, when perhaps the Humours have begun to pass another way, may raise unexpected Disturbances, and Hurries in us, at an unreasonable Time.

Purgative Glysters are dangerous in Dyfenteries, for the same Reason they disagree in the Bleeding Hemorrhoids; because they keep the Vessels too open.

They avail nothing to the *Iliack Passion*, if the Irritation begins from the *Anus*, or the gross Intestines; because thus they are precipitately hurried up into the Stomach, and vomited up.

In the lower Intestines then, where the *Feces* cling to them, they are useful; but if they cling to the small Guts, you must change them for oleous Med'cines given by the Mouth.

*Asthmatick Persons* must not retain 'em long; because they fill the *Abdomen*, and therefore press the Diaphragm up to the Chest, and straiten the room for Inspiration.

They



They supply the Want of Catharticks and Emeticks in weak People, and gradually draw off what the more violent Evacuants do *abegās* (too hastily.)

Care must be taken, they be neither thrown in too Hot, for then they Inflamm, Excoriate, or Gangrene the Parts; nor too Cold, for then they Impede the Circulation.

In Case of Vomiting, we ought not to exceed 8 Ounces; because more wou'd too rudely compress the Stomach, and give it farther Shocks, which there is no occasion for.

In the Case of Worms, 'tis advisable to give sweet ones first, and then bitter ones; the first invite them to the *Anus*, and the latter kill 'em.

The Belly must always be first made soluble before you give Carminatives, as I have hinted at already in the first Part.

In the *Menses suppress'd*, *Deckers* says, they may be given very warm, in order to foment the *Uterus*, whose Vessels will thereby be rendred more flexible, and thence will more readily yield to the Impulse of the Fluids.



If *Coloquintida* be boil'd for an Ingredient, tye it in a Rag, lest its Particles shou'd adhere to the Intestines, and erode 'em; and where Irritants are blended in Glysters, Obtunders are to be forbore; therefore if *Coloquintida* or *Sal. Gemm.* be mix'd in a Glyster, forbear Oils, or oily Ingredients.

In giving nourishing Glysters, the following Cautions are to be observ'd; the Belly must be first made soluble; they must be made of Yolks of Eggs, Broth, Sack, &c. they must be retain'd as long as possible, and therefore no irritating Drugs must be mix'd in 'em, and they must endeavour to rest after 'em; they must be given in a large Quantity, that they may reach the *Colon*, where there are some few *Lacteals*.

*Baglivi Prax. Medic.* tells us, that Febrifuge Glysters must be repeated, *roties quoties*, till the Fever disappears; and I shall add, that they must be given in large Quantities, that they may enter the *Lacteals* of the *Colon*.

*Gabelchover Obs. C. 1. Curat. Annot.* 62. says, that before they are injected, the



the Patients ought to be empty ; that *whilst we use 'em*, the Patient must lie on the right Side, and it must be given gradually ; *after they are injected* (which must be done in Bed) if they are rendred in a small time, either throw in a Sharper, or use a Suppository ; hence he assigns half an Hour as a Sufficient time for keeping a Purgative Glyster.



## GLANDES.

**R**ECIPE Agaric. Trochiscat. pulv.  
 Hieræ a. 3 j. Aloes Rosat. 3 ij.  
 Mell. despumat. q. f. m. f. Supposi-  
 torium.

℞ Alum. 3 ij. Sal. commun. 3 j. Mell.  
 despumat 3 ij. m. Coq. in Duritiem,  
 & f. Glandes.

℞ Sapon. venet. 3 j. Diagryd. 3 j. Sal.  
 comm. 3 j. m. f. Glandes.

℞ Colocynth 3 fs. Agaric. 3 fs. Sal.  
 Gemm. 3 j. Hier. p. 3 fs. Mell. q. f.  
 f. Suppositorium.

℞ Sal. Culinar. 3 jfs. Spec. Hier. picræ  
 3 fs. Mellis coct. 3 fs. m. f. Glans.

℞ Pulv. Fol. Senn. 3 jfs. Sal. Culinar.  
 3 j. Butyr. Salit. 3 fs. m. f. Glans.



## SUPPOSITORIES.

**T**AKE Troches of Agarick, Hierapicra, of each one Dram, Aloes Rosat. two Scruples, Honey what suffices ; make a Suppository.

Take Allum 2 Drams, Salt 1 Ounce, Honey 2 Ounces, boil 'em to a Consistence, and make a Suppository.

Take Castile-Soap 1 Ounce, Diagrydium 1 Scruple, Salt 1 Dram, make Suppositories.

Take Coloquintida half a Scruple, Agarick half a Scruple, Salt Gem. 1 Scruple, Hierapicra half a Dram, Honey what suffices ; make a Suppository.

Take Salt 1 Dram and a half, Powder of Hierapicra half a Dram, Honey boil'd half an Ounce ; make a Suppository.

Take Senna Powder 1 Dram and a half, Salt 1 Scruple, Salt Butter half an Ounce, mix, and make a Suppository.

℞ Nitri,



# 302 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Nitri, Sal. Armon. Crud. a. 3j. M.  
P. Rud. 3j. Mell. despumat. coct  
3 fs. Ol. Succin. q. f. m. f. Glans.

℞ Pulv. rad. Helleb. n° gr. x. Pul  
rad. Mechoac. 3ij. Mell. q. f. m.  
Glans.

Ta



## **A P P E N D I X. 303**

Take Nitre Crude, Salt Armoniack,  
of each 1 Dram, Pil. Rudii 1 Dram,  
Honey boil'd half an Ounce, Oil of  
Amber what suffices; make a Sup-  
pository.

Take black Hellebore 10 Grains, Me-  
choacan Powder 2 Scruples, Honey  
what suffices; make a Supposito-  
ry.

**OBSER**



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

**I** Have subjoin'd Suppositories to Glysters, because of the Affinity of their Uses.

They irritate the *Anus*, and thus they are convenient in an *Euterocele*, and the Inconvenience of Distension, which happens from Glysters, is avoided.

They are convenient in Children who can't be govern'd in the taking of Glysters; and hence a Raisin, a blanch'd Almond, *Castile-Soap*, or Beet Roots serve in them to irritate.

They serve to promote the *Faces*, where Glysters fail, particularly where the *Faces* are much harden'd, and don't give Entrance to Glysters; also where Physick has been taken, and fails of its Effect, they are useful.

They also revulse the Humours from the Head or Breast, or elsewhere, because the Irritation rais'd by 'em in the Intestines, operates as Physick in a smaller Degree.

They serve to open the *Hemorrhoids* that are suppress'd, being immediately apply'd to the Vessels affected.

Worms call'd *Asarides* may be kill'd by 'em, because they lodge there, and  
therefore



therefore a Suppository of Lard and Mercury (kill'd with Sugar-Candy, and some few Drops of Oil of Almonds, according to *Barricellus's* Method) will be useful.

They are, however, sometimes hurtful, as in an *inflam'd Anus*, because Irritation is always to be avoided in Inflammations; as also in an *ulcerated Anus*, for a stronger Reason; in Women with Child, not only because they irritate the *Anus*, but also press hard upon the *Uterus*, or its *Os internum*; in the *flowing Hemorrhoids*, because they irritate, and open 'em more; as also in the *blind Piles*, because they are a *Species* of an Inflammation; and in a *fissur'd Anus*, because this is a *Species* of an Ulcer.

Their Length ought to be three or four Inches, that is, they ought to go no higher than the Sphincter of the *Anus*; they ought to be no thicker than the little Finger of the Person they are given to; the Powders that are in 'em must be finely powder'd.

As for the Opiate Suppositories, they ought not to be retain'd above half an Hour, nor ought the *Opium* be mix'd to the Quantity of half a Scruple, but from one Grain to 4, 5, 6, or 7.

DIA-



## DIAPHORETICA.

*Calida.*

**R**ECIPE Sal. Absinth. gr. x. Sal  
Card. bened. gr. xij. Sacch. Cry-  
stall. ʒ fs. m. f. pulvis.

✱ Aq. Puleg. Epilept. Lang. a. ʒ j fs  
Menthæ ʒ fs. Sp. Sal. Armon. gtt. xx  
Conf. Alchem. ʒ j. Syr. Caryoph  
ʒ ij. m. f. haustus.

✱ Sal. Absinth. Armon. Vol. a. gr. iij  
Zinziber. gr. xij. Sacch. Crystall. gr. x  
Ol. Caryoph. gtt. j. m. f. pulvis.

✱ Conf. Fracastor. ʒ j. Antim. Dia-  
phor. ʒ j. Croc. gr. x. Sal. Card. ben  
gr. vj. Aq. Mirab. ʒ j fs. m. f. hau-  
stus.

Tak



# DIAPHORETICKS.

*Hot.*

**T**AKE Salt of Wormwood, 10 Grains; Salt of Carduus *benedictus*, 12 Grains; Sugar-Candy, half a Scruple; mix, make a Powder.

Take Penny-royal, and Epileptick Waters, of each an Ounce and half; Mint-Water, half an Ounce; Spirit of Salt Armoniack, 20 Drops; Alchermes, 1 Scruple; Syrup of Clovegilliflower, 2 Drams; make a Draught.

Take Salt of Wormwood, Volatile Salt Armoniack, of each 3 Grains; Ginger-Powder, 12 Grains; Sugar-Candy, 10 Grains; Oil of Cloves, one Drop; make a Powder.

Take *Diascordium*, 1 Dram; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; Saffron, 10 Grains; Salt of Carduus, 6 Grains; *Aq. Mirabilis*, 1 Ounce and half; make a Draught.

℞ Theriac.



# 308 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Theriac. Androm. 3 j. Sal. Vol. C. C.  
gr. iij. Absinth. 3 fs. Ol. Cinnam.  
gtt. ij. (in Saccharo) Aq. Card. b.  
3 iij. Sp. Croc. 3 ij. m. f. haustus.

℞ Aq. Card. b. Flor. Sambuc. a. 3 j fs.  
Spirit. Theriacal. camphorat. 3 j. Sp.  
C. C. gtt. vj. Antimon. Diaphoret.  
3 j. Syr. Croc. q. f. m. f. Mistura.

℞ Antimon. Diaphor. Cinnabar. nativ.  
a. 3 fs. Sal. Vol. C. C. gr. vj. Decoct.  
Guaiac. 3 vj. m. f. Mistura.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. 3 iij. Sp. Theriacal.  
3 j fs. Mistur. Simplic. 3 ij. m. f. mi-  
stura.

℞ Fol. Chamædrios, p. ij. coq. in vino,  
m. f. Mistura.

℞ Sal. Vol. C. C. 3 fs. in potu calido.

℞ Pulv. Pannonic. rub. 3 fs. Sal. Vol.  
C. Cerv. gr. v. m. f. pulvis.

Take



Take *Venice* - Treacle, 1 Dram ; Vola-  
tile Salt of Hart's-horn, 3 Grains ;  
Salt of Wormwood, half a Scruple ;  
Oil of Cinnamon (dropt on Sugar)  
2 Drops ; Carduus-Water, 3 Oun-  
ces ; Spirit of Saffron, 2 Scruples ;  
make a Draught.

Take Carduus and Elder-Flower Wa-  
ter, of each 1 Ounce and half ; Spi-  
rit of Treacle camphorated, 1 Dram ;  
Spirits of Hart's-thorn, 6 Drops ;  
Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple ;  
Syrup of Saffron, what suffices ; make  
a Mixture.

Take Diaphoretick Antimony, Native  
Cinnabar, of each half a Scruple ; Vo-  
latile Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 Grains ;  
Decoction of Guaiacum, 6 Ounces ;  
make a Mixture.

Take Alexiterial Milk-Water, 3 Oun-  
ces ; Spirit of Treacle, 1 Dram and  
half ; Simple Mixture, 2 Scruples ;  
make a Mixture.

Take Germander, 2 Pugils ; boil 'em in  
Wine ; make a Mixture.

Take Volatile Salt of Harts'-horn, half  
a Dram ; take it in Warm Liquor.

Take red Pannonian Powder, half a  
Dram ; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn,  
5 Grains ; make a Powder.



# 310 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iv. Theriac. And.  
3 j fs. Antim. Diaph. ʒ ij. Camph.  
gr. iv. Syr. Croc. q. s. m. f. Mistura.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iiij. Dris Stephan.  
3 iv. Ol. Succin. gtt. xv. (in Saccharo  
lut.) m. f. Mistura.

## Media.

℞ Lap. Bezoar. orient. ʒ fs. Marg. gr  
xvj. Spec. Conf. de Hyacinth. gr. v  
Nitri purif. ʒ fs. Sacch. Crystall. ʒ  
m. f. pulvis.

℞ Terr. figill. Bol. Arm. C. C. C. a  
ʒ fs. Pulv. Rad. petasitid. 3 fs. m.  
pulvis.

℞ Acet. Flor. Calendul. 3 iiij. Aq. Score  
Lact. Alex. a. ʒ j. Antim. Diaphore  
ʒ fs. m. f. haustus.

℞ Diafcord. Frac. 3 j. Sal Card. b. ʒ  
Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. Ol. Vitriol. gtt. v  
m. f. haustus.

Tal



## A P P E N D I X. 311

ake Alexiterial Milk-Water, 4 Ounces; *Venice* - Treacle, 1 Dram and half; Diaphoretick Antimony, 2 Scruples; Camphire, 4 Grains; Syrup of Saffron, what suffices; make a Mixture.

ake Alexiterial Milk-Water, 3 Ounces; Dr. *Stephen's* Water, 4 Drams; Oil of Amber (dropt in Sugar) 15 Drops; make a Mixture.

### *Mixt.*

ake Bezoar, half a Scruple; Pearl prepar'd, 16 Grains; Species of Hyacinth, 5 Grains; Salt-Petre purify'd, half a Scruple; Sugar-Candy, 1 Scruple; make a Powder.

ake seal'd Earth, Bole-Armeniack, burnt Hart's-horn, of each a Scruple; Roots of Butterbur, half a Dram; make a Powder.

ake Vinegar of Marygolds, 3 Drams; Scordium and Alexiterial Milk-Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Diaphoretick Antimony, half a Scruple; make a Draught.

ake *Diascordium*, 1 Dram; Salt of Carduus, 1 Scruple; Treacle-Water, 2 Ounces; Oil of Vitriol, 6 Drops; make a Draught.      & Diaf-



# 312 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Sal. commun. 3 j. Acet. 3 iij. m. f. haustus.

℞ Sal. Card. b. 3 j. Aq. Theriacal. 3 ij. Succ. Citri 3 fs. m. f. haustus.

℞ Bez. miner. gr. xv. Sal. Prunell. 3 j. Sacch. Cryftall. 3 fs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Terr. figill. 3 ij. Troch. Viperin. 3 fs. Acet. Bezoartic. Aq. Theriacal. a. 3 j. m. f. haustus.

℞ Aq. Card. b. Borrag. Acetof. a. 3 j. Succ. Citri, Syr. acetofit. Citri, Rob Ribes. r. a. 3 j. Ol. Sulph. q. f. m. f. haustus.

℞ Sal. febrifug. (ex Salis Armon. capite mortuo) 3 fs. Antim. Diaph. 3 j. Marg. p. p. 3 fs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Verben. Trifol. Fibrin. Beccabung. a. 3 ij. Ror. Vitriol. 3 j. Tinct. Rosar. 3 fs. Syr. Corall. 3 j fs. m. capiat 3 iv.

Take



Take Salt, 1 Dram; Vinegar, 2 Ounces; make a Draught.

Take Salt of Carduus, 1 Scruple; Treacle-Water, 2 Ounces; Citron-Juice, half an Ounce; make a Draught.

Take Bezoar Mineral, 15 Grains; *Sal Prunellæ*, 1 Scruple; Sugar-Candy, half a Dram; make a Powder.

Take seal'd Earth, 2 Scruples; Troches of Vipers, half a Dram; Bezoartick Vinegar, Treacle-Water, of each 1 Ounce; mix, make a Draught.

Take Carduus and Borrage Waters, of each 1 Pound; Citron-Juice, Syrup of Citron, and Rob of red Currants, of each 1 Ounce; Oil of Sulphur, what suffices; make a Draught.

Take *febrifuge Salt*, half a Dram; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; prepar'd Pearl, half a Scruple; make a Powder.

For the *febrifuge Salt*, see *Thibaut's Chymistry*.

Take Vervein, Trefoil, and Brooklime Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Ros of Vitriol, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Roses, half an Ounce; Syrup of Coral, 1 Ounce and half; take 4 Ounces.



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

, **T** I S to be observ'd in general, that whatever pushes Humours by the Pores, must irritate, and therefore both the warmer and cooler *Species* agree in this Principle.

In *serous* Constitutions they evacuate great Share of this Matter with Ease, thro' the Pores, and therefore such, as are subject to lasting Catarrhs, receive great Advantage by 'em; for the superabundant *Serum* in *them* is spu'd out into the Joints, and produces the *Arthritides Vagæ*; into the *Bronchia*, thro' their Glands, and produces constant and frequent Coughs upon the least Injury receiv'd by the Air; into the Glands of the Intestines, and then an Inundation of *serous* Humours passes thro' these Parts; and, in fine, many more Disorders are the Produce of these Catarrhs; all which, when we are assur'd proceed from this Cause, receive Advantage from *Diaphoreticks*.

Not only *serous*, but phlegmatick Humours may be evacuated by 'em; Naturalists shew us, that the crude Hu-  
mours



mours of our Bodies may be attenuated by Motion, as the White of an Egg by Agitation; and therefore, in anasarcaous Cases, Diaphoreticks first attenuate the Humours, and then evacuate 'em; Share of 'em being carried off by the Pores, the Remainder may be evacuated by Urine, and by the same Med'cines given, in smaller Doses, they will be chang'd into a nutritive and sound Blood.

In the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, or indeed any Eruptive, or other Fever, where there is a small and low Pulse, a Warmth like the natural, and nervous Symptoms, they are convenient; for they put the Blood in Motion, and by Consequence the Spirits, hinder Coagulations, and fatal Stagnations, and expell all noxious Particles from the Mass; and if they are cordial at the same time, we may hope for a good Event.

They are good in acid Constitutions, respectively speaking, and both correct 'em and evacuate 'em; and therefore hypochondriacal and hysterical Persons bear 'em, nay, require 'em.



Persons that have been bit by a mad Dog, or indeed, by any venomous Animal, require specifick Diaphoreticks, after proper Externals; hence the actual Caution, Cupping-Glasses, Scarification, strong Discutients, and such like, are useful; the Wound must be kept long open, and internally give all the volatile, absorbent, and fixt Alexipharmacks; sometimes Dancing causes the Exhalation of the venomous Particles, as such as are bit by the *Tarantula* give, and then find proper Specificks; but I must remark here what a certain Gentleman relates of the *Axungia Viperina*; he tells us, that upon strict Enquiry, he found that the Secret the Viper-Catchers made use of after a Bite, was the *Axungia*, and gives us a couple of dubious Experiments to confirm 'em; so far the Traveller. Let us hear what the Physician says to the Point; *Wedelius* tells us, *Non tamen æquè id ad omnia (ἡ πᾶσι) est extendendum.* And below, *Sape etiam captorès viperarum callentiores sunt ipsis medicis, quos falsâ narratione decipiunt, & prudentiâ magis quàm antidoto se muniunt.*



In the *Menses suppress'd*, they open the obstructed Vessels, by raising a Commotion in the Mass of Blood, and the *Globules* being expanded thereby, press *à Latere* more forcibly, and thus make the distractile Vessels give way.

When Physicians speak of *Gangrenes*, they mean a total Obstruction in the Vessels, and an entire Cessation of the Circulation; hence, since to give Motion, and to open Obstructions are peculiar to Diaphoreticks, *they* are always proper for Internals in such a Case.

If *total Obstructions* can be reliev'd, we may conclude *à Fortiori*, that such as are not so violently fixt may also; hence Palsies, which proceed from some Fault in the Nerve, or Juices, may yield to 'em, as I have frequently found 'em do to the *Decoct. Guaiaci*, us'd for six Weeks time.

I have before taken Notice, that they are convenient in acid Constitutions, and therefore in *Spasms* and *Convulsions*, proceeding from such a State, I have found 'em successful.

All agree they are useful in the *Lues*; and *Grimms* and *Sylvius* agree in saying



ing they ought to be so long continu'd in it, as that all the primary Symptoms (the virulent *Gonorrhœa*, the Pustules, the Ulcers, the *Caries*, the *Tophi*, and the Pains) disappear.

In *Diarrhœa's*, proceeding from ferrous Humours tainted with an Acrimony, they evacuate and revulse the Humours to another Port, and the Opiates and Stypticks along with the *Decoct. alb.* will have Leisure to complete the Work.

Children bear 'em with Ease; their Humours generally are either *glutinous* or *acid*, hence they correct and evacuate 'em.

*Gnawing Pains* proceed from some *Spicula* of a slow Operation; in such therefore, the volatile Diaphoreticks do good, by correcting the reigning Acid; and, as Salts lodge mostly in the *Serum*, by evacuating them thro' the Pores of the Skin, and moving 'em from the Part affected, hence Gout-Pains are often reliev'd by 'em, because they push the Salts from the mucilaginous Glands, where the Gout first begins, to the Surface, and make it scale sooner, and so make the Fit milder, and terminate sooner.

That



That Flux, call'd *Fluxus Hepaticus*, is no other than an Obstruction in the circulating Vessels, and is the same as the Hæmorrhoidal Flux, and produc'd in the same manner; gentle Diaphoreticks, so far as they open the Obstruction, and attenuate the Juices, do good in this Flux.

Some *Scabs* are cur'd by 'em, by evacuating the Salts that occasion 'em, after which, other Med'cines that correct the peculiar Acrimony, whether by specifick Antidotes, or by Dilution, will readily, in the gentle *Species*, eradicate 'em.

The *Scurvy* proceeding from Acidities in the Blood, which produce Coagulations, and Stagnations in all the Capillaries, receives Advantage by volatile Diaphoreticks, because they evacuate the *Serum*, and consequently the saline Particles lodg'd in it.

*Continual*, and even *intermittent Fevers* require 'em; because in the first *Species* the Blood and Spirits are under a Fixation, and the alkaline Sort dissolves the Bond that fixes 'em, and they retrieve their usual Motion and Tenuity; and in the latter, they



often, carrying off the Matter of the Fever, take 'em quite off.

However, I wou'd have it observ'd, that many Diseases and Constitutions can't bear 'em; for, whoever have their Stomachs fill'd with any *Saburra*, whether from Humours or Victuals, are prejudic'd by 'em, because the whole Force of the Med'cine is spent upon this Matter, and they attenuating it, don't raise Sweats, but rarify one Part of it into *Bulle* and produce Colicks, whilst Part is hurry'd into the Blood, and raises febrile Commotions there.

I wou'd also have you call to mind, that tho' I have said above that they are convenient in acid and glutinous Humours, yet the milder are generally best, and the Reason is, because such Bloods are much compress'd, and take up little Room, in Proportion to the Matter; and when such come to be attenuated and rarify'd, they encrease vastly in their Dimensions, and swell prodigiously; hence, too sudden Attempts made to evacuate it by Sweats, endanger Ruptures of the Vessels, and therefore great Caution must be us'd in such Constitutions.

As



As no Evacuations are convenient in Persons, whose Spirits are much decay'd, because this is *Evacuationem supra Evacuationem moliri*; therefore Diaphoreticks are not proper in this Case. Hence, in Atrophies or Colliquations, they add to the Disorder.

There are some Constitutions which are difficult to be sweated, which we only know by former Experience; in such 'tis dangerous to venture upon Diaphoreticks, lest by doing it *invita Minervâ*, we thrust the Humours irrevocably into some noble *Viscus*, and hurry on dangerous Disorders.

*Screta de Febre Castrensi* advises against 'em in Fevers in tender Women, and in Women with Child; in the first, because their Spirits are evacuated along with their Humours; and against the latter, because any Commotion is dangerous at such a Season, for fear we shou'd disengage the *Placenta*, and occasion an irremediable *Abortion*.

In a rheumatick State of Blood, not above one Third of the *Serum* is what it appears to be; because a small Parcel evaporated, the Remainder is fizy; hence, in such a Constitution, Diaphoreticks evacuate the Quantity, which



is necessary to hinder the Blood from turning to a *Species* of Solid; and therefore in such a dry Constitution they are dangerous; however, towards the Decline of such a Case, when the Humours have been diluted, and are attenuated by Putrefaction, nothing conduces more.

*Willis* justly observes, that in Palsies where there is a scorbutick and *fixt Salt* in the Blood, they are dangerous; and I know not but *Baglivi's* Reason may be annex'd, because in such a Constitution the Crispation of the Nerves may be the Cause, and these Salts wou'd but encrease this Cause.

Tho' I have observ'd above, that serous Humours may easily be evacuated by *Diaphoreticks*, yet I must make you remark, that where the Humours are too plentiful, 'tis safest first to evacuate Share of 'em by Stool, which makes it a Demonstration, that such a Climate as ours is, gives not quite so free an *Exit* thro' the Pores as warmer ones do.

Persons under *Deliquia* are in the same Condition with such whose Spirits are decay'd, and therefore no Evacuation at all can agree; hence meagre Persons ought to avoid 'em, so shou'd old People.

Bilious



Bilious Constitutions, or hectical Persons seldom bear such an Evacuation, because such an one adds to the Motion, attenuates and heaps up Salts in the Blood of a *similar* Nature with the offending ones, and therefore encreases the Disorder, and consequently this Management is to be avoided; hence 'tis Persons in a Consumption bear 'em not; they drive 'em into Colliquations.

*Hæmorrhages* are more exasperated by 'em, because the broken Vessel is thereby more widen'd from the Rarefaction the Blood undergoes: I wou'd not have you therefore conclude it dangerous in the hepatick Flux, because, 'tis true, they encrease the Flux for a while, but then they take off the Cause, and the Vessel may afterwards be easily soder'd. This is usual in the Administration of Mercurials, where we find they often encrease the Flux in the virulent *Gonorrhœa*, but prepare the Road to an easier Cure.

*Ettmuller* observes 'em dangerous in an *Ascites*; and I look upon the Reason to be univocal with that in *Hæmorrhages*; for I have already observ'd, that no *Ascites* is produc'd without a Rupture of some Branch of a *Lymphatick*,



or some small Breach of a Capillary Vein; this Breach is more widen'd, and consequently such are much endanger'd by such a Procedure.

I knew a Gentleman who labour'd under an incurable *Asthma*, he was much worse upon taking Pectorals that any way heated the Blood, tho' he had no quick Pulse, nor any Heat upon him; in short, he dy'd of a *Polypus* in his Heart, and such can't bear any Med'cine that any ways puts the Blood into Motion more than ordinary, because the right Ventricle passing the Fluids thro' the *Arteria* and *Vena Pulmonaria*, more rapidly than the Left can circulate 'em, the Blood must fill each Section of the Vessels of the Lungs in too plentiful a manner, and create *Asthma's*, and therefore *Diaphoreticks* are here dangerous, and may raise *Hæmoptoës*.

*Apoplexies* in a full Habit of Body cannot bear volatile Diaphoreticks, as Dr. *Musgrave* observes with *Ettmuller*, because they endanger Ruptures of the Vessels, and consequently Effusions into the Ventricles, or callous Substance of the Brain, which are not to be remedy'd; and hence to give such Persons

too



too warm Cordials, is an ignorant Practice, and to be avoided.

*Sylvius* observes, that they are rais'd with Ease in *Stoves* or *Bagnio's*, as is common in our *Hummers*; but I believe more Damage is receiv'd by the indiscreet Use of 'em than is easily repair'd, because 'tis too usual upon the least Complaint to have Recourse to 'em without Advice, and if such suffer, they have their Deserts.

*Antimonials* and *Mercurials*, when design'd for Diaphoreticks, must not be mix'd with Sugars, Cream of Tartar, Wine, or any Acid, because then they are apt to raise a Vomiting or Heart-burns.

Whoever pleases may imagine along with *Sydenham*, that a Woollen-Rag apply'd over the Sutures, does Wonders in promoting Sweats; but I shall believe every one will agree, that Spirits of Wine fir'd, and the Steam's admitted, will propagate 'em more effectually.

I must remind you, that they ought to suit the reigning Constitution; hence in chronical Cases, and such where the Blood is much fix'd, as in acid Cases, they must either be volatile, or fixt Salts, or testaceous Absorbents; but in the *bilious Constitutions*, they must be of the



the gentler Kind, and such as irritate, but don't heat; for the general Rule of Cure is Contrariety.

The *Time of giving 'em* is the Morning, tho' in malignant Cases they must be repeated, as the Case requires, which can fall under no Rules; *Ettmuller* says, thrice in 24 Hours. As to the *Manner of giving 'em*, moist Constitutions require the dry Forms; and hot Constitutions, or the dry ones, require the moist Forms, because the former Temperaments are subject enough to Sweat; whereas, the latter with Difficulty, unless Moisture be join'd.

They ought not to sleep in the time of Sweating, say some noted Authors, but I don't see why, unless they may be in Danger of removing their Cover, which might suppress 'em. The Sheets must be chang'd after they are ended, as also the Shirt: I knew a Lady, who chanc'd to retain one Part of the Sheet, by Mistake, under her Legs after a plentiful, critical Sweat, which lasted with Alleviation for six Hours, and who fell into Rheumatick Pains on the very Part that rested upon the sweaty Sheet. They are not to be given upon a full Stomach, as I have hinted at above.

The



The Patients that take 'em are not to be oppress'd with a Load of Clothes; whoever begins to sweat, if they wou'd sweat with Ease, they must drink some warm Broth, or Gruel plentifully. Universals must be premis'd before they are given, that is, either Vomits, Physick and Glysters; or Bleeding must precede, because then the Humours can't rarefy too much; besides, in malignant Fevers, *Diaphoreticks*, properly so call'd, can't be given before there are Signs of Concoction.



DIURE-



## D I U R E T I C A.

*Calida.*

**R**ECIPE Aq. è Nucleis Persic. ʒ iiij.  
Sal. Tartar. 3 j. m. f. haustus.

℞ Pulv. Milleped. 3 fs. Aq. Vitæ 3 j.  
Aq. Petroselin. ʒ j. Sacch. q. f. m. f.  
haustus.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. gtt. x. xv. capiat  
in Vin. alb. ʒ iv.

℞ Vitriol. alb. Tereb. Venet. a. 3 j. m.  
f. pil. xxiv. capiat vj.

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. super Cort. Aurant.  
cohob. 3 j. in Vin. alb.

℞ Elix. Nephritic. coch. fs. detur in  
Vin. alb. (Fit ex Sal. Tartar. ʒ fs.  
Aq. Petroselin. ʒ fs. Cort. Aurant.  
ʒ j. digerantur per 3 dies; filtretur  
Liquor; dein. add. Ol. Mac Cort. Au-  
rant a. gtt. 8. digerantur iterum.)

Take



DIURETICKS.

*Hot.*

**T**AKE Water distill'd from Peach-Shells, 3 Ounces ; Salt of Tartar, 1 Dram ; make a Draught.

Take Powder of Millepedes, half a Dram ; *Aq. Vita*, 1 Dram ; Parsley-Water, 1 Ounce ; Sugar, what suffices ; mix, make a Draught.

Take Tincture of Cantharides, 10. 15. Drops ; take it in a Glass of White-Wine.

Take White Vitriol, *Venice-Turpentine*, of each a Dram ; make 24 Pills, take six.

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack, cohobated upon Orange-Peel, 1 Scruple ; in White-Wine.

Take Nephritick Elixir, half a Spoonful, in a little White-Wine. ('Tis made of Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce ; Parsley-Water, half a Pound ; Orange-Peel, 1 Ounce ; digest for 3 Days, filter the Liquor, then add Oils of Mace and Oranges, of each 8 Drops ; digest 'em again.)

℞ Millep.



℞ Millep. viv. cont. n° xxx. N. M. ras.  
3 j. affund. Sp. Tereb. opt. Tinct. Sal.  
Tartar. a. ʒ vi. stillentur; capiat  
gtt. x. in Vino.

℞ Millep. Siccat. Pulv. 3 ij. Coccinel.  
Pulv. N. M. ras. a. 3 j. Sp. Junip. Sal.  
Violat. Oleos. a. ʒ j. m. digerantur  
per noctem, filtra, f. Tinctura, ca-  
piat. gtt. xl. in Vino albo Gallico.

### Media.

℞ Ol. Vitriol. gtt. v. vj. viij. in Vin.  
Mosellan. haustulo.

℞ Sp. Nitri d. gtt. xv. in Vino Rhe-  
nano.

℞ Marg. præparat. Corall. r. a. 3 j. in-  
fund. in Succ. Limon. per horas 24.  
Rad. Petroselin. m j. Symsbr. aquat.  
m. iij. Aq. Petroselin. Vin. alb. a. ʒ xij.  
coq. ad tertias, pro tribus Dosibus.

℞ Sal. Prunell. 3 iij. Sal. Succin. 3 j.  
m. f. Pulv. Dos. 3 fs.

Take



Take live Millepedes, 30; Nutmeg rasp'd, 1 Dram; pour on Spirit of Turpentine, Tincture of Salt of Tartar, of each 6 Ounces; distill 'em, take 10 Drops in Wine.

Take Powder of Millepedes, 2 Drams; Cochineel powder'd, rasp'd Nutmeg, of each 1 Dram; Spirit of Juniper, Salt volatile *Oleofum*, of each one Ounce; mix, digest 'em for a Night, filter; make a Tincture, take 40 Drops in White-Wine.

*Mixt.*

Take Oil of Vitriol, 5, 6, 8, Drops, in a Draught of *Mosell*-Wine.

Take dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre, 15 Drops, in *Rhenish*-Wine.

Take prepar'd Pearl, red Coral, of each 1 Dram; put 'em into Juice of Lemons for 24 Hours; Parsley-Roots, 1 handful; Water Mint, 3 handfuls; Parsley-Water, White-Wine, of each 12 Ounces; boil 'em to a Third, for 3 Doses.

Take *Sal Prunellæ*, 3 Drams; Salt of Amber, 1 Dram; mix, make a Powder. The Dose is half a Dram.



# 332 APPENDIX.

R Sp. Sal. opt. 3 fs. Aq. Petrofelin  
3 iij. Syr. Limon. 3 j. m. f. hau  
stus.

R Sp. Terebinthin. 3 fs. (3 ij.) Syr  
Limon. 3 ij. m. f. Mistura per se hau  
rienda.

the powder of Millepedes  
Cochineal powder, & tarted Nympha  
of each a Dram; Spirit of Juniper  
Salt volatile Oseum, of each one  
Ounce; mix, digest 'em for a Night  
filter; make a Tincture, take 40  
Drops in White-Wine.

Mix.

Take Oil of Vitriol, 16, 8, Drops  
in a Draught of Ale, Wine.  
Take dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre, 12  
Drops, in Ale, Wine.  
Take prepared Pearl, red Coral, of  
each a Dram; put 'em into Juice  
of Lemons for 24 Hours; Parley-  
Roots, 3 handfuls; Water, Wine,  
3 handfuls; Parley's Water, White-  
Wine, of each 12 Ounces; boil 'em  
to a Third, for 3 Doses  
Take 30 Vials, 3 Drams; Salt of  
Amber, 1 Dram; mix, make a Pow-  
der. The Dose is half a Dram.

Take



ake Spirit of Salt, half a Scruple; Par-  
fley-Water, 3 Ounces; Syrup of Le-  
mons, 1 Ounce; make a Draught.

ake Spirit of Turpentine, half a  
Dram, ( 2 Drams; ) Syrup of Le-  
mons, 2 Ounces; make a Mixture  
to be drank by itself.

**O B S E R.**



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

**D**lureticks are the least irritating of all the Tribe of Evacuants and the Reason is, because they must pass thro' many *Meanders* e'er they reach the Glands of the Kidneys, and moreover they act so gently, that they are almost barely Attenuants, and *act as such only, generally speaking.*

'Tis thus they agree in weak People, in Children, and in the *Hysterical*; for they raise but a very gentle Commotion in the Fluids.

They are *Deobstruents*, because they generally consist of volatile or irritating Particles, and thus they either dissolve the *Coagulum*, or at least give such Shocks, as open the Parts bung'd up; hence in *Faundices* from viscous Matter they attenuate the *Mucus*, and give an Irritation both to the Secretory Passages, and also to the Orifice of the *Ductus Choledochus* and so milk out the obstructing Particles. Hence also they are convenient in *Palsies from a Colick*, in as much as they penetrate into the Nerves and give their Coats an *oscillatory Motion*; hence the Juices there are attenuated



nuated, and fitted for a more nimble Circulation.

*Acid Humours, Aqueous and Plegmatick* Constitutions are much assisted by 'em; the first are thereby corrected and absorb'd; the second is thereby driven thro' the Kidney Glands, and carry'd off; and the last are attenuated by 'em. Hence *Melancholick* Humours and Disorders are thereby corrected and amended, an *Ascites* is (if it can possibly) reliev'd thereby, but however if they pass, they, carrying off the *aqueous Particles* from the Blood, under Tension, and farther Effusion into the Cavity. *Anasarca's* may be eradicated by 'em, because Attenuation and Evacuation answer the whole intentions in 'em.

*In Stones of the Bladder or Kidneys,* they are useful to carry 'em off; but great Care and Caution must be us'd in this Affair; as I shall some other Time inform the Reader; for generally *Barbette* is in the Right if the Stone be large; but then when an *Obstruc* supervenes, fresh Indications arise.

In the Case of *Head-aches*, they *repulse* and carry off the Humours, after



ter *Universals* have been premis'd hence *Fuller* commends, as does *Baglivi*, p. m. 113. *Pulvis de Gutteta*, to *Dram in Tea*, when other Things have fail'd.

In *Colicks*, *Generals* first being us'd to evacuate part of the Matter, they prove *Carminative*, in attenuating the *Acid* or *viscous Saburra*, and then in carrying it down by the *Kidneys*; not by *Stool* if in any Quantity, according to *Hoffman*.

As for *Fevers* term'd *Lymphatic* and indeed, if truly specified and adapted, for any Fever at proper Seasons; they by their Irritation invite the Humours to the *Kidneys*, and push 'em out of the Body; but it must be observ'd, that the gentler *Species* must be administred, that as little Commotion as possible may be rais'd in the Blood.

As they carry Humours down by the *Kidneys*, they drain from other Parts, and change the Bent; hence less will be evacuated by any ruptur'd Vessel; this is the Case in giving Juice of *Nettles* in Bleedings; they also attenuate the Humours, and open Obstructions, as I have already observ'd there



herefore on both accounts they are useful in the hepatick Flux; and if moreover you add gentle *Stypticks*, you drain, attenuate and close the Vessel at one and the same time.

As they evacuate watry Humours, they are convenient in an *Hydrocephalus*, where the Water is pent up in the Fibres of the *Cutis*, or perhaps the *Cerebrum* itself; as also in a Drop of the *Tuba Fallopiana* or *Uterus*, if the Parts are permeable.

The *Fluor Albus* depending on a Redundance of vapid Humours, *Diureticks* drain off this Plenitude; and the Fibres after this will recover their Elasticity, and recirculate their Fluids, as formerly; however it is observ'd, that if it be confirm'd, Remedies prove ineffectual, because such an habitual *Laxity* is incorrigible.

In the Decline of the *Gout*, when the Urine settles, and the Pains abate; *Diureticks* gently and insensibly carry the Humours off, and cause it to leave us apace, without raising much Disturbance.

In the *Scurvy* of any Kind, *Diureticks* well adapted carry off the offending Salts by Urine, so that all the ra-



ging Symptoms gradually abate, and the Patient is insensibly restor'd.

In an *Empyema*, it happens that the *Pus* enters the gaping Orifices of the Ulcer, and keeps a Hectick on Foot: *Diureticks* carry off this Matter by Urine, and by Accident relieve this Hectick.

It is suppos'd some *Plenitude* proceeds from the Changes of the Moon in our Humours, and that many Distempers proceed from thence; I shall not now dispute this Point; however, if it be true, these *Diureticks* are convenient to exonerate the Blood of this Burthen, and will help to correct the Disorders arising from thence.

Tho' I observ'd above, that they are convenient in *Empyema's*; yet I did not then suppose that *Quatenus* Diureticks, and therefore Irritants, they were useful; for, in truth, few of 'em are convenient in *ulcerated Fibres*, because they gall, and cause the Symptoms to be more raging; however, some of 'em are convenient, such are *Bals. Sulphuris*, and other *Terebinthinales* and *Balsamicks*, because they sheathe the acid and eroding Humours, as well as push by Urine.

It



It is allow'd that *Diureticks* are *Emenagogues*, because they irritate; but *they alone* are far from producing any good Effects; because by draining the fluids of their necessary Quantity of *rum*, the Blood becomes thereby more viscid, gross and obstructive.

Persons in Age bear no Evacuants, I have often hinted, and even *Diureticks* weaken 'em; hence old *Punch-drinkers* are generally marcid and sabled.

*Hæcticks* are encreas'd by whatever gives an extraordinary Irritation; because that hastens the Circulation; consequently some Particles will impregnate the Blood with an Additional Acrimony, and parch the Fibres, even to the Danger of inflaming.

*Bilious Constitutions* don't bear 'em, because their Blood being already clogg'd with too acrimonious Particles, you wou'd advance the Degree of Acrimony into a corrosive State, and throw your Patient into *Hæmorrhages* or *Ulcers*, because the Vessels wou'd thereby be prejudic'd.

In *Crises*, *Catachrestically* so call'd, they are improper; because nothing ought to be thrown out of the Body



without an Indication; now Sweat for Example, promoted thro' a Commotion in the Blood, without previous Coction in the Urine, after the State the Fever, don't indicate any Promotion for they are Symptomatical; and consequently no Evacuation, even the lowest, Diureticks, can be proper.

Tho' it be true, that Diuretics long given do drain the Blood of Serum, and suppress the *Menses*; yet in case a Patient labour under an immoderate Flux of 'em, they can't then ventur'd on; because as they irritate, they promote the Flux; that they are good for Prevention but not for such as are under such pressing Circumstances.

*Nephritick Persons*, or such who have unfortunately labour'd under any long Disorder of the Kidneys, don't bear *Diureticks*; because without any Consideration had to what State the Blood is reduc'd to by such a continual Evacuation; the Kidneys themselves may by the Plenitude the Fibres are constantly under, be stretch'd so, as either to grow too flabby, or permanently inflated, and neither way will Fluids at last pass regularly, but

either



her not run at all, or terminate in irremediable *Diabetes*.

As for Inflammations or Ulcers of the urinary Passages, (I mean the *Pelvis*, *Veters*, *Bladder*, and *Urethra*) they are very inconvenient to be continued; because, by such a Procedure and State of Motion, an Inflammation is lightned into an Abscess; and this, being but another Word for an Ulcer, into a *Fistula*, which is incurable. I have seen happen to some unfortunate Men, who have been doubly curs'd by a Disease and Ignorance; the first was curable, because a common Imposthumation; but the latter advanc'd it into a *Fistula*; which, finding a Passage, in one, thro' the *Muscles of the Back*, and in another thro' the *Urethra*, could not fail of being Mortal.

The *Causus* or *Ardent Fever* requires no *Diureticks*, because whilst the extreme Heat continues, all Irritants are vain; for instead of evacuating, they only irritate more, and inflame the Excretory Ducts, and no Evacuation can then ensue; hence in such Case by Bleeding, and Glysters, with cooling Draughts and Juleps, the Heat



will be abated, and then if it tend to a *Crisis*, or turn *Remittent*, we may give gentle Evacuants suited to the present Indication, or the *Bark*.

*Consumptions* that are confirm'd, don't bear 'em; because of the *Hætic*, because of the *Ulcer*; and lastly, because their Weakness won't suffer at further Evacuations.

I have already noted, that they are not convenient in *Fluxes of Blood*; also that they are dangerous in *Ulcers*; *Dysenteries* then cannot bear 'em because the Blood flows not here, but from such Orifices of the Vessels as the *Ulcer* has eroded.

As a large *Stone of the Kidney* admits of no Means to evacuate it, no Means ought to be us'd to give Trouble, which *Diureticks* will do but Inflaming; nor will the Bladder over-distended with Urine receive any Advantage by 'em; because the fuller it grows, the more the *Detrusor* loses of its contractive Power, and nothing save a *Catheter* will do here.

Revulsions are convenient in a *Diabetes* to carry the offending Humour off, and derive 'em from the over-laden Part; but *Diureticks* are not convenient



venient ; for, as *Hippocrates* advises, all Evacuations must be promoted *διὰ τῶν συμφερόντων χωρίων* (by convenient Places ; ) now the same *Coan* looks upon the Part affected not to be a convenient Place (*per locum affectum Humor, peccans, viz. neutiquam ducendus*) but I shall take some better Opportunity to remark on proper Places for Evacuation.

A *Dysury* contra-indicates *Diureticks*, because nothing must be given in such a case, but what will abate the Sharpness of the Blood, and *Diureticks* do but augment this Acrimony.

*Hot Gouts* are more enraged by 'em ; for the Motion they raise in the Blood, and the Acrimony they are stock'd with push, the Humours with more Violence to the Part affected, and raise more Pain ; because they encrease the inflammation, and may endanger an Abscess.

In short, all hot Constitutions are rendered worse by 'em ; where there is any Suspicion of Miscarriage, our Business is not jogging the Part affected ; but we must study Quiet ; therefore *Diureticks* are to be avoided in such a Case.



*Rondeletius, Cappivaccius, Hildanus, Bruele, Wallaus,* and all agree that other more general Evacuations ought to be premis'd; because, as Evacuation is intended to carry off the Humour offending in Quantity, the Kidney-Glands are too small for such a large Quantity as the whole Vessels contain, which ought therefore first to be carried thro' Ports, where Plenty is most easily admitted, as the *Stomach, Intestines* and *Pores*.

They ought to be given upon an empty Stomach, because if blended with our Victuals they are obtunded thereby, and only become Alteratives; they must be contrary to the reigning State, because all Diseases are cur'd by Contraries. If Pains or Inflammations infest a Patient, we must deferr their Use; because, these being, as I have hinted above, produc'd from Irritation; whatever irritates, adds to their Cause, and aggravates 'em more, and fatal Obstructions wou'd arise from thence; if the *Penis* is obstructed by a Stone or *Mucus*, you must first remove 'em, because they are removable Impediments.

External



External Diureticks are to be made Use of, in Case the Internal don't answer; hence the following I try'd with Success, in a Captain of the Duke of Northumberland's Regiment, who, upon a Wound receiv'd in his Breast, us'd every Year, at the same time, to be troubled with a Suppression of his Urine, a Pain in the Part, and *Deliquia* with an intermitting Pulse; I gave him internally Cordials and Diureticks, which not producing their Effects, I apply'd to his Navel and Kidnies the following Cataplasim made of *Black Soap, six Ounces; English Saffron, half a Dram; Salt of Amber, 15 Grains;* the Sluices began to open, he began to retain his Med'cines, and soon recover'd; I shall not dispute at present, how these external Med'cines do act, only most of 'em being *Emollients blended with volatile Salts and Oils,* the volatile Particles will penetrate into the Capillary returning Vessels, and impregnate the Blood with irritative Parts, whilst the relaxing Particles will contribute to enlarge the Fibres they immediately touch; those will give Room to a freer Influx of the Fluids, as well as a glibber Exit. *Ettrmüller*



praises from *Forestus* the following, viz. *Pellitory of the Wall*, two handfuls; *Chervil*, one handful and half, cut 'em small, boil 'em, add *Fresh Butter*, two Ounces; *Oil of Scorpions*, one Ounce and half; make a *Cataplasm* to be apply'd to the *Pubes*; so *Oils of Chamomile*, *White Lillies*, of *Amber*, of *Scorpions*, &c. make *Liniments*.

I shall conclude this Head, first having given you the following Observations; as *Universals* ought to be premis'd, and all *Obstructions*, *Inflammations*, and other *Impediments* ought to be remov'd, so whenever any solid *Diuretick* is given, we must drink somewhat warm upon it, that the irritating Particles may be diluted and carry'd into the Blood. *Hippocrates's* Advice must be follow'd in this *Species* of *Evacuation*, as in *Catharticks*, that *Motion* assists their Operation; hence also warm *Wine* is convenient for the same Reason; but we must take Care not to promote it too violently, which there is no great Reason to fear, if *Dr. Paxton* thinks justly, who denies any thing to be *Diuretick* in such a Sense as it is commonly understood.

They



They must be *elective*, that is, where any thing that is dry is to be expell'd, such are Stones, viscid Humours in the Passages, and such like, watry diluting Med'cines are to be made use of; but where the Diseases are from a Redundance of Watry Humours, such are *Anasarca's*, *Hydrocephali*, *Diabetes*, and such-like; then solid *Diureticks* are best: In case, however, any *Diureticks* shou'd by Accident raise an immoderate Flux, we are to have Recourse to the same Med'cines, as in a *Diabetes*, that is, *Astringents*, of *Bole*, *Dragon's-Blood*, *Lap. Hematites*, *Coral*, *Gum-Arabick*, *Gum-Dragon*, and such-like.





1° Masticatoria. 2° Ptyalismica.

1° *Masticatoria.*

**R** ECIP E Sem. Sinap. 3 j. Mastich.  
Pulv. 3 ij. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Pyreth. 3 ij. Gum. Ma-  
stich. 3 j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Pulv. Staphid. agr. 3 fs. Sal. Volat.  
C. C. gr. vj. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Sal. Prunell. Mastich. a. 3 j. m. f  
pulvis.

℞ Lign. Sanct. 3 j. Sem. Cubeb. 3 ij. m.  
f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Cinnam. 3 ij. Sp. C. C. gtt. xv.  
m. f. Mistura in ore tenenda.

℞ Merc. præcip. alb. bene lot. 3 fs.  
Merc. d. 3 fs. Mastich. Pulv. 3 ij. m.  
f. Pilul. (sub Linguâ tenendæ) cum  
Bals. Peruviano.

1. Masti-



I. Masticatories. 2. Salivators.

I. *Masticatories.*

**T**AKE Mustard-Seed, 1 Dram;  
Powder of Mastick, 2 Drams;  
make a Powder.

Take Pellitory of *Spain*, 2 Drams; Ma-  
stick, 1 Dram; make a Powder.

Take Staves-acre, half a Dram; Vo-  
latile Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 Grains;  
make a Powder.

Take *Sal. Prunell.* Mastick, of each one  
Dram; make a Powder.

Take *Lign. Sanctum*, 1 Dram; Cubebs,  
2 Drams; mix, and make a Pow-  
der.

Take Cinnamon - Water, 2 Ounces;  
Spirit of Hart's-horn, 15 Drops;  
make a Mixture to be held in the  
Mouth.

Take White præcipitat Mercury well  
wash'd, half a Dram; *Mercurius dul-*  
*cis*, half a Scruple; Mastick Powder,  
2 Drams; make Pills with Balsam of  
*Peru*, to be held under the Tongue.



2° *Ptyalismica.*

℞ Merc. d. gr. x. xv. ℥ j. Conf. Rosar.  
3 j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Turpet. Mineral. gr. ij. Merc. dulc.  
gr. x. Conf. Lujulæ 3 j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Turpet. Mineral. gr. ij. (iv. viij.)  
Conf. Rosar. 3 j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Axung. Porcin. ℥ iv. Merc. Crud.  
bene purgat. ℥ fs. m. f. unguentum;  
3 ij. semel in Infantibus.

℞ Axung. Porcin. ℥ ij. Merc. Crud. ℥ j.  
pro tribus vicibus.

2. *Saliva-*



2. *Salivators.*

Take *Mercurius dulcis*, 10, 15, 20 Grains;  
Conserve of Roses, 1 Dram; mix,  
and make a Bolus.

Take Turbith Mineral, 2 Grains; *Mer-*  
*curius dulcis*, 10 Grains; Conserve  
of Wood-Sorrel, 1 Dram; mix, and  
make a Bolus.

Take Turbith Mineral, 2 Grains; (4. 8.)  
Conserve of Roses, 1 Dram; make  
a Bolus.

Take Hog's - Lard, 4 Ounces; Crude  
Mercury well strain'd, half an Ounce;  
make an Ointment; use 2 Drams at  
a time in Children.

Take Hog's - Lard, 2 Ounces; Crude  
Mercury, 1 Ounce; mix it for an  
Ointment for three times anoint-  
ing.

O B S E R -



## OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HE most common Disorder a Salivation is us'd in, is the *Lues*; where all its raging Symptoms are eradicated by it; hence, by some, it is call'd *Πιζοτόμος*; it is to be continu'd till the *Pustules*, the *Nodes*, the *Gonorrhœa*, the *Ulcers*, the *Pains*, and some other Symptoms disappear, if the Strengths of the Patient allow it; and other Methods must follow to be mention'd below.

*Great Ulcers* are reliev'd most effectually thereby, as I have frequently experienc'd; such, especially, as won't admit of Cure any other way; for otherwise, it wou'd be great Imprudence to put People to Expence and Hazard for small ones; they carry off all the exuberant Salts, and leave the Blood balsamick.

*Catarrhal Disorders* which are obstinate, or return frequently, are reliev'd thereby, because it drains off all superfluous, thin Particles, as well as all saline Ones, which are the Origine of such a Disorder.

*Ettmuller*



*Ettmuller* commends it in a Paralytick Case from an Apoplexy; and *Mayerne*, in a *Gutta Serena*; which are the same *Species* of Disorder; for one is a total Obstruction of the *Medulla Spinalis*, and the latter of the Optick Nerves; and if it be useful in one of 'em, 'tis so in both. Some of our Physicians have an Aversion to *Mercurials*, in nervous Cases, and 'tis common in such who deal in the *Mines*, or in *Mercury Fumes*, to be troubled with *Pal-fies*; whatever Arguments we bring on *Mercurials*, must be from Experience, because no one as yet has done us the Favour to explain what the *Minima* of *Mercury* are, whether 'tis an *Acid*, or an *Alcaly*; whether it be *hot* or *cold* in its Operation; how it *alone* is the only Med'cine yet found out that will salivate? The thinking Part of Mankind will not be asham'd to own its Blindness on some Heads; and I look upon this to bear a Proportion with *Idiosyncrasy's*, *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*, (in which some content themselves to account for 'em, by an *Emancipation of Atoms*, poor Reasoning!) with Impressions of Similitude in Children, and such-like; we can then say they  
are



are so, but we shall never be able to say *why*.

Since then *Mercurials* prejudice some, and relieve others in these Cases, let us see how far we may conjecture why they shou'd. If *Mercurials*, *quà such*, were good for such a Case, they wou'd not prejudice the Nerves; and *vice versa*, if they were, *quà such*, prejudicial, they wou'd never be us'd with Impunity; therefore, I conclude, that the *Mercurial* Particles, *quà such*, are not prejudicial or useful to the Nerves, but this they receive by the Use or Abuse of it; that *Miners* and *Workers* on *Mercury* shou'd receive Prejudice by it, I look upon it as sorry Reasoning to conclude it therefore prejudicial; because, who knows not what Severities of Wet and Cold the former are subject to? and that all *Workers* of *Mines* under Ground are subject to the same: And for the latter, the Steams of the Acids, which dissolve the *Mercury*, are what may do the Injury, by their corrugating and obstructive Qualities, which all agree on. Therefore, I shall in short, having answer'd these Objections, give in my Sentiments, which I leave to each to reject or receive,



ceive, as he pleases, without Cavil. If we salivate any one to too great a Height, we drain the Blood too much of its serous Particles, and thereby render it gross and viscid; but if we only salivate 'em to such a Size, as to raise a Commotion in the Humours, and all the time supply 'em with sufficient Quantities of warm Fluids; the Obstructions will be open'd in this Supposition, but, in the former, will be render'd, perhaps, incurable; moreover, the Air is prejudicial, or conducive in the time, for if they catch Cold, they're undone.

It is commended in *Quartans*, but if other Evacuations and the *Cortex* will do the Work, there is no Occasion for so violent a Procedure; however, doubtless they are a potent Evacuation, and if it remain after it, the *Cortex* will complete the Work.

I know not how Mad-People may be govern'd under such an Operation; tho' such can't fail of receiving Advantage by it, because it so effectually evacuates all Humours where febrile Disorders don't infest your Patient.



I have found it useful in *stubborn Ulcers* of the Gums and Lips, where other Med'cines fail us, which were scorbutical from too saline a State; for surely they were not venereal!

In *Scabs* they eradicate the *spiculated* Salts, and cut off all the *Fomes* of 'em, so that the Blood is deliver'd of 'em: However, in *Elephantiasis*, they only serve to relieve 'em for three or four Months, after which they return; and hence the Leaven of such a Disorder is not to be extirpated by 'em.

In the *Gout* they have been useful for some time, which also return'd again, and therefore it is not to be attempted.

*Epilepsies* have been cur'd by 'em; however, after they are advanc'd to twenty five years of Age, 'tis in vain to attempt its Cure.

If *Mercurials* are apply'd externally, they relieve venereal *Nodes* and Pains, of which more hereafter.

There is some small Debate, whether Women with Child can bear it or not; *Jungken* forbids it, and *Morriceau* allows it; the Matter, I think, may very easily be determin'd, because



a grievous Disorder can't be cur'd without it, and a small one wants it not; a grievous Disease will kill the Mother and Infant, and if a Salivation is well manag'd, and be moderate, you'll have a better Chance, particularly in the middle Months.

People of a full Habit, and too cold Constitutions don't bear it; nor yet too lean, and very warm Constitutions; because, in the first, the Blood is apt to expand, and rarify too much, and produce *Hæmorrhages*, and other dangerous Disorders; and in the latter, the Commotion rais'd is an additional Ailment.

*Tremors* are not reliev'd from such an Evacuation, nor indeed, by any Evacuation; for, generally speaking, they want recruiting Med'cines, and such as give Strength to the Fibres.

A Salivation does not agree in the *Lues*, where the Palate and Nose is ulcerated, till these Symptoms are first reliev'd; because the Bent of the Humours thither tumefy all the adjacent Parts, and consequently disunite 'em more; and therefore we first salve up these Ulcers by Palliatives, Mercurial-Waters, &c.

Some



Some Authors observe, that such as have been flux'd seldom afterwards fall into Fevers; this *Cheyne* in his *Theory of Fevers* mentions; so does *Ettmuller* p. 217. and he there tells us, That the Workers in the Mines of *Quick-Silver* are very seldom seiz'd with Fevers, which *Poterius* first observ'd; but this I know to be a Mistake, for I knew a Gentleman who was salivated, and two Years after he was seiz'd with a very dangerous malignant Fever.

*The Method of raising a Salivation is thus*; you give a Scruple of *Mercurius dulcis* (or half a Scruple, according to the Age and Idiosyncrasy) in a Conserve, the first Day; the next Day, you give half a Dram; the third Day, a Dram; and thus it will rise on the 4th or 5th Day, sometimes later; however, you are to continue giving Morning or Evening, or both, till the Head and Jaws begin to ach and swell; and the Mouth begins to smell, and run a little; then we cease, only we now and then repeat a Dose of the Mercury, if it flag or fail of the Quantity we judge the Patient can bear; thus we continue it for 10, 15, or 20 Days, or till the Humours lose their Stench



Stench (in strong People); for then we stop it, by giving Catharticks, Sudorificks, and Glysters; and inward Corrighents, such are Flowers of Brimstone, 2 Scruples; Leaf-Gold, 10 Grains, in Confection of Alchermes, for four or five Times; and also make use of styptick Gargles.

*If you wou'd raise it by Unction,* begin for the first three Days on the *Tarsus*, and the Joints below; others advise to begin on the Joints of the Wrist, the Hams and Arm-Pits; however, 'tis a dangerous Method, and not now attempted, unless the other fail.

*If you wou'd raise it by Stoving,* you may take Cinnabar, one Ounce, Storax, Myrrh, *Olibanum*, *Benjamin*, of each half an Ounce; Mastick, Mace, of each two Drams; Turpentine, what suffices; throw this on Coals, and let the Patient receive it cover'd, I have known Salivations rais'd by it, but 'tis a most dangerous Method.

*If a Diarrhœa* follow the giving *Mercury*, give *Laudanum* till it cease; or, mix 'em together; but if neither succeed, give no more Mercury, but proceed to Diaphoreticks.

*If*



*If Deliria, or other nervous Symptoms supervene, apply Blisters or Cupping-Glasses to the Shoulders, or both; and after due Evacuation, give Remedies proper to the Symptom.*

*If you have given the Mercury in too large a Quantity, throw in Glysters, Purgatives, and change the Sheets and Linnen; swallow Flowers of Sulphur, &c.*

*If it shou'd chance to produce no Evacuation, as I have known a very large Quantity given, which made no Alteration at all; we must endeavour to evacuate it some other way.*

*Faintings are reliev'd with a Glass of Wine, nor are they look'd on as dangerous.*

*Bontekoe looks upon it as more Prudent to return to a second or third Salivation at proper Distances, rather than endanger the Patient by an immoderate one; and the same Author thinks it may be gentle and longer continu'd.*

*It is believ'd, that if white Præcipitat, gr. 4. be made into a Pill, and held in the Mouth, that a Salivation may be rais'd and continu'd for an Hour or two.*

The



The Mouth must be well wash'd all the time of the Salivation with Milk and Water warm, or warm Water-Gruel not salted.

In case the Throat swell, so that the Swallow is hinder'd by it, the *Amygdalæ*, and other small Glands about the *Pharynx* are too much repleted with Humours; we must either bleed, if 'tis Inflammatory, or give Physick, if it be only tumefy'd, and proceed as I have said, when 'tis rais'd to too great a Pitch.

As for the Diet in the Salivation, it must consist of Broth of Veal, Chickens, or Mutton, of *Suppables* mostly, Panado, Posset-Drink, poach'd Eggs, &c. and when 'tis so far over, that they can eat, then they may venture on Flesh easy of Digestion; they must be kept in Bed in Winter, and by a Fire in Summer.

*As for the Masticatories*, they draw forth a Quantity of *Saliva*, and by so doing they relieve *Phlegmatick Angina's*, by drawing from the Glands Part of the Matter impacted; *Apoplecticks*, because by making the *Oral Glands* spue out their Contents, they ease the Tension of the Vessels, and

R

give



give some Relief to the dangerous Plenitude : In short, *where there are Humours in too great Plenty, whether real, or by Afflux, as in a Coryza, swell'd Uvula, in Head-achs, Epilepsies, sleepy Diseases, a Palsy of the Tongue, Tooth-aches, Deafness, Lost Smelling, a Dulness of Sight, the Ranula, or Pustules of the Face, or where the Saliva is too copious, or stock'd with saline Humours, as it generally is in the Lues, or Scurvy, then Masticatories do Service after Generals premis'd.* But in Ulcers of the Jaws you wou'd do Prejudice by the Motion, and Invitation of sharp Humours to the Part already too much injur'd ; also in sharp and thin Defluxions, in consumptive People, in *Hæmoptoe's*, or in hectic Patients they do Mischief, because they invite these Humours to the Parts which ought to be diverted from 'em ; lean People can't bear 'em, because they bear no Evacuations at all, being already too much wasted, and we find it common, that great Spitters turn consumptive ; *Asthmaticks* are apt to have inflam'd Lungs, and therefore, as Masticatories invite a more copious Influx of Humours, not only into the Mouth,



Mouth, but also the *Larynx*, which once inflam'd, the Lungs hardly escape; hence, in an inflammatory *Angina* they are dangerous; for, tho' I have shew'd you above, that phlegmatick ones bear and require 'em, because the Humours invited thither flow leisurely forth; which in an Inflammatory one they can't, because they are hurry'd so impetuously to the Part, as to stop their own Exit.





*Errhina, Sternutatoria (Ptarmica.)*

**R**ECIPE Sem. Nigell. in Aceto  
macerat. & Pulv. 3 ij. Succ. Ma-  
joran. 3 vj. m. f. Errhinum.

℞ Fol. Betonic. Salv. Thym. Majoran.  
a. p. ij. Rad. Pyreth. 3 fs. m. f. Pul-  
vis Errhinus.

℞ Sal. Nitri 3 j. Fol. Tabac. 3 j. m. f.  
Pulvis Errhinus.

℞ Vitriol. alb. 3 j. Aq. Beton. 3 j. Ma-  
joran. 3 j fs. m. pro Errhino.

℞ Rad. Pyreth. 3 j. Elleb. alb. gr. xv.  
Sem. Nigell. Staphis Agriæ, a. 3 fs.  
m. f. Pulvis Ptarmicus.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Irid. Flor. 3 ij. Euphor-  
bii Lilior. Convall. a. 3 j. Ol. Cary-  
ophyll. Chym. gtt. v. m. f. Pulvis  
Sternutatorius.

Take



*Sternutatories.*

**T**AKE black Cummin-Seeds steep'd  
in Vinegar and powder'd, 2 Drams;  
Juice of Marjoram, 6 Drams; make  
an Errhin.

Take Betony, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram,  
of each two Pugils; Root of Pellit-  
tory of *Spain*, half a Scruple; make  
an Errhin.

Take Salt - Petre, 1 Scruple; Tobac-  
co, 1 Ounce; make an Errhin Pow-  
der.

Take white Vitriol, 1 Dram; Betony-  
Water, 1 Ounce; Marjoram-Water,  
1 Ounce and half; make an Er-  
rhin.

Take Pellitory of *Spain*, 1 Scruple;  
white Hellebor, 15 Grains; black  
Cummin-Seed, Staves acre, of each  
half a Scruple; make a Sternuta-  
tory Powder.

Take Orris-Root, 2 Drams; Euphor-  
bium, Lilly of the Valley, of each  
1 Scruple; Oil of Cloves, 5 Drops;  
make a sneezing Powder.



# 366 A P P E N D I X.

R Pulv. fol. Nicotian. Majoran. Flor.  
Lilior. Convall. a. 3 j. Rad. Helleb.  
alb. 3 j. Castor. 3 ss. Ol. Majoran.  
gtt. v. m. f. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

R Mercur. dulc. (vel Turpeth. Miner.)  
3 ss. Pulv. Glycyrrhiz 3 j. m. f. Pul-  
vis Ptarmicus.

Take



Take Tobacco, Marjoram, Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, of each 1 Dram; white Hellebor, 1 Scruple; Castor, half a Scruple; Oil of Marjoram, 5 Drops; make a Sternutatory.

Take *Mercurius dulcis* (or Turbith Mineral) half a Scruple; Liquorice Powder, 1 Dram; make a sternutatory Powder.

R 4 O B S E R -



## OBSERVATIONS.

SOME Distinction is made between *Errhines* and *Sternutatories*, (call'd *πλάσματα*); because the latter make us sneeze, but the former only draw Humour from the Nose, without sneezing; therefore they differ in Degrees only.

As they evacuate, they agree in all *Particular Plenitudes in and about the Head*; hence they are convenient in phlegmatick Diseases of the Head, as well as stubborn Cases there, in gravative Head-achs, Catarrhs, Blindness, Deafness, phlegmatick Disorders of the Eyes, sleepy Disorders, &c. for in all these Cases there are Humours in Abundance, which deposite some of their offending Particles on these Parts, and accordingly produce Pains, Oppressions, Fluxes of Humour, and such like; in *Lymphatick Fevers*, where Concoction is not much waited for, they evacuate some Share, and are useful.

*Sternuta-*



*Sternutatories* act as *Errhines*, but the Shock given to the several Parts from the Sneezing does much more; for it often serves to force a *Poly-pus* out from the Nostrils; it may break an Abscess in the *Sinus Frontalis*, and bring it away; it serves as a *Lever* to the Muscles of the *Abdomen*; and thus in difficult Labours, in a dead Child, or in *Secundines*, they shove off the Load, and promote 'em powerfully, say *Mercurialis* Lib. 7. in *Aphor.* p. 781. *Wedelius* and *Dekkers*.

*Errhines*, however, are prejudicial in such as are subject to Bleeding, in Ulcers of the Nose, in Quinsies, in inflam'd Eyes, in Hurries of the Spirits, viz. Epilepsies, Vertigo's, &c. or in *Aphthæ*; and moreover, *Sternutatories* are bad, from the Shock they give in Ruptures, in Women with Child, in dropfical People, in nephritick Pains, in Diseases of the Lungs, and *Hollerius*, *Obs.* 2. *Libell. prop.* says in Cases of the Eyes, but this must be understood to be in dry Eyes; and *Hildanus*, *Obs. Chirurg.* c. 1. adds they are bad in a *Gutta Serena*; because, in



all these Cases, any Shocks are hazardous, especially if the Body be plethorick.

*N. Piso* says, that if *Colcothar* be blown into the Nose (upon Case of Bleeding) the Patient must fill their Mouths with Water, lest any of it shou'd fall upon the *Larynx*, and be swallow'd ; when you have done with Blowing it in, then spit out the Water.

If they are very sharp, use 'em seldom ; if they are violent, take Care you catch no Cold ; but this is principally meant of Mercurial ones, according to *Barbette*.

*Ettmuller* mixes volatile Salts with 'em in sleepy Disorders, and *Barbette* (and *Fuller* imitates him) Mercurials.

In Children who are so stuff'd that they can hardly breathe, much less suck, *Wedelius* commends, as an admirable Errhine, the *Vitriolum album*, in any Cephalick Water.

The Sternutatories relieve Hiccups, because they raise a contrary Motion, but are bad in any Fractures of the *Costæ*, because they shake the  
Parts,



Parts, which ought to be kept at Rest.

In *Venereal Pains* of the Head they are not convenient, because they pump the sharp Humours up to a Part already too much oppress'd with 'em.



R 6

PESSI.



## P E S S I.

**R**ECIPE Gum. Galb. Elect. Ammon. a.  
 3vj. Camphor. 3j. cum Vini q. s. f.  
 Massa mollis cui imprimantur Pulv. Rad.  
 Helleb. nig. 3ij. Pyrethr. 3j. m. cum Ol.  
 Succin. q. s. m. f. Pessi.

℞ Gum. Ammon. Opoponac. a. 3jss. Ellebor.  
 nig. Staph. agr. Aristoloch. long. Colocynth.  
 a. 3jss. Scammon. 3j. Fell. Tauri q. s. f.  
 Pessus, lanæ involutus, Syndoni insuendus,  
 & intrudendus.

℞ Myrrh. p. 3j. P. Coch. Min. 3viij. Ol.  
 Succin. q. s. m. f. Pessus.

P E S S A.



P E S S A R I E S.

**T**AKE *Galbanum*, and *Ammoniacum*, of each 6 Drams; Camphire, 1 Dram; with Wine make a soft Mass; add Powders of Hellebor (black) 2 Drams; Pellitory of Spain 1 Dram, with Oil of Amber; make Pessaries.

Take *Ammoniacum*, *Opoponax*, of each 1 Dram and half; black Ellebor, Staves-acre, long Birthwort, Coloquintida, of each 1 Dram and half; Scammony, 1 Dram; Bull's-Gall, make a Pessary wrapt in Wool, and sew'd in a Rag, for use.

Take Myrrh powder'd, 1 Dram; *Pil. Cochiae* the less, 8 Drams; Oil of Amber, what suffices; make a Pessary.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

**I** Have referr'd *Pessaries* to *Evacuants*, because some of 'em being apply'd immediately, do pellicate and evacuate.

Few Observables occur concerning *Pessaries*, only you must observe that they must be retain'd for the Space of a Night; Care shou'd be taken not to use 'em too frequently, least they exulcerate the *Vagina*, and are only us'd in marry'd Persons; for to Virgins, the *Nasalia* only are us'd.

Scabra,



Scabra, Sinapismi, Psilothra, De-  
terfiva, Vesicatoria, Caustica  
(Pyrotica) Fontanellæ, Setacea.

*Scabra.*

**R**ECIPE Sem. Sesel. 3 fs. Fenic.  
℥ij. Sacch. Cand. 3 ij. Off. Sepiæ  
3 j. Aloes Succotin. Troch. alb. Rhaf.  
Tutiæ pp. a. ℥j. Sal. Armon. gr. x.  
m. f. *Pulvis insufflandus.*

℞ Vitriol. Alb. 3 fs. Sal. Nitri ℥fs.  
Aq. Rosar. 3 v. m. f. Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Chelidon. ℥j. Fenic. 3 fs. Croc.  
Metall. vel Vitri Antim. ℥fs. Nitri  
gr. v. Macerentur, filtrentur, f. *Col-  
lyrium.*

℞ Aq. Fenic. Rut. a. 3 ij. Euphrag.  
Ros. alb. a. 3 iij. Vitriol. alb. gr. v.  
virid. æris gr. ij. m. f. *Collyrium*; per  
mensē j. vel alterum usurpandum.

*Grits,*



Grits, Sinapisms, Depilatories, De-  
terfives, Blisters, Causticks, Is-  
sues, Setons.

*Grits.*

**T**AKE Seeds of Hartwort, half a  
Dram, Fennel Seeds 2 Scruples,  
Sugar Candy 2 Drams, Cuttle fish  
Bone 1 Dram, best Aloes, Rhafis's  
white Troches, Tutty prepar'd of  
each 1 Scruple, Salt Armoniack 10  
Grains; make a Powder to be  
blown into the Eye.

Take white Vitriol half a Dram, Salt  
Peter half a Scruple, Rose Water  
5 Drams; make an Eye-water.

Take Celandine Water 1 Ounce, Fen-  
nel half an Ounce, Crocus Metallo-  
rum, or Glas of Antimony half a  
Scruple, Salt-Peter 5 Grains, steep  
'em, filter 'em; make an Eye-water.

Take Fennel and Rue Waters, of each  
2 Drams, Eyebright, and white  
Rose Waters, of each 3 Drams,  
white Vitriol 5 Grains, Verdigrease  
2 Grains; make an Eye-water to  
be us'd for a Month or two.

℞ Sacch.



℞ Sacch. Cand. Marg. pp. a. p. æ & q.  
f. m. f. pulvis oculo insufflatus.

℞ Aq. Ros. ʒj. Sacch. Cand. 3j. Croc.  
Metall. ʒss. m. f. Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Calc. ʒj. Merc. præc. alb. ʒj.  
m. pro Collyrio.

℞ Aq. Ros. ʒij. Fenic. ʒj. Mercur.  
Sublim. gr. v. m. f. *Collyrium* ad  
Gtt. j. vel. ij. mane & vesperi.

℞ Pumic. Ignit. ter vin. alb. extinct. &  
relict. donec refrigerat; trit. &  
lot. f. pulvis dentifricius.

℞ Origan. cum Vitriol. & Melle, m. f.  
Linimentum Dentifricium.

℞ Corn. Cerv. calcin. 3j. Spong. ust.  
ʒj. m. f. pulvis Hypersarcoticus.

℞ Farin. Puleg. Cyperi calcin. a. ʒjss.  
Putam. Ovor. Cochlear. ust. ʒij. m.  
f. *pulvis pro Gingivis Sanguinolentis.*

Take



Take Sugar Candy, Pearl prepar'd, of each equal Parts; make a Powder to be blown into the Eye.

Take Rose-Water 1 Ounce, Sugar-Candy 1 Dram, Crocus Metallorum half a Scruple; make an Eye-Water.

Take Lime-Water 1 Ounce, white precipitate Mercury, 1 Scruple; make an Eye-Water.

Take Rose-Water 2 Ounces, Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, Sublimat Mercury 5 Grains; make an Eye-Water; drop 1 or 2 Drops Morning and Evening.

Take Calcin'd Pumice thrice extinguish'd in white Wine, and left till it cool, powder'd and wash'd; make a Dentifrice or Powder for the Teeth.

Take wild Marjoram, with Vitriol and Honey; make a Liniment for the Teeth.

Take burnt Harts-horn 1 Dram, calcin'd Sponge 1 Scruple; make a Powder for a *Fungus*.

Take Pennyroyal, Herb Cypress calcin'd, of each 1 Dram and a half, burnt Egg-Shell 2 Scruples; make a Powder for bleeding Gums.

*Sinapismi.*



## 378 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Merc. rub. præc. 3 j. Lap. Calamin.  
 3 ij. Vitriol. calcin. 3 fs Emp. Dia-  
 calcit. 3 j. m. liquefiat, & Candela  
 Cerea eo immergatur, in *Carunculâ*  
*Penis.*

### *Sinapismi.*

℞ Sem. Sinap. Contuf. 3 fs. Cæpar.  
 n. j. Aceti 3 fs. oxymel. scillit. 3 jfs.  
 m. f. *Phœnigmus.*

℞ Euphorb. 3 ij. Ferment. acerrim. 3 vj.  
 Allii 3 fs. m. f. *Phœnigmus.*

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. 3 j. Pulv. rad.  
 Pyreth. 3 ij. Mell. 3 ij. Acet. q. f. m.  
 f. *Sinapismus.*

℞ Sinap. 3 ij. Sapon. n. Ferment. acr.  
 a. 3 iij. aceti q. f. m. f. *Sinapismus.*

### *Psilothra.*

℞ Rufm. Turcic. Calc. viv. a. p. æ.  
 m. admov. mucilago hujus misturæ  
 partibus pilosis.

Take



Take red Precipitate 1 Dram, Lapis Calaminaris 2 Scruples, calcin'd Vi-triol half a Dram, Plaister of Dia-calciteos 1 Ounce, melt and dip a Wax Candle in it, for a Caruncle of the *Penis*.

*Sinapisms.*

Take beat Mustard-Seed half an Ounce, Onion 1, Vinegar half an Ounce, Oxymel of Squills 1 Ounce and half; make a *Sinapism*.

Take Euphorbium 2 Drams, sharp Leaven 6 Drams, Garlick half an Ounce; make a *Sinapism*.

Take Powder of Mustard-Seed 1 Ounce, Pellitory of Spain 2 Drams, Honey 2 Ounces, Vinegar what suffices; make a *Sinapism*.

Take Mustard-Seed 2 Drams, black Soap, sharp Leaven, of each 3 Drams, Vinegar what suffices; make a *Sinapism*.

*Depilatories.*

Take Rusma, Quicklime, of each equal Parts, mix 'em, lay the Slime of this Mixture on the Hairy Parts.

*Detersives.*



*Deterfiva.*

℞ Ung. Ægyptiac. q. f.

℞ Ung. Apostolorum q. f.

℞ Aq. Phagædenic. (ex Aq. Calc. cum Mercur. sublimato mist.) q. f.

℞ Alum. crud. Virid. æris a. 3 ij. Coq. in vin. 3 xvij. f. Decoctum.

℞ Vitriol. alb. 3 ij. Alumin. Ærug. æris a. 3 ij. Acet. fort. 3 iij. Calcinentur, f. pulvis, cui addatur unguent. Ægyptiac. q. f. m. f. unguentum.

℞ Alum. ust. 3 j. Basilic. q. f. m. f. unguentum.

℞ Mercur. præcip. rub. 3 fs. ung. Basilic. Compos. q. f. m. f. Unguentum.

℞ Resin. 3 fs. Cinnab. nativ. 3 ij. ærugin. 3 j fs. m. super Ignem in emplastrum pro clavis pedum.



*Deterfives.*

Take Ægyptiacum what fuffices.

Take Ointment of the Apostles what fuffices.

Take Phagedenick-Water (made of Lime-Water and Sublimate) what fuffices.

Take Crude Allum, Verdigrease, of each 2 Drams, boil 'em in 18 Ounces of Wine; make a Decoction.

Take white Vitriol 2 Ounces, Allum, Verdigrease, of each 2 Drams, strong Vinegar 3 Ounces, Calcine 'em; make a Powder; make it up with Unguentum Ægyptiacum into an Ointment.

Take burnt Allum 1 Dram, Basilicon what fuffices; make an Ointment.

Take red precipitate Mercury half a Dram, compound Ointment of Basilicon what fuffices; make an Ointment.

Take Rosin half an Ounce, native Cinnabar 2 Scruples, Verdigrease 1 Dram and a half, mix 'em upon the Fire into a Plaister for Corns.



*Vesicatoria.*

℞ Cantharid. abject. ped. & capit. 3 j.  
Ferment. acerrim. 3 fs. Mell. 3 ij. m.  
f. Cataplasma.

℞ Euphorb. 3 j. Sem. Sinap. 3 ij. Can-  
tharid. 3 j. Ferment. acris 3 fs. acet.  
q. f. m. f. Emplastrum.

℞ Pulv. Cantharid. absciss. pedibus &  
alis, 3 fs. Sem. ammeos 3 j. Ferment.  
3 fs. Caric. ping. n° j. acet. q. f. m.  
f. Cataplasma.

℞ Emp. Diachyl. 3 j. Euphorb. 3 j. Can-  
tharid. Pulv. 3 j. m. f. Emplastrum.

*Caustica.*

℞ Butyr. Antimon. Ol. Vitriol. Aq.  
fort. Residuum ex Lixivio Sapon.  
Lapid. infernal. &c.

*Blifters*



*Blisters.*

Take Spanish Flies, without the Feet and Heads 1 Dram, Leaven half an Ounce, Honey 2 Drams; make a Cataplasim.

Take Euphorbium 1 Dram, Mustard-Seed 2 Drams, Spanish Flies 1 Scruple, sharp Leaven half an Ounce, Vinegar what suffices, make a Plaister.

Take Spanish Flies, without Feet or Wings, half a Dram, Bishops-Weed-Seed 1 Scruple, Leaven half an Ounce, 1 Fig, Vinegar what suffices; make a Cataplasim.

Take Diachylum Plaister 1 Ounce, Euphorbium 1 Scruple, Powder of Spanish Flies 1 Dram; make a Plaister.

*Causticks.*

Take Butter of Antimony; Oil of Vitriol, Aqua-fortis; Caput of Soap Lees; infernal Stone, &c.



## OBSERVATIONS.

ALL these Med'cines are *Species* of *Causticks*, all which I shall treat of in Particular.

As to the *gritty* Med'cines, they are the lowest Degree of *Causticks*, and are only us'd in such tender Parts as the Eye, to take off some thin Excrecences from thence, which they do by their Hardness and their angular Figure; and therefore are no otherwise *Caustick* than that, by their rude Friction of the Part, they gradually shave off this carnous Substance. Thus they also, in the same Manner, rub off any *tartareous Matter* growing over the Teeth, and are in this Sense good *Dentifrices*; also they are us'd in taking off gentle *Fungus's* that spring up in Ulcers, which run too much; and hence also, such whose Teeth have *fungous* Gums, from whence the gaping Mouths of the Vessels pour forth Blood, these gritty and calcin'd Powders shave off the *Fungus*, and then the Vessels may be clos'd by *Stypticks*.



I have plac'd *Sinapisms* amongst Evacuants, not that they really are such; however, they work by their Irritation, and draw the Blood to the Surface, and long continu'd, never fail to blister, and therefore proper enough to be ranged amongst Evacuations. It must be observ'd, that they are to be left upon the Part, and continu'd so long as only to make it red, (and therefore they are also call'd *Rubificants*) and that it return no more to its natural Colour upon their Removal. They must be apply'd very Hot, and so soon as they cool, they must be remov'd, and fresh must be apply'd, till a Redness and Tumour appear; and Blisters are often apply'd after 'em, to draw the Humours off, and are kept open some time to hinder any Return into the Blood.

They are us'd in *anomalous Gouts*, in order to stimulate the Parts, and invite the Motion of the Humours to their usual Station; and I have found 'em useful on such a Case apply'd to the Ankles; they, in short, are useful in any Tumour, critically expell'd, which does not appear so much as it ought.



As to those Med'cines which are call'd *Psilothra*, *Depilatories*, or such as make the Hair fall off, I have little to say to 'em; the Razor now performing that Part with us; they are only us'd in warmer Climes upon an Occasion I shall here forbear to mention.

*Detersives* are us'd in Ulcers which have any *Fungus*, *Callosity*, or any *Luxuriant* Flesh in 'em, which is an Impediment to their Cure, and when this is taken away, the common Balsamicks, Digestives, Sarcoticks, and Cicatrizers are to be us'd.

As for Blisters, *Bartoletus* tells us they are convenient for Frenzies, at the State of the Fever; however, I believe it sorry Practice to blister in all Frenzies; for, in the furious Kind, the Blood moves with such a Rapidity, that there will be little Reason to add to its Motion or Rarefaction, unless it be of Use to promote a Rupture of the Vessels, and produce *Hæmorrhages*; in the *comatous Species*, indeed, I shall not be against the Practice, not only at the Time, but even by way of Prevention. In moist Coughs, which don't come easily up, they are proper enough  
ever



even *repetitum*, to draw the Humours to the extreme Parts, and also to give Irritations to the Lungs themselves, by which the *Fomes* wou'd be drawn off, and what rested upon the Lungs wou'd be thrown off. Phlegmatick Diseases, and cold Disorders require 'em for a Drainory, so *Coma's*, *Lethargies*, *Apoplexies*, and sometimes *Convulsions* are reliev'd thereby, because that Inundation of Humours they are oppress'd with, are serous or phlegmatick, and *they* evacuate the Quantity, as well as give a brisker Oscillation to the Fibres; and the Fluids, which *nearly* stagnate there, are press'd forward in their usual manner.

In Case of the Expectoration in a Pleurisy being either suppress'd, or its Matter being spit up in a less Quantity than is convenient, *Baglivi* advises us to apply 'em to the Legs; and I have, indeed, try'd it often with good Success, but in none with more apparent Advantage than to the Servant of a Nobleman, who had expos'd himself to the Cold, and thereby had entirely suppress'd the Spitting, so that we had good Reason to suspect the Doom *Hippocrates* pronoun-



ces in such Cases, where Pleuriticks  
 ἐκ ἀνακαθάρσιν) ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέραις,  
 τετέλειον ἐς ἐμπύημα μεθίστα). In short,  
 he breath'd so thick and so loud, that  
 the Domesticks did suppose him ex-  
 piring; but by a pectoral Decoction,  
 given very warm, a *Linctus* in it, some  
 Soot-Pills, and Blisters to the Legs,  
 he began in some Hours to expectorate  
*Blood*, and *Pus* in very large Quanti-  
 ties, he breath'd and chough'd very  
 freely, and thus in two or three Days  
 he was recover'd surprizingly. In Fe-  
 vers, where the Pulse is weak and  
 small, where there is a comatous Dis-  
 position on 'em, and their Extremi-  
 ties are cold, they stimulate the Nerves  
 to circulate their Juices more briskly,  
 as well as the other Fluids, and hin-  
 der dangerous Stagnations there;  
 hence *Sennertus* and *Willis*, and indeed,  
 all the Sects of Physicians allow where  
 the Temperament in Fevers is cool,  
 where the external Parts are cool, tho'  
 the internal burn (which they term  
 a *Leipyria*) they are convenient; be-  
 cause such Burning proceeds from Stag-  
 nation of those sharp, but sluggish Hu-  
 mours in the Parts. As every one,  
 undoubtedly, has perus'd the Learned



*Bellini and Baglivi on Stimuli*, so I shall conclude with them, that *Blisters* are requir'd where the *Solids* are to be stimulated, the *Fluids* to be mov'd, the *Circulation* is to be promoted, *Liquids* are to be express'd, the *Quantity* is to be lessen'd, the *Spirits* to be agitated, the *Blood* to be attenuated and dissolved, *Coagulations* to be remov'd, and *Revulsions* or *Derivations* are to be made; and the Reasons are, because they are compos'd of strong volatile Parts, which stimulate and contract the *Fibres*; add moving and active Particles to the *Fluids*, and by their keen Salts they stimulate into a Blister; hence, in all cold Disorders they are convenient.

Where, indeed, there is any Heat in the *Urine*, or any Incontinence of it, they are contraindicated; because their sharp Salts added to some of the same Kind in the *Blood* wou'd ravage the *Fibres* unmercifully, and be in Danger of producing *Ulcers* there; hence they are dangerous in *Inflammations* there, and in *Ulcers* too. *Fluxes* of *Blood* are more encreas'd by 'em; hence, in *Fevers*, where *Bleeding* is an Accident, great Caution is to be us'd in their Application, and not without a very



urgent Indication, when all Care is to be taken by Internals to prevent the Return of this, too often, fatal Symptom ; and, hence 'tis dangerous to apply 'em in the menstrual Flux, or Women with Child ; for the first will have the Flux encreas'd thereby, and the latter be in Danger to miscarry by such strong Agitations. In Tumours that are in a fair way to be suppurated, and ought to be so, such as *Bubo's*, they are not us'd, because the thinner Humours will be evacuated thereby, and the grosser retain'd, and thus what wou'd have been useful, will be retarded, and the Humours which wou'd have found Vent this way, will be retain'd by a fatal Use. They are then not to be apply'd in Fevers, where the Heat rages, with strong Pulses and Thirst, because very volatile Salts reign in such Constitutions. The Honourable Mr. *Boyle* mentions a Case where they brought on Blindness, where they had been too much us'd ; and this is a parallel Case to what was said before of *Diureticks* us'd immoderately ; for they, in like manner, thicken the Blood by draining the *Serum* too much from it ; and thus



hus they will be irrevocably im-  
acted.

General are always suppos'd to be  
remis'd to particular Evacuations,  
or otherwise, the Parts wou'd be in  
Danger to be overwhelm'd with the  
Humours, which wou'd take that Bent;  
and hence 'tis not safe to apply 'em  
to Parts already over-laden; hence,  
not to inflam'd Parts, nor weak ones,  
nor to the Joints, because in all these  
Cases, they invite Humours to Parts  
which can't bear 'em without Injury; I  
remember somewhere a Caution, for-  
bidding the Application of 'em to a  
dropical Belly, and I look upon it to  
be a Piece of Ignorance hardly dreamt  
on; because, if Evacuation be good,  
it ought to be made in the most de-  
pending Part.

As to the Sharpness of these Salts,  
*Occo* brings a convincing Proof of it,  
in asserting, that such as wore 'em in  
their Pockets have made bloody Urine  
after.

*Schmitzius* tells us, that Vine Ashes  
will keep the Ulcer running; but I  
look upon it as more natural to make  
use of the perpetual Blisters, now pra-  
ctis'd, and mention'd in a late Trea-



tise of Fevers, call'd *Criticon Februm*, p. 192. Dr. *Heers* has a peculiar Way of raising Blisters, which is by applying Cupping-Glasses with Flame; he draws 'em off, and applys 'em a second Time, till they fall off of themselves, and the Place blisters upon it.

I have known that Blisters have taken off a fix'd Pain, when common Applications fail'd.

Blisters and Sinapisms differ only in Degrees; because, even Sinapisms will raise Blisters.

*Causticks* are the strongest Irritants, and are compos'd equally of Alkalines or Acids, which are eminently acrimonious, and their Use is to corrode the Skin, and all the carnous or membranous Parts.

They are a last Remedy in the Cases they are us'd for, and therefore I shall remark to you the Disorders they are mostly us'd in, and their Abuses.

They are divided into *Actual*, or such where Fire itself is the Instrument; and *Potential*, which is done by Remedies.

*Dekkers* commends the actual Caustery in Blindness; where he burns down to the very *Diploë* upon the *Coronal Suture*,



ture, as he does in *Ischiadick* Pains, which are so stubborn, as that they don't yield to any common Topicks; there he burns into the Head of the *Os femoris*. *Ettmuller* commends the same actual Cautey upon the Part, whence Convulsions begin; and the Reason for this Procedure is *univocal* in all these Cases, to wit, the Humours which occasion such stubborn Disorders are very much fix'd upon the Parts, or near 'em; and, as nothing given or apply'd, has been capable to move 'em off from the Part affected, this immediately reaches the Humour and evacuates it, or removes the Humours of the near adjacent Parts, and so gradually shoves 'em off; which, when evacuated, the Blood may by Internals be prevented to spue out its Contents any farther.

They agree in Gangrenes, in order to separate the sound from the unsound Flesh, and this is usually done by surrounding the Part gangren'd, so that its Creeping is often thereby prevented. Callous Ulcers often require 'em, in order to take off their Hardness, which yields not to Deterfives; hence the *Trachisci Vigonis* are us'd to



be thrust for some Hours into the *Sinus*, in order to take it off, after which, it is to be cur'd as in common Ulcers; hence, in sinuous Ulcers, and in fistulous ones they are convenient. In *Bubo's* pestilential or venereal, they serve to open 'em and make a large Orifice for the *Exit* of the Matter. In *Nodes* they eat down to the Bottom, and then Digestion and the other Indications in Ulcers come in play. Warts are taken off by 'em; they often, by changing the Direction of the Vessels close 'em, and stop *Hæmorrhages* for a while. The Body must be prepar'd, that is, evacuated before their Use, lest their Irritation draw the Bent of the Humours that way, and occasion by their too violent Influx, Inflammations, or even Gangrenes.

But it must be observ'd, that as 'tis the last Remedy, so we are not to have Recourse to 'em without an evident and urgent Indication, because too violent. They cannot be bore in the *Joints*, *Nervous*, and *Tendonous Parts*, *Veins*, *Arteries*, *Delicate Parts*, as the *Eyes*, &c. inflam'd Parts, *ulcerated Cancers*, *Faults of the Intestinum rectum*, *warm Disorders*, the *Hæmorrhoids*, nor  
in



in Children; and the Reason is, because they destroy the Texture of those Parts, which are so necessary to the Functions of Life; or, because the Diseases are exasperated more thereby; or, because some Constitutions are too tender for so vigorous a Remedy.

The way of Burning need not be mention'd (which is good in carious Bones, to make 'em exfoliate sooner, by drying the Moisture that nourishes 'em;) but the Potential is apply'd in the following manner, you cut a Hole, equal to the Size you design, in a Plaister, and apply it to the Skin; then you apply the Caustick upon this Hole, and then you apply another Plaister over all, and let it lie on so many Hours or Minutes, as Experience convinces you it will have its Effects in.

As *Causticks* are often us'd in order to make Issues, I shall here take the Liberty to subjoin some few Observables upon *Setons* and *Issues*.

*Setons* are made with Needles thrust into the Skin, and threaded with Silk dawb'd with Ointment; you run the Needle along the Bottom of the *Cu-* is for one, two or three Inches before you pull it out again; this is dress'd



dress'd by drawing the Silk backwards and forwards every Day, and dawbing it afresh with Basilicon.

*Issues* are either cut or burnt by a Caustick.

*Baglivi* commends *Issues* in the Legs for Prevention of the Gout; I believe, indeed, Gout-Fits may-be made more mild by any Evacuations, but never thoroughly prevented; *Boottius* advises their Use in the *Labri-Sulcio*, or swell'd Lips, which Children are subject to; they are advis'd for the Prevention of habitual Defluxions and Inflammations, in the beginning of Consumptions, in the Epilepsy, in Ischiadick Pains, in Hoarseness, in the Rickets, in Ophthalmies, in the *Arthritis Vaga*, in Diseases of the Ears, in Diseases of the Face; and, in short, where-ever there is any habitual Cacochemical Plenitude; for they gently and constantly evacuate, and steal off the *Fomes* of lasting Diseases.

When they have been continu'd for some time, as they ought, so long as the ill Habit lasts, 'tis dangerous to close 'em up too suddenly; but after they have recover'd, or assisted in the Recovery of your Patient, close 'em up,



up, but give Physick pretty frequently, till second Nature has forgot its Bent; hence, in short, they revulſe and evacuate.

They may be promoted, if they run little, by the *Piſa Lutea, viridia & rubra* of *Bates*.

### *Of the Purging-Waters.*

I Might have ſpoke of theſe Waters, when I treated of Purgatives; as Purgatives, indeed, they might have reaſonably been ſubjoin'd, but their Salts being very different, I judg'd it reaſonable to treat of 'em apart.

As all Purgatives, they evacuate certain Plenitudes; they agree in *loſt Appetites*, becauſe they carry off Part of the Load of the Stomach; in *Vomitings*, by carrying the Load downwards; in *Colicks*, by carrying off the *Saburra*; in *Melancholies*, by their Dilution and Evacuation; in *Cardialgia's*, by Dilution of the Salts, and by carrying 'em off; in *Worms*, by carrying 'em off, after they are kill'd; in *Nephritick Pains*, *Heats of Urine*, and *Suppreſſion* of it, becauſe they waſh, cool, and irritate the



the *Glands*; in *Faundices*, because they open by their Irritation; in *Eruptions*, Headachs, *Vertigo's*, wandring Pains; in the *Scurvy*, in Hysterical Persons and Hypochondriacal; because they carry off the offending Salts, restore the natural Ferment, scour the *Viscera*, and cool.

However, they don't agree in *Dropsies*, because moist Purgatives are bad; nor in any *Fever*, because of their Salts; nor *Hæmoptœ's*, because of their Irritation; nor in *Cholera's*, because this is heaping up one Evacuation upon another; nor in cold *Palsies*, because of their Watriness; nor in *Pregnant Women*, because that any Purgative or Motion is dangerous; nor in a large *Stone in the Kidneys*, because it is immovable; nor in a *Stone*, or *Ulcer of the Bladder*, because they are troubled with *Stranguries*, and the Salts might encrease these; nor in *Gonorrhœa's*, *Diarrhœa's*, nor *Vomiting*; because their irritating Salts gall the Parts, and encrease the *Flux*.

But, I shall now take particular Notice of their specifick Salts, according to the Informations given us upon them, by the ingenious Drs. *Lister* and *Allen*.  
They



They consist of vitrioline and nitrous Salts, of Salt of Lime, Salt of Tartar, Alcaline Salts, or Sea Salt.

The *vitrioline Salts* are good in Hypochondriacism, and Eruptions; they however produce Vomitings, Hemorrhoids and Fevers, *such are Richmond, and Scarborough Waters.*

The *Calcareous Salts* are good in Colicks, Obstructions of the Glands, in Melancholy, Heart-burns, wandering Pains, the Scurvy, Fatness, Eruptions on the Face, Costiveness, and in Gravel; the Gout, Diseases of the Lungs where there is no Inflammations: They heat the Blood; however *Lister* will have it, that they breed the Stone and produce Costiveness; such are *Epsom, Acton, Barnet, or Stretham Waters.*

The *Tartareous Salts* correct Acidities, strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomiting, are Diuretick, are good in intermittent Cases and Dropsies, such are *Upminster Waters.*

The *Alcaline Salts* correct the Acid in the Blood, and sweeten it, are good in Fluxes, in Hypochondriacism, stop the *Menses*, but are bad in Leprosies, such are *Brentwood-weal Waters.*

The *Nitrous Salts* are Diuretick, temper the Acrimony of the Bile,  
allay



allay Thirst, and cool; such are *Ken-sington Waters*.

The *Marine Salts* are good in Worms, in Eruptions, they help Concoction, and cure *Flatus*; such are *Alford, Colchester, Lambeth, Northall, and Dulwich Waters*.

Hence such as partake of *Vitriolick*, or *Marine Salts*, cure Scabs and Eruptions; such as consist of *Alcaliz'd Salts* or *Nitrous Calcarious* ones, encrease the Fluidity of the Blood, heat, and are Enemies in Scabs or Leprosies; but such as are purely *Nitrous*, cool and temper all acrimonious and bilious Salts.

They are to be drank as all other Purgatives in a Morning, to one Pint, a Quart, or three Pints, or more; if rainy Weather spoils 'em, by weakening 'em, either add *Glauber's Salt* or *Sal Catharticum* to half an Ounce, or boil 'em down till a Crust swim at the top. As they are mostly drank in the Summer or dry Season, so little Care is requir'd in taking 'em; only they must walk about, till they have pass'd. In the Winter-Season, boil 'em down as already mentioned, and then turn 'em with a little Milk, and keep your Chamber. Thus



Thus have I with as much Brevity as possible finish'd the Number of Evacuants by *Med'cines*. I shall take leave to subjoin some Evacuations perform'd by Instruments, and so shall proceed to Alteratives.

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*Of Blood-letting, Cupping, Leeching, &c.*

I Shall not trouble the Reader with any Notions about Bleeding, but such as tend to Practice; I leave such who delight in *Theory* to consult the learned *Bellini de Missione Sanguin.* my Design being no other here than to shew where it is necessary, and where dangerous.

'Tis observ'd, that *Plenitude* is the only Indicant of Bleeding; because all Evacuation presupposes either a real Fulness or a metaphorical one; hence 'tis convenient in all violent Pains, and in Women in the middle Months of their Pregnancy; *Cornax* and *Burgrave* inform us, that 'tis convenient in the *Hungarian* Fever, which alters according to the Circumstances, there-



therefore consult *Cober's Decads* on this Head. 'Tis good in *Pleuritick Pains* and *Pleurisies*, altho' the Pulse shou'd be unequal or intermitting, and the Reason is given by *Ballonius Epidem. L. 2. p. 214.* because in the beginning of a Disease, the Weakness or any Irregularity in the Pulse is not to be suppos'd to proceed from an Avolation of the Spirits, nothing having preceded, that cou'd have weaken'd it, but from an Oppression or too great a Load; in which case the Blood is rarefied to a great pitch; and consequently the Vessels are dilated in proportion, even to the next Condition of Breaking; hence the Heart contracts itself weakly, and the Pulse appears *weak*, but more frequently *oppress'd*; for in this Case, as soon as the Load is taken off; the Pulse becomes regular; and even in a *languid Pulse*, in *Pleurisies* he advises it, *L. 2. Epid. p. 204.* because, says he, *Fortuitus ausus saepe rationem prudenter initam superat*; but this ought to be warily follow'd. It prevents Inflammations, for it cures 'em; in a *Pleurisy*, where they don't expectorate, you may bleed till the ninth Day, because 'tis improbable



able that such an one will ever terminate by Expectoration; it cures all beginning and encreasing Inflammations, and pinches 'em in the Bud; by drawing the Blood off, a less Quantity will be push'd upon the Part obstructed, and the Vessels will easily pass their contents, where they are not overstretch'd, and gentle Aperients join'd with Diluters, dissolving the *Coagulum*, re-open the Impaction; 'tis so useful in *Pleurisies*, that 'tis us'd even in puerperal Women, if they are seiz'd with one. *Watchings* depending upon an over-agitated Blood, receive Refreshment from Bleedings, for the Vessels being unloaden, subside to a natural pitch.

In Madness, we are oblig'd to repeat it often, to allay the Hurry of the Spirits, which here depends upon the forcible Motion of the Blood. In fits of *Asthma's*, in *suffocating Catarrhs*, and in *Apoplexies*, it is requir'd *repetitum*, and quickly; for Opportunity to be taken by the Fore-locks, such cases being suddenly mortal, by an irremediable Stagnation in, or Effusion of Blood into the Parts affected. A beginning Consumption is another Word  
for



for a beginning Inflammation, and therefore 'tis necessary in the warm *Species* of 'em. In a Salivation it often happens, that the Flux rises high, that the Glands are much inflam'd, this Accident stops the Running, and choaks 'em; Bleeding, emptying the Vessels, curbs the Inflammation.

In *Inflammations of the Eyes* 'tis necessary, that Nothing is done without it, and even Bleeding in the *Jugular* is here commended. Miscarriages often happen from the Plenitude of the Blood-Vessels, hence *Veromandu* extols it in this Case; the Vessels being emptied, the *Placenta* will be in Danger of being shov'd off. In the *Small-Pox*, where the Fermentation runs high, whether before the Eruption, after the 11th Day; 'tis requir'd to hinder an irregular Eruption, or hinder Choaking in the second Fever.

The *Suppression of the Menses or Hemorrhoids*, fills the Vessels with an useless Load of corrupted Blood, and produces Symptoms suitable to the Character of it, which are reliev'd by Bleeding.



## A P P E N D I X. 405

In short, Bleeding evacuates and relieves.

In weak Persons, and the cold State of Blood, it draws off more Spirits than they can bear, and lessens the Moments of Contact, and consequently the Circulation. In the *State of a Pleurisy*, where they expectorate plentifully, on the 4th or 9th, a white, equal Matter, which relieves the Pain; because this free *Ἀναδάσασσις* is a *Crisis*; hence also in any State of a Fever, or any febrile Disorder, for thus have I seen a sudden Confusion in the Humours, which was too late to repent of. In *Diarrhœa's* and Vomitings, 'tis not advisable, because they are supposed to have dejected the Spirits too much; however, I have found it very useful in the Vomiting of Women just conceiv'd, because this proceeds from Fermentation, and Plenitude rais'd by the exotick Ferment. In *malignant Fevers*, with a weak Pulse, they suffer by Bleeding, because it weakens such who have no Occasion for such a bold Evacuation. In the *Fits of Convulsions* in Children, because the Blood is then in a State approaching to a stagnation, and they are too weak for such



such an Attempt. Not in *Apoplexies* unless the Person be young, the Face be red in the Fit, they have been us'd to a sedentary Life, some Suppression of an usual Flux of Blood has preceded, and there be Danger of a Stagnation; for these Symptoms are Signs of a Plenitude. In *Asthma's*, where the *Bronchie* are only fill'd with Phlegm for this is carry'd off by Expectoration *Scardius*, p. m. 2517, discommends it in a *Pleurisy*, but he only must mean a malignant one, as *Hippocrates* means *Prænot. Coac.* 491. or the State of one.

As to the Quantity of Blood which you may draw off; what is found to relieve is the best Standard.

'Tis safer to repeat it, than to bleed too much at once, says *Forestus*, Lib. 1. *De Febris, Obs.* 12. *Scholio.*

*Lusitanus*, C. 1. *Curat.* 10. says, in Bleeding, two Things are to be consider'd, 1. Whether the Disease require it. 2. Whether the Patient can bear it.

It is requir'd, wherever there is any great Commotion and Heat in the Blood, and where the Pulse is large, says *Sylvius*, p. 236. Nay, even in petechial Fevers, where the Fermentation



tion and Heat is violent, if they be strong, says *Sennertus*.

In Inflammations, &c. 'tis to be done on the contrary Side, because thus you revulse the Humours, that is, by Depletion the Blood moves easier to that Goal, because there is less Resistance to Motion; hence *Waldschmidt* commends Bleeding in the Foot in a Phrenzy.

In warm Countries, 'tis told us, they bleed to one fourth of the Weight of the Fluids in hot Fevers.

The farther a Woman is from Labour, 'tis safer to open the superior Veins, the nearer, the under Veins, says *Riverius*; because, to open the *Saphæna*, when they are not near their full Time, will but invite the Bent of the Circulation to the *Uterus*, and endanger a Miscarriage.

When both Bleeding and Physick are indicated, 'tis best to bleed first, because, after Bleeding, less remains to be evacuated, and the Physick will raise less Disturbance.

In Pains of the Head, Bleeding at the Nose is usual in the *Indies*, which is done several ways, says *Hollerius*, *de Capit. Dolor.* to wit, by Scratching the Nostrils, by Hogs-Bristles, by Leeches, &c.

If



If the Patient be so weak that they can't bear Bleeding, Leeches, or Cupping supplies its stead; when the *Hæmorrhoids* are suppress'd, Leeches apply'd promote 'em.

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*Of the Paracentesis, and other Apertures.*

**T**APPING is done by the *Trocher* and *Cannula*; or *Blocks*, or *Barbette's Needle*, thrust into the Cavity, which is easily known; for when it has pass'd into the Vacuity, the *Operator* finds no farther Resistance; the Instruments being every where equal in Thickness, save at the Point. I once order'd, upon this Occasion, the Head of the *Trocher* to be made to be fitted to a Syringe, to suck out the more glutinous Matter which wou'd not pass without this Contrivance. However, I must once more remind you of the Unwillingness I wou'd advise such an Operation withall; some, however, will command the Surgeon to attempt it; and I shall, for their Sakes, collect what



what I have found remark'd from others, as well as what I have observ'd in my own Practice.

*Thouvenot* suffers the Matter to be drawn off to seven, ten, or twenty Pounds, at one time, in strong Persons; and to five, six, or ten Pounds, at a time, in weak ones; and thus, in two or three Days time, draws out the whole Matter, and repeats the Operation, as often as Occasion requires it from its refilling; giving at the same time gentle Diureticks, the gentle *Hydragogues*, and Restoratives; and advises moderate Exercise to make it flow. How far does this differ from the Method made use of by some bold Men in Town?

The Internals given at the time are, *Conserve of Roses, Pulv. Diarrhodon Abbatis*, Wormwood, Cinnamon-Water, Traumaticks, having first prepar'd the Body with gentle Catharticks, and Diureticks; the Reason of these Cordial and styptick Drugs being administred, is, that the Vessel which is broke, and pours out this Matter, may be soder'd again, and that Spirits may be added, which last is also done by a nourishing Diet.



'Tis us'd in an *Empyema*, or a Dropsy.

As to the first, the following Cautions are to be observ'd ; That the Section must be made where the Pain and Tumour is, if it be the *Locus Necessitatis* ; but if it be the *Locus Electionis*, (or the Place of Election) where we are only to open for the best Conveniency of evacuating the Water ; let it be done between the 4th and 5th Rib, on the upper Side of the Rib, reckoning from below upwards. There is a Prospect of its succeeding, where the Patients are free from a Fever and Thirst, have an Appetite, their *Pus* is laudable, and they have no *Diarrhœa* on 'em. Care must be taken to prevent the Entrance of the Air, as much as possible. Draw out a Pound, or a Pound and half at a time, according to their Strength, the first time ; draw out less every Day, till all is emptied ; after which, throw in warm Decoctions of Barley-Water, boil'd with traumattick Plants and Honey, and by stooping backwards, let 'em be emptied. Thus have we succeeded in one, who soon after kill'd himself by his darling Liquor, Brandy.

As



As to the *Dropſy*, *Hippocrates* adviſes, *Epid.* 6. *Seſt.* 5, 7. to evacuate it on ; and *Aphor.* 27. *Seſt.* 6. adviſes againſt its being all emptied at once, ἢ τὸ ὕδατος ἀθρόον πάντως ἀπόλλυσθαι which two Cautions include the whole management in ſuch a Caſe ; for if it ſoon emptied, the *Viſcera* will not thereby injur'd ; and if 'tis gradually done, the Strengths will not be thereby impair'd. Hence, where the Patients are Strong, are not cachectic and unhealthful, the *Dropſy* is not confirm'd, there is no great Fever, the Veins are found, (without *Scirrhus*, Conſumption, or any incurable Taint) if the Lymphaticks broke are ſmall, may be attempted more ſafely ; it ſhould be done at the Side of the Neck, unleſs the Navel be prominent, then it may be done there. The Perſon ought neither be Summer or Winter, and if it ſucceed ill one Day, ſuſtain it for three or four Days. The Quantity ought to answer the Length of the Patient (ſometimes to Ounces, or a Pound.) As for the Aperture made in Abſceſſes, obſerve the following Rules.



'Tis to be made where Suppurati  
is not expected; where the Matter  
corrosive, and is apt to corrupt  
Bone, Tendons, or Nerves; where  
lodges on a noble Part, where 'tis ne  
a Joint, and where 'tis a critical A  
fcess.

As for the Manner, you must alwa  
open Length-way of the Muscles;  
Example, in the Head according  
the Hairs; in the *Palpebrae*, transvers  
in the Temples, Nose, Neck, Brea  
Back, Arms, Feet, Joints, Leng  
ways, in the *Inguen*, not deep, but a  
tle transverse; in the *Sides of the Be*  
obliquely; in the *middle of the Be*  
Lengthways: Take Care of a Ner  
a great Vein or Artery.

Thus have I finish'd the Cautio  
concerning the *Evacuants*; I shall no  
proceed to the *Alteratives*.





# ALTERATIVES.

**A**S no great or considerable Disease seizes us without a Plenitude of Food or Humours; therefore, Evacu-  
ts in every such Disease ought to be  
mis'd to Alteratives, if the Patient's  
length will admit of 'em: And, more-  
er, they must be repeated and propor-  
n'd to this Fulness, otherwise their O-  
ssion in this Point is never to be re-  
dy'd. I hope, I have given some  
ght into this Affair above, let us  
w descend to *Alteratives*. And  
ft to some General Rules observa-  
e in administering of 'em in all Di-  
ases.

1. *Whatever is endued with any Ex-  
sive Quality, is not to be given in-  
nally; because such a Med'cine is far  
om being suitable to Nature; it ei-  
er coagulates the Blood, dissolves it,*



over-feeds us, or some ways acts upon our Fibres, by rendring 'em more rigid or softer; or injuring 'em in such a manner, as renders 'em unfit for the Performance of their due Oscillations, and therefore in administering Internals, we are to observe the Golden-Rule, *medio tutissimus ibis*. Hence, in Disorders of the Parts, we are to avoid over-acting, and rather to fail of the just Dose, because Πὰρ τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον, Hippoc. Aphor. 51. Sect. 2. Thus 'tis a common Fault with some Practitioners in Coughs to give Attenuants in so large Quantities, and so long, till they render the Humours grosser thereby, by evaporating the *Serum* too much, as *Piso* observes, and the Cough grows obstinate thereupon; nor do they expectorate freely by this over-doing: And the same is to be observ'd in all Diseases. Hence also, too aromatick Drugs are bad for the Head. &c.



2. *We must insist on Contraries; for all Cures are perform'd by Contraries.*

3. *We are to consider the natural Tone of the Part, and to restore it after the Disorder is taken off.*

4. *We are not to consider the Whole without Regard to the Part, nor the Part without the Whole; therefore we must have Regard to each Indicant, and we must not act without one.*

5. *We are to consider whether a Part labours Essentially, or only by Sympathy; because, to give or apply any Med'cine to a Part labouring by Sympathy only, wou'd be trifling.*

6. *Repellents must not take place, till Evacuations have been premis'd.*

7. *Alteratives must be given gradually, and not in too large Doses; for Nature bears no Changes which are too sudden.*

8. *Med'cines which are apt to stick close to any Part, must be given with Diluents; or the Part must be wash'd after 'em.*



9. *Let us not overwhelm our Patients with Crowds of Drugs.*

10. *That the more Distance the Part is from the Stomach, the Med'cines must be more Potent; because, the Meandres they pass thro', wou'd otherwise obtrund 'em.*

The whole Art of Physick has been couch'd in two Words by *Hippocrates*; strange then, so few understand it! for *L. Περὶ φύσεων*, he says, *ἰατρικὴ μὲν ἐστὶ Περὶθεσις καὶ Αφαίρεσις*, (*Addition and Subtraction*); we must subtract from what abounds, and add what is wanting. We have treated already of *Subtraction* or *Evacuations*, we are now going to treat of *Addition*, in which we must speak of the supplying what Qualities must be introduc'd into the Blood, in order to change it. To this end, *Hollerius* says the following Considerations necessarily concur, to wit, the *Movens*, *Motum*, *Terminus à quo*, *Terminus ad quem*, and *Tempus*; that is, our natural Heat,  
our



our Chyle, the Pulsation of the Heart, the superior and inferior Regions of the Body, and the Number of Hours; for, when the Heat is strong, the Chyle well impregnated, and there is a vigorous Pulse, there is less Time requir'd for Alteration: But, I shall not detain you longer from the Prescriptions and Observations.



**I 5**

*Restan-*



*Restaurantia.*

**R**ECIPE Aq. Ceraf. n. Fragar. a.  
 ʒ iij. Epidem. Scord. Cinnam. h. a.  
 ʒ j. Marg. p. p. ʒ j. Sacch. Cryftall.  
 q. f. m. f. *Miftura, in languore Spi-  
 rituum exhibenda.*

℞ Juscul. ʒ xij. Vin. alb. Aq. Cinnam.  
 a. ʒ j. Vitell. Ov. n<sup>o</sup> ij. m. *in Spi-  
 rituum defectu.*

℞ Julap. Vitæ Batean. ʒ vj. *in Spi-  
 rituum languore.*

℞ Cocolat. ʒ ij. Pulp. Citri frustulatim  
 concis. ʒ vj. Cinnam. ʒ fs. Caryoph.  
 Mac. a. ʒ ij. Cortic. Citri ʒ iij. Con-  
 cis. add. Conf. Alchem. ʒ fs. Sacch.  
 ad Tabulatum coct. q. f. m. f. Rotulæ,  
*in Spirituum languore.*

℞ Carn. Bubul. ex Lumbis exect. ℥ iv.  
 Medull. Bubul. ℥ fs. Prunor. ʒ iv.  
 Passul. Sol. ʒ ij. Sago ʒ j. coq. in  
 Aq. q. f. ad Jusculum consummatum,  
 addend. inter coctionem Mac. Ca-  
 ryoph. a. q. f. *in Spirituum languore.*

Take



*Restoratives.*

**T**AKE black Cherry and Strawberry-Waters, of each 3 Ounces; Plague, *Scordium* and cold Cinnamon-Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Pearl prepar'd, 1 Dram; Sugar-Candy, what suffices, make a Mixture; to be given *in Want of Spirits.*

Take strong Broth, 12 Ounces; White-Wine, Cinnamon-Water, of each 1 Ounce; 2 Yolks of Eggs, mix 'em; *in Want of Spirits.*

Take *Bates's* Julap of Life, 6 Ounces; *in Want of Spirits.*

Take Chocolate, 2 Ounces; Pulp of Citron cut small, 6 Drams; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves, Mace, of each 2 Drams; Citron-Peels, 3 Ounces; cut 'em, add Alkermes, half an Ounce; Sugar boil'd to a Lozenge height, make Rolls; *in Want of Spirits* (to be supp'd as Chocolate.)

Take Ox's-Flesh cut from the Loins, 4 Pound; Marrow, half a Pound; Prunes, 4 Ounces; Raisins of the Sun, 2 Ounces; Sago, 1 Ounce; boil in Water to a strong Broth; add Mace and Cloves, what suffices; *in Weakness of Spirits.*

T 6

\* Aq.



# 420 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Aq. Font. ℥ ij. C. C. ras. ʒ vj. stent in digestionē, tum coq. per tres horas; colaturæ frigidæ add. Amygd. d. (cum Aq. Rosar. excorticat.) ʒ vj. misceantur in mortario sensim affundendo Flor. Lactis, ℥ ij. coq. add. Sacch. q. s. liquor coletur & fervetur. *In Chyli & Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Flor. Lact. ℥ ij. Aromat. (Mac. & Caryoph.) q. s. colatur. add. Pollin. Orizæ cochl. ij. Aq. Flor. Aurant. cochl. ij. Sacch. q. s. tum coq. ad consistentiam Jusculi avenacei; comedant cum Flor. Lact. & Sacchar. vel Vino Saccharato. *In Chyli & Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Juscul. Vitulin. ʒ xij. Vitell. Ovor. n° ij. Vin. Hispanic. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema nutritivum. *In Chyli defectu.*

℞ Seri Canarin. ʒ xij. Vitell. Ovor. n° ij. Essentiæ Ambraë Gryf. gtt. xij. m. f. Enema nutritivum. *In Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Vin. Canarin. ʒ iij. Sp. Sal. gtt. vj. m. *In defectu Fermenti Stomachici.*

Take



Take Water, 1 Quart; Shaving of Hart's-horn, 6 Ounces; let 'em stand in Digestion, then boil 'em for 3 Hours; to the Liquor strain'd, and cold, add Almonds blanch'd with Rose-Water, 6 Ounces; mix 'em in a Mortar, pouring on gradually Cream, 1 Quart; boil a little, add Sugar what suffices; strain, and keep it for Use. *In Want of Nourishment and Chyle.*

Take Cream, 1 Quart; Mace and Cloves what suffices, boil; to the strain'd Liquor add Rice-Flower, 2 Spoonfuls; Orange-flower Water, 2 Spoonfuls; Sugar, what suffices; boil to the Consistence of Flummery; let 'em eat it with Cream and Sugar, or Wine and Sugar; *in Want of Chyle or Nourishment.*

Take Veal-Broth, 12 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, Sack 2 Ounces; make a Glyster; *in Want of Nourishment*

Take Sack-Whey, 12 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, Essence of Amber-grease, 12 Drops, make a Glyster; *in Want of Nourishment.*

Take Canary-Wine, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Salt, 6 Drops, mix; *in Want of stomachick Ferment.*



- ℞ Vin. alb. ℥ iv. Elix. Vitriol. gtt. x.  
xv. m. f. Mistura, *in Fermenti stomachici defectu.*
- ℞ Juscul. Calid. ℥ x. Sp. Vitriol. gtt. vj.  
m. *in defectu Fermenti stomachici.*
- ℞ Sp. Theriacal. 3 j fs. Sp. Vitriol. gtt.  
iv. Sal. rectific. gtt. v. Elix. Prop. cum  
Acid. 3 j. m. capiat. in Jusculo; *in  
Fermenti stomachici defectu.*
- ℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. Acid. 3 j. Ol. Menth.  
gtt. xx. Tinct. Succin. 3 fs. m. *in de-  
fectu Fermenti stomachici.*
- ℞ Aq. Fontan. ℔ j. in eâ calid. infund.  
Cort. Limon. n° j. per horam, cola-  
tur. add. Succ. Limon. n° ij. adden-  
do interim, liquori calefacto, Vitell.  
Ovor. bene conquassat. n° xij. m. e-  
dulceretur. Capiat. ad libitum, *in  
Fermenti stomachici defectu.*
- ℞ Elix. Propr. 3 fs. Vin. Absinthit. 3 ij.  
m. *in Bilis defectu.*
- ℞ Sal. Vol. Oleos. 3 j. Elix. Propriet.  
sine Acido, 3 ij. m. capiat. gtt. xx.  
*in Vino; in Bilis defectu.*



Take White-Wine, 4 Ounces ; Elixir of Vitriol, 10 Drops, (15.) make a Mixture ; *in Want of stomachick Ferment.*

Take hot Broth, 10 Ounces ; Spirit of Vitriol 6 Drops, mix ; *in Want of stomachick Ferment.*

Take Spirit of Treacle, 1 Dram and half ; Spirit of Vitriol, 4 Drops ; Spirit of Salt rectify'd, 5 Drops ; *Elixir Proprietatis*, with an Acid, 1 Dram, mix ; take it in Broth, *in a Want of stomachick Ferment.*

Take Acid Spirit of Salt Armoniack, 1 Dram ; Oil of Mint, 20 Drops ; Tincture of Amber, half a Dram ; mix ; *in Want of stomachick Ferment.*

Take Water, 1 Pint ; steep in it, warm'd, Lemon-Peel, one, for an Hour ; to the Liquor strain'd, add Juice of 2 Lemons ; add also, in the *interim*, to the Liquor warm'd, 12 Yolks of Eggs, first well tofs'd ; sweeten it ; *in Want of a stomachick Ferment.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis*, half a Dram ; Wormwood-Wine 2 Ounces, mix ; *in Want of Bile.*

Take *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, 1 Dram ; *Elixir Proprietatis*, without Acids, 2 Drams, mix ; take 20 Drops in Wine, *in Want of Bile.*

& Tinctur.



# 424 APPENDIX.

℞ Tinctur. Absinth. ℥ij. Elix. Prop.  
3 ij. Ol. Mac. Chym. gtt. vj. m. *in*  
*Bilis defectu.*

℞ Vin. Hispanic. ℥vj. Vitell. Ov. n° ij.  
Essent. Ambr. Gryf. gtt. vj. x. m. *in*  
*Seminis defectu.*

℞ Lact. ℥ij. Succolad. ℥fs. Piper. ʒj.  
Sacch. Cryftall. q. s. m. *in Seminis de-*  
*fectu.*

℞ Gelatin. C. C. ℥ij. Vin. Hispanic.  
℥iv. Conf. Alcherm. ʒj. Tinct. Can-  
tharid. gtt. x. Vitell. Ov. n° j. m.  
*in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Lap. Osteocoll. ʒj. Syr. è Symphyt.  
℥ij. m. *in Calli defectu.*

℞ Aloes, Acac. a. ʒij. G. Tragac. solut.  
q. s. pro externo *in Callo generando.*

Take



Take Tincture of Wormwood, 2 Scruples; *Elixir Proprietatis*, 2 Drams; Chymical Oil of Mace, 6 Drops; mix, *in Want of Bile*.

Take Sack, 6 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, 6 or 10 Drops of Essence of Ambergrease; *in Defect of seminal Matter*.

Take Milk, 3 Ounces; Chocolate, half an Ounce; Pepper, 1 Scruple; Sugar-Candy, what suffices, mix; *in Want of seminal Matter*.

Take Gelly of Hart's-horn, 3 Ounces; Sack, 4 Ounces; Alkermes, 1 Dram; Tincture of Cantharides, 10 Drops; one Yolk of an Egg, mix; *in Want of seminal Matter*.

Take Osteocolla, 1 Dram; Syrup of Comfrey 2 Ounces, mix; *in Want of a Callus*.

Take Aloes, Acacia, of each 2 Drams; Gum- Dragon dissolv'd, what suffices; apply it *in want of Callus*.

OBSER-



## OBSERVATIONS.

HOW often does it fall out, that Persons under a *Decay of Appetite*, have been bungled nearly out of their Lives, for want of knowing the true Secret of supplying 'em with proper Specifick Alteratives for the *Defect of Ferment*? I remember some who had indulg'd 'emselves in taking what was prejudicial to their Health, and which destroy'd the Ferment of the Stomach, so that they neither desir'd Victuals, nor cou'd retain 'em; they had been treated with all the *Bitters* diversify'd in a thousand Forms for half a Year together; but to what Purpose? Pall'd with Medicines, sunk with Age, nauseating the nicest Victuals, and wanting due Repairs, they were upon the Brinks of the Grave! What was to be done? We bid them to refrain from what was prejudicial, and take very easy Nourish-



Nourishment; and Strength along with Health presently return'd; unhappy pompous Ignorance! to chouse People out of their *All* that's dear to 'em!

In most Disorders, tho' they continue a small time, there is a *Languor* and a Failure of Spirits, which is not reliev'd by the common Alteratives indicated for the other Distemper; so that unless you consider this *vital Indication* the Disease will not receive any Advantage, because the Patient must sink.

In like manner some cannot, by reason of the Weakness of their Stomachs, bear solid Victuals, and were it not for light Nourishment, and such as will easily be converted into Chyle, it would be impossible to hinder 'em from dwindling into a *Marasmus*, and therefore Nourishment, which is either *Drinkable* or near akin to it, is the best; as *Hippocrates* hints to us, *Aphor. 21. Sect. 1.* about Wine, *Λιμὸν θώρηξις λυεῖ* for such Nourishment in the first place is,



is, or ought to be of a similar Nature to Chyle; and then it is already extracted from the Dregs of the Compound by due Preparation; and lastly, its Thinness makes it yield to the weakest peristaltick Motion, by which it is hurry'd forward into the Blood with all the Quickness requisite, where it supplies the Blood with Particles very *homogeneous* to itself, and agreeable to the Patient.

In Cases of Impotency from a real Want of *seminal* Matter; we are to consider what Particles the *Semen* consists of. We are led naturally to think of the *Quantity*, and the *Quality* of it; the *Quantity* cannot be supply'd without a sufficient Degree of Nourishment of the most Balsamick Particles; and it wou'd never be excern'd but from some Acrimonious Salts, which Irritate; and therefore both a Mucilage and Acrimony must concur to Medicines truly *Prolifick*.

In like manner, when Bile is wanting to the Liver, and many such  
Cases



Cases occur in Practice, we must supply it with Particles *Similar* to it; which is easily done by Bitters, as you may see.

In short this Head is nam'd by Dr. Floyer, the *amicable Specificks*; *Specificks*, because they supply such Particles as are wanting; and *Amicable*, because they consist of Particles suitable, and *similar* to what is to be supply'd.

*Attenuantia*



*Attenuantia.*

**R**ECIPE Cinnab. factit. ʒ j. Cer.  
ʒ viij. Ol. succin. 3 fs. Ol. Tereb.  
ʒ jfs. m. *pro Nodo.*

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ iv. Sp. absinth. gtt. vj. m.  
f. Mistura capienda, *in Nauseâ.*

℞ Conserv. Fumariæ 3 fs. Sal. Absin-  
thii ʒ j. Syr. Mart. q. f. m. f. Bolus,  
*in Hepate Obstructo.*

℞ Staphid. agr. 3 jfs. Ol. Petrolei 3 ij.  
Butyr. Salit. q. f. m. f. Linimentum  
admovendum capiti, *in Pediculis.*

℞ Summit. Majoran. Abrotan. a. m. fs.  
Rut. Hyssop. Rorismar. a. p. vj. Bac-  
car. Laur. Juniper. a. ʒ j. Incis. &  
contus. Coq. in Lixivio, m. f. Fo-  
tus, *pro Pneumatocèle, Phymosi, Pa-  
raphymosi.*



*Attenuants.*

**T**AKE Cinnabar 1 Ounce, Wax 8 Ounces, Oil of Amber half a Dram, Oil of Turpentine 1 Ounce and half, mix; *for a Node.*

Take White-wine 4 Ounces Spirit of Worm-wood 6 Drops, make a Mixture; *in loathing V. etuals.*

Take Conserve of Fumitory half a Dram, Salt of Worm-wood 1 Scruple, Syrup of Steel, make a Bolus; *in an Obstruction of the Liver.*

Take Staves-acre 1 Dram and half, Petroleum 2 Drams, Salt Butter what suffices, make a Liniment, *for Lice in the Head.*

Take Tops of Marjoram, Southernwood, of each half a Handful, Rue, Hyfop, Rosemary of each 6 Pugils, Juniper and Bayberries, of each 1 Ounce, cut and bruise 'em, boil 'em in a Lye, make a Fomentation; *in a Pneumatocoele, a Phymosis, a Paraphymosis. (Flatulent Swellings.)*



# 432 APPENDIX.

℞ Aq. Rutæ ʒ iij. Sp. Vin. ʒ j Sp. Sa-  
lis Armoniac. ʒ ss. Cinnab. Antimon  
ʒ j. m. f. Mistura pro Topico *in Po-  
dagrâ.*

℞ Decoct. amar. Alterant. ʒ xij. Vin  
Chalybeat. ʒ iv. m. capt. ʒ iv. sæpi-  
us, *in Arthritide Anomalâ.*

℞ Vin. Hispanic. ʒ iv. Ol. Tartar. pe-  
Deliq. ʒ j. m. f. Mistura fumenda  
*in Malaciâ.*

℞ Pulv. rad. Aron. ʒ ij. Syr. Balsamic  
q. f. m. f. Linctus, *in Raucedine.*

℞ Miliped. viv. Contus. n°. xx. Ser-  
Lact. Canarin. ʒ v. Elix. prop. ʒ j  
m. f. Expressio, *in Rachitide.*

℞ Gentianæ ʒ j. Theriac. androm. ʒ ss  
Syr. Caryoph. q. f. m. f. Bolus, *in  
Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Aq. Theriacal. ʒ iij. Theriac. Dia-  
tessar. ʒ ij. m. f. Mistura, *in Hydro-  
phobia.*



Take Rue-water 3 Ounces, Spirit of  
of Wine 1 Ounce, Spirit of Salt  
Armoniack half an Ounce, Cinna-  
bar of Antimony 1 Scruple, mix ;  
for a Fomentation. *For the Gout.*

Take the Alterative bitter Decoction  
12 Ounces, Steel-wine 4 Ounces,  
mix, take 4 Ounces often ; *in an  
Anomalous (or retreating) Gout.*

Take Sack 4 Ounces, Oil of Tartar  
1 Scruple, make a Mixture to be  
taken, *in a deprav'd Appetite (where  
they eat odd things, as Coals, &c.)*

Take Aron Powder 2 Drams, Balsa-  
mick Syrup what suffices, make a  
Linctus ; *in Hoarseness.*

Take live Millepedes 20, bruise 'em,  
pour on Sack-whey 5 Ounces, E-  
lixir Proprietatis 1 Scruple, make  
an Expression ; *in the Rickets.*

Take Gentian 1 Dram, Venice Trea-  
cle half a Dram, Syrup of Clove-  
gilliflower what suffices, make a Bo-  
lus ; *in the Delirium, from the Bite of  
a Mad-Dog.*

Take Treacle-water 3 Ounces, The-  
riaca Diatessaron 2 Scruples, make  
a Mixture ; *in the Bite of a Mad-  
Dog.*



# 434 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Allii, Rut. a. q. f. tufis in Mortario  
add Sal. Culinar. q. f. m. f. Cata-  
plasma fupra partem morfam admo-  
vendum ; in *Hydrophobiâ*.

℞ Aq. Fumar. ʒj. Tinctur. Antimon.  
ʒj. Syr. Mart. ʒj. m. f. Miftura  
capienda ; in *Scabie*.

℞ Radic. Gladiol. lut. 3 fs. Coq. in  
Lacte ; edulcoretur. m. f. miftura,  
quam capiat à cane rabido mor fufper  
7 Dies. In *Hydrophobia*.

℞ Rad. Gladiol. 3 fs. Syr. Violar. q. f.  
m. f. Bolus capiendus per Mensem ;  
in *Scrofulâ*.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒij. Rut. ʒijfs. Pæon.  
Comp. ʒj. Syr. è Succ. Puleg. ʒij.  
m. f. Miftura capienda Cochleatim ;  
in *Pertuffi*.

℞ Storac. optim. 3 fs. Ambr. gryf. gr.  
iij. m. f. pilulæ ; in *Tuffi Contumaci*.

Take



Take Garlick, Rue, of each what suffices, beat 'em in a Mortar, add Salt what suffices, make a Cataplasm, to be apply'd to *the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Fumitory-Water 1 Ounce, Tincture of Antimony 1 Scruple, Syrup of Steel half an Ounce, mix, take it; *in a Scab.*

Take Roots of Water-Flag half a Dram, boil it in Milk, sweeten it, take it for seven Days; *in the Delirium, from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Water-Flag half a Dram, Syrup of Violets what suffices, make a Bolus, to be taken for a Month; *in King's-Evil.*

Take Pennyroyal Water 2 Ounces, Rue Water 2 Ounces and half, Compound Pæony 1 Ounce, Syrup of Pennyroyal Juice 2 Ounces, make a Mixture, take it by Spoonfuls; *in a Chin-Cough.*

Take Storax half a Dram, Ambergrease 3 Grains, make Pills; *in stubborn Coughs.*



# 436    A P P E N D I X.

℞ Piper. Zinzib. a. 3 j. Sal. Gemm.  
Commun. a. ʒij. Origan. Calaminth.  
Rad. Ireos, Hermodactyl. a. 3 fs. Ma-  
stich. ʒj. m. f. Pulvis sæpius insper-  
gendus ; *pro Ranulâ Linguae.*

℞ Sal. Lupinor. ʒ fs. (ʒ j.) capiat in  
vino alb. ʒ iv. *in Ischuriâ.*

℞ Lixivii Sarmentor. vitis cum Ori-  
gan. Chamom. Puleg. Calaminth. in  
Vin. Coct. *in Pedum Inflatione.*

℞ Alb. Græc. cum Ciner. Nidi Hirun-  
din. a. q. f. m. cum melle f. Cata-  
plasma, *ad resolvendam Anginam.*

℞ Conserv. Cochlear. ʒ j. Cort. Aurant.  
Enul. Camp. Condit. ʒ fs. a. Zinzib.  
condit. a. ʒ fs. Elix. Propriet. 3j.  
Tinct. Cinnam. succin. a. q. f. in f.  
Conditum ; *in Anorexiâ.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vi. Gum Guaiac.  
ʒ fs. Syr. Caryoph. q. f. m. f. Bolus  
bis in die repetendus ; *in Doloribus  
Rheumaticis.*

Take



Take Pepper, Ginger, of each 1 Dram,  
Sal Gemm, common Salt, of each 2  
Scruples, Origanum, Calamint, Or-  
ris, Hermodactyls, of each half a  
Dram, Mastick 1 Scruple, make a  
Powder, to be sprinkled *on a Ranu-  
la of the Tongue.*

Take Salt of Lupines half a Scruple,  
(or 1) take it in 5 Ounces of White-  
Wine; *in a Stoppage of the Urine.*

Take Lye of Vine-Twigs, with Ori-  
ganum, Chamomile, Pennyroyal, Ca-  
lamint boil'd in Wine, for a Fomen-  
tation; *in œdematous Legs.*

Take Album Græcum with the Ashes  
of a Swallow-Nest, of each what  
suffices, with Honey make a Poultis,  
*for dispersing a Quinzy.*

Take Conserve of Scurvygrafs 1 Ounce,  
Candied Orange-Peel, Elicampane  
and Ginger, of each half an Ounce,  
Elixir Proprietatis 1 Dram, Tincture  
of Cinnamon and Amber, of each  
what suffices, make an Electuary; *in  
want of Appetite.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, Gum  
Guaiacum half a Scruple, Syrup of  
Clovegilliflowers what suffices, make  
a Bolus, to be taken twice a-day; *in  
Rheumatick Pains.*



# 438 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Theriac. Veter. ʒ ss. succi Cæpar.  
3 ss. sterc. Colum. ʒ ijss. Sal. comm.  
3 ij. Pulv. Rut. Scord. a. ʒ ss. Aq.  
Vitæ q. f. m. f. Cataplasma; *in vul-*  
*nere venenoso.*

℞ Rasur. Lign. Guaiac. ʒ j ss. Saffaf. ʒ j.  
Cort. Tamarisc. 3 vj. Rad. Enul. C.  
ʒ jss. Fol. Eupator. m. ij. Centaur.  
min. m. ss. Sem. Nasturt. Dauci, A-  
nis. a. 3 j. Coq. lento Igne in Aq.  
font. Colatur. add. Sp. Vol. Oleos.  
3 j ss. Sal. Card. bened. 3 ij. Syr. è  
succ. Hæder. terr. q. f. m. Apozema,  
*in Asthmate Humido.*

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. Sulph. viv. a. 3 ss.  
Tereb. è Chio q. f. m. f. Bol. n°. ij.  
*in Asthmate Humido.*

℞ Mercur. viv. ʒ j. Conf. Flor. Anthos.  
3 j. Tinct. succin. gtt. x. m. f. Bolus;  
*in Partu Difficili.*

Take



Take old Venice Treacle half an Ounce, Juice of Onions half a Dram, Pigeons Dung 2 Ounces and a half, Salt 2 Drams, Rue, Scordium Powders, of each half an Ounce, Aqua Vitæ what suffices, make a Cataplasm; *in a venomous Wound.*

Take Shavings of Guaiacum 1 Ounce and a half, Sassafras 1 Ounce, Bark of Tamarisc 6 Drams, Elecampane-Root 1 Ounce and a half, Leaves of Maudlin 2 Handfuls, lesser Centaury half a Handful, Seeds of Cres-fes, Daucus, Anise-Seeds, of each 1 Dram, boil gently in Water, to the Liquor strain'd, add Sal Volatile Oleosum 1 Dram and a half, Salt of Carduus 2 Drams, Syrup of Gill what suffices, make an Apozem; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take Mustard-Seed Powder, Brim-stone, of each half a Dram, Turpentine what suffices, make 2 Bolus's; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take Quicksilver 1 Scruple, Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 1 Dram, Tincture of Amber 10 Drops, make a Bolus; *in hard Labour.*



℞ Rad. Fænic. Petroselin. a. ʒ ij. rad.  
 Enul. ʒ ss. Fol. Calaminth. Scabios.  
 Hyssop. Adianth. Marrub. alb. a. m. j.  
 Aristol. rot. ʒ j. Ireos ʒ ss. Sem. urtic.  
 Nasturt. a. ʒ ss. Spic. nard. ʒ ij. Bacc.  
 Laur. ʒ iv. Nigell. rom. ʒ ss. mace-  
 rentur in vin. alb. cong. j. digerantur,  
 stillentur; dos. ʒ iij. Mane; *in Asthmate Humido.*

℞ Julap. Asthmatic. Batean. cochl. ij.  
*in Asthmate Humido.* (z. ex Milleped.  
 contus. Aq. Hyssop. Limac. Magi-  
 stral. & Sacc. Cand. Express.

℞ Aq. Hyssop. Menth. Fænic. a. ʒ j.  
 Tinctur. Prop. ʒ ss. Syr. de Nicotian.  
 ʒ ss. m. f. Mistura cochleatim sumen-  
 da; *in Asthmate Humido.*

℞ Cæpar. crud. n°. ij. Sal. Culinar. ʒ ij.  
 terantur in mortario; admoveantur  
*parti Ambustæ (ubi Gradus secundus*  
*Ambustionis seu Inflammatio.)*



# A P P E N D I X. 441

Take Fennel and Parsley-Roots, of each 2 Ounces, Elecampane half a Pound, Scabious, Hyfop, Maiden-Hair, white Horehound, of each 1 Handful, round Birthwort 1 Ounce, Orris half an Ounce, Nettle and Cress- Seeds, of each half an Ounce, Spike- nard 2 Drams, Bayberries 4 Ounces, black Cummin Seed half an Ounce, steep 'em in a Gallon of White- Wine, digest, and still 'em. The Dose is 3 Ounces in the Morning; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take 2 Spoonfuls of *Bates's Asthma- tick Julap*; *in a moist Asthma. (viz. made of Millepedes bruis'd, Hyfop, Magisterial Snail-Waters, and Sugar Candy, 'tis an Expression.)*

Take Hyfop, Mint and Fennel-Waters, of each one Ounce, Elixir Proprieta- tis half a Dram, Syrup of Tobacco half an Ounce, make a Mixture, to be taken by Spoonfuls; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take raw Onions 2, Kitchen-Salt 2 Drams, beat 'em in a Mortar, apply 'em to the *Burn*, (where there is an Inflammation, or the second Degree of a *Burn*.)



# 442 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Sp. vin. Camphorat. Tinct. Myrr. a.  
q. f. & p. æ. m. f. Mistura, pro *Parte*  
*Ambustâ* (in *secundo Gradâ*.)

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ʒ j. Meliss. ʒ ij. Tinct.  
Croc. gtt. xv. Ol. Succin. gtt. v. Bo-  
rac. venet. ʒ j. Sacch. alb. q. f. m.  
in *Molâ*.

℞ Borac. Castor. Myrrh. a. ʒ j. Sal.  
Vol. Succin. gr. vi. m. pro 2 Dof.  
capiat in Aq. Cinnam. ʒ ij. in *Molâ*.

℞ G. Galban. Ammon. a. ʒ j. m. P. A-  
loephang. gr. x. Ol. Succin. q. f. m.  
f. Pessus ; pro *Molâ*.

℞ Scoriar. Antimon. q. f. supra Car-  
bones mittatur, pro Suffitu ; in *Molâ*.

℞ Sabin. Artemis. a. ʒ vj. Myrrh. Sa-  
gapen. a. ʒ ij. Castor. ʒ j. m. f. Suffi-  
tus ; pro *Molâ*.

Take



Take Spirit of Wine camphorated,  
Tincture of Myrrh, of each equal  
Parts, and what suffices, make a  
Mixture for the second Degree of a  
*Burn* where there is an Inflamma-  
tion.

Take Cinnamon-Water 1 Ounce, Balm-  
Water 2 Ounces, Tincture of Saf-  
fron 15 Drops, Oil of Amber 5  
Drops, Borax 1 Scruple, white Sugar,  
what suffices, make a Mixture; *in*  
*a Mola.* (*False Conception.*)

Take Borax, Castor, Myrrh, of each 1  
Scruple, Salt of Amber 6 Grains,  
mix, take it in Cinnamon-Water 2  
Ounces, for two Doses; *in a Mola.*  
(*False Conception*)

Take Galbanum, Ammoniacum, of each  
1 Ounce, Pills of Aloephagina 10  
Grains, Oil of Amber what suffices,  
make a Pessary; *in a Mola.* (*False*  
*Conception.*)

Take Regulus of Antimony what suf-  
fices, throw it upon the Coals for  
a *Suffitus*; *in a Mola.* (*False Con-*  
*ception.*)

Take Savin, Mugwort, of each 6 Ounces,  
Myrrh, Sagapenum, of each 2 Scr-  
uples, Castor 1 Scruple, mix it for  
a Stove; *in a Mola.* (*False Conception.*)



# 444 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Rad. Pæon. 3 j. Helen. 3 fs. Fol. Beton. Meliss. Salv. Rorism. a. m. j. Flor. Leucoij Lutei, Lilior. Convall. Anthos, a. p. ij. Primul. Ver. p. j. Stæchad. Arab. 3 ij. Lign. Aloes 3 j. Cinnam. 3 j fs. secantur, insuantur Sacculo, infund. in Vin. alb. ℥ vj. capiat. haustulum horis medicis. *In cephalalgia frigida.*

℞ Ol. N. M. Chymic. 3 j. Balf. Apoplect. Lucatell. a. 3 fs. m. admoveatur cum Chartâ Bibulâ. *In Cephalalgia frigida.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. Anthos, fol. Betonic. Majoran. N. M. Mac. Caryoph. Ambr. gr. Mosc. m. pro Pileolo. *In Cephalalgia frigida.*

℞ Pulv. Zedoar. 3 j. Aq. Sambuc. 3 ij. Aq. Regin. Hungar. 3 j. m. pro Epithemate. *In Cephalalgia frigida.*

℞ Succ. Sabin. 3 ij. Vin. alb. 3 iij. Borac. Venet. 3 j. Sacc. alb. q. f. m. *In Partu Difficili.*

Take



Take Peony-Roots, 1 Ounce; Elecampane, half an Ounce; Betony, Balm, Sage, Rosemary, of each one Handful; Wall-Flowers, Lilly of the Valley, and Rosemary Flowers, of each 2 Pugils; Primrose-Flowers, 1 Pugil; *French*-Lavender, 2 Drams; Wood of Aloes, 1 Dram; Cinnamon, 1 Dram and a half, cut, and sew 'em in a Cloth; infuse 'em in 3 Quarts of White-Wine; let 'em take a small Draught at medical Hours; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take chymical Oil of Nutmegs, 1 Dram; Apoplectick Balsam, Lucatellus Balsam, of each half an Ounce; mix, and apply it with Cap-Paper; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Flowers of Chamomile, Rosemary, Betony, Marjoram, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Amber-grease, Musk; mix 'em, when powder'd, for a Cap; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Zedoary powder'd, 1 Dram; Elder-Flower Water, 2 Ounces; *Hungary*-Water, 1 Ounce; mix, apply it *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Savin-Juice, 2 Ounces; White-Wine, 3 Ounces; Borax, 1 Dram; white Sugar mix; *in hard Labour.*

& Piper;



# 446      A P P E N D I X.

℞ Piper. Euphorb. Pyreth. Calam.  
arom. a. 3 j fs. Ol. Succin. cum Cerae  
q. f. m. f. Linimentum pro Cervice  
ungend. *In Lethargo.*

℞ Satureiæ totius, m. j. coq. in Vino, in-  
stilletur Auribus & Occipiti. *In Le-  
thargo.*

℞ Aq. Cinnamom. hord. 3 ij. Sp. Anis.  
3 fs. m. *In Singultu.*

℞ Euphrag. 3 fs. Cinnam. Zinzib. a. 3 ij.  
Cardamom. Cubebar. a. 3 fs. Sem.  
Fænic. 3 ij. Sacchar. Cand. 3 j fs. m. f.  
Tragæa pro Catarrho.

℞ Vin. Chalybeat. 3 iv. Sal. Satyrii, 9 fs.  
m. capiat. sæpius. *In Sterilitate.*

℞ Cort. Aurant. Exter. 3 vj. Calam.  
Aromat. Galang. Bacc. Laur. a. 3 j.  
Cinnam. Cumin. a. 3 j fs. f. Pulvis,  
Dosis 3 j. *In Colicâ.*

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. subtiliter Pulver.  
3 j. Syr. Caryophill. q. f. m. f. Bolus  
quâq; horâ 4tâ sumend. *In remissioni-  
bus Febris, vel Intermiſſionibus repe-  
tendus.*

Take



Take Pepper, *Euphorbium*, Pellitory of Spain, *Calamus aromaticus*, of each one Dram and a half; Oil of Amber and Wax, what suffices; make a Lini-ment for the Neck, *in a Lethargy*.

Take whole Savory, 1 handful, boil it in Wine, drop it into the Ears, and on the Head; *in a Lethargy*.

Take Barley, Cinnamon-Water, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Anniseeds half an Ounce, mix; *in Hiccups*.

Take Eyebright, half an Ounce; Cin-namon, Ginger, of each 2 Drams; Cardamoms, Cubebs, of each half a Dram; Fænegreek Seeds, 2 Drams; Sugar - Candy, 1 Ounce and half; make a Powder; *in a Catarrh*.

Take Steel-Wine, 4 Ounces; Salt of Satyrion, half a Scruple, mix; take it often; *in Barrenness*.

Take Orange-Peel, 6 Drams; *Calamus Aromaticus*, Galingal, Bay-Berries, of each 1 Dram; Cinnamon, Cummin, of each 1 Dram and half; make a Powder, Dose a Dram; *in a Colick*.

Take Powder of the Jesuits Bark, a Dram; Syrup of Cloves, what suf-fices, make a Bolus to be taken every 4th Hour; *in the Remissions and Inter-missions of Fevers and Agues*.

℞ Decoct.



448      A P P E N D I X.

℞ Decoct. Cortic. Peruv. ʒiv. Syr. Caryoph. q. f. m. f. Haustus. *In remissionibus Febris.*

℞ Pulv. Patrum, ʒj. Gum. Tragac. (in Aq. Ros. solut.) q. f. m. f. Pilulæ capiendæ. *In remissionibus Febris.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. ʒfs. N. M. gr. v. Sacc. CrySTALL. ʒj. m. f. Pulvis pro unicâ Vice. *In Febre intermittente.*

℞ Sal. Absinth. ʒj. Elixir. Propriet. ʒj. Vin. alb. ʒiij. Syr. alb. q. f. m. f. Haustus. *In Febre intermittente.*

℞ Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. ʒj. Confect. Alchem. ʒj. m. f. Bolus. *In Febre continuâ.*

℞ Camph. gr. iv. Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. gr. x. Conf. Alchem. ʒj. m. f. Bolus. *In Febre malignâ.*

℞ Bals. Peruv. q. f. pro Fotu. *In Steatomate.*

℞ Myrrh. ʒj fs. Camphur. ʒfs. Ladan. ʒij. m. f. Emplastrum pro Steatomate.

Take



Take Decoction of Jesuits Bark, 4 Ounces; Syrup of Clovegilliflower, what suffices; make a Draught; *in Remissions or Intermiſſions.*

Take Jesuits Powder, 1 Dram; Gum-Dragon, (dissolv'd in Rose-Water) what suffices; make Pills; *in Remissions or Intermiſſions.*

Take Chamomile-Flowers, half a Dram; Nutmeg, 5 Grains; Sugar-Candy, 1 Dram; make a Powder; *in Intermiſſions or Remissions.*

Take Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, 1 Scruple; White-Wine, 3 Ounces; white Syrup, what suffices; *in Intermiſſions.*

Take Powder of *Virginy* Snake-weed, 1 Dram; Alchermes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus; *in a continual slow Fever.*

Take Camphire, 4 Grains; Snake-weed of *Virginy*, 10 Grains; Alchermes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus; *in a malignant slow Fever.*

Take Balsam of *Peru*, what suffices, for a Liniment; *in cystical Tumours.*

Take Myrrh, 1 Dram and half; Camphire, half a Dram; Labdanum, 2 Ounces, make a Plaister; *for cystical Tumours.*

℞ Lign.



℞ Lign. Santal. alb. Saffaf. a. ʒ ss. Rad. Apij. ʒ ss. Fol. Scabios. Betonic. a. p. iij. Sem. Coriand p. p. ʒ j. infund. in Aq. Font. colatur ℥ ij. add. Syr. Mart. ʒ ij. m. *In Hypochondriacâ Affectione, Hystericâ, Palpitatione.*

℞ Lixivij è Stipitibus Caulium q. s. *pro Alopeciâ.*

℞ Apum in Melle collect. q. v. urantur, m. cum Oleo, *in Alopeciâ.*

℞ Sp. Vin. camphorat. rectif. q. v. accendatur & fumus super partem affectam recipiatur ; *dein,*

℞ Emplastr. de Ran. cum Mercur. admoveatur. *In crepaturâ Tendin's.*

℞ Succ. Fœnic. Verben. Chelidon. a. ʒ iij. Capit. Hirund. n° ij. Mell. opt. ʒ iv. Urin. Pueri impubis, ℥ ij. Aq. Fenic. Betonic. a. ʒ ij. Fol. Rut. m. ss. destillentur ; guttetur Aqua ad Guttas aliquot in oculum à cubitum ituris. *In debilitate Visus.*



Take white Saunders and Sassafras, of each half an Ounce; Parly-Root, half an Ounce; Scabious, Betony, of each 2 Pugils; Coriander-Seed, 1 Dram; infuse 'em in Water; to the strain'd Liquor, add Syrup of Steel, 2 Ounces; *in hypocondriacal and hysterical Persons, in Palpitations.*

Take Lye of Colewort-Stalk, what suffices; *for a Falling off of the Hairs.*

Take Bees gather'd in Honey, what pleases; calcine 'em, mix with Oil; *in Falling off of Hair.*

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated, what pleases; burn it, and let the Steam be receiv'd on the affected Part; then,

Take Plaister of Frog's-Spawn, with Mercury, apply it; *in a Bursting of the Tendon.*

Take Juices of Fennel, Vervein, Celandine, of each 3 Ounces; Swallow Heads, 2; Honey, 4 Ounces; Boy's Urine, 2 Pounds; Fennel and Betony Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Rue, half a Handful, distill; drop some Drops into the Eye at Bedtime; *in a Weakness of Sight.*



# 452    A P P E N D I X.

℞ Sp. Sal. armoniac. Sal. vol. Oleof. a  
q. v. Vapor hujus in Aures ex An-  
gusti colli vitro. *In Surditate.*

℞ Spir. Tartar. ʒ ss. Spir. Formicar  
rectif. ʒ j ss. Tinct. Lign. Sassafr. ʒ j  
m. pro Aure. *In Surditate.*

℞ Aq. Sapphirin. Batean. q. s. admo-  
veatur. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Liquor. Jecor. Hirc. (cui infiguntur  
Fol. Fænic. Rut. Chelidon.) assat. ʒ j  
instilletur Oculo. *Pro Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Milleped. n° C. C. Vin. alb. t̄b iv. in-  
fund. simul. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Mell. Anthosat. Zinzib. Caryoph. Sal  
a. ʒ ss. m. indatur Oculo quantum  
Sem. Sinapios. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Cæpar. Allii n° ij. axung. Porc. q. s  
m. f. Linimentum admovendum Plau-  
tis Pedum (probe infricando); tum  
Linteis calidis involvantur. *In Rau-  
cedine.*

℞ Capit. Allii q. v. coq. lente in Vino  
capiat haustum mane & vesperi. *In  
Raucedine.*

Take



Take Spirit of Salt armoniack, *Sal volatile Oleosum*, of each what pleases; let the Steam of it be receiv'd into the Ear; *in Deafness.*

Take Spirit of Tartar, half an Ounce, Ants rectify'd, 1 Ounce and half; Tincture of Sassafras, 1 Ounce, mix; drop it into the Ear; *in Deafness.*

Take the Sapphirine-Water, what pleases; drop, or apply; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take the Liquor dropping from Goat's Liver (in which is fix'd Fennel, Rue, Celandine) when Roasting, 1 Ounce; drop it into the Eye; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take Millepedes, 200; White-Wine, 2 Quarts, infuse; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take Rosemary Honey, Ginger, Cloves, Salt, of each half an Ounce, mix; put the Bigness of a Mustard-Seed, into the Eye; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take 2 Slits of Garlick, Hog's-Lard, make a Liniment to be apply'd to the Soles, rubbing it well in; then wrap the Feet in a warm Cloth; *in a Hoarseness.*

Take Garlick, what suffices; boil it gently in Wine, take a Draught Morning and Evening; *in a Hoarseness.*

Rx Aq.



# 454 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Aq. Menth. Puleg. a. 3 fs. Lign. Saffr. cum Vin. 3 j. Ol. Menth. Mac. a. gtt. ij. Tinct. Croc. gtt. xv. Sacc. perlat. 3 ij. m. *In Apepsiâ.*

℞ Ciner. Rad. Fœnic. 3 fs. Mell. opt. 3 ij. m. *Pro Aphthis Sordidis.*

℞ Sp. C. C. 3 fs. Aq. Meliss. 3 vj. Sp. Lavend. 3 j. Dris Stephan. 3 j. m. *In Apoplexiâ.*

℞ Aq. Epileptic. Lang. 3 iij. Bryon. C. 3 ij. Sp. C. C. 3 j fs. m. indatur ori. *In Apoplexiâ.*

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. cum Calce parat. q v. naribus ad moveatur; *in morbi somnolentis.*

℞ Aq. Hysteric. Sp. Ceras. n. Lilior Convall. a. 3 fs. Tinct. Castor. 3 j fs m. pro Spinâ Dorsi. *In Apoplexiâ.*



Take Mint and Penny-royal Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Saffras Water, (with Wine) 1 Ounce; Oils of Mint and Mace, of each 2 Drops; Tincture of Saffron, 15 Drops; Pearl Sugar, 2 Drams; *in bad Digestion.*

Take Fennel-Root Ashes, half an Ounce; Honey, 2 Ounces; mix; *for sordid Thrushes.*

Take Spirit of Hart's-horn, half a Dram; Balm-Water, 6 Ounces; Spirit of Lavender, 1 Dram; Stephen's-Water, 1 Ounce; mix; *in an Apoplexy.*

Take Plague-Water, 3 Ounces, Compound Bryony, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 1 Dram and half; mix, put it into the Mouth; *in an Apoplexy.*

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack made with Lime, what suffices, hold it to to the Nose; *in sleepy Diseases.*

Take hysteric Water, Spirit of black Cherries, of Lilly of the Valley, of each half an Ounce; Tincture of Castor, 1 Dram and half, mix; for rubbing the Spine; *in an Apoplexy.*



# 456 A P P E N D I X.

℞ N. M. 3 ji. Sem. Cubebar. 3 j. m. f.  
Pulvis pro suffitu. *In Uteri Flatu.*

℞ Allii, 3 j. infundatur in Spiritu Vi-  
ni, q. f. capiat horâ somni. *In Arthri-  
tide vagâ.*

℞ G. Carann. Ammon. a. 3 j. Merc. Viv.  
(Terebinthin. extinct.) 3 fs. m. f. Em-  
plastr. *In Mesenterii Tumoribus.*

℞ Mastich. Oliban. Myrrh. Ammon.  
Opoponac. Bdellii, a. 3 j. Mell. 1b j.  
Tartar. 3 vj. Sp. Vin. 1b ij. destillen-  
tur f. Spiritus *in Arthritide frigidâ ad-  
movendus.*

℞ Vin. Absinth. 3 iv. Tinct. Sal. Tar-  
tar. gtt. xxx. m. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

℞ Ol. Succin. 3 ij. Lavendul. 3 j. Balf.  
Peruv. 3 fs. m. *Pro Aridurâ.*

℞ Sal. Calc. Sal. fim. Columbin. a. 3 ij.  
Sterc. Caprin. q. f. m. *Pro Verrucis.*

℞ Sal. armon. in Aq. solut. q. f. m. *Pro  
Verrucis.*

Take



Take Nutmegs, 2 Drams; Cubeb-Seeds, 1 Dram; make a Powder for stoving; *in Wind of the Uterus.*

Take Garlick, 1 Scruple; infuse it in Brandy, what suffices; take it at Bed-time; *in a wandring Gout.*

Take Gums Caranna, Ammoniack, of each 1 Dram; Quick-Silver, kill'd with Turpentine, half an Ounce; make a Plaister; *in Tumours of the Mesentery.*

Take Mastick, Olibanum, Myrrh, Ammoniack, Opoponax, Bdellium, of each, 1 Ounce; Honey, 1 Pound; Tartar, 6 Drams; Spirit of Wine, 2 Pound, distill; make a Spirit to be apply'd; *in a cold Gout.*

Take Wormwood-Wine, 4 Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, 30 Drops, mix; *in a wandring Gout.*

Take Oils of Amber, 2 Drams; Lavender, 1 Dram; Balsam of Peru, half a Dram; *in a pin'd Member.*

Take Salts of Lime, of Pigeon's Dung, of each 2 Drams; Goat's Dung, what suffices; *for Warts.*

Take Salt Armoniack in Water, what suffices; *for Warts.*



# 458    A P P E N D I X.

℞ Emplastri Vigon. cum Mercurio. *Pro Verrucis.*

℞ Emplast. Diachyl. ℥ j. Sal. fimi Columbin. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Clavis.*

℞ Unguent. de Nicotian. q. s. *Pro Callis.*

℞ Sp. Tereb. ℥ j. Camph. ʒ j. m. *In Navis, Ephelide, Lentigine.*

℞ Millep. viv. contus. n° C. Croc. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ℔ ij. m. f. Expressio. *In Asthmate humido.*

℞ Aq. Hyssop. Menth. Fænic. a. ʒ j. Tinct. Propriet. ʒ fs. Syr. Nicotian. ʒ fs. m. detur cochleatim. *In Asthmate humido.*

℞ Cinnam. ℥ j. Spic. Nard. ʒ x. Agaric. alb. ʒ vj. Mastich. ʒ ij. m. f. Pulvis cum Melle f. Electuarium ; (Dosis ʒ ij. quotidie.) *In Cataractâ.*

℞ Sem. Bardan. ʒ fs. Rad. Bardan. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ℔ ij. add. Syr. è Cort. Citri ʒ ij. m. *In Colicâ Acidâ scorbuticâ.*

Take



Take *Vigo's* Plaister, with Mercury;  
*for Warts.*

Take Diachylon, 1 Ounce; Salt of Pi-  
geon's Dung, 2 Drams; *for Corns.*

Take Ointment of Tobacco, *for Callous  
Feet.*

Take Spirit of Turpentine, 1 Ounce;  
Camphire, 1 Dram; *in Freckles, &c.*

Take live Millepedes bruis'd, 100;  
Saffron, 2 Scruples; White-Wine,  
2 Pounds; make an Expression; *for  
a moist Asthma.*

Take Hyssop, Mint, and Fennel-Wa-  
ters, of each 1 Dram; *Elixir Pro-  
prietatis*, half a Dram; Syrup of  
Tobacco, half an Ounce; take it by  
Spoonfuls, *in a moist Asthma.*

Take Cinnamon, 1 Ounce; Spikenard,  
10 Drams; Agarick, 6 Drams; Ma-  
stick, 2 Scruples; make a Powder  
with Honey, make an Electuary;  
the Dose 2 Drams, daily; *in a Ca-  
taract.*

Take Burdock-Seeds, half an Ounce;  
Burdock-Root, 1 Ounce, boil in Wa-  
ter; to 2 Pounds of the Liquor  
strain'd, add Syrup of Citron-Peel,  
2 Ounces; *in a cold Colick.*



# 460 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Spir. volat. Oleos. 3 j. Elix. Prop.  
 sine Acido 3 ij. m. *in Cruditare acidâ.*

℞ Sal. Nitri, Piper. alb. a. 3 ij. Euphorb.  
 3 ij. Sp. Vin. 3 iv. m. *In Tumoribus  
 aqueis.*

℞ Aq. Lact. alex. 3 ij. Bryon. c. Pæon. c.  
 a. 3 j. Cort. Peruv. opt. subtiliter  
 pulv. 3 j. m. capiat. Mane & Vesperi.  
*In Asthmate sicco.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. amar. 3 fs. Sp. Salviæ 3 j.  
 Tinctur. Castor. 3 ij. m. *Pro Tinnitu.  
 (Auri instilletur.)*

℞ Ciner. Lign. Juniper. 3 j. Thym. Ro-  
 rismarin. a. 3 fs. Vin. 3 ij. m. *In Stu-  
 pore.*

℞ Aq. Puleg. 3 iv. Sp. C. C. 3 j. m. ca-  
 piat. *In Tinnitu.*

℞ Rad. Raphan. 3 ij. Ellebor. alb. gr. ij.  
 Castor. Pyreth. a. 3 fs. coq. in Vin.  
 modicè, instilletur gtt. j. (ij.) Auri.  
*In Surditate.*

℞ Sal. Toft. q. v. admoveatur Auribus.  
*In Tinnitu.*

Take



# A P P E N D I X. 461

Take *Sal. volatile Oleosum*, 1 Dram;  
*Elixir Proprietatis*, without an A-  
cid, 2 Drams; *in an acid Indi-*  
*gestion.*

Take Nitre, Pepper (white) of each  
2 Drams; Euphorbium, 2 Scruples;  
Spirit of Wine, 4 Ounces; *in watry*  
*Tumours.*

Take alexiterial Milk-Water, 2 Oun-  
ces; compound Briony and Pæony,  
of each 1 Dram; Jesuits Powder,  
1 Dram; Morning and Evening; *in*  
*a hysterick Asthma.*

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, half an  
Ounce; Spirit of Sage, 1 Ounce;  
Tincture of Castor, 2 Drams, mix;  
*in tingling Ears.*

Take Juniper-Ashes, 1 Ounce; Thyme,  
Rosemary, of each half an Ounce;  
Wine, 2 Pints; *in Numbness.*

Take Penny-Royal Water, 4 Ounces;  
Spirit of Hart's-horn, 1 Scruple; *in*  
*tingling Ears.*

Take Radish-Root, 2 Drams; white  
Hellebor, 2 Grains; Castor, Pellitory  
of Spain, of each half a Scruple, boil  
moderately in Wine; drop 1 or 2  
Drops into the Ear; *in Deafness.*

Take bak'd Salt, what pleases, apply  
*in tingling Ears.*



462    *A P P E N D I X.*

℞ Spir. Urin. parum in Bombace, in-  
datur Auribus. *In Tinnitu.*

℞ Sp. Salv. rectific. ʒ j. Tinct. Castor.  
3 ij. m. *Pro Surditate.*

℞ Sal. Viperar. vol. gr. iv. Conserv.  
Flor. Anth. 3 j. m. capiat. *In Favo.*

℞ Ciner. Clavellat. fact. in Lixivium  
cum Vino albo; add. Fol. Major.  
Abrotan. a. m. j. Capill. Vener. m. j fs.  
Flor. Rosar. r. p. ij. coq. caput la-  
vetur ter in septimanâ. *In Favo.*

℞ Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. q. v. *Pro Fa-  
ciei asperitate.*

℞ Aq. Menth. ʒ j. Cort. Citri ʒ fs. Sp.  
Sal. armon. gt. x. Sal. absinth. gr. v.  
Ol. Menth. gt. j. Syr. Fænic. 3 vj. m.  
*In Atrophia Infantili.*

℞ Decoct. Guaiac. Sassaf. Xylo. Aloes,  
Flor. Lilior. Convall. Salv. Beton.  
Pæon. Tiliæ (a. 3 ij. ad t̄b vj. Aq.)  
pro potu. *In Bronchocele.*



Take Spirit of Urine, what pleases, in Cotton, put it into the Ear; *in Tingling.*

Take Spirit of Sage, rectify'd, 1 Ounce, Tincture of Castor 2 Drams; *in Deafness.*

Take Salt of Vipers 4 Grains, Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 1 Dram, *in scabbed Heads of Children.*

Take Pot-Ashes made into a Lye with Wine, what suffices; add Marjoram, Wormwood, of each one Handful, Maiden-Hair 1 Handful and half, red Rose-Leaves 2 Pugils, boil; rub the Head thrice a Week; *in running Scabs of Childrens Heads.*

Take Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, what pleases; *in rough Faces.*

Take Mint-Water 1 Ounce, Citron-Peel Water half an Ounce, Spirit of Salt armoniack 10 Drops, Salt of Wormwood 5 Grains, Oil of Mint 1 Drop, Syrup of Fennel 6 Drams; *in Childrens Atrophies, Disthrivings.*

Take Decoction of Guaiacum, Sassafras, Aloes-Wood, Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, Sage, Betony, Pæony, Lime (of each 2 Drams to 6 Pints of Water) for Drink; *in a Bronchocele.*



# 464 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Spong. opt. in Carbones ust. Pulv.  
 ℥ iv. Decoct. Lignor. ℥ xj. Syr. Mart.  
 ℥ j. m. capiat cochl. j. omni Mane.  
*In Bronchocele.*

℞. Vin. Chalybeat. ℥ iv. Sp. Sal. armon.  
 ℥ j. capiat. bis de die. *In Cachexiâ,  
 Liene obstructo.*

℞ Fim. Pavon. 3 iij. Aq. Pæon. C. ℥ vj.  
 m. capiat. cochl. iv. semel. *In Tre-  
 more senili.*

℞ Spir. Vin. r. ℥ vj. cæp. n° j. infund.  
 m. *Pro Cephalæâ.*

℞ Emp. è G. Hæder. ex ammon. a. q. f.  
*In Concussione.*

℞ Vin. alb. ℥ ij. Amygd. amar. n° viij.  
 infundantur. *In Stupore Dentium.*

℞ Spirit. Vin. rect. ℥ j. Tinct. Piper. 3 j.  
 m. *In algore Dentium.*

℞ Ol. Anis. Chymic. gtt. x. Vin. Cha-  
 lybeat. ℥ iij. m. *In Mensium difficul-  
 tate.*

℞ Caryophyll. 3 j. coq. in Vino. *Pro  
 dolore Auris frigido.*

Take



Take calcin'd Sponge 4 Scruples, Decoction of the Woods 11 Ounces, Syrup of Steel 1 Ounce, a Spoonful every Morning; *in a Bronchocele.*

Take Steel-Wine 4 Ounces, Spirit of Salt armoniack 1 Scruple, twice a Day; *in a Cachexy, Obstructions of the Spleen.*

Take Peacock's Dung 3 Drams, Compound Peony-Water 6 Ounces, four Spoonfuls at once; *in Tremors of Old Men.*

Take Spirit of Wine rectify'd 6 Ounces, Onion 1, infuse; *in an inveterate Head ach.*

Take Gum Hædera, ammoniack Plasters, of each what suffices; *in a Concussion.*

Take White-Wine 2 Ounces, bitter Almonds 8, infuse 'em; *in a Stupor of the Teeth.*

Take rectify'd Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce, Tincture of Pepper 1 Dram; *in chilly Teeth.*

Take Oil of Annis-Seeds 10 Drops, Steel-Wine 3 Ounces; *in a Difficulty of the Menfes.*

Take Cloves 1 Dram, in Wine; *in a cold Pain of the Ear.*



# 466 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Sterc. Pavon. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ℥ ij. infundantur. *In Vertigine.*

℞ Absinth. Aneth. a. m. fs. Sem. Anis. Cumin. a. ʒ j. coq. in Vino. *Pro Enchymosi.*

℞ Infus. Lign. Sassafr. in Vino. *Pro Dolore ventriculi.*

℞ Elix. Prop. ʒ fs. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. iv. m. capiat. in Vino. *Pro Dolore ventriculi.*

℞ Vin. Viperin. ʒ iv. bis in die. *In Elephantiasi.*

℞ Spir. Vin. ʒ ij. Theriac. And. ʒ ij. *In Erysipelate.*

℞. Aq. Fænic. d. ʒ j. Sp. vol. Oleos. gtt. ij. Syr. Fumar. ʒ ij. m. *In Pustulis rubris Infantum.*

℞ Vin. calid. ʒ iv. Sp. Theriacal. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Pustulis Infantum externe.*

℞ Vin. Absinth. ʒ iv. Elix. Propriet. ʒ fs. Sal. Card. b. gr. vj. m. *In mettu Recidiva.*

℞ Ent. Vener. gr. v. (x.) Conf. Violar. ʒ j. m. *In Lumbricis.*

Take



Take Peacock's Dung 2 Ounces, White-Wine 2 Pounds, infuse ; *in a Giddiness.*

Take Wormwood, Dill, of each half a Handful ; Annis-Seeds, Cummin, of each 1 Dram, boil in Wine ; *in an Extravasation.*

Take Sassafras Wine ; *in Pain of the Stomach.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis* half a Dram, Oil of Cloves 4 Drops, take it in Wine ; *in a Pain of the Stomach.*

Take Viper Wine 4 Ounces, twice a Day ; *in an Elephantiasis.*

Take Spirit of Wine 2 Ounces, Venice-Treacle 2 Drams, *in an Erysipelas.*

Take Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, *Sal volatile Oleosum* 2 Drops, Syrup of Fumitory 2 Drams ; *in Childrens red Breakings out.*

Take warm Wine 4 Ounces, Spirit of Treacle 2 Drams ; *in Childrens red Pustules.*

Take Wormwood-Wine 4 Ounces, *Elixir Proprietatis* half a Dram, Salt of Carduus 6 Grains ; *in Prevention of Relapses.*

Take *Ens Veneris* 5. (10.) Grains, Conserve of Violets 1 Dram ; *in Worms.*



℞ Borac. Venet. Troch. de Myrrh. a.  
3 fs. Cinnam. 3 j. Aq. Cinnam. h. 3 ij.  
m. *In Fœtu mortuo, Partu difficili, molâ.*

℞ Ciner. absinth. Centaur. min. a. 3 iv.  
Urin. q. f. coq. *In Gangranâ.*

℞ Decoct. Lignor. 3 iv. Balf. Peru-  
vian. 3 fs. cum Sacc. *In Gonorrhœâ  
virulentâ.*

℞ Tinct. Gum. Lac. 3 fs. Sp. Cochle-  
ariæ, 3 ij. m. *In Gingivis tumidis, flac-  
cidis.*

℞ Sal. vol. Oleof. 3 fs. (3 j.) in Vino  
calido. *In Horrore.*

℞ Spir. Vin. rectif. 3 ij. Aq. Calc. 3 fs.  
m. *In Hydrocephalo, Hydrocele.*

℞ Sal. vol. Viperar. gr. vj. (viij.) in  
Aq. Theriacal. 3 iv. *In Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Allii 3 j. Sal. culinar. q. f. m. admo-  
veatur. *In Morsu rabido.*

Take



Take Borax, Troches of Myrrh, of each half a Dram, Cinnamon 1 Scruple, Barley-Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, mix ; *in a dead Child, hard Labour, Mola.*

Take Ashes of Wormwood, Centaury, of each 4 Ounces, Urine what suffices, boil ; *in a Gangrene.*

Take Decoction of the Woods 4 Ounces, Balsam of Peru, in Sugar, half a Scruple ; *in a virulent Gonorrhœa.*

Take Tincture of Gum Lac half an Ounce, Spirit of Scurvy-Grass two Drams, mix ; *in swell'd and gorg'd Gums.*

Take Sal volatile Oleosum half a Dram, (1.) in warm Wine ; *in a shivering Fit.*

Take rectify'd Spirit of Wine 2 Ounces, Lime-Water half an Ounce ; *in a Hydrocephalus, or a watry Rupture.*

Take volatile Salt of Vipers 6, (8) Grains in Treacle-Water 4 Ounces ; *in a Delirium from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Garlick 1 Ounce, Salt what suffices, mix, and apply ; *in a Bite of a mad Dog.*

℞ Ciner.



470 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Ciner. Genist. 3 fs. Syr. de Eupator  
q. f. m. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Emplastr. è Cinerib. q. f. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Vin. alb. ℥ ij. Ciner. Genist. 3 j. fil-  
tretur. add. Tinct. Lign. Sassa. 3 fs  
m. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Galban. Tacamahacc. a. p. æ. Bals  
Peruan. 3 j. Ol. Succin. 3 j. m. f  
Emplastrum umbilicale; *in Hystericiis*

℞ Castor 3 fs. Bals. Peruv. q. f. f. Pilul  
*in Hystericiis, Dolore Capitis Hysterico*

℞ Vin. Marrubiat. 3 iv. Pulv. rad. Gen-  
tian. 3 j. m. *in Ictero.*

℞ Stercor. Anserin. 3 j. Lumbric. ter-  
rest. 3 ij. vin. alb. ℥ j. infund. *in*  
*Ictero.*

℞ Sp. Sal. Arm. C. C. a. 3 fs. Sal. Vol  
Oleos. 3 j. Aq. Cinnam. h. 3 v. Sp  
flo. Rorism. 3 j. m. *in Incubo.*

Take



Take Broom Ashes half a Dram, Syrup of Maudlin what suffices; *in a Dropsy.*

Take Plaister of Ashes; *in a Dropsy.*

Take White-Wine 2 Pounds, Broom Ashes 1 Ounce, Filter, add Tincture of Sassafras half an Ounce; *in a Dropsy.*

Take Galbanum, Tacamahac, of each equal Parts, Balsam of Peru 1 Dram, Oil of Amber 1 Scruple, make a Plaister for the Navel; *in Hysterical Persons.*

Take Castor half a Scruple, Balsam of Peru what suffices, make Pills; *in Hysterical Fits, or Head-aches.*

Take Horehound Wine 4 Ounces, Powder of Gentian 1 Scruple; *in a Jaundice.*

Take Goose-Dung 1 Dram, Earth-Worms 2 Drams, White-Wine 1 Pint, infuse; *in a Jaundice.*

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack, Harts-horn, of each half a Dram, Sal Volatile Oleosum 1 Scruple, cold Cinnamon-Water 5 Ounces, Hungary-Water 1 Scruple; *in a Night-mare.*



- ℞ Rad. Ireos 3 ij. Summ. absinth. flor. Chamom. Melilot. a. p. j. Rad. Bryon. 3 j. Incis. coq. in vin. cum farin. Hord. f. Cataplasma Discutiens; *in Inflammatione, Talpâ.*
- ℞ Eleosacch Nucist. 3 ij. vin. in quo Cardamom. infund. 3 iv. *in Flatu ventriculi.*
- ℞ Ol. absinth. Fell. Taur. a. q. f. m. admoveatur umbilico; *in Vermibus.*
- ℞ Decoct. flor. Chamom. 3 iv. Eleosacch. Anis. q. f. m. *in Torminibus Infantum.*
- ℞ Sem. Anis. Pulv. 3 j. Conf. Absinth. 3 jss. Syr. Caryoph. q. f. m. *in Lactis Defectu.*
- ℞ Vin. Camphorat. 3 ij. Pulv. Scordii 3 ss. *in Vermibus.*
- ℞ Fol. Thym. Epithym. a. 3 ij. Croci Gr. ij. Cinnam. 3 j. Sacch. 3 j. Dos. 3 j. *in Melancholiâ, Palpitatione Cordis.*



ake Orris 2 Drams, Wormwood  
Tops, Chamomile and Melilot Flow-  
ers, of each 1 Pugil, Bryony Root  
1 Ounce, cut 'em; boil in Wine,  
with Barley-Meal, make a Poultis,  
as a Discutient; *in Inflammations,*  
*Talpa's.*

ake Sugar of Nutmegs 2 Drams,  
Cardamom Wine 4 Ounces; *in Wind*  
*of the Stomach.*

ake Oil of Wormwood, Gall of a  
Bull, of each what suffices, mix, lay  
it to the Navel; *in Worms.*

ake Decoction of Chamomile Flow-  
ers 4 Ounces, Sugar of Annis-Seeds  
what suffices; *in Childrens Windy*  
*Gripes.*

ake Annis-Seeds 1 Dram, Conserve  
of Wormwood 1 Dram and a half,  
Syrup of Clovegilliflowers what suf-  
fices; *in Want of Milk.*

ake Camphorated Wine 2 Ounces,  
Scordium Powder half a Scruple; *in*  
*Worms.*

ake Thyme, Dodder of Thyme, of  
each 2 Drams, Saffron 2 Grains,  
Cinnamon 1 Dram, Sugar 1 Ounce,  
Dose 1 Scruple; *in Melancholy, Pal-*  
*pitation of the Heart.*



℞ Chalyb. cum Sulphur. pp. 3 j. Sacch  
3 ij. f. Pulv. Dos. 3 fs. *in Mensib.  
suppressis, Chlorosi.*

℞ Scor. Regul. Antimon. Pulv. Ciner  
fagi. a. q. v. vin. alb. q. f. m. funde  
super Cilices pro suffitu; *in Menst.  
bus suppressis.*

℞ Decoct. Guaiac. ℥ iv. Tinct. Sal. Tar  
tar. 3 j. Sal. Vol. Oleos. gtt. x. Syr  
Mart. ℥ fs. m. *in Melancholiâ, Pa  
ralysi.*

℞ Succ. Nasturt. aquatic. ℥ iij. Sacchar  
q. f. m. *in Philtris.*

℞ Dictamn. alb. 3 jfs. Croc. 3 fs. m. f  
Pulv. (Dos. 3.) *in Partu difficili.*

℞ Æthiop. min. ℥ fs. (j.) Cons. flor  
Anthos 3 j. m. *in Hystericis, Vermi  
bus.*

℞ Cort. aurant. p. Sem. Cumin. a  
℥ ij. Castor. elect. ℥ j. m. pro Dos  
*in Colicâ (cum Vino.)*



Take Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 1  
Dram, Sugar 2 Drams, make a Pow-  
der, Dose half a Dram; *in an Obstru-*  
*ction of the Menses, in a Green-Sickness.*

Take Regulus of Antimony powder'd,  
Beech Ashes, of each what pleases,  
White-Wine, what suffices, pour it  
upon Coals for a Stove; *in an Ob-*  
*struction of the Menses.*

Take the Decoction of Guaiacum 4  
Ounces, Tincture of Salt of Tartar  
1 Dram, Sal Volatile Oleosum 10  
Drops, Syrup of Steel half an Ounce,  
mix; *in Melancholy, Palsies.*

Take Juice of Water-Cresses 3 Ounces,  
Sugar what suffices, mix; *in Love-*  
*Powders, &c.*

Take white Dittander 1 Dram and a  
half, Saffron half a Dram, mix,  
make a Powder for 3 Doses; *in hard*  
*Labour.*

Take Æthiops's Mineral half a Scru-  
ple (1) Conserve of Rosemary-  
Flowers 1 Dram, mix; *in Hysterick*  
*Women, in Worms.*

Take Orange Peel, Cummin Seeds  
powder'd, of each 2 Scruples, choice  
Castor 1 Scruple, mix, for 1 Dose,  
*in Wine; for a Colick.*



# 476 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Cæpar. Allii. n. x. Raphan. ʒ ij.  
Baccar. Junip. ʒ j. contus. affund.  
vin. Malvat. ℥ j. diger. Dos. cochl.  
ij. iij. *in Nephritide.*

℞ Camph. ʒ j. Ol. Petrol. q. f. m. *in*  
*Ganglio, Callo, Clavis, verrucis & om-*  
*nibus Tumoribus duris.*

℞ Aq. Rut. ʒ xj. Sp. Castor ʒ j. Tinct.  
EjUSD. ʒ ij. Sp. C. C. ʒ j. (Ass. fœ-  
tid. in Nodul. suspens.) ʒ j. Sacch.  
CrySTALL. q. f. m. f. Julap; *in Hyste-*  
*ricis, in venenatis ab opio.*

Take



Take ten Slits of Garlick, Radish-root  
2 Ounces, Juniper Berries 1 Ounce,  
bruise, pour on Currant-Wine 1  
Pound, digest, give 2 or 3 Spoon-  
fuls; *in Nephritick Pains.*

Take Camphire 1 Dram, Petroleum  
what suffices, mix; *in a Ganglion, a  
Callus, Corus, Warts, or any hard Tu-  
mours.*

Take Rue Water 11 Ounces, Spirit of  
Castor 1 Ounce, Tincture of Castor  
2 Drams, Spirit of Harts-horn 1  
Dram, Assa Fœtida (hung in a Rag)  
1 Scruple, Sugar Candy what suf-  
fices, make a Julap; *in Hysterical  
Women, in Poisons from Opium.*



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

**T**Hese *attenuating* Medicines are divided into Degrees, and they consist of *fixt and volatile Salts*; *volatile, oil Salts*; or, are *ponderous Drugs*. They irritate, as well as *Evacuants* do, but in so inconsiderable a Degree, that the Effect is only experienc'd in the Vessels; and to convince any common Observer of the Truth of this Advance, let 'em give *Attenuants* in Dose too large; they either produce Vomiting, or *Nausea*; or, according to *Hoffman*, they pass by Stool; hence, shall repeat it once more, that Emeticks, by the same Gradation may be dos'd into, even, *Attenuants*; and *vice versa*, they into Emeticks.

The gentler *Species* of *Attenuants* act by their *fixt Salt*; hence, Experience has instructed us, that they are Enemies to all *acid Humours*; they attenuate, incide, divide, and melt down *phlegmatick Humours* into an aqueous Thinness, much like what we experience in the tossing of the White of an Egg



gg into a Water ; hence, it is they  
*en Obstructions*, for such viscous Mass  
 apt, by its glewy Particles, to stick  
 ose to the Walls of the minuter Vef-  
 ls, and thus proves an Impediment  
 Motion ; such attenuating Drugs  
 elt this *coagulum*, and re-open the  
 assage ; hence, they prevent, there-  
 re cure, Coagulations, which are too  
 ften an Effect of prevailing Acids in  
 he Fluids ; they prevent *Putrefaction* in  
 he Mass, because they, when in the sim-  
 le Plant, contain a great deal of the  
*terra damnata*, which hinders the Ne-  
 cessaries to *Putrefaction*, to wit, Exal-  
 tion of the Sulphurs, and a *Nisus ad*  
*volationem* ; hence, in Fevers, the pu-  
 rid Particles are seen after their Ad-  
 ministration to be precipitated in the  
 Urine, and the Remainder unites to  
 he Blood : It is from this Earth they  
 ontain, they *corroborate* the Fibres e-  
 ery where, and therefore Stomachs re-  
 ax'd by drinking Malt-Liquors in a  
 Morning, as is too usual with all Tra-  
 ing Towns, are much assisted by 'em ;  
 ecause, after Evacuation of the a-  
 ounding *Saburra*, they attenuate the  
*Mucus*, and contract the Stomach to  
 its



its Tone, it had allotted to it by Nature.

They *deterge* in Ulcers; that is, they, by their gentle Pungency, jog the maim'd Fibres to part with their stinking Contents, and correct farther Stagnations of the corrosive, acid Particles on the Parts. I have already noted that larger Doses of 'em prove Diaphoretick or Diuretick. The Advantages receiv'd by 'em in *Dropsies* and *Cachexies*, are only a Consequence of their correcting the Phlegm and Acid, and uniting the small Breaches of some tender Vessels; and their being Enemies to *Worms*, is not otherwise accountable for, than by Observation, where all must note, that these Animals are disturb'd with what is not sweet; and consequently, that *all Med'cines below or above the Degree of Sweet are inimical to 'em*; however I must make some Exception to this, which is, *unless they have been gradually accustom'd to such Med'cines*; and this will readily be granted me by any who have view'd the large Lodgment I have observ'd, they have made in the strongest Wood in Ships from the *Indies*;



*dies*; *Salt-Water*, we know, kills Worms not accustom'd to it; but these being hatch'd in the saltest Water, live in it: Hence, the imaginary Specificks of *Andry*, are only grounded upon Custom; and this re-calls one Observable in the remedying of Worms, that *we are often oblig'd to shift from one Specifick to another*; this need be no Surprise, because 'tis observ'd by *Physicians*, particularly in Opiates, where the Custom of taking it, makes us necessarily encrease the Dose; and by *Surgeons*, for, I am inform'd, their Med'cines often take *Pet*, and they are oblig'd to change 'em for some, perhaps, less Effectual in themselves, or their Work is at a stand; and *Top-like*, they go round, but not forward.

The *stronger Attenuants*, which consist of volatile Particles, act as the former, but with more Force; hence, they resist Putrefaction, because they hurry forward the Blood in a Round, and hinder by this Accident the *Agglomeration* of such Particles, as wou'd, if united, and at rest, ferment and putrefy. They *dry the Blood*, if given too much, that is, they prove Diureticks or Diaphoreticks; they harden the Fibres by Ex-

Y

halation



halation of all the aqueous Particles; they incide and attenuate, as is already said of the *gentler Species*; and correct Acids and Phlegm, as also Water, as they do; they *deterge* powerfully, their Particles enter the Blood, and give a Shock to the containing Parts; hence they, attenuating the contain'd Bodies, and irritating the Fibres, dissolve and discuss Tumours; they dissolve grumous Blood by absorbing the Acid, particularly, if assisted by oleous Med'cines which loosen the Adhæſion to the Fibres; they are improperly call'd *Astringents*, inasmuch as by draining some Share of their aqueous Particles, the Parts are left dry, as effectually, as if such Drugs were given.

*Aromatics*, or *Fetids*, consist of volatile oily Salts, more or less exalted; their Vertues are computed to be *Recruiters of the Spirits*, by supplying Particles really, or in a metaphorical Sense, similar to 'em; they are the most powerful Inciders of Phlegm, and therefore are the best *Carminatives*, and Expellers of Wind; in short, they incide, attenuate, open Obstructions, and discuss, &c. more powerfully than the foregoing *Attenuants*; the *Fetids* are mostly  
us'd



us'd as Nervines and hysterical Medicines, because they most powerfully enter the most extreme, and most distant Parts, but act no otherwise than the foregoing, only are stronger.

*Ponderous Drugs*, abstracting from what Qualities they acquire by Preparations, act as Attenuants; the Question, how far they enter the Blood, must be here allow'd me; for, as I have hinted above, *Bohnius* observes that 'tis the *mercurial* Particles that swim in the Liquids that kill the Worms; 'tis the same in *antimonial* Med'cines, which vomit us; where, if infus'd in small, sour Liquor, they as effectually are chang'd, as if chymically prepar'd; as also, how remarkable is it, that *Steel* Med'cines stop the Fermentation of new Liquors, if infus'd in 'em; and therefore, tho' the other attenuating Drugs ought to be infus'd, when the Liquor is working, the Steel must not be put in till it has done. The Blood then arm'd with such ponderous Ingredients, is equally fitted to incide, attenuate, and open Obstructions, as the former Attenuants are.

I shall therefore proceed to give some few Examples, how these Med'cines act



in some chief Disorders, and proceed to another Head.

*In Apoplexies, Lethargies, and other sleepy Diseases,* the Blood is generally stock'd with an unactive and sluggish Mass of Phlegm or Water; hence it moves slowly, and is in Danger of Stagnating in the Capillaries, more especially where the Vessels are most flexible, and such, all know, are the Vessels in the Brain (which feel soily); hence are they loaden and oppress'd with a Quantity of these Humours, and thus are the animal Functions disturb'd and deprav'd; when the abounding Plenitude has been carried off by proper Parts, these Medicines complete the Work, by setting the Blood and Spirits into their usual uninterrupted Motion, and reconveying the stagnant Liquors into the Mass afresh. They are not only proper in these sleepy Disorders rais'd from such a sluggish State of Motion, but even in such Disorders rais'd from *Opiates*, as we are convinc'd by Experience; *Doringius, Sennertus, Pitcairne,* and *Mead* are of Opinion, that *Opium* is hot by its Bitterness, its Inflammability, its Quantity of volatile Salts, and fetid Oil; but what is surprizing



to me, is, that these very *Theories* are contradicted by themselves with the same Breath; *Sennertus* cries up *Castoreum*, *Assa foetida* and *Rue*, as its Correctors; and Dr. *Mead* knows not what to fix on; he owns a Coagulation in the *Sinus's*, and says, *Acids*, *Lixivial* *Salts*, and *Wine* are good, but 'tis not safe to build *Theories* contrary to Experience.

In the *Hydrophobia*, the Ferment of the *Saliva* entring our Blood, acts a tragical Scene there; I remember to have been call'd to a Child of ten Years old, who was then unfortunately under the *Idesophia*, he was bit about six Weeks before, and the Wound was injudiciously clos'd up by the Ignorance of the Surgeon; I observ'd his Pulse was low, and slow; he had no Heat upon him, but what was natural; he flabber'd continually, and threw his Spittle from him; he trembled, and even started upon his Feet, upon offering him any Drinkables, tho' he, with some Difficulty took a *Bolus*; he only liv'd four Hours after my Visit; I was not so happy as to have the Parents Consent to open him. Doubtless, when the Blood is tainted with such a Poison, Stagnati-



ons, and inflammatory ones, may even; but the chief Scene is acted in the Brain, where they have fix'd an Aversion to Liquids, and this is a *melancholick Delirium*; if the Muscles of the Throat were affected, they could not swallow Solids, therefore this Aversion is a Species of Alienation; why it should affect 'em so constantly with this Fear of Water, I leave to other Inquirers; the Dog who is mad is term'd *λυαώδης*, from *λύαα*, as *Pliny* informs us, a *Worm* which is found under the Tongues of such Dogs; if so, this shou'd not be slighted, but always carefully look'd after. The Med'cines indicated then in this Case, must be Extraction of the Poison, and such as attenuate, at least absorb the Species of reigning Acid.

In *Hoarsness* and *Asthma's*, the pituitous Particles are spu'd into the *Bronchia*, and there oppress the Lungs, especially if they are a vapid Mass without Salts; in such Cases, the inciding Particles these Attenuants abound with, enter the *Bronchia* along with the *Serum* they have impregnated, and irritate the longitudinal and circular Fibres of 'em, and hence the Cough is renew'd at proper Distances, and the Phlegm is cough'd up. In



In any cold *Tumour*, the first Cause of its Stopping is the Viscidity of the Blood clinging close to the Walls of the Capillary Vessels, which hourly encreases, and presses upon the neighbouring Fibres; and as more constantly arrives at the *Points of Impediment*, this also stops there, and the adjacent Parts encrease in Bulk; now, as *Stagnation from a Viscid* is the antecedent, as well as the immediate Cause, Attenuation of the Mass internally, and external Attenuants, Aperients, and Discutients complete this Work. As for *hard Tumours*, the Aperients act the Part of giving a Shock to the Fibres, but this alone will not do, without such as relax the contain'd Humours, and relax the Parts containing; and therefore in such, volatile, oily Salts answer best; however, this Vertue is a compounded one, and in some Measure referrible to the Head of *Smooths*.

In case any Humours retreat from the Skin, or outward Parts into the Blood, the giving a fresh and vigorous Motion to it, makes it visit the extreme Parts again, so that the Symptoms disappear in Proportion as the Humours appear again on the Surface; hence, in



*anomalous Gouts, or Elephantiafes, such Med'cines are useful.*

*Pains* any where, proceeding from acid or viscous Humours, gnawing the Parts, or stagnating in 'em, are relieved from these Attenuants; because, they correct the Acid, and incide the *Mucus*, and thus the *Erosion* is lessen'd, and the *Mucus* thinn'd, and the natural State of Blood and Humours returns, and therefore all troublesome Sensations cease.

A *Macies* often depends not on a real want of Nourishment, but also on *Obstructions* somewhere, as it happens in *Lienteries*, and some other Disorders; these are remedied only by these attenuating Med'cines, and then proper Nourishment does the Remainder of the Work, which before cou'd have no Effect; this holds true in external Cases also, for Example, any Member is seiz'd with a particular *Atrophy*, or an *Aridura*, if we abstract from Fractures, and some external Causes, it generally proceeds from some Obstruction in the Nerve, which is best relieved by external Attenuants and Aperients.

I need not, I think, descend to farther Particulars, since every ordinary  
Capa-



# APPENDIX. 489

Capacity may reason by *Analogy*; therefore I shall content myself to referr the Reader to the following Pages. In *Part I.* p. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 52 to 58, 65, 66, 67, 75 to 78, 84 to 88, 99, 100, 108 to 111, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166. *Part II.* p. 1 to 12, 23 to 31, 32 to 39, 43 to 50, 55 to 62, 63 to 73, 74 to 76, 80 to 96, to 100, to 103, to 104, 119 to 136, 137 to 143, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160 to 166, 176, 179.



Y 5

*Incras-*



*Incrassantia.*

**R**ECIPE Conf. Ros. r. Rad. Sym-  
 phyt. Condit. a. 3 j. Sang. Dracon.  
 Lap. Hæmatit. a. 3 fs. Tinct. Sulph.  
 Vitriol. 3 fs. Syr. Myrtin. q. f. m. *In*  
*Mictu sanguineo.*

✶ Aq. Sperm. Ranar. 3 ij. Sacc. Saturn.  
 3 fs. m. *Pro Epiphorâ, Ambustis in pri-*  
*mo gradu.*

✶ Ros. Sic. 3 ij. Cort. Thur. 3 fs. Pom.  
 pholig. Acaciæ a. 3 j fs. cum Gum.  
 Tragac. solut. q. f. f. Trochisci in Aq.  
 Ros. solvend. *In Mydriasi.*

✶ Alum. q. v. alb. Ovor. q. f. m. simul  
 agitentur. *In Erysipelate ulceroso.*

✶ Conf. Ros. r. 3 iv. Coroll. r. 3 ij. Miv.  
 Cydon. q. f. m. *In Mictu sanguineo,*  
*Diabete.*

✶ Aq. ferrat. 1b ij. Gum. Arab. 3 ij. Syr.  
 Myrtin. 3 j fs. m. *In Diabete.*

*Incras-*



*Incrassants.*

**T**AKE Conserve of Roses, Comfrey-Roots candy'd, of each 1 Ounce, Dragon's-Blood, Blood-stone, of each half a Dram, Tincture of Sulphur of Vitriol half a Dram, Syrup of Myrtles, what suffices. *In bloody Urine.*

Take Frogs-Spawn Water 2 Ounces, Sugar of Lead half a Dram. *In an Epiphora (watry Eyes) in Burns of the first Degree.*

Take dry Roses 2 Drams, Frankincense-Bark half a Dram, Pompholix, Acacia, of each 1 Dram and half, with Gum-Dragon dissolv'd, make Troches to be dissolv'd in Rose-Water. *In a Dilatation of the Pupilla.*

Take *Allum* what pleases, White of Egg what suffices, toss 'em together. *In an ulcerated Erysipelas.*

Take Conserve of Roses 4 Drams, red Coral 2 Scruples, Marmalade of Quinces what suffices. *In bloody Urine, a Diabetes.*

Take Steel-Water 2 Pints, Gum-Arabick 2 Drams, Syrup of Myrtles 1 Ounce and half. *In a Diabetes.*



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℞ Corall. r. Ebor. a. 3 j. Terr. Japon. ʒj.  
Sacch. Ros. q. f. m. *In Diarrhœâ,*  
*Mictu sanguineo.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. ʒ iv. Sp. Sulph. q. f. ut  
acuatur. m. *In Paraxysmo Asthmatis.*

℞ Karab. Mastich. a. ʒ ij. m. *In Abortu.*

℞ Decoct. Rad. Tormentill. ʒ iv. Syr.  
Myrtin. ʒ iij. m. *In Abortu.*

℞ Mastich. Terr. sigillat. Thur. alb. a.  
ʒ j. Sang. Dracon. Bol. ver. a. 3 fs.  
*In Abortu.*

℞ Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Thur. Farin.  
volat. cum Aceto & alb. Ovor. m. ad-  
moveatur *Aneurismati.*

℞ Fol. Plantag. Bellid. maj. a. p. ij. Flor.  
Ros. r. p. j. Balauft. Gallar. a. 3 fs.  
Sem. Cydon. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. cola-  
tur. ℥ j. add. Syr. Diamor. ʒ j. f. Gar-  
garisma. *In Anginâ incipiente.*

℞ Conf. Ros. r. veter. ʒ j. Sal. Prunell.  
ʒ j. teneatur in ore. *In Anginâ ruptâ.*

Take



Take red Coral, Ivory, of each 1 Dram,  
Earth of *Japan* 1 Scruple, Sugar of  
Roses what suffices. *In a Diarrhœa,*  
*bloody Urine.*

Take Lettice-Water 4 Ounces, Spirit  
or Gas of Sulphur so much as to  
sharpen it. *In the Fit of an Asthma.*

Take Amber, Mastich, of each 2 Scrup-  
les. *In Abortion.*

Take Decoction of Tormentil-Root  
4 Ounces, Syrup of Myrtles 3 Drams,  
*In Miscarriage.*

Take Mastich, seal'd Earth, white Fran-  
kincense, of each 1 Scruple; Dra-  
gon's-Blood, Bole, of each half a  
Dram. *In Abortion.*

Take Bole, Dragon's-Blood, Frankin-  
cense, *Farina volatilis*, with Vinegar  
and the Whites of Eggs, apply; *in*  
*an Aneurisme.*

Take Plantane, Daisy the greater, of  
each 2 Pugils, red Roses 1 Pugil, Ba-  
laustines, Galls, of each half a Dram,  
Quince-Seeds 1 Scruple, boil in Wa-  
ter; to the strain'd Liquor 1 Pound,  
add Syrup of Mulberries 1 Ounce,  
make a Gargle. *In a beginning Quinzy.*

Take Conserve of Roses 1 Ounce, *Sal*  
*Prunellæ* 1 Scruple, hold it in the  
Mouth. *In a Quinzy suppurated.*

℞ Aq.



℞ Aq. Plantag. cum Sp. Vitriol. acuat.  
m. in *Aphthis malignis, ne serpant.*

℞ Aq. Paralyf. ℥ iv. Sal. Prunell. ℥ j.  
Syr. Violar. ℥ fs. m. in *Asthmatis  
Paroxysmo.*

℞ Aq. Hord. ℥ vi. Sp. Nitri gtt. 10.  
m. in *Cruditate Nidorosâ.*

℞ Conf. Ros. r. ℥ jfs. Troch. de Kara-  
be 3 iij. Syr. Cydon. q. f. m. in *Bu-  
bonocèle.*

℞ Aq. Cichor. Endiv. Acetosell. a.  
℥ iij. Syr. è Rub. Idæo, Berber. a.  
℥ j. Sp. Vitriol. q. f. ad gratum A-  
corem. in *Cephalalgia calidâ.*

℞ Aq. Rosar. acet. Rosac. a. ℥ j. Opii  
in aceto Sol. ℥ fs. Camph. gr. ij. m.  
Fronti admov. in *Cephalagiâ calidâ.*

℞ Mucilag. Rad. Alth. q. v. Sacch. q. f.  
m. in *Catarrho calido.*

Take



Take Plantane Water, sharpen'd with Spirit of Vitriol; *in Malignant Thrushes, to hinder spreading.*

Take Cowslip-Water 4 Ounces, Sal Prunellæ 1 Scruple, Syrup of Violets half an Ounce; *in the Fit of an Asthma.*

Take Barley-Water 6 Ounces, Spirit of Nitre 10 Drops; *in a Bilious Crudity.*

Take Conserve of Roses 1 Ounce and a half, Troches of Amber 3 Drams, Syrup of Quinces what suffices; *in a Rupture.*

Take Succory, Endive, Wood-Sorrel-Waters, of each 3 Ounces, Syrups of Raspberries, Barberries, of each 1 Ounce, Spirit of Vitriol, to a grateful Acidity; *in a hot Head-Ach.*

Take Rose-Water, Vinegar of Roses, of each 1 Ounce, Opium dissolv'd in Vinegar half a Scruple, Camphire 2 Grains, apply it to the Forehead; *in warm Head-achs.*

Take Mucilage of Marshmallows what pleases, Sugar what suffices; *in a hot and thin Defluxion.*



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℞ Extract. Glycyrrhiz. Mucilag. Sem.  
Cydon. a. 3 ij. Sacch. Rosar. 3 fs.  
Aq. Rosar. q. f. f. Trochisci; *in*  
*Catarrho calido.*

℞ G. Arabic. Tragac. a. q. f. indantur  
*Denti sanguinem effundenti.*

℞ Aq. Ros. Phlegmat. Alum. a. q. f.  
*in Dolore Oculi.*

℞ Vin. rub. ferrat. 3 iv. G. Arabic. 3 j.  
m. *in Lochiis nimis, Fluore albo.*

℞ Bol. Armen. q. v. cum album. ovor.  
q. f. m. *in Fracturis, Luxationibus.*

℞ Sem. Agni Casti q. v. Aq. Nymphææ  
q. f. f. Emulsio, Colatur. add. Sacch.  
Saturn. 3 j. opii gr. ij. Sacch. q. f.  
*in Furore Uterino.*

℞ Pulv. Sacch. Saturn. 3 j. Extract.  
Tormentill. 3 iij. m. f. Pil. *in Gonor-*  
*rhœâ, Hemorrhoidibus.*

℞ Aq. Rosar. 3 iij. Sacch. Saturn. 3 j.  
m. *in Guttâ Rosaceâ, Labrisulcio.*

Take



Take Extract of Liquorice, Mucilage of Quince Seeds, of each 2 Drams, Sugar of Roses half an Ounce, Rose-Water what suffices, make Cakes; *in a thin Defluxion.*

Take Gums Arabick, Dragon, of each what suffices, put *into a bleeding Tooth.*

Take Rose-Water, Phlegm of Allum, of each what suffices; *in a Pain of the Eyes.*

Take Claret steel'd 4 Ounces, Gum Arabick 1 Dram, mix, *in immoderate Loches, Whites.*

Take Bole what pleases, White of Eggs what suffices; *in Fractures, Dislocations.*

Take Seeds of Agnus Castus what pleases, Water-Lilly Water what suffices, make an Emulsion, add Sugar of Lead 1 Scruple, Opium 2 Grains, Sugar; *in an Uterine Madness.*

Take Sugar of Lead 1 Dram, Extract of Tormentil 3 Drams, make Pills; *in a Gonorrhœa, Piles (Bleeding.)*

Take Rose-Water 3 Ounces, Sugar of Lead 1 Scruple; *in Pimpled Faces, swell'd Lips.*



Rx Flor. Balauft. p. fs. Alum. 3 fs. Mell.  
Rofar. q. f. in *Gingivis Sanguinolentis.*

℞ Conf. Ros. ʒ ij. Bol. Armen. 3 j.  
Succ. Hypocyst. ʒ j. Syr. Myrtin. q.  
f. m. in *Hæmoptoe*.

2. Lohoch. de Papav. Errat. 3 ij. Ma-  
 ftich. 3 j. Corall. r. Succin. a. 3 ij.  
 m. in Hemoptoë.

R Sacch. Ros. 3 j. album. ov. agit.  
3 ij. Amyl. 3 iiij. m. in Hemoptoë.

℞ Vitriol. Calcin. q. v. cum album.  
ovor. q. f. m. pro Turundâ, in Hæ-  
morrhagiâ.

℞ Vitriol. ust. Alum. Calc. a. 3 fs.  
Test. ovor. ust. Gallar. a. 3 fs. m. in  
Hæmorrhag. â.

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ iv. Sp. Sal. q. f. ad gra-  
tum acorem. *in Herniâ.*

℞ Pulv. rad. Bistort. q. v. cum album.  
ov. q. s. m. in Herniâ.

℞ Aq. Ros. album. ov. agit. a. q. s.  
m. in Hydatide oculi, postquam secatur;  
Ophthalmiâ. Take



Take Balaustines half a Pugil, Allum  
half a Scruple, Honey of Roses what  
suffices; *in Bleeding Gums.*

Take Conserve of Roses 2 Ounces, Bole  
1 Dram, Juice of Holly-Rose 1 Scruple,  
Syrup of Myrtle what suffices;  
*in an Hemoptoe.*

Take Lohoch of Erratick Poppies 2  
Ounces, Mastick 1 Scruple, red  
Coral, Amber, of each 2 Scruples;  
*in a Spitting of Blood.*

Take Sugar of Roses 1 Dram, White  
of Egg 2 Drams, Starch 3 Drams;  
*in a Spitting of Blood.*

Take calcin'd Vitriol what pleases,  
White of Egg what suffices, make a  
Tent, dip in it; *for a Bleeding at  
Nose.*

Take burnt Vitriol, calcin'd Allum, of  
each half a Scruple, burnt Egg-  
Shells, Galls, of each half a Dram;  
*in Bleeding at Nose.*

Take Claret 4 Ounces, Spirit of Salt  
what suffices to acidulate it; *in a  
Rupture, internally.*

Take Bistort Root Powder, with  
Whites of Eggs, mix, to apply; *in  
a Rupture.*

Take Rose-Water, with Whites of  
Eggs; *in a Hydatis, Ophthalmy.*

R. Vin.



500 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ ij. Alum. 3 j. m. *pro auribus Humidis.*

℞ Aq. ferrat. ℥ j. vin. rub. ℥ iv. m. *pro Potu; in incontinentiâ Urinae, Lochiis nimis.*

℞ Succ. Plantag. q. f. cum Bol. arm. Gall. a. 3 j. Cort. Granat. Thur. a. 3 jfs. m. f. Pessus; *in Mensibus immodicis.*

℞ Conserv. Rosar. ℥ ij. Spir. Vitriol. q. f. ut acuatur. m. *in Nauseâ.*

℞ Sacch. Saturn. Sacch. Jovial. a. 3 j. Aq. Rosar. ℥ ij. m. *in Ophthalmiâ.*

℞ Aq. Rosar. ℥ j. Calc. 3 fs. Aluminos. 3 ij. m. *in Excoriatione Papillarum.*

℞ Fol. Querc. Mespilor. Plantag. a. m. fs. Rad. Bistort. ℥ ij. Alum. 3 fs. vin. rub. q. f. Coq. *in Procidentis Uteri, Ani, Gurguleonis.*

℞ Mastich. G. Tragac. Arabic. a. 3 fs. Pulp. Pass. 3 j. Syr. Dialth. q. f. m. *in Raucedine.*

Take



# A P P E N D I X. 501

Take Claret 2 Ounces, Allum 1 Dram;  
*in moist Ears.*

Take Steel'd Water 1 Pound, Claret  
4 Ounces, for Drink; *in Incontin-*  
*cy of Water, immoderate Flux of the*  
*Lochia.*

Take Plantane Juice what suffices, Bole,  
Galls of each 1 Dram, Pomgranat  
Peel, Frankincense Bark, of each 1  
Dram and a half, make a Pessary;  
*in an immoderate Flux of the Menses.*

Take Conserve of Roses 2 Ounces, Spi-  
rit of Vitriol what suffices to sharpen  
it; *in a Loathing.*

Take Sugars of Lead, and Tin, of  
each 1 Scruple, Rose-Water 2 Oun-  
ces, mix; *in an Ophthalmy.*

Take Rose-Water 1 Ounce, Lime-Wa-  
ter half an Ounce, Allum-Water 2  
Drams; *in an Excoriation of the Nip-*  
*ples.*

Take Oak, Medlar, Plantane Leaves,  
of each half a Handful, Bistort Root  
2 Ounces, Allum half an Ounce,  
Claret what suffices, boil; *in Fallings*  
*down of the Uterus, Anus, or Uvula.*

Take Mastick, Gums Dragon, Arabick,  
of each half a Dram, Pulp of Rai-  
fins 1 Ounce, Syrup of Marshmal-  
lows what suffices; *in Hoarsness.*

℞ Bol.



502 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Bol. Armen. Mastich. Sang. Dracon.  
Sarcocoll. farin. volat. Pomphol. a.  
3 j. Resin. Pini & album ovor. a. q. f.  
m. f. Gluten; *Rupturæ vulvæ admo-  
vendum.*

℞ Tinctur. Antiphthific. gtt. xv. Aq.  
Lactuc. 3 ij. Syr. Myrtin. 3 ij. m. *in  
Sudore nocturno.*

℞ Lacc. r. usneæ Cranii Human. a. 3 j.  
m. *in Synoviâ.*

℞ Aq. Plantag. 3 vj. Cinn. h. 3 ij. Acet.  
stillat. 3 ij. Corall. r. 3 fs. Sang.  
Dracon. gr. x. Laud. Lond. gr. ij.  
Syr. Myrtin. 3 j. *in vomitu Sanguinis.*

Take



Take Bole, Mastick, Dragons Blood, Sarcocol, farina volatilis, Pompholix, of each 1 Dram, Rosin of Pine, White of Egg, of each what suffices; *for a Glue; for a Rupture of the Vaginal Orifice in Labour.*

Take anticonsumptive Tincture fifteen Drops, Lettice-Water 2 Ounces, Syrup of Myrtles 2 Drams; *in Night Sweats.*

Take Seed Lac, Moss of Mans Skull, of each 1 Dram; *in a Flux of Lymphatick Juice.*

Take Plantane Water 6 Ounces, Barley Cinnamon 2 Ounces, distill'd Vinegar 2 Drams, red Coral half a Dram, Dragons Blood 10 Grains, Laudanum 2 Grains, Syrup of Myrtles 1 Ounce; *in a Vomiting of Blood.*

O B S E R -



## OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HIS Head contains all the cooling and thickning Drugs; but I shall descend to Particulars.

*Acids* act by cooling the Juices; because their Motion is below the Standard allotted to the Blood and Spirits; they correct all bilious or volatile saline Humours, as Experience teaches us; they allay Thirst therefore, which often proceeds from these drying Salts; they stop Fluxes, whether of Blood or Humours, because Experiments teach us that they coagulate *Bile*, *Milk*, *Chyle*, and *Serum*; from this coagulative Principle it is that they create Obstructions, and prejudice the Brain, and other tender Parts: However, as they have a Salt, they also vellicate and irritate, and hence they are often Diuretick; hence it is they divide Phlegm, and irritate the Lungs to excern it; hence they are prejudicial to the Teeth,  
for



for *they* being mostly Alcaline Shells, the Acid preys upon 'em.

*Austeres*, being a Compound of a fixt and acid Salt mixt, they coagulate, hence they cool, thicken and condense Humours; because these are Consequences of Coagulation; they also repel, or in other Terms constringe the Fibres, so that they hinder a free Influx of Blood; they obstruct, harden and dry the Blood, because they coagulate; they prevent Inflammations, if warily given, because they sometimes proceeding from exorbitant Motions of the Humours, curl the Fibres into various irregular Shapes, which are prevented by Coolers: However, as they have a small Quantity of a fixt Salt, they deterge in Ulcers, and cleanse 'em of their *Sanies*, and serve to pickle the Blood, and preserve it from Putrefaction, and are Bezoardicks; what Putrefaction is, and how 'tis perform'd, I have hinted, P. 2. p 132.

*Astringents*, consisting of a great deal of *Terra damnata*, and some Acid, curb



Fluxes of the Blood or Humours, by their constringing Faculty; hence it is, they fasten loose Teeth, cicatrize Wounds, corroborate the Fibres, coagulate and incrassate; they are us'd in the Fevers, because they precipitate the putrid Particles from the Mass; they *repel*, because they straiten the influent Humours, and therefore are more properly call'd *Intercipients*.

*Acerbs*, when moderate, act as Acids and Astringents; for when they are such in any immoderate Degree, they are Evacuants, and even Causticks, and violent ones too; as are *Vitriol*, *Sal Vitrioli*, *Crystals of Silver*, *Turbith Mineral*, and most Preparations of *Mercury*, *Lunar Caustick*, &c.

*Glutinous Drugs* act by their sticking Quality, and hence they are useful in Bloody Excretions; in Ulcers that are well cleans'd, and hinder any Influx of Matter into them; thus curb Fluxes, by making the Blood cohere strongly.



As to the aqueous ones, if they contain no other eminent Quality in 'em, they only dilute and moisten, and consequently cool the Blood and Juices. As *Spaws* are Water impregnated with Chalybeate Salts, I shall here take the Liberty to subjoin some usual Remarks on 'em; I speak of the *Acidula*, or lighter Species; *they are proper in want of Appetite*, because they contain a gentle Acid, which supplies Ferment; *they curb a Vomiting*, by diluting and correcting some acrimonious Particles lodging there; *they cure Hecticks*, because by tempering the sharp Salts that occasion 'em, they cease; in short, they allay all *Fervors* upon this Account; they agree in the hot Scurvy and Hypochondriacism, by diluting those ravaging, and otherwise almost indomitable Salts: They wash down Gravel, by their Quantity and gentle Irritation: *Hildanus* commends 'em in Ulcers of the Kidneys; but the Time and Condition of the Ulcers to be consider'd, because their Styp-



tick Salts help to cicatrize, which is not seasonable, till the Matter flowing from it be laudable, and considerably diminish'd; and *Tulpius*, *L. 2 Obs. 53.* is of the same Opinion. Bileous Headachs receive Advantage by 'em, for they join in with the fix Salts of the Blood, which here abound too much, and carry off one Share, and dilute the rest, so that they cease to fix upon and vellicate any Part. The open Obstructions where they proceed from Fibres too much corrugated they corroborate the Fibres, and hence some Dropsies are reliev'd by 'em, in which I would not be mistaken; but having said somewhat of this already, I leave it; they cure Distensions, from hot *Flatus* in the Stomach; all which they perform by Dilution, Constriction, and Esuri-Particles.

They are however not so useful but that they are also prejudicial in some Cases (*nil prodest, quod non laedere possit idem;*) for in Ulcers of the



Lungs, with a putrid Fever, their Quantity distends the Ulcer too much, goes downwards, and by the Pores, and thus encreases the Symptoms, which are look'd on as the last Scene of a Consumption, to wit, the *Colligative Sweats* and *Diarrhœa's*, *swell'd* and *Dropfical Legs*. They are bad in *Cholera's*, because their vitriolick Salt is nauseous to the Stomach at such a time; *Asthmatick* People bear nothing that is Styptick, I speak of spitting *Asthmaticks*, nor too Aqueous; the one encreases the *Cacochymy*, and the other unhinges all Expectoration: Women under the *Menstrua* ought not to take 'em, because they being a critical Flux, they wou'd endanger their Suppression; I cannot see why Women with Child, under a bilious Habit, shou'd not take 'em, if any violent Indication urge, and therefore I take *Jonston* in his *Idea Practica*, or *Epitome of Sennertus*, to speak of such whose Constitution is already depress'd, or that he fears they may go downwards,



neither of which Suppositions wou'd they agree in; and I the rather believe this, because he discommends 'em in Dyfenteries. In *Chlorotick* Girls, in old People or Children, they are unserviceable, by reason of their superabounding aqueous Particles in comparison to the rest; and thus we shou'd render the Blood unfit for the Circulation, and other vital Functions. *Ballonius*, L. 3. *Annot.* 1. in *Consil.* 82. dispraises their Use in such who have been salivated.

The Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, in his *Medical Observations*, shews us a Method of Counterfeiting *Tunbridge-Waters*, by taking Steel-Filings one Part, distill'd Vinegar ten Parts, he digests them in *B. M.* till they become of a Golden Colour; then he decants; he takes 8 Ounces of Water, and puts four Drops of this Tincture into it, and it exactly resembles in Taste and Vertue the *Tunbridge-Wellis*. *Schroder* with a Mixture of Steel and *Clyffus* of *Antimony* (which is according to *Libavius* and *Tenzilius*



*Tenzilius* the acid Spirit of Antimony, and made by blending equal Parts of Antimony, Nitre and Sulphur, powdered, detonated, and receiv'd into Water;) and *Platerus*, L. 3. *Obs.* p. 610. makes it with Steel and Vinegar.

I shall subjoin the Management of such as drink the Waters. They must have a Stool once a Day, or it must be promoted by *Pilula Mastichina*; if they don't pass well, a gentle Glyster, or Cathartick are necessary; other Specifick Med'cines must be given all the time of their Use; they must be careful not to over-eat 'emselves; they must be drank to three or six Pints, as they bear 'em, in a Morning; gentle Catharticks must be premis'd to their Use; they must begin with a small Quantity, (1 Pint) and may gradually ascend to six, and so gradually descend again to one Pint; they must be drank gradually; use a little Exercise whilst they are drank; their Supper must be more plentiful than their Dinner; according to *Loffius*, *Conc.* 5.



If they shou'd not pass, we must forbear their Use, or give *Diureticks*, according to *Morton*, *Sydenham* and *Fuller*. They must take Care they catch no farther Colds, if they have a Cough already upon 'em; *Diarrhœa's* from 'em, as well as all other Symptoms, are to be remedy'd as usual.

I hope the Reader will pardon this Digression; I shall now illustrate in two or three principal Cases, where these Med'cines do good, and proceed.

In case of bloody Urine, the Vessels give way to the *Impetus* of the Blood which forcibly distends 'em, or however the Sharpness of the Humours erodes 'em, and creates a *Diabrosis*; in short, whether some external Cause or sharp Humours occasion it; we are oblig'd, after proper Evacuations premis'd, to give the *Glutinous* and *Styptick* Drugs in order to soder the Vessels broke, and prevent farther Effusion.

In case of *Aneurisms*, the Coats of the Artery give way to some stagnating Fluid, and enlarge; in such a Case,  
the



the glutinous and styptick Med'cines contract and strengthen the relax'd Coat, and farther Danger is thence prevented, unless it is too much relax'd; for then the Operation only takes place.

The *Thrush in Malignant Fevers* repullulates and spreads; in such a Case the gentle Acids constringe the relax'd Fibres of the Palate, and curb its going farther.

In short, these Med'cines act by checking exorbitant Fermentations; by corroborating the Fibres; by shutting 'em; by contracting Parts too much enlarg'd, and are good in Relaxations, *v. Part 1. p. 1, 2, 3, 4, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 79 to 83, 94 to 98, 101 to 104, 105 to 107, 120 to 125, 125 to 128, 130 to 138, 163 to 165. Part 2. p. 39 to 43, 54, 55, 76 to 79, 167.*

Z S

MEDIA



## MEDIA.

## I. Scabra, Testacea.

**R**ECIPE Ocul. Cancror. gr. xij.  
Cinnab. Antimon. gr. iv. m. in  
*Epilepsiâ, Febris Infantum continuis.*

℞ Corallin. 3 fs. Sacch. Mercurial. 3 ij.  
m. in *Vermibus.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. (viij.) Conf.  
Borrag. q. f. m. in *Cephalalgia Hysterica.*

℞ Decoct. C. C. C. q. f. in *Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysenteria, Lienteria.*

℞ Oc. Cancror. 3 j. Marg. pp. 3 fs. Testar. ovor. 3 j. m. in *Colica scorbutica, Empyemate, Bulimia.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. Crystall. pp. gr. iv. Pulv. Pannon. gr. vi. m. in *Colica Infantum.*

℞ Bezoar. oriental. gr. iij. Oc. Cancror. gr. iv. m. in *Colica Infantum.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. Rasur. C. C. gr. x. m. in *Epilepsiâ.*



## NEUTRALS.

## I. Gritts.

**T**AKE Crabs Eyes 12 Grains, Cinnabar of Antimony 4 Grains; *in an Epilepsy, Childrens Fevers.*

Take Corallin half a Dram, Sugar in which Mercury is kill'd 2 Scruples, mix; *in Worms.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 (8) Grains, Conserve of Borage what suffices, mix; *in Hysterick Head-achs.*

Take white Decoction; *in Diarrhoea's, a Cholera, Dysenteries, Lientery.*

Take Crabs Eyes 1 Dram, Pearl half a Dram, Egg-shells 1 Scruple, mix; *in a scorbutick Colick, an Empyema, Dogs-Appetite.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, prepar'd Crystal 4 Grains, Pannonian Powder 6 Grains, mix; *in Childrens Colicks.*

Take oriental Bezoar 3 Grains, Crabs Eyes 4 Grains, mix; *in Childrens Colicks.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, Shavings of Harts-horn 10 Grains, mix; *in an Epilepsy.*



## OBSERVATIONS.

I Have ventur'd to name these Medicines *Neutrals*, because they sometimes attenuate, and at other times incrassate the Blood; but this being a little *Paradoxical*, I shall explain what I mean in a few Words; in *Serous* Constitutions, they suck up the superabounding Humidities, and thus, correcting this Sort of Tenuity, they are properly suppos'd *Incrassants*; but in such whose Blood abounds with an *Acid*, which coagulates the Mass, by absorbing and correcting this Acid, that which thicken'd the Mass being no more, the Blood grows thinner.

They are good *Internally* upon many Emergencies, as is evident in *Part 1. p. 6, 11, 18 to 20, 22, 51 to 52. Part 2. p. 137 to 143, 150 to 154,*

*Exter-*



*Externally* they cicatrize Ulcers, and are good in fordid ones; for such Blood is suppos'd to abound with a corrosive Acidity, which they calmly absorb.



2. *Ramo-*



2. *Ramosa, Flexilia, Mollia.*

**R**ECIPE Fol. Hyoscyam. m. j.  
coquantur in Lacte. *Pro Pruritu  
ullibi.*

℞ Ser. Lact. ℥ iij. C. C. ras. 3 j. coq.  
colatur. add. Syr. Dialth. q. f. *In  
hecticâ, Febre erraticâ.*

℞ Sem. Melon. 3 ij. Aq. Lact. 3 vj. tun-  
dantur, f. Emulsio; add. colat.  
Sacch. Perlat. q. f. *In hecticâ, Inflam-  
mationibus internis.*

℞ Ranar. virid. siccât. p. n° iij. Sacch.  
perlat. 3 iij. m. *In Hecticâ.*

℞ Emulsion. 4. Sem. frig. maj. ℥ ij. cum  
Amygd. & Sem. Papav. alb. a. q. f.  
*In Phrenitide, Vigiliis, Rheumatismis,  
Inflammatione omni internâ.*

℞ Farin. Avenac. 3 ij. Hord. Perlat. 3 j.  
coq. in Aq. colatur. 3 vj. add. Sacch.  
Cand. q. f. pro Gargarismate. *In in-  
flammatis Variolis.*



2ly. *Ramose, Flexile, Smooth Medicines.*

**T**AKE Hemlock-Leaves, 1 Handful, boil 'em in Milk; for an Itching any where.

Take Whey, 3 Pints; Shavings of Hart's-horn, 1 Ounce, boil; to the Liquor strain'd, add Syrup of Marshmallows, what suffices. *In Hecticks, erratick Fevers.*

Take Melon-Seeds, 2 Drams; Milk-Water, 6 Ounces; beat in a Mortar, make an Emulsion, strain, sweeten with Pearl-Sugar. *In Hecticks, internal Inflammations.*

Take dry'd Frogs 3; Pearl-Sugar, 3 Drams, mix. *In a Hectick.*

Take Emulsion of the cold Seeds (the larger) 2 Pints; with Almonds and white Poppy, of each what suffices. *In Frenzies, Watchings, Rheumatisms, internal Inflammations.*

Take Oat-meal, 2 Ounces; Pearl-Barley, 1 Ounce, boil in Water; to 6 Ounces of the strain'd Liquor, add Sugar-Candy, what suffices, mix for a Gargle. *In the inflam'd Pustules of the Throat in the Small-Pox.*

℞ Butyr.



℞ Butyr. infuls. ʒ ss. Sacch. Cryftall. q. f. m. *In Pustulis Pharyngis inflammatis in Variolis.*

℞ Decoct. Malvæ ʒ vj. Syr. Violar. ʒ ss. m. *In Dysuriâ.*

℞ Bals. Copayb. gtt. x. (in Saccharo) capiat. cum Vino. *In Gonorrhœâ virulenta.*

℞ Ol. Violac. ʒ ij. Lilior. alb. ʒ j. m. f. Enema. *In Hemorrhoidibus dolentibus.*

℞ Cæpar. cum Butyr. infulso coctar. q. v. admoveat. *In Hemorrhoidibus cecis dolentibus.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. ʒ j. Mann. ʒ ij ss. Vin. Malvatic. ʒ j. m. capiat. *In Iliacâ.*

℞ Rad. Alth. m. j. Sem. Lin. Fænugræc. a. ʒ vj. Flor. Melilot. ʒ iv. Farin. Hord. ʒ xij. Mell. Comm. ʒ ij. Axung. Porc. q. f. m. f. Cataplasma. *In Inflammatione.*

℞ Cæpar. tost. ʒ iiij. Fic. n° x. tundantur, add. Basilic. ʒ iiij. Mell. Virg. Farin. Sem. Hord. Fænugræc. a. q. f. m. f. Cataplasma, *suppurans.*

Take



Take unsalted Butter, half an Ounce ;  
Sugar-Candy, what suffices. *In in-*  
*flam'd Pustules of the Pharynx.*

Take Decoction of Mallows, 6 Ounces ;  
Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, mix.  
*In a Dysury, Strangury.*

Take Balsam of Capivi, 10 Drops, (dropt  
into Sugar) take it with Wine. *In a*  
*virulent Gonorrhœa.*

Take Oil of Violets, 2 Ounces ; of  
white Lillies, 1 Ounce ; make a Gly-  
ster. *In the painful Hemorrhoids.*

Take Onions roasted, what pleases ;  
Butter, what suffices ; apply it. *In*  
*the painful Piles.*

Take Oil of Almonds, 1 Ounce ; Manna,  
2 Ounces and half ; Currant-Wine,  
1 Ounce ; mix. *In the iliack Passion.*

Take Roots of Marshmallows, 1 Hand-  
ful ; Linseed, Fœnugreek-Seed, of  
each 6 Drams ; Melliot-Flowers, 4  
Drams ; Barley-Meal, 12 Ounces ;  
Honey, 2 Ounces ; Hog's-Lard, what  
suffices ; make a Poultis. *In Inflamma-*  
*tions.*

Take roasted Onions 3 Ounces, 10 Figs,  
beat 'em in a Mortar ; add Basilicon  
3 Ounces ; Honey, Barley-Meal, Fe-  
nugreek Powder, of each what suf-  
fices ; make a Poultis, to *suppurate an*  
*Inflammation.* & Ung.



# 522 APPENDIX.

℞ Ung. Dialth. ʒ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ ss.  
m. *Pro Dolore Pectoris.*

℞ Passular. Exacin. ʒ iv. Hord. ʒ ij.  
coq. in Aq. *In Inflammatione internâ.*

℞ Sperm. Cet. ʒ ij. Ceræ q. f. m. f. Em-  
plast. *In Ischiade.*

℞ Decoct. Sars. & Chin. cum Syr. Dialth.  
edulcorat. ʒ iv. internè, *pro Ischiade.*

℞ Herb. Parietar. in Butyr. frix. ad-  
moveatur ad Pubem; *in Nephritide.*

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ ij. Malv. Parietar. a.  
m. ij. Sem. Lini ʒ j. coq. in Lact. pro  
Fotu ad Lumbos. *In Nephritide.*

℞ Ranar. Virid. Verm. terrest. Limac.  
a. q. v. coq. in Oleo. *In Contracturis.*

℞ Ol. Lin. rec. Syr. Liquorit. Mell.  
Violar. a. ʒ j ss. Sacch. Cand. ʒ j ss. m.  
*In Tussi acri, tenui.*

Take



Take Ointment of Marshmallows, 1 Ounce; Oil of Almonds, half an Ounce, mix. *In Pains of the Breast.*

Take ston'd Raisins, 4 Ounces; Barley, 2 Ounces, boil in Water; *In internal Inflammations.*

Take Sperma Ceti, 2 Drams; Wax, what suffices, make a Plaister. *In the Sciatica.*

Take Decoction of Sarsa and China, (sweeten'd with Syrup of Marshmallows) 4 Ounces; give it *in the Sciatica.*

Take Pellitory of the Wall, fry it in Butter, apply it to the Pubes; *in nephritick Pains.*

Take Marshmallow Roots, 2 Ounces; Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, of each 2 Handfuls; Linseed, 1 Ounce; boil in Milk for a Fomentation to the Loins; *in nephritick Pains.*

Take Frogs, Worms, Snails, of each what pleases, boil in Oil; *in Contractions of Tendons.*

Take fresh Linseed Oil; Syrup of Liquorice, Honey of Violets, of each 1 Ounce and half; Sugar-Candy, 1 Dram and half, mix; *in a thin Rheum.*

R. Ol.



℞ Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Capillor. Vener.  
a. 3 j fs. Sacch. Cryftall. 3 j fs. m. f.  
Linctus. *In Tuffi acri.*

℞ Pulv. Haly 3 ij. Syr. de Mecon. q f.  
m. f. Linctus. *In Tuffi acri.*

℞ Caff. rec. ext. 3 ij. Ol Amygd. d. 3 fs.  
Syr. Dialth. 3 j. m. *In Calculo Renum.*

℞ Flor. Unguentor. 3 fs. Pulv. Gly-  
cyrrh. 3 j. m. *In Ulcere Renum.*

℞ Axung. Porcin. 3 ij. cum Opii gr. j.  
(ij. iij.) m. pro Glande. *In Teneſmo.*

℞ Diachyl. cum Gum. 3 j. Axung. Por-  
cin. 3 fs. Ceræ q f. m. *In Scirrho, Scro-  
fulâ.*

℞ Flor. Verbasc. & Chamom. a. q. v.  
coquantur in Lacte. *Pro Teneſmo.*

℞ Butyr. inſulf. 3 j. Mell. opt. 3 j fs.  
Troch. Bechic. alb. 3 iij. m. *In Tuffi  
acri.*

℞ Syr. Balsam. 3 ij. è Symphyt. 3 iij.  
Balf. Lucatell. 3 fs. m. *In Tuffi ulce-  
roſâ.*



# A P P E N D I X. 525

Take Oil of Almonds, Syrup of Maiden-hair, of each 1 Ounce and half; Sugar-Candy 1 Dram and half, make a Linctus; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Powder of *Haly* 2 Drams, Syrup of White Poppy what suffices; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Cassia, new drawn, 2 Drams; Oil of Almonds half an Ounce, Syrup of Marshmallows 1 Ounce; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Flower of Ointments half an Ounce, Liquorice Powder 1 Dram; *in Ulcers of the Kidneys.*

Take Hog's-Lard 2 Ounces, Opium 1, (2, 3,) Grains, make a Suppository; *in a Tenesmus.*

Take Diachylum with Gums 1 Ounce, Hog's-Lard half an Ounce, Wax what suffices; *in Scirrhus, King's-Evil.*

Take Mullein and Chamomil-Flowers, of each what suffices, boil in Milk; *for a Tenesmus.*

Take unsalted Butter 1 Ounce, Honey 1 Ounce and half, white Troches for Coughs 3 Drams; *In a thin Rheum.*

Take Balsamick Syrup 2 Ounces, Comfrey Syrup 3 Ounces, Lucatellus Balsam half a Dram; *in a consumptive Cough.*

℞ Butyr.



# 526 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Butyr. non salit. ʒ ij. Mucilag. Sem.  
Lin. Fænug. rad. Alth. a. ʒ fs. m. *In*  
*Pectore dolente à Tussi.*

℞ Mic. Pan. ʒ vj. Pulp. rad. Althææ,  
cum Mucilag. add. Ol. Lilior. alb q.  
f. m. f. Cataplasma. *In Tentigine vene-*  
*reâ.*

℞ Balf. Sulph. gtt. x. Conf. Flor. Malv.  
3 j. m. *In ulcere Uteri.*

℞ Decoct. Hord. ℥ ij. Syr. Balsam. ʒ ij.  
m. *In ulcere Renum.*

℞ Lact. ʒ iv. Troch. Gordon. 3 fs. Opii  
gr. ij. m. pro injectione. *In ulcere Ve-*  
*sicæ.*

℞ Tereb. (in Vitell. Ov. solut.) q. f. m.  
*Pro Digestiva.*

℞ Conf. Flor. Malv. ʒ ij. Pulv. Rad.  
Symphyt. maj. ʒ fs. G. Arabic. 3 iij.  
Syr. Dialth. q. f. m. *In ardore Urine.*

Take



# A P P E N D I X. 527

Take unsalted Butter 2 Ounces, Mucilage of Line and Fænugreek-Seeds, of Marshmallow-Roots, of each half an Ounce; *in pain'd Breasts from Coughing.*

Take Crums of Bread 6 Ounces, Mucilage and Pulp of Marshmallow-Roots, add Oil of Lillies what suffices, for a Poultis, *for venereal Erections.*

Take Balsam of Sulphur 10 Drops, Conserve of Mallow Flowers 1 Dram; *in an Ulcer of the Womb.*

Take Barley-Water 2 Pints, Balsamick Syrup 2 Ounces, mix for Drink; *in an Ulcer of the Kidneys.*

Take Milk 4 Ounces, Troches of *Gordonius* half a Dram, Opium 2 Grains, mix, inject; *in Ulcers of the Bladder.*

Take Turpentine (dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg) what pleases; *for a Digestive.*

Take Conserve of Mallow Flowers 2 Ounces, Comfrey Powder half an Ounce, Gum-Arabick 3 Drams, Syrup of Marshmallows what suffices, mix; *in Heat and Scalding of Urine.*



# 528 APPENDIX.

℞ Fic. Ping. ℥ ss. Rad. Alth. rec. cont.  
 ʒ ij. coq. in f. q. Aquæ ad mollitiem,  
 Dein contus. add. Farin. Tritic.  
 q. f. m. f. Cataplasma *Suppurans*.

℞ Rad. Alth. Mundat. ʒ ij. Lilior. alb.  
 ʒ j. Fol. Malv. Violar. a. m. ij. Flor.  
 Chamom. Melilot. a. m. j. coq. ad  
 mollitiem; coct. & colat. add. Farin.  
 Fænug. Tritic. a. p. j. Ferment. acris  
 ʒ ij. Ping. Porc. Butyr. a. ʒ ss. Ol.  
 commun. q. f. Croc. ʒ ss. m. f. Em-  
 plast. *Suppurans*.

℞ Diachyl. cum Gum. q. v. Pingued.  
 Anserin. Medull. Crur. Vitull. & Cer.  
 q. f. m. f. Emplast. *In Scirrho Hepati.  
 vel Lienis.*

℞ Cæpar. q. v. coq. cum Lact. contus. fri-  
 gantur in Sartag. applicentur calidi  
 supra Ventrem; *in Dolore à Partu.*  
 ℞ Ol. Scorpion. ʒ j. Amygd. d. ʒ ss. m.  
 instilletur *Auri dolenti.*



Take fat Figs half a Pound, Marshmallow-Roots bruis'd, 2 Ounces, boil in Water to a Softness; add Wheat-Flower, what suffices; make a Poultis to *suppurate Inflammations*.

Take Marshmallow-Roots 2 Ounces, white Lilly-Roots 1 Ounce, Mallow and Violet-Leaves, of each 2 Handfuls; Chamomil Flowers and Melilot, of each 1 Handful, boil to a Softness; when boil'd and strain'd, add Powders of Fænugreek and Wheat-Flower, of each 1 Pugil; Leaven 2 Drams, Hog's-Lard, Butter, of each half an Ounce; common Oil what suffices, Saffron half a Dram; make a Plaister to *suppurate Inflammations*.

Take Diachylum with the Gums what pleases, Goose-Fat, Marrow of Calf's Legs, and Wax what suffices, make a Plaister *in a Scirrhus of Liver or Spleen*.

Take Onions, boil 'em in Milk, bruise 'em, fry 'em in a Frying-Pan, apply upon the Belly, *in After-Pains*.

Take Oils of Scorpions 1 Dram, of Almonds half a Dram; drop into *pain'd Ears*.



528    A P P E N D I X.

℞ Ung. pectoral. 3 fs. resumptiv. 3 ij.  
Ol. Amygd. d. 3 iij. Sperm. Cet. 3 fs.  
m. *in Dolore Pectoris à Tussi.*

℞ Capit. & Ped. Verve. q. f. Herb. e-  
mollient. q. f. coq. in Lact. Abdomini  
admoveatur *in Atrophia Infantum.*

℞ Mic. Panis in Lacte contemperat. Vi-  
tell. Ov. adject. cum Ol. Rosar. Cro-  
co & Opio mist. *In Dolore Virgæ, ul-  
libi.*

℞ Flor. Sulphur. Pulv. Glycyrrh. Sacch.  
Cand. a. 3 ij. Balf. Sulph. Anif. q. f.  
m. f. Pilul. (Dof. 3 j.) *in Tussi Asthma-  
tica, humidâ.*

℞ Cass. rec. 3 fs. Tereb. 3 ij. Pulv. Gly-  
cyrrh. q. f. f. Bolus ; *in Calculo Re-  
num.*

℞ Lact. vaccin. 3 vj. Vitell. Ov. n° j.  
Sacch. alb. 3 iij. m. capiat. *in Glottidis  
Constrictione.*

℞ Sem. 4 frigid. major. Papav. alb. Por-  
tulac. Cydon. a. 3 j. G. Arab. Amygd.  
d. a. 3 ij. Sang. Dracon. 3 j. Mucilag.  
Psyll. q. f. m. f. Pilul. capiat. vj. *in  
Lacte ; in ardore Urinæ.*



# A P P E N D I X. 529

Take pectoral Ointment half an Ounce, resumptive Ointment 2 Drams, Oil of Almonds 3 Drams, Sperma-Ceti half a Dram, mix; *in Pain of the Breast.*

Take Calf's-Head and Feet, emollient Herbs, boil in Milk, apply to the Belly; *in Childrens Disthriving.*

Take Bread-Crums in Milk, Yolks of Eggs, Oil of Roses, Saffron, and a little Opium; *in a Pain of the Penis, or any where.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone, Liquorice Powder, Sugar-Candy, of each 2 Drams, Balsam of Sulphur aninated what suffices; make Pills, Dose 1 Scruple; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take fresh drawn Cassia half an Ounce, Turpentine 2 Drams, Liquorice Powder what suffices; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Milk 6 Ounces, 1 Yolk of Egg, white Sugar 3 Drams, take it; *in a Streightness of the Glottis.*

Take the 4 large cold Seeds, white Poppy, Purslane, Quince, of each 1 Dram; Gum-Arabick, Almonds, of each 2 Drams; Dragon's-Blood 1 Dram, Mucilage of Fleawort what suffices, make Pills to be taken in Milk; *in Scalding of Urine.*



# 530 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Aq. Lactuc. Limac. a. ʒ ij. Mucilag.  
Rad. Alth. ʒ j. Alb. Ov. conquassat.  
n° j. m. injiciantur in Stranguirâ.

℞ Succ. Malv. ʒ j. Butyr. infuls. ʒ ij.  
Vitell. Ov. fs. m. *Pro Gingivis duris.*

℞ Lact. ʒ viij. Ol. Lilior. ʒ iiij. Cass. rec.  
extract. ʒ j. m. *In Calculo Renum.*

℞ Pinguedin. Urfi ʒ iiij. Ol. Mastic. ʒ ij.  
m. *In Contracturis.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. Sevi Porci a. q. f. m.  
*In Fissuris Mammarum præveniendis &  
curandis.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. Papav. Rhæad. a. ʒ j fs.  
Laudan. Lond. gr. j. Syr. de Mecon.  
ʒ ij. m. *In Doloribus, Vigiliis.*

℞ Pomor. assator. n° ij. Alb. Ov. n° j.  
m. *Pro Ambustis primi gradûs (viz.  
ubi ardor tantum adest.)*

℞ Balf. Sulph. ʒ ij. Ung. Dialth. ʒ ij. m.  
*In Ambustis (ubi ardor & inflammatio)  
in secundo gradu.*

℞ Ol. Lini ʒ j. Nucum ʒ fs. m. *In Am-  
bustis, in primo gradu.*

Take



Take Lettice and Snail Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Mucilage of Marshmallows 1 Ounce, White of one Egg tofs'd, make an Injection; *in a Strangury.*

Take Juice of Mallows 1 Ounce, unsalted Butter 2 Ounces, half a Yolk of Egg; *for hard Gums.*

Take Milk 8 Ounces, Oil of Lillies 3 Ounces, Cassia fresh drawn 1 Dram; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Bear's-Grease 3 Ounces, Oil of Mastick 2 Drams; *in Contractions.*

Take Oil of Almonds, Hog's-Fat, of each what suffices; *in preventing and curing Chops in Breasts.*

Take Lettice, red Poppy Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Laudanum 1 Grain, Syrup of white Poppies 4 Drams; *in Pains, Watchings.*

Take roasted Apples two, 1 White of Egg, mix; *for Burns in the first Degree.*

Take Balsam of Sulphur 2 Drams, Ointment of Marshmallows 2 Ounces, mix; *in Burns of the second Degree (with Inflammations.)*

Take Linseed Oil 1 Ounce, Nut Oil half an Ounce, mix; *in Burns of the first Degree.*



# 532 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Ung. Dialth. ʒ j. Ol. Lin. 3 ij. m.  
*Pro Crustis auferendis, & in 4to gradu*  
*Ambustionis.*

℞ Ol. Olivar. ʒ ij. Cer. Citrin. ʒ fs.  
 Thur. Mastich. a. 3 j. Vitell. Ov. n° j.  
 Butyr. q. s. m. *Pro Digestivo.*

℞ Mell. ʒ j. Butyr. ʒ ij. G. Elemn. 3 iij.  
 Tereb. solut. ʒ fs. m. *Pro Digestivo.*

℞ Jur. Vitulin. ʒ x. Ol. Hyperic. ʒ j.  
 Balf. Lucatell. 3 j. Opii gr. iv. m. f.  
 Enema. *In Dysenteria.*

℞ Decoct. Rapar. lb fs. Sacc. Cand. ʒ j.  
 Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ j. m. *Pro Calculo.*

℞ Fol. Semperviv. maj. ( ablatâ Cuti-  
 culâ ) contund. admoveatur. *In Cor-  
 nubus pedum.*

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ fs. fol. Malv. m. fs. ca-  
 pit. Papav. n° j. Sem. Lin. Fænug.  
 a. 3 ij. coq. in Lacte pro Fotu; *In*  
*Dolore ullibi, Aure dolente.*

Take



Take Ointment of Marshmallows one Ounce, Linseed Oil 2 Drams; *for taking off Scabs, in Burns.*

Take Oil of Olive 2 Ounces, yellow Wax half an Ounce, Frankincense, Mastick, of each 1 Dram; 1 Yolk of Egg, Butter what suffices; *for a Digestive in Ulcers.*

Take Honey 1 Ounce, Butter 2 Ounces, Gum Elemni 3 Drams, dissolv'd Turpentine half an Ounce, mix; *for a Digestive.*

Take Veal-Broth 10 Ounces, Oil of St. John's Wort 1 Ounce, *Lucatellus* Balsam 1 Dram, Opium 4 Grains, make a Glyster; *in a Dysentery.*

Take Decoction of Turneps 1 Pound and half, Sugar-Candy 1 Ounce, Oil of Almonds 1 Ounce; *for the Stone.*

Take large House-Leek (cut the Skin off) bruise, apply; *in Corns.*

Take Marshmallow-Roots half an Ounce, Mallow-Leaves half a handful, Poppy-Head one, Line and Fænegreek Seeds, of each 2 Drams; boil in Milk for a Fomentation; *in Pains.*



# 534 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Ol. Violar. Lilior alb. Amygd. d.  
Butyr. insulf. a. ʒ j. Mucilag. Sem.  
Pſyll. Farin. Alth. a. ʒ j ss. Croc. 3 ss.  
Ung. Basilic. ʒ j ss. m. *In Ambustis in  
tertio gradu (vesiculis sectis) ubi Ul-  
cus; item, in 4to gradu, ubi Crusta.*

℞ Caric. Ping. q. v. tost. tene in Ore,  
*prope locum ubi Angina ruptura est.*

℞ Furfur. q. v. coq. in Aq. donec lactes-  
cat, colatur. add. Mell. q. f. m. *In  
Aphthis.*

℞ Fic. Rad. Alth. Croc. Farin. Hord.  
Sem. Lin. Fænug. cum Melle m. f. Ca-  
taplasma; *ad suppurandam Anginam.*

℞ Sperma. Cet. gr. v. (ʒ j. 3 j.) Jusculi  
ping. q. f. *In Catarrho tenui.*

℞ Pulp. Sed. maj. q. v. tundat. add. Aq.  
Ros. Sacch. q. f. *Pro Aphthis.*

℞ Opii gr. ij. mitte in Dentem. *In o-  
dontalgia.*

℞ Lact. ℥ j Croc. 3 j. add. Ol. Ros. q. f.  
*Pro Dolore Aurium.*

Take



Take Oils of Violets, Lillies, Almonds, Butter, of each 1 Ounce; Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds, Marshmallow Powder, of each 1 Ounce and half; Saffron half a Dram, Basilicon 1 Ounce and half, mix; *for Burns with Ulcers.*

Take Figs what pleases, hold it in your Mouth, *near the Place where the Quinzy is about to break.*

Take Bran what pleases, boil it in Water till it grows milky, strain, add Honey what suffices; *in a Thrush.*

Take Figs, Marshmallow-Roots, Saffron, Barley-Meal, Linseed and Fæ-nugreek with Honey, make a Pulvis; *to suppurate a Quinzy.*

Take Sperma Ceti 5 Grains (1 Scruple, 1 Dram) fat Broth what suffices; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take the Pulp of Horse-Leech what pleases, bruise it, add Rose-Water and Sugar what suffices; *for a Thrush.*

Take Opium 2 Grains, put it into the Tooth; *in Tooth-ach.*

Take Milk 1 Pint, Saffron 1 Dram, add Oil of Roses what suffices; *for a Pain in the Ear.*



# 536 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Lact. Vaccin. ʒ j. Opii gr. iij. m. infillentur Guttæ aliquot in Aurem; *in Dolore.*

℞ Cæpar. tost. Butyr. rec. ʒ ij. Ol. Chamom. ʒ ij. Croc. ʒ fs. Mucil. Sem. Cydon. q. f. f. Cataplasma. *In Dolore Aurium.*

℞ Lact. Caprill. Asinin. q. f. *In Atrophia.*

℞ Scorzoner. ʒ ij. coquat. in Aq. *Pro Cancro.*

℞ Aq. Pull. ℥ j. Syr. Violar. ʒ j. m. f. Enema. *In Cholerâ.*

℞ Aq. Paralyf. ʒ j fs. Mirab. ʒ j. Laudan. liq. gtt. xx. *In Cholerâ.*

℞ Decoct. Hord. ʒ ix. Theriac. Androm. ʒ iij. m. f. Enema. *In Cholerâ, Dysenteria.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. ʒ j. Paralyf. ʒ ij. Laud. liq. Cydon. gtt. xx. m. *In Colicâ biliosa.*

℞ Flor. Sulph. ʒ fs. Conf. Flor. Malv. q. f. m. *In Colicâ ab Acrid.*



Take Milk 1 Ounce, Opium 3 Grains, mix, drop some into the Ear; *in Pain.*

Take roasted Onions, fresh Butter, of each 2 Ounces; Oil of Chamomile 2 Ounces, Saffron half an Ounce, Mucilage of Quince-Seeds what suffices, make a Poultis; *in a Pain of the Ears.*

Take Goats or Asses Milk what pleases; *in an Atrophy.*

Take Scorzonera 2 Ounces, boil in Water; *for a Cancer.*

Take Chicken-Broth 1 Pint, Syrup of Violets 1 Ounce, make a Glyster; *in a Cholera.*

Take Cowslip-Water 2 Ounces, Mirabilis 3 jfs. liquid Laudanum 20 Drops, *in a Cholera.*

Take Barley-Water 9 Ounces, Venice-Treacle 3 Drams, make a Glyster; *in a Cholera, a Dysentery.*

Take Lettice-Water 1 Ounce, Cowslip 2 Ounces, liquid Laudanum with Quince-Juice, 20 Drops; *in a bilious Colick.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone half a Dram, Mallow-Flowers what suffices; *in a Colick from sharp Humours.*



# 538 A P P E N D I X.

℞ Oliban. Cer. Virg. Pic. Brutia a.  
q. f. m. *In Doloze Sterni.*

℞ Syr. Diafulph. ʒ j. Balsamic. ʒ fs.  
Bals. Sulph. gtt. v. m. *In Emphy-*  
*mate.*

℞ Raf. C. C. ʒ j. Farin. Avenac. ʒ fs.  
coquantur in Aq. Font. ad ʒ viij. co-  
latur. add. Sacch. q. f. m. *In Cardia-*  
*algia.*



# A P P E N D I X. 539

Take Olibanum, Wax, *Burgundy-Pitch*,  
of each what suffices; *in Pain of the*  
*Breast.*

Take Syrup of Sulphur 1 Ounce, Bal-  
samick Syrup half an Ounce, Bal-  
sam of Sulphur 5 Drops; *in an Em-*  
*pyema.*

Take Shavings of Hart's-horn one  
Ounce, Oat-meal half an Ounce,  
boil in Water, to 8 Ounces of the  
strain'd Liquor add Sugar; *in a*  
*Heart-burn.*

OBSER



## OBSERVATIONS.

THESE smooth and oily Med'cines act by *sheathing* acrimonious Salts in the Blood, and preventing Inconveniences from 'em; and by *relaxing* the Fibres, and hence widening 'em. By the first, they are convenient in most Mineral and metallick Poisons, as well as the keen vegetable ones taken internally; and by the latter, they help to allay Pains by relaxing the distended Fibres; and to digest in Ulcers, by making the Fibres broader, and consequently fitter to part with their Contents upon the least Irritation, (which is another Requisite in Digestion.)

Hence if any one is at a stand in Diseases produc'd from Salts, and knows not whether to impute 'em to alkaline or acid ones, these smooth Particles may be given with Advantage, till we can be assur'd what *Species* it is that reigns in us. They are good internally in Fits of the Stone in the Kidneys, by glibbing the Ureters, and making even a large Stone pass with ease, by enlarging 'em, and hence such Glysters are convenient in  
such



such a Case; they forward Expectoration, where the *Mucus* sticks close to the Orifices of the Glands; as also are convenient in Coughs, from thin and sharp Rheums, because they sheathe the Salts that gall the Lungs.

They are compounded of nutritive Particles; and out of this Tribe it is, our best Diet is chose mostly.

However, they are inconvenient in some Cases, for they create a *Nausea*, if too Oily, by relaxing; for as I take it, Contraction is a muscular Action, and the Intestines are always contracted in a natural State from their muscular Coat; hence it is, the Victuals find Resistance to Descent in a natural Constitution, but *they*, added to the contractive Motion, conquer the Resistance of the inferior Fibres, and protrude the Aliments; if then, the superior Fibres are relax'd, that is, weakened by any oily Drugs; the Protrusion grows weaker from that *Point*, and the Contents are arrested, and the Motion is inverted, and *Nausea* or *Vomitings* ensue; hence *oily Med'cines* are found sometimes to turn *Emeticks*.

*Galen. de Medic. Facult. L. 5. C. 9.*  
dispraises Emollients in Cancers, and  
*Hildanus*



*Hildanus C. 1. Obs. 89.* produces three Examples to confirm this Assertion; let us consider this Affair; all Cures are perform'd by Contraries; therefore Cancers, being hard Tumours, ought to be cur'd by Emollients; which is false. But we are to consider that a *Cancer* is a horny Tumour, and receives no Impressions from any Applications whatever; but the adjacent Parts do, and are thereby mollify'd, and enlarged upon Applications of Emollients; hence the Tumour grows, because the Parts yield to the Pressure of the Tumour; therefore the Tumour receives no Advantage, but the Parts are damag'd by its Encrease: Hence it is that *Saturnines* are good in cancerous Tumours, by hindring the Encrease of the adjacent Fibres.

Dr. Coward in his *Ophthalmiatria*, p. 163. commends the Use of these Emollients in dry *Ophthalmies*, and 'tis a daily Practice in order to relax the Fibres, which in such a Case are too tense and dry, and want the necessary Humour to glib their Motion, v. *Part 1. p. 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 61, 62, 63, 64, III to 119, 130 to*



138 to 141, 152, 153. *Part. 2. p. 39*  
to 43, 54, 55, 79, 80, 104, 107, 147  
to 150.

As this is the proper place to speak  
of *Opiates*, I wou'd have done it, but  
having said enough to that Head a-  
bove, I shall proceed, *v. Part. 1. p. 3,*  
4, 23 to 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 79  
to 83, 88 to 93, 120 to 125, 128 to  
130, 158 to 161. *Part 2. p. 50 to 53,*  
171 to 175.

*Milk* is a smooth and nourishing Li-  
quor, us'd for Diet and Diseases; I  
shall subjoin the Rules usually follow'd  
in the use of it, and conclude this  
Head.

In an essential and primary Atro-  
phy, in saline Temperaments, and in  
Hecticks 'tis very useful, because it  
sheathes the Salts of what *Species* soe-  
ver, and allays all the fierce Conse-  
quences from thence.

In *Empyema's*, where the Fever is  
moderate, and the Breast is not much  
loaden with Matter according to *Piso*,  
because too vehement Heat cogulates  
it according to *Fonston*, and its gross  
Particles clog the Breast more. *Prue-*  
*kelius* observes the *Russians* have ne-  
ver been troubled with the *Leprosy*,  
which



which he imputes to their drinking so much Milk, and it is certain all sharp Salts are corrected by it: *Hippocrates, A. 64. S. 5.* commends it in *slow Fevers, or Hecticks, and in emaciated Persons*, because it cools and supplies Nourishment.

However there are some Cases it does not agree in; for *Tozzi* observes that where the Lungs are loaden with a *Saburra* of *Pus* or *Phlegm*; where there is Sourness at the Stomach, and an Obstruction of the Chyliferous Vessels, it is dangerous, because it adds to the Load of the Breast; it coagulates in the Stomachs of such, and is obstructive by its gross and clogging Particles.

It is bad in *Diarrhœa's*, especially the *Asses*, because they all relax, and consequently run counter to the main Indication in such a Case. Hence *Hypochondriack Consumptions*, all slow ones, and indeed all Coughs proceeding from a *Phlegmatick Saburra* are encreas'd by it. *Hippocrates, Aph. 64. Sect. 5.* discommends its Use in *Headachs, in Fevers, in windy Hypochondria, and such as are thirsty; in Diarrhœa's from Bile, in acute Fevers, and where*  
much



*much Blood has been lost*; it passes downwards, and is in danger of being coagulated in the Stomachs of such Persons.

It is to be given at Medical Hours, fasting, and not eating till it is past from the Stomach; you must begin gradually from eight Ounces to one Pint and a half; it must be warm from the Afs, or warm'd over the Fire; it is to be drank for a Month or six Weeks; if it curdle on the Stomach, as is evident from *four Belchings*, or a *Diarrhœa*, it must be given with a little Sugar, or testaceous Powders, or be changed for Whey, or the Decoction of China (hence Acids, or Wine are to be avoided whilst 'tis us'd;) they must sleep, or at least use little Exercise upon it, and if it raise violent Symptoms, it must be forbore; but *Riverius* says, we must neither sleep upon it, nor use much Exercise after it; we are to refrain from all other Medicines (except Opiates and testaceous Powders) during its Use; and *Waldschmidt* says from all other Victuals, save Bread; but a light Dinner may be allow'd.

Thus



Thus, these smooth Med'cines conduce *in Fluxes from sharp Humours*, for they dilute and correct the Acrimony of what Species soever; *in hard Tumours* they relax the Fibres, and relax the Humours impacted; *in the Stone* they enlarge Passages; *in Ulcers* they digest, or *suppurate* in Inflammations; *they supply Nourishment*; *they allay all Irritations* in Coughs, Itchings, and Pains any where; *in contracted Limbs* they soften and lengthen the Fibres; *they allay Hæticks*, by sheathing the keen Salts; and, in short, they perform many Wonders by their smooth and agreeable Particles.

### *Of Bath-Waters.*

**M**Y Business is not to argue on the Composition of the *Bath-Waters*, Dr. Lister assures us they are a Compound of a *calcareous Salt*, common Salt, Ochre and Lime-stone; I shall follow Blondel, Pierce and Oliver, &c. upon their Use and Abuse.

Externally they agree, in helping to Conception presently after the *Menses*, because their Warmth opens Obstructions;



ons; *they help cold Diseases*, such as Palsies, fixt Pains, Colicks, contracted Limbs, Windiness, debauch'd Stomachs, Greensickness, the Whites, and prevent Miscarriages, because they attenuate, incide and correct all the viscid Particles in the Channels; *they are good in the Stone*, because their Heat gently relaxes the *Ureters*; *Riverius* says their Clay is good in *Scirrhi*, because it disperses and mollifies; and *Sennertus* commends 'em for Glysters in a Dysentery, because they are smooth and deterfive.

*Internally* they cure all cold and chronic Distempers; such are Colicks, Palsies, Whites, Suppressions of the *Menses*, any Obstructions, beginning Dropfies, Cachexies, Barrenness, &c. because their fixt Salts attenuate the gross and viscid Humours occasioning these Disorders: They correct also, by their Salts and diluting Quality, all Acrimonies which are attended with Heat, and therefore cure cold Scurvies, Hyfterical and Hypochondriacal People, Gouts, cold Consumptions, Colicks, allay Thirst, and cure Eruptions: *Verzasch* commends 'em in order to break Imposthumes in the Lungs; *Scholtzius*, praises 'em in Ulcers of the Bladder;



Bladder; *Ettmuller* commends 'em in inveterate *Diarrhæa's*, and *Riverius* in *Diarrhæa's* from Ulcers in the Intestines; *Guaynerius* commends their Use in the Stone.

They disagree *externally* in *Hæmoptoës*, asthmatick Fits, hot Consumptions, in some Costiveness, in Ulcers of the Kindneys, till they are well deterg'd and cleans'd, and if immoderately us'd, they make Men stupid. The Reasons of which Damages are from their attenuating Quality, their Heat and inflaming Vertue, and their aperient Particles. *Internally, they are bad* in *Hæmoptoës*, or any Flux of Blood; in *Epilepsies*, or any Disease where the Spirits move too impetuously; in a Blood already over-heated with acrimonious Salts; in *Diseases of the Lungs*, drank *Hot*, because they inflame more. In short, where Evacuations by Stool, Vomit, Urine or Sweat are inconvenient, all which they promote.

*They are to be drank in the following manner*, begin with a Glafs of about half a Pint, and gradually every Day mount up to a Pint, and to three Quarts; begin at Six a Clock in the Morning, and continue Drinking till  
Nine



Nine or Ten, they must be continu'd for six Weeks ; drink a little of 'em at Meals, with your Wine ; they must exercise a little after their Use, particularly, if they find themselves sleepy ; they ought to be prepar'd before they begin to drink 'em, by Bleeding or Physick before ; *Alteratives*, proper for the Disease, may be given thro' the whole Course of Drinking 'em ; *Vi-ctuals* must not be taken, till *they* have pass'd by Urine, and it return to its natural Colour ; the Evening Meal may be most plentiful ; if they don't pass, they are to be carry'd off by Glysters ; we must take Care to have a Stool every Morning, or, however, once a Day ; the more temperate they are, the more safe it is to continue 'em longer ; *Vomiting* is amended by Glysters, gentle Catharticks, and Opiates, or leaving off ; *Sleepiness*, by Frictions of the inferiour Limbs, according to *Loffius*, or Walking ; *Want of Appetite*, *Purging*, *Sickness*, or any other Symptom as usual.

*As to Bathing*, before we begin, we must prepare 'em with Bleeding and Physick ; whilst we are Bathing, we must avoid any Error in the six Nonnaturals, cold Air,  
&c.



&c. we must do it Fasting; we must eat most plentifully at Night. *After Bathing*, the cold Bath does well.

*If we bathe much in 'em*, they cool and thicken the Blood, by draining it thro' the Pores or Kidneys. *If we bathe in 'em a small time* (for Example, a Minute, two or three) *and after Meals*, they warm us, they are to drink one Glass, while they are Bathing. We must proceed gradually from the most temperate to the warmest.

The *Pumping* is done to a hundred, or a thousand Stroaks at a time, for fixt Pains, &c.

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### *The strong Chalybeate-Waters.*

THEY, being strongly impregnated with the Steel, dilute and heat the Blood; their esurine Salt creates an Appetite; their diluent Particles agree in the washing down the Stone, and in diluting the *Viscera*; their *Pondus*, as well as *sulphureous* Particles, open Obstructions, even in the Nerves; their *styptick* Particles make 'em agree in relax'd Stomachs, and in Ulcers of the Bladder, Kidneys and Mouth; they agree



agree in *Chloroses*, by heating and agitating the Blood; in *Anasarca's*, by agitating the Mass, and helping the *Lax Fibres*; and in the *Fluor albus*, for the same Reasons.

However, they are prejudicial in Gouts, and some other Diseases by a contrary Reason; for Example, in *Asthma's*, Diluents in any Quantity, as also Stypticks don't agree; but enough of this, I shall proceed to another Head.

They are to be drank, as is directed above, in the light *Chalybeate-Waters*.

### Of Dipping.

**T**HIS Custom of Bathing in cold Water was first mention'd in *Cornel. Celsus* Lib. V. C. 27. and lately reviv'd to good Purpose by the ingenious Drs. *Baynard* and *Floyer*.

It is to be observ'd, they heat us if we stay in a small time, and before Meals; but cool us by staying long in, and after Meals; hence, all their Effects are to be deduc'd from these Heads; for in Rheumatisms, Hecticks, and all hot States they cool us, if we stay long in; but, in



weak People, in Inflammations and fixt Disorders, they are useleſs and dangerous.

*Their ſudden Contraction of the Fibres makes 'em open Obſtructions, and ſhake off the continent Cauſes, of Pains in Headachs, and in declining Ophthalmies. Tozzi commends it in Melancholy, Doctaus in Pervigilia; they, in ſhort, are prais'd in the Hydrophobia, in leprous Eruptions, in Stupors, Epilepsies, Colicks, Watchings, &c.*

*They heat, becauſe they contract the Fibres, which makes the Protruſion of the Fluids more vigorous, inasmuch as the Fibres become ſtreighter, and conſequently as they contain now proportionably more alſo, being made narrower; a greater Quantity, and ſtreighter Fibres will, according to the Laws of Hydroſtatics, accelerate the Motion, and conſequently encrease the Heat, and will produce all the good Effects expected from ſuch a State of Motion.*

*They cool us by ſtaying long in, becauſe the Contact of the Water chills the Blood by too forcibly compreſſing it, till it coheres as it does by the Contact of the Air when let out; and thus cold*  
Diseases



Diseases are often produc'd, and hot ones cur'd.

As to the Particulars, I refer you to Dr. Floyer of the Cold Bath.

### Of Compound Medicines.

HAVING in the former Chapters of *Alteratives* treated of such as have single Vertues, I now come to *Compound Med'cines*, or such as act by a double Capacity; but, as Diseases can be so infinitely combin'd, even to amount to some Hundreds of Thousands of Complications, it will not be expected that I shall enter upon a Detail of so large Numbers; I shall therefore only set down a considerable Quantity of such, and leave the Practitioner to adjust the rest as he shall see fit, and shall subjoin a short *Rationale* on the Vertues of each.

R. Vin. alb. ꝑ iij. Ol. Vitriol. gtt. iij. iv.  
in *Ischuria*

Take White-Wine 3 Ounces, Oil of Vitriol 3, 4 Drops; in a *Suppression of Urine*.

This is a Mixture of an *inflammable Spirit*, and an *Acid*, both which irritate



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the Glands of the Kidneys to Excretion, and force Urine.

℞ Rad. Acor. ʒ fs. Fol. Menth. m. fs.  
Nuc. Cupress. Myrtill. Gallar. Balauft.  
a. ʒ j. Ros. rub. p. j. coq. in Vin. rub.  
& Aq. Ferrat. a. q. f. colatur. add.  
Alum. ʒ fs. m. *in Incontinentiâ Urinae.*

Take Calamus aromatics half an Ounce, Mint-Leaves half a Handful, Cypress Nuts, Myrtle-Berries, Galls, Flowers of Pomegranate, of each a Scruple; red Roses 1 Pugil, boil in Claret and Smith's-Water, of each what suffices; to the strain'd Liquor add Allum 1 Scruple, mix; *in an Incontinency of Urine.*

This Compound is *aromatick* and *styptick*; by the first it evaporates the Humidity of the Fibres, by which they are rendred too *lax*; and by the latter, the Fibres are constring'd, and thus the *Sphincter* returns to its retentive Duty.

℞ Nuc. Cupress. Myrtill. torrefact. Ras.  
Ebor. Coriand. Corall. rub. Karab. a.  
ʒ ij. Spod. ʒ j. Rad. Cyperi ʒ fs. Syr.  
e Cort. Citri q. f. m. f. Electuarium;  
*in Incontinentiâ Urinae.*

Take



Take Cypress Nuts, Myrtle-Berries roasted, Shavings of Ivory, Coriander, red Coral, Amber, of each 2 Drams; burnt Ivory 1 Dram, Cyperus-Roots, half a Dram, Syrup of Citron-Peel what suffices, make an Electuary; *in an Incontinency of Urine.*

The Composition is *styptick, aromatick* and *gritty*; by the first, it contracts the Fibres; by the second, it exhales the Humidity of the Spinctor; and by the last, it absorbs also the aqueous Particles; whence the Part becomes dry, and recovers its Elasticity (destroy'd by the Moisture in it, and its Laxity) and the Urine's *Pondus* does not press it so much; however, it yields less to it.

R Vin. 3 vj. Origan. Sinap. a. 3 j. infund. add. Sapon. Venet. 3 ij. m. f. Fetus; *in Paralyfi.*

Take Wine 6 Ounces, wild Marjoram, Mustard-Seed, of each 1 Dram, infuse, add *Castile-Soap* 2 Drams, mix for a Fomentation; *in a Palsy.*

This is a *spirituous, aromatick, and saline* Mixture. It adds Life to the stagnating Humours, jogs the Fibres to more frequent Oscillations, and shoves



forward the Humours into the Blood again.

℞ Aq. Cinnamom. ʒj. Menth. ʒiv. Syr. de Mecon. ʒiv. Theriac. Androm. ʒj. Corall. rub. ʒfs. m. *in Vomitu.*

Take Cinnamon-Water 1 Ounce, Mint-Water 4 Ounces, Syrup of white Poppy 4 Drams, Venice-Treacle 1 Scruple, red Coral half a Scruple; *in a Vomiting.*

This Mixture is *cordial, absorbent, and opiate*; by the first, it supplies and comforts the Spirits necessary in such Expences of 'em; by the second, it corrects those keen Acids that gall and fret the Membranes of the Stomach; by the last, the Sense of Irritation is obtunded, and thus the Vomiting ceases, by taking off its Causes.

℞ Aq. Fænic. Meliss. a. ʒj fs. Syr. Di-alth. ʒj. Sp. Tereb. ʒfs. m. *in Flatu Splenico.*

Take Fennel and Balm Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Syrup of Marshmallows 1 Ounce, Spirit of Turpentine ʒfs. *in a windy Spleen.*

This is *oily, aromatick, and volatile*; by the first, it relaxes, and unbends the rigid Fibres; by the second and third,  
it



it pushes the *Flatus* forward ; for without relaxing the Parts, the volatile Particles cou'd not have Entrance.

℞ Castor. ʒ j. Lact. q. f. m. in *Macie & Verme.*

Take *Castoreum* 1 Scruple, Milk what suffices, mix ; in an *Atrophy* from *Worms.*

The *Castoreum* being eminently oily and volatile, kills the *Worms*, whilst the Milk supplies good Nourishment.

℞ Sal Mart. ʒ j. Pulv. Oc. Cancror. 3 j. Gum. Tragac. q. f. m. f. *Pilulæ* ; in *Hypochondriacismo.*

Take Crystals of Steel 1 Scruple, Crab's Eyes 1 Dram, Gum-Dragon what suffices, make Pills ; in *hypochondriack Melancholy.*

The Humours in melancholick Persons of a warm Constitution, are keenly Acid ; the Salt by its gentle Stypticity curbs exotick Fermentations, whilst the Gritt absorbs the Acid, and thus the reigning *Vitia* are weaken'd.

℞ Corall. rub. Limatur. Mart. Oc. Canc. a. 3 fs. Croc. 3 fs. m. capiat in Jusculo pingui ; in *Bulimiâ.*

B. b. 4.

Take



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Take red Coral, Filings of Iron, Crab's Eyes, of each half a Dram; Saffron half a Dram; mix, take it in Broth; *in a canine Appetite.*

This is compounded of testaceous and oily Ingredients, both which are known Correctors of Acids; and thus the Cause is taken off.

℞ C. C. Ebor. Corall. rub. Sal. Absinth. a. 3 j. Gelatin. C. C. 3 vj. m. f. Pilul. *in Febre erraticâ.*

Take Hart's-horn, Ivory, red Coral, Salt of Woormwood, of each 1 Dram; Gelly of Hart's-horn 6 Drams; make Pills; *in a wandring Fever, flushing Heats.*

'Tis alkaline and mucilaginous, and fitted to allay and sheathe the Acids, which reign in scorbutick Bloods, and produce these irregular Huffings.

℞ G. Galban. Ammon. apoponac. a. 3 j. Flor. Sulph. Myrr. r. a. 3 fs. Caphur. 3 j. Ol. Liliior. Axung. Anat. a. 3 vj. Ceræ q. s. m. *in Mammis Scirrhusis, Sarcocoele.*

Take Galbanum Ammoniack, Opononax, of each 2 Ounces; Flowers of Brimstone, Myrrh, of each half an Ounce; Camphire 1 Dram, Oil of Lilies,



lies, Duck's-Grease, of each 6 Drams ;  
Wax what suffices, mix ; *in Scirrhus*  
*Breasts, a Sarcocoele.*

A *Schirrhus* depends upon terrestrial  
Particles of the Blood lodging in the  
Fibres ; the oily Particles relax the Fi-  
bres, and by the Help of the volatile  
ones, enter and malax the contain'd  
Juices ; thus also fresh Motion is given  
to the Fibres and Juices, and they will  
begin again to circulate freely, if it be  
a fresh Disorder.

℞ Cæpar. tost. Rapar. tost. a. q. v. cum  
Tereb. q. s. m. *In Pernionibus.*

Take Onions and Turneps roasted, of  
each what pleases ; mix with Turpen-  
tine what suffices ; *for kib'd Heels.*

This Poultis is oily, and consists also  
of attenuating Particles ; by the first,  
'tis Anodyne ; and by the latter, Dis-  
cutient ; by both join'd, it discharges  
the gorg'd Fibres of their Humours,  
and dries 'em, so that Epuloticks com-  
plete the Work.

℞ Flor. Sulph. 3 j. Pulv. Hæder. 3 ss.  
Syr. Diasulph. q. s. m. *In Empyemate.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone 1 Dram,  
Powder of Gill half an Ounce, Syrup

B b 5

of



of Sulphur what suffices, mix ; *in an Empyema.*

This is oily, and an Attenuant ; it glibs therefore the Passages, and facilitates the Expectoration of the putrid Matter ; but the inciding Particles give the first Rise to the Work, by beginning the Shock, which is further'd by the oily, glibbing Particles.

℞ Resin. Pin. ʒ j. Ol. Tereb. 3 ij. G. Elem. 3vj. m. *In Ulcere, externé.*

Take Resin of Pine 1 Ounce, Oil of Turpentine 2 Drams, Gum Elemi 6 Drams, mix ; *in an Ulcer externally.*

Ulcers are not cur'd without sufficient Evacuation of the Matter contain'd within their Fibres, that is not to be done without *Emollition* and *Irritation*, which two amount to what we call *Digestion* ; the Gums are oily and volatile, and are fittest for this Work.

℞ Emp. de Cicutâ, Melilot a. ʒ j. Sal. armon. 3j. Ladan. 3j fs. Balf. Indic. 3 ij. Ung. de Cicut. Hildan. & Cer. a. q. f. m. f. Emplast. *Pro Scirrho Hepatis.*

Take Plaisters of Hemlock and Melilot, of each 1 Ounce, Salt armoniac 1 Dram,  
Labdanum



Labdanum 1 Dram and half, Opobalsam 2 Drams, *Hildanus's* Ointment of Hemlock and Wax what suffices, make a Plaister; for a *Scirrhus* of the Liver.

It cannot be suppos'd that any Medicine can have an Effect upon a *Scirrhus*, which lies so deep as that of the Liver, when it is confirm'd; this is not expected when the Med'cine is apply'd immediately to 'em; however, if possible, this is good to relax and discuss.

℞ Colophon. 3 ij. Myrrh. 3 ij fs. Op. Theb. 3 ij. pro Glandibus; in *Ani dolore*, & *Dysenteria*.

Take Scammony 2 Drams, Myrrh 2 Drams and half, Opium 2 Scruples, for Suppositories; in *Pain of the Anus*, from a *Dysentery*.

The Gums deterge any Matter lodging in the *Anus*, whilst the *Opium* effectually allays the Irritation and Pain.

℞ Aq. Fœnic. 3 j. Antim. Diaph. 3 j. Sacch. q. s. In *Flatu*.

Take Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Sugar what suffices; in *Windiness*.



This Mixture is aromattick, and powerfully absorbent; hence, it corrects the stubborn Acid, and exhales the *Flatus*; for such *Flatus* as proceed from Acid are, of all other, the most durable.

℞ Chærefol. Fenic. virid. a. q. v. cum Mell. m. *In Thrombosi Lactis.*

Take Chervil and green Fennel, of each what pleases, with Honey; in *Curdling of Milk.*

'Tis compos'd of volatile and relaxing Parts; the first give Motion to the Fluids, and the latter enlarges the Fibres, and suffers the Fluids to pass more freely.

℞ Elix. Propriet. sine Acido 3j fs. Tinct. Corall. ℥ ij. Opobals. ℥ fs. m. gtt. xx. *In Lienteria.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis* 1 Dram and half, Tincture of Coral 2 Scruples, natural Balsam half a Scruple, mix, 20 Drops in a *Lientery*.

A *Lientery* proceeds from Obstructions and a Laxity of the Fibres; this Compound is made up of Aperients and gentle Stypticks, which answers both Intentions.

℞ Syr.



℞ Syr. Dialth. 3 ij fs. Tartar. alb. 3 fs.  
Aq. Petrosel. ℥ j. *In Nephritide.*

Take Syrup of Marshmallows 2 Ounces and half, white Tartar half an Ounce, Parsley-Water 1 Pound; *in a nephritick Pain.*

This is smooth and saline; hence it glibs the Passage, and irritates, and expels the Stone from its Lodgment.

℞ Ass. Fœtid. Castor. a. 3 fs. Sal. Card. b. Croc. a. gr. vj. Opii gr. ij. m. cum Syr. Artemis. q. s. f. Pilulæ n° xij. capiat iv. (vj.) *ad praveniendum Paroxysmum Hystericum.*

Take *Assa Fœtida*, *Castoreum*, of each half a Dram; Salt of Carduus, Saffron, of each 6 Grains, with Syrup of Mugwort, make 12 Pills; take 4, (6) to prevent *Hysterick Fits.*

'Tis compos'd of volatile, oily Particles and Opiates, which give Motion and Life to the Spirits, and allay and prevent irregular Excursions of 'em; as to the Distempers of Women, I shall refer you to Dr. Butler's *Tuxantaleia*, which he designs shortly to oblige the World with.

℞ Pulp.



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℞ Pulp. Pomor. assat. q. v. trajician-  
tur per Setaceum, add. Camph. ʒj.  
Croc. 3 fs. Opii gr. ij. m. *pro Dolore  
Oculi.*

Take the Pap of roasted Apples what  
pleases, pass 'em thro' a Sieve, add  
Camphire 1 Scruple, Saffron half a  
Dram, Opium 2 Grains, mix; *for a  
Pain of the Eyes.*

Pains proceed from sharp Humours  
pricking the membranous Parts; these  
smooth and opiate Med'cines temper  
this Acrimony, allay the Irritation,  
while the Camphire disperses the Hu-  
mours that shall happen to be heap'd  
up there.

℞ Aq. Chamæm. Puleg. a. ʒj. Sp. Ju-  
nip. 3 ij. Tinct. Castor. 3 j. Laud. Op.  
gr. ij. Syr. Artem. 3 vj. m. detur coch-  
leatim; *in Terminibus à Partu.*

Take Chamomile and Penny-royal Wa-  
ters, of each 1 Ounce; Spirit of Ju-  
niper 2 Drams, Tincture of Castor 1  
Dram, Laudanum 2 Grains, Syrup of  
Mugwort 6 Drams, give it by Spoon-  
fuls, *in After-Pains.*

Pains after Labour often stop the  
*Lochia*; the volatile, oily Particles push  
them



them forward, while the Opiate allays the Irritation from the sharp Particles of the *Excernenda*.

℞ Aq. Spadan. German. ℥ ij. Bals. Gilead. in Vitell. Ovi solut. ʒ ss. Sacch. Crystall. q. s. m. f. potus ; in *Ulceres Renum*.

Take German Spaw a Quart, Balm of Gilead (dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg) half a Scruple, Sugar-Candy what suffices, mix, for Drink ; in an *Ulcer of the Kidneys*.

Ulcers want Deterision, and then Digestion and Healing ; the Balsam does the first Parts, and the Water the latter, because the Mixture is Balsamick, that is, *volatile, oleous, and styptic*.

℞ Porri Bacc. Myrtill. a. q. s. coq. in Vino m. f. Cataplasma. In *Bronchocele*.

Take Leeks and Myrtle-Berries, of each what suffices, make a Cataplasma ; in a *Bronchocele*.

A *Bronchocele* is no other than an *Atheroma*, or a *cystical Tumour* on the *Bronchie* ; bred, as they all are, by the curdy Part of our Chyle stagnating in the



the Fibres of the Throat, and daily enlarging its Bounds; it appears very large sometimes; 'tis Epidemical in the *Alps*. Hence *Juvenal*, Satyr. 13. *Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus?* This Mixture is compos'd of *oleous, spiritous, and styptick* Particles; by the first, it malaxes the *Coagulum* in the Fibres; by the second, it gives an Irritation to the Parts, and forces, by this Mechanism, the stagnant *Demi-solids* to move forward; and by the latter, the Parts are purs'd up to their natural Tone; and thus such a Disorder, when recent, is reliev'd; for, when the Tumour is fixt, these Methods are too weak, nor does it yield, but to the Extirpation.

℞ Ung. Enulat. ʒ j. Camphor. Sulphur. Sacch. Saturn. a. ʒ j. Sal. Tartar. 3 ss. m. *Pro Favo, Achore, Tinea.*

Take Ointment of Elicampagne 1 Ounce, Camphire, Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, of each 1 Dram; Salt of Tartar half a Dram, mix; for a *Scald-Head, or any Scabs.*

℞ Butyr. salit. Axung. Porc. a. ʒ j. Sulphur. ʒ ss. Merc. viv. Saliv. Extinct. ʒ j. Vitriol. Crud. ʒ j. m. *Pro Favo, &c.*

Take



Take Salt Butter, Hog's Lard, of each  
1 Ounce, Sulphur half an Ounce,  
Mercury prepar'd one Dram, Vi-  
triol 1 Scruple, mix; *for a Scald-  
Head, &c.*

These Eruptions proceed from a  
Concretion of Salts on the Surface;  
now whoever wou'd cure, must strike  
at the Root, by Internals; for these  
Externals only carry off the Scabs from  
the Surface; their *oily Parts* penetrate  
and loosen the Tubercles; their *vola-  
tile and saline ones* exhale the Humi-  
dities beneath; and their *Styptick* Par-  
ticles contract the Parts to their u-  
sual Tone, and turn also *Epuloticks*.

℞ Decoct. Calc. viv. ℥ ss. Aq. Rosar.  
℥ j. merc. d. gr. xv. Sacch. Saturn.  
gr. iv. m. *in Scabie.*

Take Lime-Water half a Pound, Rose-  
Water 1 Ounce, Mercurius dulcis 15  
Grains, Sugar of Lead 4 Grains, mix;  
*in a Scab.*

℞ Merc. præc. alb. 3j. ung. Pomat. 3j.  
m. f. ung. *pro Elephantiasi, Pustulis fa-  
ciei, Herpete, Serpigine, Scabie venerea.*

Take white Mercury præcipitate 1  
Dram, Pomatum 1 Ounce, mix; *for  
all Sorts of Scabs or Eruptions.*

These



These two Mixtures convince us that all Scabs are taken off by the same Sort of Med'cines; the deeper they are, the more Oil is requir'd to loosen their Adhæſion, as also the more *Volatiles* are indicated to exhale the Humidity; (at least such as *absorb* 'em, hence 'tis common to add *Chalk* or *Ceruss* to such Mixtures;) and *Stypticks* are always one Requisite, as I have already hinted; of which, Mercurial Preparations are eminently such.

℞ Aq. Mirab. ℥ij. Theriac. Androm.  
℥ij. m. *in Singultu.*

Take Aqua Mirabilis 2 Ounces, Venice Treacle 2 Scruples; *in Hiccups.*

A *Singultus* is no other than a Convulsive Motion of the Diaphragm, rais'd from some troublesome Sensation in the Stomach, which puts the Nerves there, and the adjacent ones into disorderly Contractions; the *Opiate* allays the Irritation, and the *Aromatick* exhales the Wind, which it mostly proceeds from.

℞ Decoct. Cicer. rub. ℥iv. Aq. vit. 3ij.  
Pulv. Millep. 3 fs. Sacch. q. s. *pro Calculo.*

Take



Take the Decoction of Chich-Pease 4 Ounces, Aqua Vitæ 2 Drams, Powder of Millepedes half a Dram, Sugar; *for the Stone.*

It is a *smooth, spirituous and volatile* Liquor, fitted to glib and widen the Passages, and to expel by its Irritation.

℞ Mell. Rosar. ʒ j. Sp. Sal. q. s. ad Aciditatem gratam. m. *in Gingivis putridis, ulceratis; Aphthis.*

Take Honey of Roses 1 Ounce, Spirit of Salt what suffices to acidulate it; *for putrid and ulcerated Gums; Thrush.*

Its keen *acid* erodes the fungous Flesh; deterges; and the Honey digests and cicatrizes by its *smooth and styptic* Particles. It also deterges the Thrush, hinders its creeping, and heals and dries it.

℞ Cinnab. nat. ʒ j. Carbon. Salic. 3 ij. Benz. gr. v. Mastich ʒ ss. m. pro sutfitu; *in Ozenâ Gallicâ.*

Take native Cinnabar 1 Dram, Willow burnt 2 Drams, Benjamin 6 Grains, Mastick half a Scruple, mix, for a Stove; *in Ulcers of the Nose, even from the Pox.*

I don't



I don't here suppose the Nose to be *Carious*; it then by its *Sulphureous Mercurial, Saline and Styptick* Particles, deterges, digests and dries.

℞ Sp. Nitri d. 3 j. Sp. Anis. q. s. Capt. gtt. 20. 30. *in Cardialgiâ Calidâ.*

Take Spirit of Niter dulcify'd 1 Dram, Spirit of Anise-Seed what suffices; *in a hot Heartburn.*

I have hinted above, that Heartburns sometimes proceed from alkaline Salts; Acids being *inimical* to such, correct their Effects.

℞ Antim. Diaphoret. 3 j. Theriac. Androm. 3 j. Syr. de Mecon. q. s. m. *in Σπῆρμα ῥ' Επισπασεῖς.*

Take Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Venice Treacle 1 Dram, Syrup of white Poppy what suffices; *in dry Belly-ach.*

This Distemper is common in the *West Indies* from their Lemons, and often here with Punch Drinkers; this *Absorbent* corrects the Acid that gives Rise to the Irritation, and the Opiate allays the Pain, and gains a Truce in the mean while; *Sydenham* commends here *Balsam of Peru*, which acts as a Sheather of the Acid.

℞ Ung.



℞ Ung. Plumb. è Succ. Solan. a. ʒ j.  
Aq. Ros. ʒ ss. m. in mortario Plum-  
beo; *pro Polypo Cancroso.*

Take Ointments of Lead and of Night-  
shade of each 1 Ounce, Rose-Water  
half an Ounce, mix, in a Leaden  
Mortar; *for a Cancerous Polypus.*

℞ Succ. Solan. agit. in Mortario  
Plumbeo q. v. Camphor. parum m.  
*in Cancro ulcerato.*

Take Nightshade Juice beat in a Mor-  
tar, with Camphire a little; *in an ul-  
cerated Cancer.*

In ulcerated Cancers, how little re-  
mains to be done? *Gendron Des-Haies*  
in a small Tract on Cancers depends  
on Anodynes; and, I believe, when  
*Anodynes* and *Stypticks* are apply'd, we  
are at the *Ultima Thule*; for easing the  
Pain, and hindring the Encrease of the  
Tumour are all we can do; I must  
once more wonder why *Camphire* shou'd  
be esteem'd as an Opiate! As to the  
Remedies, *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 38. Sect.  
6. in some Measure is useless, *μὴ θεω-  
ρεῖν βέλτιον*; for who can cure it? He  
then means 'tis better not to attempt  
a Cure.

℞ Ol. Tartar. p. d. ʒ ij. Ceruss. ʒ iij.  
Ol. amygd. d. q. f. m. f. Cosmeti-  
cum; *in maculis Faciei.* Take



# 572 A P P E N D I X.

Take Oil of Tartar 2 Drams, Cerufs 3 Drams, Oil of Almonds what fuffices, make a *Fucus*; for *Freckles*.

This diffufes by its faline Parts, and daubs the Face with a white Colour.

℞ Tereb. venet. 3 fs. Sulph. viv. 3 fs. Sem. Sinap. gr. v. m. in *asthmate humido*.

Take Turpentine half a Dram, Sulphur half a Dram, Mustard Seed 5 Grains; in a moist *Asthma*.

℞ Syr. Dialth. 3 jfs. Flor. Benz. 3 fs. m. in *Asthmate humido*.

Take Syrup of Marshmallows 1 Ounce and a half, Flowers of Benjamin half a Scruple; in a moist *Asthma*.

℞ Styrac. Calamit. 3 fs. Spec. Diaireos 3 fs. Extract. Glycyrrh. Ol. Anif. malaxat. q. f. m. f. Pilul. in *Asthmate humido*.

Take Storax Calamit. half a Dram, Species of Orris half a Dram, Extract of Liquorice softned, make Pills; in a moist *Asthma*.

℞ Elixir Mell. Cochl. j. Sp. vol. oleof. gtt. vj. m. in *Asthmate humido*.

Take Elixir of Honey 1 Spoonful, Sal volatile oleosum 6 Drops, mix; in a *Spitting Asthma*.

I have



I have brought more Examples on *Asthma's* than were necessary, to convince the Reader that *smooth* and *volatile* Particles are the two Requisites to make a Cough slip up; the first loosens the Adhæſion, and the latter gives the Shock; but remember what *Piſo* advises on this Head, *Humores Crassi tenaciores fiunt à Calore, unde Incidentia non sine Humeſtantibus dentur.*

℞ Sal. vol. oleos. ʒ fs. Laud. Liq. ʒiij. m. in *Asthmate ſicco.*

Take Sal volatile half an Ounce, Liquid Laudanum 3 Drams; in a dry, hysteric *Asthma.*

Such *Asthma's* are an Effect of convulsive Contractions of the Nerves of the *par Octavum* and *Nonum*, from some grating Acid in the *nervous Juice*; the *volatile Alkaline* corrects the Acid, and the *Opiate* allays the Irritation.

℞ Sal. Mart. Oc. Cancror. a. ʒ fs. Tartar. vitriolat. gr. xv. Lap. Prunell. gr. vj. Spec. Diarrhod. Abbat. ʒ fs. Sacch. alb. ʒj. m. f. Pulvis; in *Atrophia Infantili.*

Take Salt of Steel, Crabs Eyes, of each half a Scruple, Tartar vitriolated



# 574 A P P E N D I X.

lated 15 Grains, Sal. Prunell. 6 Grains, Powder of Diarrhodon Abbatis half a Scruple, Sugar 1 Ounce; *in Childrens Atrophy.*

Children are not nourish'd if the *Acid viscos Phlegm obstruct* the *Lactals*; the *absorbent* Drugs correct the former; the mixt Salts incide the Phlegm, and the *Saline* and *Aromatick*, irritate and open the Obstructions; the continent Causes being thus obviated, and all Impediments to Nutrition being remov'd; the Chyle will circulate in its old Channels, and the Children will be nourish'd as usual.

℞ Ol. amygd. d. 3 ij. Balf. Peruv. gtt. x. Syr. Dialth. 3 j. m. f. mistura; *in Calculo Renum.*

Take Oil of Almonds 2 Ounces, Balsam of Peru 10 Drops, Syrup of Marshmallows 1 Ounce; *in the Stone.*

This is another Instance how Oily Drugs are in use to glib the Passages; and volatile ones are blended, in order to expel the Stone.

℞ Sperm. Cet. gr. x. Flor. Benz. gr. v. Sal. Succin. gr. iij. Laud. opiat. gr. j. Balf. Peruv. q. s. f. Pilulæ; *in Tussi acri.*

Take



Take Sperma Ceti 10 Grains, Flowers of Benjamin 5 Grains, Salt of Amber 3 Grains, Laudanum 1 Grain, Balsam of Peru, make Pills; *in a mixt Cough*, (where the Phlegm is gross, yet Salt and tickling.)

This Mixture is *Oily, Volatile*, and *Opiate*; it therefore lubricates and makes the Phlegm glide easily up; the *inciding* Particles renew the Irritation so far as is useful; and the *Opiates* hinder the Influx of more, and also allay the Pain usual on the Breast upon such a Fatigue, and lastly hinder the superfluous Tickle.

℞ Sem. Melon. Excort. Papav. alb. a. 3 jfs. Sem. Card. b. 3 v. Aq. Card. bened. Papav. sterc. equin. impregnat. a. q. fs. tundantur in mortario, f. Emulsio, Colatur. ℥b jfs. add. Dent. apri, Mand. Lucii, a. 3 j. Edulcoretur. m. f. Emulsio; *in Pleuritide*.

Take Melon-Seeds, white Poppy, of each 1 Dram and a half, Carduus-Seeds 5 Drams, Carduus and Poppy-Waters (in which Horse-Dung has been infus'd;) beat 'em in a Mortar; to the strain'd Liquor add Boars-Tooth, and Pike-Jaws powder'd, of



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each 1 Dram, sweeten, and make an Emulsion; *in a Pleurisy.*

This is gently *Aperient* and *Opiate*; by which it opens the Obstruction, and allays the intestine Motion; which, as *Waldschmidt* observes, is all that is requisite in a *Pleurisy*; and to convince the Reader of this, let us view the Prescriptions us'd on this Occasion. z.

℞ Aq. Card. bened. Papav. Errat. a. 3 ij. Antim. Diaphor. 3 j. Laud. opiat. gr. j. Syr. Papav. Errat. 3 ij. m. *in Pleuritide, Sextâ quâque Horâ.*

Take Carduus and Poppy-Waters, of each 2 Ounces, Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Laudanum 1 Grain, Syrup of Poppies 2 Drams, mix, *in a Pleurisy*, every sixth Hour.

℞ Aq. Flor. Paralyf. Lactuc. a. 3 iij. oc. Cancror. 3 fs. Syr. Papav. 3 jfs. m. *in Pleuritide.*

Take Cowslip and Lettice-Waters, of each 3 Ounces, Crabs Eyes half a Dram, Syrup of Poppies 1 Ounce and a half; *in a Pleurisy.*

The *Pain* also is allay'd, and *Sleep* procur'd by the *Opiates*, which are two troublesome Attendants of *Pleurisies*.

℞ Testar.



# A P P E N D I X. 577

℞ Testar. ovor. Calcin. gr. xvj. Vitriol. Mart. gr. vj. m. *in Mensibus nimis.*  
Take calcin'd Egg-Shells 16 Grains,  
Salt of Steel 6 Grains, mix; *in the*  
*immoderate Flux of the Menses.*

This is much commended in this  
Case, and as certain, at eight Doses;  
it *absorbs* and *constringes*, by its gritty and  
*stiptick* Particles.

℞ Cœpar. tostar. q. v. m. cum Theriac.  
q. f. m. *in Carbunculo, Bubone.*  
Take roasted Onions what pleases, Ve-  
nice Treacle what suffices; *in a Car-*  
*buncle, or Bubo.*

℞ Summ. Rut. m. j. Ferment. acris 3 j.  
fic. veter. n° iv. Piper. alb. 3 j. Sal.  
comm. 3 jss. m. *in Carbunculo, &c.*  
Take Rue Tops 1 Handful, Leaven 1  
Ounce, old Figs 4, white Pepper 1  
Dram, Salt 1 Dram and a half, mix;  
*in a Carbuncle.*

These Tumours must be brought to  
*Suppuration* and *Digestion*; these *sharp*  
*volatile* Particles invite the Afflux of  
Humours, and the *Oily* ones serve to  
forward Suppuration (or Digestion,  
which is only a Continuance of Sup-  
puration;) and thus the Humours are  
critically evacuated.



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℞ Sulph. Crud. Ciner. Sarment. Vit.  
Sal. Gemm. a. 3 ij. Farin. Fabar. 3 ij.  
Acet. 3 j. Tereb. Cer. a. q. f. cum Ol.  
Nuc. m. *Pro OEdemate.*

Take Sulphur, Vine-Ashes, *Sal Gemm.*  
of each 2 Drams ; Bean-Meal 2 Oun-  
ces, Vinegar 1 ounce, Turpentine,  
Wax what suffices, with Oil of Nuts,  
mix ; *in an OEdema.*

These saline and sulphureous Parti-  
cles disperse the serous ones impacted  
into the Fibres, and give Motion to  
some, and evaporate the Remainder  
thro' the Pores ; and so dissipate these  
aqueous Tumours.

℞ Sp. Vin. 3 iv. Sapon. Venet. 3 ij. &  
Camphor. 3 j. m. *In Arthritide vagâ.*  
Take Spirit of Wine 4 Ounces, *Castile-*  
Soap 2 Drams, Camphire 1 Scruple ;  
*in a wandering Gout.*

This is oily, spirituous, and volatile ;  
by which it relieves Pain, and discusses  
the Humours impacted, which is all  
that is requisite for this Disorder ex-  
ternally.

℞ Spec. Diacymin. 3 j. Nitri depurat.  
3 j. Ol. Cymin. gtt. iij. m. pro tribus  
Dosis. *In malo Hypochondriaco.*

Take



Take *Species* of Cummin-Seeds 1 Dram,  
Nitre purify'd 1 Scruple, Oil of Cum-  
min 3 Drops, for 3 Doses; in *Hypo-*  
*chondriacism*.

This is an *Aromatick* and *Acido-*  
*saline*; the first is fitted to expell the  
*Flatus*, and the latter to correct the  
acrimonious Salts that ravage and ir-  
ritate all the Membranes, and put 'em  
into Thousands of Contorsions.

℞ Decoct. ex Lamii alb. Flor. Rad.  
Cyper. Galang. & Ros. rub. *Pro Fluore*  
*albo.*

Take the Decoction of *Archangel*-Flow-  
ers, Cyperus and Galingale-Roots,  
and red Roses; for the *Whites*.

The *volatile* and *styptick* Med'cines,  
which compose this Mixture, attenuate  
and incide the phlegmatick Mass, and  
also evacuate it by Urine; which done,  
the styptick corroborates the Fibres,  
and constringes 'em to their natural  
Tone.

℞ But. insulf. 3 ij. Vitriol. alb. 3 ij. u-  
surpetur per tres dies; tum eluatur  
cum Lixivio ex Betonic. Levistic. &  
Hyperic. *In Porrigine Capitis.*



Take unfalted Butter 2 Ounces, white Vitriol 2 Drams, use it for three Days, then wash it off with Lye of Betony, Lovage, and St. John's - Wort; *in a scald Head.*

I have already taken Notice, that *Oils* and *Stypticks* scale off the Scabs and heal, and that the *Attenuants* evaporate the abounding Moisture.

℞ Cran. Human. p. p. Ungul. Alc. Corall. rub. Cinnab. Antim. Diaphoret. Martial. a. 3 fs. Croc. gr. xv. Camph. gr. iij. Opii gr. iv. m. f. Pulv. *In Convulsionibus.*

Take Man's Skull prepar'd, Elk's Hoof, red Coral, Cinnabar of Antimony, Martial Diaphoretick, of each half a Dram; Saffron 15 Grains, Camphire 3 Grains, Opium 4 Grains, make a Powder; *in Convulsions.*

Convulsions are not produc'd without some inimical Acidity, at least Acrimony in the Juices, and an Irritation from thence; the testaceous correct the one, and the opiate allays the other.

℞ Aq. Cinnam. 3 ij. Sal. Urin. vol. 3 fs. Syr. Liquorit. 3 fs. m. *in Catarrho suffocativo, ad Pus Exantlandum.*

Take



Take Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, volatile Salt of Urine half a Dram, Syrup of Liquorice half an Ounce; *in a choaking Catarrh, in an Empyema.*

If any Matter stick close to the *Bronchie*, this Mixture is useful to loosen it, and make the Patient cough it up, by its *ramose* and *volatile* Particles, because it destroys the Adhæſion, and irritates.

℞ Aq. Sambuc. ʒ iij. Sp. Vin. ʒ j. fs. Troch. alb. Rhaf. 3 fs. Camph. ʒ fs. m. *in Erysipelate.*

Take Elder-Flower Water 3 Ounces, Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce and half, white Troches of Rhafis half a Dram, Camphire half a Scruple; *in a St. Anthony's Fire.*

The Violence of the Pain requires *Anodynes*, and the thin Humours require *Discussion*; the Troches, and some add the Camphire also, perform the first Part; and the spirituous and volatile Particles the latter.

℞ Sevi Ovin. Crem. Lact. a. ʒ j. Cret. alb. ʒ fs. m. *in Excoriations.*



Take Sheep's-Suet, Cream, of each one Dram; Chalk half an Ounce; in *Excoriations*.

*Fretting* is either from *Friction* or sharp Salts; this corrects the latter, and also absorbs and dries, which is in other Terms *Healing*.

℞ Oxymel.Scillit. ʒ ss. Ol. Vitrioli 3 ss, m. In *Gingivis putridis, ulceratis*.

Take Oxymel of Squills half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol half a Dram; in *ulcer'd Gums*.

Such Ulcers always have *Fungus's* conjoin'd; the Vitriol consumes *these*, and hinders spreading; but the Healing must be done by Stypticks, and therefore *Honey of Roses with Spirit of Salt* answers better; and if with *Honey*, you blend *Pike-Jaw calcin'd with Myrrh, and Spirit of Salt*, it answers best of all; by reason of the *absorbing* Particles, the deterfive ones, and in short, all that can be requir'd in an Ulcer.

℞ Balf. Peruv. ʒ ss. Tereb. in Vitell. Ov. solut. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Digestivo*.

Take Balsam of Peru half an Ounce, Turpentine 2 Drams, dissolv'd in the  
Yolk



Yolk of an Egg; *a Digestive for Ulcers.*

Digestives consist of such Particles as are smooth and gently Volatile, by which they dilate the Fibres, and make a freer Passage for the *Exit* of the Matter, and gently irritate the Expulsion of it.

R. Flor. Sulph. ʒ iij. Myrrh. ʒ iij. Camph. ʒ j. Tereb. Venet. ʒ ij. cum Vitell. Ov. solut. m. f. *Sarcoticum.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone 3 Ounces, Myrrh 3 Drams; Camphire 1 Dram, Turpentine dissolv'd with the Yolk of an Egg 2 Ounces, mix; *for a Sarcotick.*

*Incarners* come in play, when the gorg'd Fibres are unloaden; they are partly Digestive, and partly *Epuloticks.*

R. Ung. alb. camphor. ʒ j. Amalgam. Mercur. ʒ j. Sang. Dracon. Test. Ovor. ust. a. ʒ j. m. f. *Epuloticum.*

Take white Ointment camphorated, 1 Ounce; Amalgam of Mercury, one Dram; Dragon's-Blood, Egg-Shells burnt, of each 1 Scruple; *for an Epulotick.*



When the Parts are reduc'd to their natural Tone, by Digestion, &c. 'tis high time to close 'em up, which such *absorbing* and *styptick* Med'cines do.

✱ Alb. Græc. m. j. Nid. Hirund. n° j.  
Mell. opt. q. f. m. *In Anginâ.*

Take *Album Gracum* 1 Handful, Swallow-Nest one, Honey; *in a Quinzy.*

*Discutients* and *Emollients* are requir'd in Tumours; the harder the Tumour is, the more *Emollients* must be us'd; the softer, the more *Discutients*; when the Fibres are made broader by *Relaxants*, the Salts in *Discutients* give an effectual Vibration to the Fibres, so that the Humours which stagnated before, are now hurried forward with Ease.

✱ Cinnab. nat. 3 j. G. Junip. Ladan.  
Myrrh. a. 3 j fs. m. pro Suffitu; *in Ulcere colli Uteri.*

Take native Cinnabar 1 Scruple, Gum-Juniper, Labdanum, Myrrh, of each 1 Dram and half, mix for a Stove; *in an Ulcer of the Vagina.*

This is another Method to convey  
the Digestive and Balsamick Particles to  
the



the Part affected; I need give no *Rationale* on it.

℞ Decoct. Traumatic. ℥ ij. Balf. Peruv.  
3 fs. solv. in Sacch. Ros. q. s. m. f. po-  
tus; *in Ulcere Ventriculi.*

Take the vulnerary Decoction 2 Pounds,  
Balsam of *Peru* half a Dram, with Su-  
gar of *Roses* what suffices, for Drink;  
*in an Ulcer of the Stomach.*

The balsamick and styptick Parti-  
cles contain'd in this Mixture, deterge  
and unload the gorg'd Fibres, and close  
up the maim'd Vessels, and heal.

℞ Aq. Chamom. 3 j. Spir. Junip. 3 ij.  
Vitell. Ov. n° j. *in Colicâ acidâ.*

Take Chamomile-Water 1 Ounce, Spi-  
rit of Juniper 2 Ounces, one Yolk of  
Egg; *in an acid Colick.*

Here are *smooth* and *volatile oily* Par-  
ticles; the first obtund the Acids, and  
relax the Rigidity of the Fibres; and  
the latter pushes the *Flatus* from thence  
downwards.

℞ Castor. 3 fs. Laud. Op. gr. j. Balf.  
Peruv. q. s. *in Colicâ hystericâ.*

Take Castor half a Scruple, Opium  
℥ c c 1 Grain,



1 Grain, Balsam of *Peru* what suffices;  
in *hysterick Colicks*.

It rears the broken Spirits, and ob-  
tunds the Pains which are Indicants,  
generally speaking, in such Colicks.

℞ Theriac. And. q. v. Ol. Succin. q. f.  
m. admoveatur; in *Convulsione*.

Take *Venice-Treacle* what pleases, Oil  
of Amber what suffices; apply in *Con-  
vulsions*.

This is us'd in Convulsions rais'd  
from the external Parts; it relaxes,  
therefore destroys the Notion I have of  
Convulsions (viz. *Tension*.)

℞ Sulph. viv. ʒ iv. Decoct. Calc. viv.  
q. v. pro fotu in *Doloribus Crurum*.

Take Sulphur 4 Ounces, Decoction of  
Quick-Lime, mix for a Fetus; in *Pains  
of the Legs*.

*Pains* are cur'd by evacuating the  
Cause, or relaxing the Tension; this  
Mixture answers both Intentions.

℞ Aq. Vit. ʒ iv. Theriac. And. veter.  
3 ij. m. in *Dolore Brachii*.

Take *Aqua-Vitæ* 4 Ounces; *Venice-  
Treacle* 2 Drams; in *Pains of the  
Arms*.

This



This dissipates the Cause of Pain, and relaxes the Fibres, and eases the Tension, whence arises the troublesome *Idea* of Pain.

℞ Rad. Gladiol. lut. palust. 3 iij. Diabol. Mors. 3 ij. m. coq. in Lacte; in *Hydrophobiâ*.

Take Water Flag 3 Drams, Devil's Bit 2 Drams, boil in Milk; in an *Hydrophobiâ*.

The *strong volatile* Particles correct the suppos'd *Acids*, and the *Milk* sheathes 'em; and thus cures this *Species* of *Delirium*.

℞ Aq. Meliss 3 ss. Sal. Mart. gr. j. Sacc. q. s. in *Hydrope Uteri*.

Take Balm-Water half an Ounce, Salt of Steel 1 Grain, Sugar; in a *Dropsy* of the *Uterus*.

This is only suppos'd to be us'd in a beginning *Laxity* of the *Uterus*, for it can assist no other *Species*, nor when it is confirm'd.

℞ Emp. Oxycroc. 3 j. Mucilag. Alth. Lin. Fænug. a. 3 v. Sagapen. Ammon. Euphorb. a. 3 iij. Resin. 3 vj. Cer. alb. 3 iij. m. in *Ganglio*.

Take



Take Oxycroceum 1 Ounce, Mucilage of Marshmallows, Line and Fenugreek, of each 5 Drams; Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, Euphorbium, of each 3 Drams; Rosin 6 Drams, white Wax 3 Drams; *in a Ganglion.*

If the Fibres obstructed were not relax'd at the *Point of Impediment*; the Volatile ones won'd scarce be able to shock the Fibres so forcibly, as to shove the Fluids forward.

℞ Sal.Prunell. 3fs. Oc.Canc. 3j. Camph. gr. ij. Sacc. Crystall. 3fs. *in Maniâ.*

Take *Sal-Prunella* half a Dram, Crab's-Eyes 1 Scruple, Camphire 2 Grains, Sugar half a Dram; *in Madness.*

Such Alteratives agree in Madness, as *cool*, and *absorb* the Bile, and gently evaporate by the Pores.

℞ Antim. Diaph. 3j. Myrrh. gr. vj. Cinnab. gr. vj. Croc. gr. iv. m. pro duabus Dosibus; *in Lochiis retentis.*

Take Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Myrrh 6 Grains, Cinnabar 6 Grains, Saffron 4 Grains, for two Doses; *in the suppress'd Loches.*

The absorbent, oily, and ponderous Particles give Motion to the Blood,



Blood, and dissolve the *Grumes*; by the latter, it paves the Road for the former.

℞ Sp. C. C. ʒ ss. Ol. Vitriol. 3 ij. m. gtt. lx. *in Maniâ.*

Take Spirit of Hart's-horn half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol 2 Drams; 60 Drops, *in Madness.*

This Mixture is *volatile* and *acid*, and therefore a *mixt Salt*; such Salts are armoniacal, and blunt the too *keen* ones in the Blood, which rarefy it too much.

℞ Syr. Corall. ʒ j. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. gtt. xx. m. *in Fluxu hepatico.*

Take Syrup of Coral 1 Ounce, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 20 Drops; *in the hepatick Flux.*

This Flux is occasion'd from Obstructions of the returning Vessels; the Aperture of the Vessel requires Styp-ticks, and the Obstruction, Aperients; this Mixture answers both Indications.

℞ Sp. Cet. Antim. Diaph. a. ʒ j. *in Grumo.*

Take



Take Sperma-Ceti, Diaphoretick Antimony, of each 1 Scruple; in a *grumous Blood*.

*Morellus* says, Attenuants and Emmollients are necessary to dissolve *Grumes* of Blood, or Milk; hence, the one acts, by malaxing and disengaging the *ἰχόμματα*; the other, on the *ἰχόνηα*.

℞ Ung. Populn. 3 j. Cret. 3 ij. m. in *Hemorrhoidibus dolentibus*.

Take Populeon 1 Ounce, Chalk two Drams; in *Pain of the Piles*.

This Mixture is *smooth* and *absorbent*; the one relaxes and gives Ease, and the other absorbs the Moisture, which endangers Excoriation.

℞ Farin. Secal. q. v. coq. cum Succ. Cicut. in Pulticulam; add. Rad. Serpentar. Pulv. Cancror. fluviat. ust. a. q. s. m. *Pro Cancro non ulcerato*.

Take Rye-Meal what pleases, boil with Juice of Hemlock into a Poultis; add Snake-weed Powder, burnt River-Crabs, of each what suffices; for a *Cancer not ulcerated*.

'Tis *absorbent*, *styptick*, and *anodyne*; the first corrects the acrimonious Salts, the



the second curbs its spreading, and the last gives Ease.

℞ Pulv. Limac. p. p. ʒj. Pulv. Canc.  
fluviat. ʒss. Off. de Cord. Cerv. ʒj.  
Conf. Borag. q. s. m. *In Cancro.*

Take prepar'd Snails 1 Ounce, Powder  
of River-Crabs half an Ounce, Bone  
of Stag's Heart 1 Dram, Conserve of  
Borage what suffices; *In a Cancer.*

It obtunds and absorbs all Acids,  
if these will do the Work, which is  
more than a Doubt.

℞ Piper. long. ʒj. Succ. Acac. Rad.  
Torment. a. ʒij. m. *In Uvulâ relaxatâ.*  
Take Pepper (long) 1 Scruple, Juice  
of Acacia, Tormentil-Roots, of each  
2 Scruples; *in a relax'd Uvula.*

'Tis *Stryptick* and *Discutient*; the one  
evaporates the Humidity; the other  
constricts, which is all that is requir'd.

℞ Ol. Lumbric. ʒij. Rorismar. ʒj. m. *in*  
*Nervo contuso.*

Take Oils of Worms 2 Ounces, of Rose-  
mary 1 Dram; *in a bruis'd Nerve.*

The Oils relax the compress'd Part,  
and the volatile Particles set the Juices  
on Motion again.

of



*Of Local Cautions.*

**I** Speak here of such Cautions as peculiarly appertain to the Parts. In the Use of Med'cines, I have already hinted that a *Mediocrity* and *Contrariety* must be strictly observ'd; and therefore I shall only subjoin such Cautions as are to be minded in the Disorders of the several Parts.

*In Cephalick Disorders.*

Topicks for the Nerves must be apply'd to the *Medulla Spinalis*; the Cephalick Specificks are chiefly of the Vegetable Kingdom.

*In Ophthalmick Disorders.*

Repellents are mostly in Use; Suppuratives must be avoided; Mucilages agree well. *Duditius* advises against Spectacles, without an absolute Necessity; they must lie on their Backs when Med'cines are put into 'em, and must move 'em much after.



*In Disorders of the Ears.*

Corroborants are often requir'd, they being apt to be relax'd ; Topicks are to be dropt in warm, and the Part first cleans'd ; three or four Drops suffice at a time ; they must lie on the opposite Ear, for some time ; they must lean on the unsound Side, if Pus is to be drawn out ; stop the Ear after Applications.

*In Stomachick Disorders.*

We must not make too much use of Relaxants, and Powders without Diluents ; Roborants are to be given upon an empty Stomach ; avoid Crowds of Drugs.

*In Splenetick Disorders.*

Sweet Things agree ill (τὰ δὲ γλυκέα βλαβερά) whether, because they are apt to ferment much, or grow sour, or that they encrease the viscous Humours, I shall not determine.

*In Nephritick Disorders.*

Topicks are to be apply'd to the Loins.

*In*



*In the Use of Antihelminthicks.*

They are to be given Fasting, and we must not presently eat upon 'em; they are often to be changed; too violent ones are to be avoided.

*In Uterine Disorders.*

The *Menses* are not to be provok'd in Children, in Women with Child, nor old People, nor in married Women, nor at any time, but when they us'd to have 'em, unless they have been newly suppress'd; Med'cines helping to strengthen the Conception, are not given till the Expiration of the second Month; they must not be purg'd without an absolute Necessity, till the *Menses* are over.

Women in Labour must not sleep for some Hours after; they must avoid Motion, Colds, Frights, and Over-feeding; we must not give Expellers of the *Fœtus*, till we are sure of a natural Posture, (*viz.* Head or Feet) and till the Waters have flow'd; they must eat no Flesh till the 5th or 7th Day after Labour.

Thus



# A P P E N D I X. 595

Thus have I finish'd the *Appendix*; if it serve as a Memorial to the Learned, or be Satisfactory to young Beginners, I am pleas'd. The *Observations* will bear the *Test* thro' all Ages; because they are grounded on Experience, supported by Reason.

Μόνω τῷ Θεῷ Δόξα.



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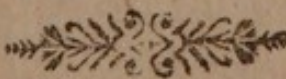
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