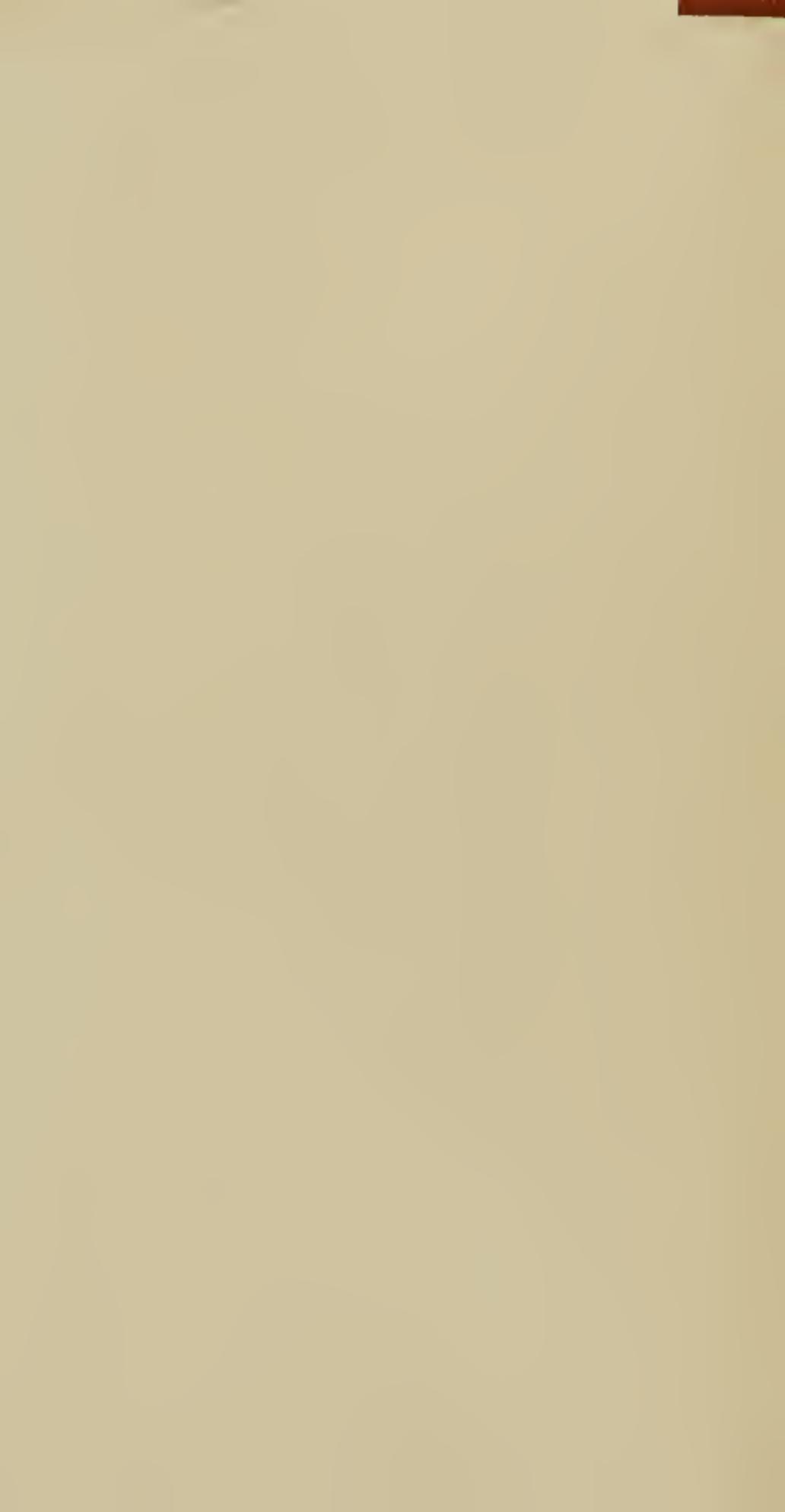


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P R E F A C E.

ALTHOUGH publishers of receipts have been always very numerous, yet it has so happened, that the least able have hitherto undertaken this task, as the most easy and likely to answer any mercenary views; which seems to have been the reason, that more able persons have neglected it as an under part of their profession. Nevertheless, I have persuaded myself, that I should perform a work, neither intirely void of use, nor foreign to the duties of my profession, if I made the public partakers of the principal helps against most diseases, which I had either learned by long experience, or selected from the writings of the most eminent physicians. As these receipts are published chiefly for the use of persons residing in the country, whose convenience or abilities, will not allow of the attendance of a physician or apothecary, I have studied plainness in my stile, and in my directions, with regard to the treatment of the diseases, that I might render this treatise as useful as possible,

T. THEOBALD.

P R E F A C E
TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception this work has met with, as is sufficiently shewn by the remarkable quick sale of the first large impression, has induced the editor (to support the credit of what is really beneficial to the public, and add weight to the receipts) to publish the authorities from whence those receipts were taken; and to make it still more useful, he has also added the signs of diseases, and some plain and concise directions for bleeding. He begs leave to remark, that although Dr. Theobald hath in general given no more than one receipt for the cure of one disorder, yet he has been careful to select such only, as, upon long experience, were found to be the best: and that although receipts are given for diseases which are seldom cured, (as an apoplexy, consumption, &c.) yet, if it is in the power of medicine to remove any of these complaints, there is the greatest reason to imagine, that the remedies directed in this volume will effect a cure.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN
PHYSICIAN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

RUB a little opodeldoch upon the part affected, two or three times a day, and wear a flannel upon it; if this does not give relief, take twenty drops of volatile tincture of guaicum, (prepared as directed in the Appendix,) every night and morning, in a glass of spring water.

Heister.

AFTER-PAINS.

Take one scruple of spermaceti, five grains of volatile salt of hartshorn, five drops of balsam of Peru, and half a drachm of Venice treacle; mix them into a bolus, with as much syrup of white poppies as is sufficient to make a bolus;

to be repeated every six hours till the pains abate. Cover the woman up warm, and let her drink plentifully of caudle.

Lying-inn women should on no account be permitted to quit their beds before the end of the first fortnight after delivery, since nothing so effectually prevents a milk fever and other dangerous disorders (at the same time that the necessary cleansings are thereby encouraged) as warmth and a spare diet, with drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors. Getting up too soon is always productive of bad consequences.

Heister & Smellie.

AGUE, OR INTERMITTING FEVER.

Signs of.

A violent head-ache, a weariness of the limbs, a pain in the loins, a coldness of the external parts, a shivering and shacking, sometimes so much as to make the very bed shake under them; a great thirst and burning heat, and frequent inclination to vomit. Afterwards the symptoms begin to abate, the skin becomes moist, the urine is of a flame col-

our, but without a sediment, and a sweat breaking out terminates the fit.

Method of Cure.

First vomit the sick person, by giving half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha, and work it off with chamomile tea: then let the sick person take the following powder:

Of the best Peruvian bark, powdered, one ounce; of Virginia snake-root, and salt of wormwood, each one drachm; mix these well together, and divide them into eight doses, one paper to be taken every two hours in a glass of red wine, or any other liquid. This is a certain and infallible cure; but care must be taken to administer it only in the intervals of the fits; and it must be repeated for two or three days, about ten days after the first cure, or else the disorder will frequently return. In obstinate cases, removing into a drier air has been found of great service for persons of robust constitutions after taking the ipecacuanha vomit. Dr. Mead directs a drachm of powder of myrrh to be taken an hour

before the ague first comes on, in a glass of sack.

Huxham.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Signs of.

This disease affects every part of the body, but most frequently the face, and it happens at all times of the year. But whatever part is affected, a chillness and shivering generally attend the disorder, with great thirst, restlessness, and other signs of a fever; the face swells of a sudden, with great pain and redness, and abundance of small pimples appear, which often rise up into small blisters, and spread over the forehead and head, the eyes being quite closed by the largeness of the swelling. This, in the country, is usually called a Blast.

Method of Cure.

Let the sick person lose eight or ten ounces of blood, and repeat the bleeding more than once if the symptoms run high; apply to the part a poultice of white bread and milk with a little hog's lard in it; let the poultice be changed twice in a day; but flannels wrung out of a strong decoction of elder flowers applied warm

afford the speediest ease and relief; and every other morning take the following purge, till the disorder is cured: viz.

Glauber's salt one ounce, manna half an ounce: mix and dissolve it in warm water for one dose.

The diet in this disease must be very low, chiefly water-gruel, or at most weak broth; all strong liquors and flesh meat must be avoided as poison. *Sharp.*

APOPLEXY.

The immediate preceding Signs are,

Tremblings, staggering, a giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, sleepiness, loss of memory, noise in the ears, and deep and laborious breathing. The disease itself is a total deprivation of sense and motion, except that of respiration, which is performed with difficulty and snoring. It usually ends in a paralytic disorder, and is seldom curable, but always leaves behind it a great defect of memory, judgment and motion.

Method of Cure.

Cupping in the nape and sides of the neck is always useful, provided the scarifications are deep enough to give a free

passage to the blood ; stimulating clysters and warm purges are also of service, as is the following electuary. Take half an ounce of powdered heath valerian, and one ounce and an half of conserve of orange peel, and mix them together ; the dose is the quantity of a nutmeg every four hours, dissolved in a cup-full of rosemary tea. Apply a strong blister to the back and the legs. The diet must be very sparing.

Mead, Sydenham and Heister.

APPETITE, *Want of.*

Drink chamomile tea every day an hour before dinner, or take ten drops of acid elixir of vitriol in a glass of water, about two hours before, and about two hours after dinner every day.— A gentle puke should precede the use of these remedies, for which purpose nothing is preferable to the powder of ipecacuanha, a scruple of which is sufficient for a dose, and should be worked off with weak chamomile tea. *Mead.*

ASTHMA OR PHTHISICK.

Signs of.

An obstructed and very laborious

breathing, attended with unspeakable anxiety, and a straitness about the breast.

Method of Cure.

Dissolve two drachms of gum ammoniacum in half a pint of pennyroyal water, and add an ounce of oxymel of squills. Three large spoonfulls of this mixture may be taken frequently; or from twenty to thirty drops of the pargoric elixir may be taken in pennyroyal water, two or three times in a day. Bleeding is generally proper, as is a large blister applied to the back or the legs, and gentle vomits. The diet should be slender, and malt liquors must be avoided, being very pernicious. *Mead.*

BALDNESS.

Rub the part frequently with an onion till it looks red: the use of bear's grease is also recommended as particularly serviceable in this case, being more subtle and penetrating than any other animal fat hitherto known.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Dr. Mead's powder, and the Tomquin remedy; for both which receipts see the appendix.

BITE OF AN ADDER OR VIPER.

The fat of this animal rubbed well into the part bitten, prevents the ill consequences of such a wound. Where this fat cannot be procured, the same good effects will be produced by bathing the part well with warm fallad oil.

Philosophical Transactions and Mead.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Take red rose leaves dried half an ounce, twenty drops of oil of vitriol, one ounce and an half of refined sugar, and pour two pints and an half of boiling water on these ingredients in an earthen vessel ; let it stand to be cold, and take half a gill frequently. In this disorder, frequent bleeding in small quantities is proper, not exceeding four, or at the most, six ounces at each time, according to the strength of the sick person.

Hoffman and Mead.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

Apply to the back part and the sides of the neck, a linen cloth dipt in cold water, in which salt prunella has been dissolved. In very obstinate cases, bleeding in the foot is useful. Internally, the

quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary may be taken three or four times in a day. Take the seeds of white henbane, and white poppies, each half an ounce; conserve of roses three ounces; and mix them into an electuary with syrup of diacodion. *Sydenham & Boyle.*

BLOODY FLUX.

Signs of.

Generally begins with coldness and shivering, succeeded by a quick pulse, and intense thirst. The stools are greasy, and sometimes frothy mixed with blood, with filaments intermixt, which have the appearance of melted suet, and are attended with intolerable gripings, and a painful descent as it were of the bowels.

Method of Cure.

Bleed first, then give the following vomit; half a drachm of powder of ipecacuanha; work it off with chamomile tea; repeat this vomit every other day, for three or four times. On the intermediate days, between each vomit, let the sick person take a large spoonful of the following mucilage, warm, every hour: dissolve half an ounce of gum

tragocanth, in a pint of barley water, over a gentle fire. Clifters made of fat mutton broth are of great service. The sick person must abstain from malt and spirituous liquors. *Mead.*

BOILS.

Apply a plaister of diachylon with the gums, once every day, till they are cured. To prevent their return, a few doses of cooling physic are proper.

Wiseman.

BRUISES, INTERNAL.

Take a large spoonful of cold drawn linseed oil, two or three times in a day. The patient must also be bled to the quantity of eight or ten ounces; and if the symptoms are violent, the bleeding must be repeated at discretion. *Sydenham.*

BRUISES, EXTERNAL.

Bathe the part with a little spirits of wine and camphire, which in slight cases will effect a cure; but if that fails it will be necessary to apply a poultice of stale beer grounds and oatmeal, with a little hog's lard, which must be applied fresh every day till the bruise is entirely cured. *Heister,*

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Take May butter unsalted, and white wax, of each six ounces ; oil of olives, half a pint ; lapis calaminaris one ounce and an half ; melt the wax and butter with the oil, and stir in the lapis calaminaris finely powdered, till it is too hard to let it settle. This is an excellent ointment for the above purpose, and is to be applied once a day spread on a fine linen rag.

Turner.

CANCER.

Signs of.

Begins at the first with a small tumor, about the size of a nut, which does not change the color of the skin, and sometimes remains for several years without increasing. But as soon as the virulent humor becomes more active, the small hard swelling becomes, all of a sudden, a large, round, livid, unequal tumor, and is attended with an intense shooting pain : at length it breaks, and turns into a sharp stinking canies, which eating away the sound parts, the lips of the wound becomes offensive to the sight, and the patient being worn out with in-

tolerable pain, at last enfues death. This diforder may infect any part of the body, but moft frequently the breast, arm-pits, behind the ears, the lips, nofe, and private parts.

Method of Cure.

Boil a quarter of a pound of guaicum, fhavings in fix pints of water, till it comes to four pints : drink a pint of this decoction twice a day, milk warm. External applications moft proper, are poultices of white bread and milk, and fomentations of milk and water ; and the cancer fhould be defended from the cold air, by a piece of fine linen, on which a little of the fpermaceti ointment (the compofition of which you will fee in the Appendix) is fpread, and fhould be renewed two or three times in a day.

Dr. Love of Greenock.

Dr. Stork of Vienna, greatly recommends the ufe of hemlock in cancerous cafes, and gives feveral furprifing inftances of its fuccefs. The part affected is to be fomented every night and morning with hot flannels wrung out of a decoction of this plant, prepared by boil-

ing four ounces of dried stinking hemlock in a gallon and an half of water, till one third part is boiled away, and is to be afterwards covered with the following poultice. Boil a pint of the hemlock fomentation with as much oatmeal as is necessary to give it a proper consistence for a poultice; during the use of these external applications, the patient must take the extract or inspissated juice of this plant inwardly, beginning with two grains only night and morning: the quantity is to be increased by degrees, till it amounts to the quantity of thirty grains in the twenty-four hours.

CHILBLAINS,

Are swellings on the hands or feet from violent cold, accompanied with heat, redness, pricking pains, and intolerable itching. On the first appearance, bathe them with snow-water, or hold them over the steam of boiling vinegar; but when they break and become sores, they must be fomented with a fomentation, the receipt of making whereof is given in the Appendix, and a dressing applied of yellow baselicon mixed with

a few drops of spirits of turpentine and spread on fine lint; the limb must be kept warm; and, if they are obstinate, a sparing diet must be observed.

Heister.

CHOLICK.

Take two ounces of Daffy's elixir, and repeat it as occasion may require; or half a drachm of powder of rhubarb toasted a little before the fire. *Quincey.*

COLDS.

Colds may be cured by lying much in bed, by drinking plentifully of warm sack-whey, with a few drops of spirits of hartshorn in it, or any other warm small liquor; living upon puddings, spoon meats, chickens, &c. and drinking every thing warm. In short, it must be treated as a small fever, with gentle diaphoretics; such as half a drachm of the compound powder of contrayerva, taken night and morning; or half an ounce of Mindereus' spirit may be given every night going to rest, drinking a plentiful draught of sack-whey after it. If any cough should remain, after using this method a few days, the medicines

directed under the article of *Coughs*, must be taken.

This is a much more easy, natural and certain method, than the common practice by balsamics, linctusses, and the like, which spoil the stomach, and destroy the appetite, and hurt the constitution.

Dr. Cheyne.

CONSUMPTION.

Signs of.

A dry cough, a disposition to vomit after eating, an uneasy straitness of the breast, spitting of blood, a quickness of the pulse after meals, and flushing of the cheeks. As the disease advances, the matter brought up by the cough, if spit into the fire, yields an offensive smell; if into a glass of water, it sinks to the bottom; profuse night-sweats, looseness and wasting away of the whole frame.

Method of Cure.

A milk diet, riding on horseback, country air, and bleeding frequently in small quantities, at each time taking away not more than six ounces of blood, are the most efficacious remedies in this

distemper; snails boiled in milk have sometimes been of service, as is also the Peruvian bark, when it does not occasion a purging.

Sydenham, Boerhaave and Pringle.

CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN.

Signs of.

The mouth is drawn awry, the eyes are distorted, and the face turns blackish; the child's fist is clenched, and the globes of the eyes seem immoveable. When these symptoms give way, the child is sleepy till another fit comes on.

Method of Cure.

Give three or four drops of the tincture of wood-foot, or a few hartshorn drops in a tea-spoonful of water frequently. A blister applied to the nape of the neck is also serviceable. *Sydenham.*

CORNS.

After soaking them a considerable time in warm water, pare away carefully with a pen-knife the uppermost and hardest surface: then apply a plaister of green wax, or diachylon with the gums, spread on thin leather; repeat this method (which is perfectly safe) a few times, and

it will seldom fail to extirpate them entirely. *Heister.*

COSTIVENESS.

Take the size of a nutmeg of lenitive electuary every morning, or as often as occasion requires. *Shaw.*

COUGH.

Take oil of sweet almonds and syrup of balsam of each two ounces ; four ounces of barley water, and thirty drops of spirits of sal volatile ; shake them well together, and take two large spoonfuls when the cough is troublesome. If this medicine does not remove the cough in a few days, it will be absolutely necessary to be blooded. *Pringle.*

DECAYS, SEE CONSUMPTIONS.

DEAFNESS.

Syringe the ears well with some warm milk and oil : then take a quarter of an ounce of liquid opodeldoch, and as much of oil of almonds ; mix them well, and drop a few drops into each ear, stopping them with a little cotton or wool ; repeat this every night going to rest.

Fothergill.

DELIVERY, *to Pr mote.*

Divide onc grain of purified opium into two pills, to be taken one six hours after the other. Or take a scruplc of borax with a few grains of toasted nutmeg made in a bolus with conserve of roses.

Mead.

DIABETES.

Signs of.

Is an excessive discharge of urine, of the taste, smell and colour of honey, attended with an intense thirst, and a wasting away of the whole body.

Method of Cure.

Take of the shavings of saffrafas two ounces; guaiacum one ounce; liquorice root three ounces; coriander seeds, bruised, six drachms; infuse them cold in one gallon of lime-water for two or three days. The dose is half a pint three or four times in a day. Or four ounces of alum whcy, (which is prepared by boiling four pints of milk over a slow fire, with three drachms of alum, till it is turned into whcy) may be taken three times in a day.

Mead.

N. B. Lime-water is made by pouring twelve pints of boiling water on a pound of unslacked lime ; when it is cold it is fit for use.

DROPSY.

Signs of.

Difficulty of breathing, making very small quantities of urine, costiveness, great thirst, swelling of the feet and ankles, which, when prest with the fingers, will pit ; swelling of the belly, and falling away of the other parts.

Method of Cure.

Take powder of jalap, cream of tartar and Florentine itis, of each a quarter of an ounce : mix them : the dose is from thirty to forty grains every other day. On the intermediate days take the quantity of a large nutmeg, every night and morning, of the following electuary. Take two drachms of powdered chamomile flowers, as much ginger, and half the quantity of prepared steel ; make it into an electuary with two ounces of conserve of orange peels. Diuretics should also be made use of. The following is excellent : Take broom ashes half a

pound, and steep them in a quart of Rhinish wine cold, strain off the liquor, and take a quarter of a pint three times in a day. *Dr. Dover.*

ASSISTANCES FOR DROWNED PERSONS.

Directions with respect to drowned persons.

As several circumstances may happen to have continued life in such an unfortunate situation, beyond the usual term, we should always endeavour to afford them the most effectual relief, and not give them up as irrecoverable too soon; since it has been often known that after the expiration of several hours, such bodies have shewn some apparent tokens of life. First, the wet clothes should be stripped off, and the body strongly rubbed with dry coarse cloths, and put as soon as possible into a well heated bed; and this rubbing must be continued a considerable time together. Some person should force his own warm breath into the drowned person's lungs, and also the smoke of tobacco by means of a pipe or funnel introduced into the mouth, stopping the sufferer's nostrils close at the same time. If a surgeon can be procur-

ed, the jugular vein, or any large vein in the neck, should be opened, and ten or twelve ounces of blood taken away. This vein is to be preferred, because it is seldom that any other vein will afford any quantity of blood under these circumstances. The smoke of tobacco should also be thrown up into the bowels by the fundament, by introducing the small end of a tobacco pipe well lighted up, the bowl of it wrapped up in a paper in which several holes are pricked, and through these the breath is to be strongly forced. Two pipes may be thus lighted and applied, one to the anus and the other to the mouth, and at the same time. The strongest volatiles should also be applied to the patient's nostrils. It is useless, and even dangerous, to pour much liquid of any kind into the mouth, as long as the patient shews no signs of life; but as soon as he discovers any motion, he should take five or six spoonfuls of a strong decoction of cardus benedictus sweetened with honey; and, if nothing else can be had, some warm water, with the addition of a little common salt.

Lastly, notwithstanding we discover some tokens of life, we should not cease to continue our assistance, since they sometimes irrecoverably expire after these first appearances of recovering.

Having pointed out the most effectual means of recovering drowned persons, I shall just mention those which it is the general custom to use in the first hurry. Drowned persons are sometimes wrapped up in a sheep's skin immediately flayed off, but this is less efficacious than a bed well warmed and long continued rubbing with hot flannels. The method of rolling them in an empty hoghead is dangerous, and loses a deal of important time. The hanging them up by the feet is also dangerous, and should be discontinued; since the froth, which is one of the causes of their death, is too thick and viscid to discharge itself by its own weight; and this posture tends to increase the overfulness of the head and lungs. The covering the person with hot ashes, hot sand, or hot salt, has often succeeded, and may be tried, but should not make the assistants less attentive to

the other methods already directed to be used for the recovery of the drowned person.

Haller and Tissot.

DRY BELLY-ACHE, OR NERVOUS CHOLIC.

Signs of.

Extreme costiveness, a most violent pain in the bowels, coldness of the hands and feet, trembling, extreme anxiety, and a disposition to fainting, which is frequently succeeded by the palsy.

Method of Cure.

Give frequently the following clyster. Take dried mallow leaves an ounce; chamomile flowers, and sweet fennel seeds, of each half an ounce; water, a pint; boil it for use. Take half a pint of this decoction, and add two spoonfuls of sweet-oil, and half an ounce of Epsom salt; mix it for a clyster to be repeated frequently. The warm bath is of the utmost service in this disorder, as is also balsam o Peru given inwardly from twenty to forty drops in a spoonful of powdered loaf sugar, three or four times in a day.

Riverius and Sydenham.

EAR-ACHE.

The smoke of tobacco blown into the ear is excellent. *Hoffman.*

EXCORIATIONS *in Children.*

Dissolve a little white vitriol in spring water, and dab the part with it, which will heal them presently. *Heister,*

DISORDERS OF THE EYES.

An excellent eye-water. Take two grains of sugar of lead, dissolve it in a quarter of a pint of spring water.

AN OINTMENT for the EYES.

Dip a feather in a little ointment of tutty, and gently rub it across the eyes every night going to sleep. *Turner.*

FAINTING.

Apply to the nostrils and temples some spirits of salarmoniac, and give a few drops in a wine glass of water inwardly. *Hoffman.*

FALLING SICKNESS.

Signs of.

A weariness of the whole body, an heavy pain of the head, unquiet sleep, dimness of sight, a noise in the ears, a violent palpitation of the heart, a coldness of the joints, and a sense as it were, of

a cold air ascending from the extreme parts to the heart and brain; then they fall suddenly on the ground, the thumbs are shut up close in the palms of the hands, the eyes are distorted and all sensation is lost, so that by no noise, nor even by pinching the body, can they be brought to themselves: they also froth at the mouth.

Method of Cure.

Take of Peruvian bark powdered one ounce, of wild valerian root half an ounce, of syrup of orange peel a sufficient quantity; make an electuary of this, and let the patient take the quantity of a nutmeg, (after proper evacuations, such as bleeding and purging) morning and evening, for three months together, and then repeat it three or four days before the new and full moon. *Mead.*

FEVERS INFLAMMATORY.

Signs of.

The breath is very hot, and there is a dryness of the whole skin, and sense of heat; the respiration is thick, difficult and quick; the tongue is dry, yellow, parched and rough; the thirst is un-

quenchable ; a vast anxiety, restlessness, and weariness, frequent inclinations to vomit, and sometimes light-headedness and convulsions.

Method of Cure.

Bleed to the amount of ten or twelve ounces, vomit with half a drachm of ipecacuanha, work it off with chamomile tea ; if costive, inject, as often as occasion requires, the clyster directed under the article of the *Dry Belly-Ache*, and give inwardly the following mixture. Take of salt of wormwood half a drachm, lemon-juice three quarters of an ounce, salt of prunella ten grains, spring water one ounce ; mix them together for one dose, and repeat it every six hours.

Huxham.

NERVOUS FEVER.

Signs of.

Slight chilliness often in a day, with uncertain flushes of heat, a vast dejection and anxiety of the spirits, a giddiness and pain of the head, an inclination to yawn and doze, a dryness of the lips and tongue without any considerable thirst ; the countenance heavy, pale and deject-

ed ; frequent sick fits ; the urine is pale and made often and suddenly ; the pulse is low, quick and unequal.

Method of Cure.

A vomit is necessary when the sickness and load of the stomach is urgent ; if the body is costive, clisters of milk, sugar and salt, may be injected every second or third day. Blisters must be applied to the nape of the neck, head and legs : the sick person must be kept quiet in body and mind ; opiates are commonly hurtful ; a little wine whey is proper for common drink. Give the following draught every six hours. Take salt of hartshorn ten grains, lemon juice half an ounce, simple wine water one ounce and an half, compound spirits of lavender and syrup of saffron, of each one drachm and an half, mix them together for one dose. *Huxham.*

PUTRID OR SPOTTED FEVERS.

Signs of.

The head aches and is hot, dull, and attended with a dejection of mind from the beginning ; a constant watchfulness ; the countenance is dejected ; the pulse

is languid, small and low. A pain in the back and loins, a great load at the pit of the stomach, a perpetual vomiting of black bile: the thirst is commonly very great, and all drinks seem bitter and naukish: the tongue at the beginning is white, but grows daily more dark and dry, with a kind of dark bubble on the top, and livid or brown spots appear over the whole surface of the skin.

Method of Cure.

Gentle vomits are necessary in the beginning; and, if the body is too costive, a clyster of milk, sugar and salt, may be given as often as occasion requires; wine diluted with water, and acidulated with the juice of Seville oranges, may be used for common drink; and the following has been found of greater efficacy in this disorder than any other medicine.

Boil three drachms of Peruvian bark in powder, and three drachms of Virginia snake-root in powder, in a pint of water, till half a pint is boiled away; then add a quarter of a pint of good

red Port wine ; the dose is a tea-cup full every three or four hours. *Dr. Pringle.*

FISTULA.

Take a quarter of a pound of elecampane root, three quarters of a pound of fennel seeds, and a quarter of a pound of black pepper ; pound these separately and sift them through a fine sieve ; take half a pound of honey, and half a pound of powder sugar, melt the honey and the sugar together over the fire, scumming them continually till they become bright as amber ; when they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a soft paste. The dose is the size of a nutmeg, morning, noon and night, drinking a glass of wine or water after it.

This is *Dr. Ward's* receipt for curing Fistulas ; and, if it does not succeed, immediate recourse must be had to a skilful surgeon.

GIDDINESS.

Take twenty drops of tincture castor in a glass of water two or three times in a day ; or from a scruple to a drachm of powder of valerian root, three or four

times in a day : when this disorder proceeds from too great a fulness of the vessels of the head, bleeding will certainly give relief. *Mead.*

G O U T.

Signs of.

A pain resembling that of a dislocated bone, succeeded by a chilliness, shivering and a slight fever, usually seizes the great toe, heel and calf of the leg or ankle, which becomes so exquisitely painful as not to endure even the weight of the bed cloaths; the part looks red and is very much swelled; the urine is high colored, and lets fall a kind of red gravelly sediment.

Method of Cure.

Take a tea-spoonful of volatile tincture of guaiacum, every night going to rest, in a glass of water, be covered warm, and drink plentifully of weak sack whey. In the intervals of the fits, exercise, such as walking and riding, is absolutely necessary to prevent a return; and the dukc of Portland's gout powder, the receipt of which we have given in

our Appendix, should be taken according to the directions annexed thereto.

Dr. Cheyne

GRAVEL AND STONE.

Signs of.

A pain in the loins, bloody urine, a numbness of the thigh or leg on the side affected, a sickness at the stomach, and frequent vomitings.

Method of Cure.

Take one pound of calcined oyster-shells, and pour thereon twelve pints of boiling water; strain it when cold, and take half a pint mixed with a little new milk, three times in a day, gradually increasing the quantity, till it amounts to four pints a day. If the patient is costive, two ounces of manna dissolved in a quart of whey, should be taken for one dose, once or twice every week.

Dr. Whytt and Sydenham.

GREEN SICKNESS.

Signs of.

A pale complexion, swelling of the ancles, weariness of the whole body, difficulty of breathing, a palpitation of the heart, drowsiness, a desire of eating coals,

chalk, &c. and a suppression of the monthly courses.

Method of Cure.

Take thirty drops of the tincture of black hellebore, two or three times in a day, in a glass of water or wine, using moderate exercise; or the pills directed under the article of *Obstructions*. Chalybeate waters are also of service, and bleeding in the foot about the time of menstruation.

Mead.

GRIPES.

Take half a drachm of powdered rhubarb, and toast it a little before the fire, then add a little powder of ginger to it, and mix it for one dose, to be repeated as occasion requires; or take a wine-glass of Daffy's elixir.

Radcliffe.

HEAD-ACH.

Apply leeches behind the ears, and take twenty drops of tincture of castor in a glass of water frequently; if this fails, take a scruple of pil. Ruffi every night going to rest, for a week or ten days.

Haller.

HEART-BURN.

Take a little chalk scraped in a glass of water, or a tea-cup full of chamomile tea.

HOARSENESS.

Take the medicines directed under the article of *Coughs*, or as much as will lie on a shilling of the following powder, three or four times in a day : take spermaceti and sugar-candy, of each equal parts, and make them into a fine powder, or a tea-spoonful of Barbadoes tar in a glass of old rum, every night going to rest. Three or four Wellfleet oysters swallowed early in the morning, fasting, afford surprising relief in this complaint.

Shaw.

HYSTERICIS.

Signs of.

An intercepted breathing, almost to suffocation, fainting, loss of speech, great drowsiness, exceeding costiveness, and making large quantities of urine, almost as clear as water.

Method of Cure.

Take simple pepper-mint water, twelve ounces ; one ounce of powdered valerian, and half an ounce of lavender drops ; mix them together, and take three large spoonfuls two or three times

in a day, and also apply to the navel a large galbanum plaister.

Hoffman and Mead.

HARD SWELLINGS.

Apply a plaister of diachylon with the gums, spread thick on leather, or a mercurial plaister.

Parey.

HIP-GOUT.

Signs of.

A violent pain in the joint of the thigh and lower part of the loins, which sometimes reaches to the leg, and even the extremity of the foot, without any swelling or change of colour of the skin.

Method of Cure.

Take a drachm of ætherial oil of terpentine, and three times as much honey mixt with it, every morning, for six or seven days at farthest, drinking plentifully of warm sack whey after it.

Ckeyne;

HOOPING-COUGH.

Boil a good handful of dried coltsfoot leaves cut small, in a pint of spring water till about one half is boiled away, strain the liquor through a cloth and squeeze

the herbs as dry as you can; dissolve in the liquor an ounce of brown sugar-candy, and give the child (if it be but three or four years old and so in proportion) a spoonful of it cold or warm, according to the season of the year, three or four times in a day, or oftener, till the violence of the distemper is abated; or the child may take from five to twenty drops, according to its age, of elixir asthmaticum three or four times a day; a gentle vomit should precede the use of either of these remedies; and, in very bad cases, a blister applied to the nape of the neck will be necessary; bleeding is highly improper in this disorder.

Haller.

JAUNDICE.

Signs of.

A yellowishness of the whites of the eyes: and of the whole body, bitterness of the tongue, heaviness and lassitude, vomiting of galls, the stools almost white, and the urine of a saffron colour, tinging linen dipt therein yellow.

Method of Cure.

'Take Venice soap half an ounce, oil

of anniseeds sixteen drops ; mix them well together, and make it into middle sized pills. The dose is three or four, two or three times in a day : if costive, half a drachm of rhubarb must be taken in the morning twice a week.

Huxham.

INDIGESTION.

Signs of.

Pain and sense of weight in the stomach, attended with frequent belchings, heartburn, &c.

Method of Cure.

Take a large spoonful of tincture of hiera picra every day, an hour before dinner ; or from ten to twenty drops of acid elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, two or three times in a day. Pyrmont and spaw waters are also very efficacious in removing this complaint.

Cheyne and Heister.

INFLAMMATIONS.

Take away ten or twelve ounces of blood, and repeat it if necessary : give cooling purges, and apply to the part a poultice of bread and milk, with some ointment of elder in it.

Sharpe.

ITCH.

Signs of.

Watery pimples, attended with intolerable itching between the fingers, under the hams, on the arms, and on the thighs.

Method of Cure.

Anoint the parts which brake out every night with the following ointment: take hog's lard, half a pound; flour of brimstone and sulphur vivum, of each two ounces; powdered cloves one ounce; mix them together: two or three weeks is as little time as can be depended upon, and the same linen must be wore the whole time. This is a never failing remedy. For persons who are too delicate to bear the smell of the brimstone, the following ointment is contrived; take an ounce and a half of pomatum; precipitated sulphur, a quarter of an ounce; white precipitate, two scruples; mix them together. During the use of this ointment a dose of cooling physic should be taken every third day, and the linen should be frequently changed.

High living, rich fauces, &c. must be carefully abstained from.

INFLAMMATIONS OF THE BOWELS.

Signs of.

A burning pain in the belly, attended with a fever, vomiting, and frequently an obstinate costiveness.

Method of Cure.

Take away ten ounces of blood, and repeat the bleeding according to the urgency of the complaint; give the clyster directed in our appendix, twice every day, till the patient has had two or three stools; and, to appease the pain, and stop the excessive vomiting, give ten drops of liquid laudanum, in a little broth, every six hours. The diet should consist entirely of weak broths.

Juice of lemons taken inwardly in obstinate cases, has sometimes afforded surprising relief.

Arbuthnot.

INTERMITTING FEVER, SEE AGUE.

KING'S EVIL.

Signs of.

Hard swellings in the neck, arm-pits and groin, and tumours on the joints and fingers, attended with a swelling,

rottenness of the bones, and soreness of the eye-lids. In short, there is no part of the human body which may not be affected with tumours, abscesses, or ulcers, by this disease.

Method of Cure.

Take a scruple of burnt sponge, and four grains of rhubarb; mix them together for one dose, which is to be taken every night and morning, with a draught of whey. Drinking sea-water is very efficacious in curing this disease.

Sir Edward Hulse.

LEPROSY.

Signs of.

Red pimples, or pustules, commonly first break out in the elbows and knees, which gradually increase in such a manner, that the whole body is covered with a leprous scurf.

Method of Cure.

Take sharp pointed dock roots, half a pound: monks rhubarb, a quarter of a pound; stick licorice and corinder seeds, of each half an ounce; boil them in a gallon of spring water till it comes to three quarts, and to the strained liquor

add two ounces of diaphoretic antimony. The dose is a pint every morning and evening. Or take twenty drops of the antimonial wine three times a day.

Banyer.

LETHARGY, SEE APOPLEXY.

LIMBS FROZEN.

In very sharp winters, it is too common for persons to be pierced with so violent a degree of cold, that their hands or feet, or sometimes both, are frozen at once, like a piece of flesh meat exposed to the air. If a person in this situation attempts to warm the frozen parts before a fire, his case proves irrecoverable; intolerable pains, and at length a mortification, are the consequence of his imprudence. The only certain remedy is to convey the person affected in some place where it does not freeze, but where, however, it is but very moderately warm, and there continually to apply to the frozen parts snow, if it can be procured; if not, to keep washing them incessantly; but very gently, with ice-water, as the ice thaws in the chamber: by this application the patient will be very sensible

of his feelings returning very gradually to the part, and of their beginning to recover their motion. In this state the person may be safely removed into a place a little warmer, and drink some balm tea, or any other mild diluting liquid. Many people have been revived, who had remained in the snow, or exposed to the freezing air for several days, and who have discovered no one sign of life for several hours: we should therefore, use our utmost endeavours for the recovery of persons in the like situation, by using the above method.

LOOSENESS.

Take half a drachm of ipecacuanha for a vomit; and work it off with chamomile tea. Abstain from malt liquors. If this does not entirely remove the looseness, take half a drachm of powder of rhubarb, made into a bolus, with a little diacordium, and repeat it every day, till the looseness is intirely stopped.

For common drink, the sick person may take hartshorn drink, or rice boiled in water with a little cinnamon.

MADNESS.

Signs of.

A redness of the eyes, grinding of the teeth, strange malice to particular persons, want of sleep, ringing in the ears, incredible strength, insensibility of cold, and an excessive rage when provoked to anger.

Method of Cure.

Bleeding is useful in this disorder, and take forty drops of tincture of black hellebore in a glass of water, two or three times a day; or half a drachm of champhire, may be taken every night going to rest. *Mead and Kinneir.*

MEASLES.

Signs of.

A chillness and shivering, which is succeeded by a fever, accompanied with great sickness, thirst, a continual drowsiness, slight cough, and an effusion of tears, which is the most certain sign of the measles. About the fourth day little red spots like flea-bites appear over the whole body, which do not rise above the surface of the skin.

Method of Cure.

First, bleed the sick person, then let him or her drink plentifully of the following decoction: take pearl-barley, raisins and figs, of each two ounces; stick licorice bruised, half an ounce; boil them in four quarts of water till it comes to two quarts; strain it for use, and add a quarter of an ounce of salt prunella. You must purge often after this disorder, and the diet and management must be the same as in the small pox.

Sydenham.

MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE, *Excessive.*

Signs of.

Loss of strength and appetite, bad habit of body, fallow complexion, and swelling of the feet.

Method of Cure.

Bleed according to the strength of the patient, and give thirty grains of the following powder in a glass of red wine three times in a day. Take three quarters of an ounce of rock allum, and a quarter of an ounce of dragon's blood, and mix them together.

Mead.

MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE, *Suppression of.*
Signs of.

A swelling of the belly, a pain in the loins and groin, difficulty of breathing, cold sweats, frequent faintings, and sometimes hysteric fits.

Method of Cure.

Bleed in the foot, use exercise, and take the quantity of a nutmeg, three times a day, of this electuary: Take conserve of dried orange-peel, a quarter of a pound; candied ginger, half an ounce; powder of steel, two ounces; mix them into the consistence of an electuary with any syrup; or a teaspoonful of tincture of black hellebore may be taken in a glass of warm water twice in a day. *Mead.*

MISCARRIAGE.

To prevent miscarriage, bleeding is useful and necessary, about the third month of pregnancy, more or less, according to the constitution of the woman with child. The body should also be kept open with manna or rhubarb, in the first months especially; and violent exercise must be shunned, and the passions must be kept under. *Hamilton.*

MORTIFICATION, OR GANGRENE.

Signs of.

The pain and inflammation abate, the parts which were before swelled and tight, become soft and flaccid; and upon pressing with the finger, its impression remains: blisters rise up, like those of burns, filled with a yellowish, reddish, or black humour. The limb loses its feeling and power of motion; the colour of the part turns black, and becomes intolerably offensive.

Method of Cure.

Foment the part every night and morning with hot flannels wrung out of the following fomentation; take lime-water a pint, and dissolve it in half an ounce of crude sal armoniac; then add three ounces of camphorated spirits of wine. Afterwards apply a poultice of stale beer grounds and oatmeal, moistened with a little hog's lard: when the part begins to suppurate, apply under the poultice a dressing of black basilicon. Inwardly take a drachm of the best

Peruvian bark in fine powder, every four hours, in a gill of mountain wine.

Professor Monroe and Heister.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Country air, exercise and the cold bath, with the mixture directed under the article of hysterics, will prove a certain cure for every species of these disorders.

Fuller.

NOISE IN THE EARS,

May be cured by the vapour of a decoction of rosemary flowers prepared with wine, being conveyed to the ear by a funnel.

Heister.

A SAFE OPIATE FOR A GROWN PERSON.

Take twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glass of wine and water going to rest. The quantity must be proportionably lessened for children, according to their ages.

Boerhaave.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN EITHER SEX.

Take species hiera picra half an ounce, salt of steel one drachm, made into pills of a moderate size with a little syrup of saffron: the dose is five pills twice a day.

Shaw.

OLD ULCERS.

When an ulcer is of long standing, it is dangerous to dry it up, without substituting in the place of a discharge, which has become almost natural, some other; such as purging from time to time, or cutting an issue near the diseased part. To forward the cure, salt meats, spices and strong liquors must be most avoided; the usual quantity of flesh meat should be lessened, and the body kept moderately open by a vegetable or milk diet; and if the ulcers are in the legs, it is of great importance to keep in a lying posture; for negligence in this material point, changes the slightest wounds into ulcers, and the most trifling ulcers into obstinate and incurable ones.

Method of Cure.

Take a quarter of a pound of basilicon, and an ounce and an half of oil of olives, and mix therewith half an ounce of verdigrease; dress the sore with this ointment, spread upon a little tow, after fomenting it well with a decoction made of chamomile flowers and mallow leaves; or the fomentation directed in the Appen-

dix. I repeat again, take frequently a dose of cooling physic, and live regularly. *Sharpe.*

DISORDERS OF THE BREASTS.

If there is a tumour and inflammation of the breasts after delivery, from the stagnation of the milk, it is proper to apply brandy or rum, hot, with linen cloths; or a white diachylon plaister, with a little champhire mixed with it; and the milk should be drawn by the nurse.

If the stagnation of the milk does not occasion great heat, the breasts may be bathed with warm red wine, spirits of wine and camphire, or a poultice of white bread and red wine, to which add a little spirits of wine and champhire.

If the breast seems likely to break, apply a poultice of white bread and milk, or a plaister of diachylon with the gums, spread thick on leather. When the swelling breaks, the wound must be dressed with yellow basilicon, every night and morning, till the disorder is cured.

Theobald.

CHAPT NIPPLES.

Anoint them with oil and bees-wax, equal parts of each ; or dab them with a litle Hungary water. *Turner.*

MILK FEVER.

This disorder happens about the third or fourth day after delivery, and is owing to the congestion of milk in the breasts ; it is attended with shivering fits like an ague, tension and swelling in the breasts, that extends to the arm-pits, which parts are often extremely painful. This fever continues a day or two, and sometimes goes off of itself, by the benefit of nature, in plentiful sweats proportionably to the preceding cold fits.

Method of Cure.

The patient should drink plentifully of warm, thin diluting liquors, as balm-tea, barley-water, &c. Her diet should be very slender, and the child should be often put to the breast. Internally the following powder should be taken every six hours, in a cup of balm-tea : take compound powder of contrayerva, twenty-five grains, and mix them together for one dose.

But if the woman does not intend to give suck, she must rigourously adhere to a very slender diet, and the foregoing medicine: the breasts should always be drawn by some proper person; and to prevent the milk from coagulating, the breasts must be imbrocated with warm sallad-oil, or the leaf of a red cabbage may be applied thereto. If there is reason to apprehend an inflammation of the breasts, it will be absolutely necessary to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm. Folded cloths dipt in brandy or vinegar, placed under the arm-pits, are also of service to drive back the milk.

Astruc and Smellie.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH, SEE HEART-BURN.

PAINS IN THE JOINTS, SEE HIP-GOUT.

PILES.

Signs of.

A violent pain at the time of going to stool, the excrement streaked with blood, and small swellings like warts on the verge of the anus.

Method of Cure.

Take of linitive electuary one ounce and an half, flour of brinistone half an

ounce, mix them together ; the quantity of a nutmeg to be taken every night and morning ; apply outwardly a little of this ointment ; take two ounces of white diachylon, two ounces of sweet oil, and half an ounce of vinegar, mix them together. Leeches applied as near the piles as possible, or on the pile itself, afford surprizing relief. *Sydenham,*

PALSY.

Perpetual blisters are serviceable and the following drops have frequently afforded great benefit : Take sal volatile drops half an ounce ; lavender drops and tincture of castor, a quarter of an ounce each ; mix them together : the dose is forty drops frequently in a glass of wine and water ; or half a drachm of wild valerian root in powder, may be taken three times in a day. *Allen.*

The diet should be warm and attenuating.

PLEURISY.

Signs of.

A violent pain in the side, accompanied with heat, thirst, and other usual symptoms of a fever, and a troublesome

cough; if the sick person is bled, the blood, when cold, looks like melted tallow.

Method of Cure.

Bleed frequently till the pain abates; apply a blister to the side, and take half a pint of the following infusion twice a day: Take fresh horse-dung six ounces, and pour on it a quart of boiling pennyroyal water; strain it when cold, and add a quarter of an ounce of Venice treacle; mix it for use.

Sydenham and Quincey.

POISON TO EXPEL.

Milk mixed with fallad oil, or either of them alone, drank in large quantities, so as to occasion a plentiful discharge by vomit, yield the most certain relief, and therefore should be administered to persons who are suspected to have taken any kind of poison, as soon as possible, and must be continued to be drank plentifully, till the violence of the symptoms are abated, and the sooner it is given, the

QUINSEY OR SORE THROAT.

Signs of.

A swelling in the parts concerned in deglutition, accompanied with great pain inflammation, and a fever, so as to hinder the swallowing any solid meats, and almost stop breathing.

Method of Cure.

Bleeding is sometimes necessary, and cooling physic, but often jelly of black currants, swallowed down leisurely in small quantities, effects a cure, without the assistance of any other medicine.

Philosophical Transactions.

RHEUMATISM.

Signs of.

It begins with chillness and shivering, heaviness of the joints, and coldness of the extreme parts. The appetite is lost, the body is costive and feverish, and a racking pain is felt sometimes in one part, sometimes in another; frequently shifting from place to place, and leaving a redness and swelling in the part visited last.

Method of Cure.

Take half a drachm of powder of gum

guaicum in a draught of warm ale going to rest, and be covered with a larger quantity of clothes than usual; persist in this method a few days, and you will find relief. Bleeding is of service in phlethoric constitutions. *Pringle.*

RICKETS IN CHILDREN.

Signs of.

A swelling of the belly, and constant desire of sitting still; the bones are crooked, and the joints seem very large, as if knotted; the head is over large, and the child's understanding exceeds its years.

Method of Cure.

Give the child two grains of ens venenis, dissolved in a spoonful of wine and water, every night; to this must be joined cold bathing, frictions of the back, exercise, and a strengthening diet.

Boerhaave.

RETENTION OF URINE.

Take a quarter of an ounce of nitre, a drachm of volatile salt of amber, a quarter of an ounce of powder of egg-shells, and half an ounce of fine sugar; mix them together: the dose is as much as

will lie on a shilling, two or three times a day, drinking a draught of marsh-mallow tea after each dose. *Turner.*

RUPTURES,

Are cured in children and young persons by applying a strengthening-plaister spread on leather, (the composition of which is set down in our appendix) and a truss) which may be had at any truss-maker's.

SCALD-HEAD.

First shave, then cover the head with a pitch plaister spread on leather, and give inwardly one grain of calomel, made into a pill, with a little conserve of roses, every night going to rest, and a dose of cooling physic twice in a week.

Wiseman.

STRANGURY.

Take half a drachm of camphire, a scruple of powdered gum arabic, liquid laudanum five drops, with a sufficient quantity of turpentine to make it into a bolus, to be taken night and morning, drinking a draught of marsh-mallow tea after each dose.

Turner.

STITCH IN THE SIDE, SEE PLEURISY.

SCURVY.

Signs of.

A fallow complexion, difficulty of breathing after exercise, spongy gums subject to bleed with the slightest touch, frequent bleeding at the nose, a swelling of the legs, accompanied with livid spots, and unusual laziness, and pains over the whole body, resembling the rheumatism.

Method of Cure.

Take one ounce of acid elixir of vitriol, and one ounce of tincture of Peruvian bark, mix them together; a teaspoonful is to be taken twice in a day, in a glass of water. A decoction of the tops of the spruce fir may be taken, the quantity of half a pint, twice in a day. Bathing in the sea, and drinking seawater, are of infinite service.

Heister and Ruffel.

SLOW FEVER, SEE NERVOUS FEVER.

SMALL-POX.

Signs of.

A chillness, shivering, and other usual symptoms of a fever, attended with a vi-

olent pain in the head and back, and an inclination to vomit, and great propensity to sweat. In children, a dulness and drowsiness, and sometimes epileptic fits; about the third or fourth day red spots about the size of a pin's head appear on the breast, face, and whole body, which increase in size every day, till they are of the size of a large pea, and are filled with matter.

Method of Cure.

The sick person must be kept in bed, taking care to defend him or her from the inclemency of the winter, by proper means, and to moderate the excessive heat in summer by cool air, for the patient ought not to be stifled with heat and cloaths, nor should the eruption and perspiration be checked by cold. With regard to diet, it ought to be very slender, moistening and cooling; such as water-gruel, pipping-liquor and milk pottage: and in the beginning the best regimen is that which keeps the body open, and promotes urine; as figs, damascene prunes and tamarinds; and by giving subacid liquors for drink, as small beer

sharpened with orange or lemon-juice ; whey made with apples boiled in milk, emulsions made with barley-water and almonds, or Rhenish wine plentifully lowered with water. Repeated purging is necessary after this disorder as well as after the measles. *Mead & Sydenham.*

SHINGLES.

Signs of.

An eruption of watery pustules, about the size of millet seeds, which encircle the body like a belt, of an hand's breadth, and occasion an intolerable itching and foreness.

Method of Cure.

Take two ounces of white diachylon, two ounces of sweet oil, and half an ounce of vinegar ; mix them together for a liniment, which spread on a piece of fine linnen and apply to the part affected, repeating it as occasion requires ; this with two or three doses of Glauber's salt, and a cooling and spare diet, will entirely remove this complaint. *Turner.*

STRAINS.

After fomenting with warm vinegar, apply a poultice of stale beer grounds,

and oatmeal, with a little hog's lard, every day till the pain and swelling are abated ; then apply the strengthening plaister directed in our Appendix. Observing the following rules, will much shorten the cure : let the person stand three or four minutes on both his feet, and sometimes move the strained foot ; and when sitting with his foot on a low stool, let him move it this way or that as he can bear it ; let the strained part be gently rubbed with a warm hand several times in a day, which will contribute very much to contract the over-stretched vessels, and recover a due circulation of their fluids through them. *Sharpe.*

TEETH, *Difficulty Cutting of.*

If the child is costive, a few grains of rhubarb mixed with an equal quantity of magnesia alba, according to its age and strength, must be given every night in a little pap ; hartshorn-drops in the quantity of three or four drops in a spoonful of water, are proper three or four times in a day : if this method does not give relief, the gums must be lanced to give

opportunity for the tooth to make its way. *Sydenham & Harris.*

STONE, SEE GRAVEL.

SWEATING, *Excessive.*

Take twenty drops of acid elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, two or three times a day. *Shaw.*

SWELLED LEGS.

Take the same medicines which are advised under the article of the dropsy.

TOOTH-ACHE.

The root of yellow water flower-deluce rubbed on the tooth which is painful, or chewed in the mouth, in an instant, as if by a charm, drives away the pains of the teeth, arising from what cause soever. Or take champhire and opium of each as much as a large pin's head, and put it in the hollow tooth; a blister may also be applied behind the ear. *Allen.*

THROAT SORE, SEE QUINSEY.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Signs of.

A giddiness, chillness, and shivering, like that of an ague fit, followed by an intense heat, a violent head-ach, heat and

forencfs in the throat, fliffnefs of the neck, great ficknefs, vomiting and purging, or both; the face looks red and fwelled, the eyes inflamed and watery, with reftleffnefs, anxiety and faintnefs: frequently a great number of small pimples appear on the neck, breast, and hands, which are fenfibly fwelled; the infide of the mouth and throat are fwelled, and appear of a florid red colour, fometimes of a pale white, furrounded with red.

Method of Cure.

All evacuations which leffen the ftrength, particularly bleeding and purging, and cooling medicines, are highly prejudicial. The hot ftream of a boiling mixture of vinegar, myrrh and honey, is to be received into the throat, through an inverted funnel; this cannot be ufed too frequently. The decoction of the Peruvian bark, made by boiling an ounce of bark in a pint and an half of water till it comes to half a pint, and adding a drachm of acid elixir of vitriol, is the

best medicine in this disorder, if given, a tea cup full, every four hours.

Huxham & Fortbergill.

TETTARS.

Take four ounces of sweet oil, one ounce of white wax, one ounce spermaceti, and twenty-five grains of camphire; mix them together for a liniment, with which gently touch the tettars three or four times in a day.

THIRST, *Unquenched.*

A quart of water mixed with an ounce or two of white wine vinegar will make an agreeable drink, and has been known to extinguish the most violent thirst after other liquors have in vain been tried for that purpose.

James.

THRUSH.

Signs of.

Little white ulcers affect the lips, gums, cheeks, tongue, palate, and the whole inside of the mouth.

Method of Cure.

Rub the child's mouth with a linen rag dipt in the following mixture; take honey of roses an ounce, oil of vitriol six drops, mix them together; or the

child's mouth may be frequently washed with a decoction of elm bark.

Shaw & Allen.

TYMPANY.

Signs of.

A great swelling of the belly, which being occasioned by air pent up in the cavity of the belly, gives an hollow sound when struck by the hand.

Method of Cure.

The same medicines which are directed for the dropsy are also of service in this disorder.

Boerhaave.

VIOLENT PAINS AFTER DELIVERY,

See After-Pains.

VOMITING.

Take mint water one ounce, lemon-juice half an ounce, a scruple of salt of wormwood, mix them for one dose, to be repeated as occasion may require.

Mead.

ULCER OF THE LUNGS,

Requires the same treatment as is directed under the article of Consumptions.

Fuller, Pringle, &c.

ULCER OF THE KIDNEYS.

Signs of.

Fleshy excrescences are voided by

urine. The heat and pain in making water comes by intervals; the matter that comes from the kidneys is more plentiful, white and thin, than in an ulcer of the bladder, and is not fetid; the urine looks like milk when first made, but after standing some hours, the matter separates from it, and falls to the bottom.

Method of Cure.

Butter-milk not very sour, is extremely beneficial, as is also an emulsion made of barley-water and sweet almonds. Chalybeate waters have been sometimes of service. *Arbutnot.*

ULCER OF THE BLADDER.

Signs of.

A voiding of stinking matter or blood, and sometimes scales, or a membranous skin along with the urine, and a continual heat and pains in the urinary passages.

Method of Cure.

Selter's mineral water mixed with milk are excellent, as is also the constant use of spaw-water. *Hoffman.*

ULCER OF THE WOMB.

Signs of.

A flux of purulent matter, or matter

mixt with blood, which is more viscid and fetid than the whites, and attended with a fixed pain.

Method of Cure.

An injection, composed of barley-water, a pint, and honey of roses two ounces, must be used to the part affected, by the help of a syringe, several times in a day. You may add a small quantity of tincture of myrrh.

Astruc.

WARTS.

May be removed by rubbing them with the juice ofcelandine, or milk of spurge; but when they are situated about the eye-lids to prevent hurting the eyes, it is proper to surround the wart with a ring of wax, or a piece of plaster with a hole in the middle so that the wart may come through, by which means the warts will be destroyed, without hurting any other part.

Heister.

WATERY GRIPES IN CHILDREN.

Take half an ounce of magnesia alba, and half a drachm of rhubarb, mix them together, and give the child three or four grains in its pease every morning and evening. Or take a spoonful of hemp seed,

and boil it in a pint of water, sweetened with sugar. This will also cure the cholic in grown persons. *Cadogan.*

WHITES.

Signs of.

A flux of matter from the womb, attended with a pain and weight in the loins, loss of appetite, pale complexion, difficulty of breathing, a liableness to miscarriage, and swelling of the eyes and feet.

Method of Cure.

Apply a large strengthening plaister to the small of the back, and take a quarter of a pint of this decoction, every night and morning: Take cow's milk half a pint, and boil it in one handful of archangel flowers, and a bit of cinnamon: strain it for use. In obstinate cases, bathing in the sea, and drinking sea water, is far preferable to any thing else. *Russel.*

WIND.

Take of the powder of angelica seeds, carraway seeds and parsley seeds, of each a quarter of an ounce; make them into an electuary with the syrup of clove

gilliflowers ; the dose is the quantity of a nutmeg at discretion. *Hoffman.*

WHITE SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS.

Anoint the part with Barbadoes tar, before a good fire, two or three times in a day, covering it with a bladder, and drink half a pint of sea water very morning fasting. *Guy's Hospital.*

WASTING AWAY OF CHILDREN.

Take salt of tartar, nitre and arcanum duplicatum, of each a quarter of an ounce ; salarmoniac thee drachms ; mix them together ; a very little of this must be put into the child's drink, according to its age. *Heister.*

WHITLOES.

This disorder begins with a slow heavy pain ; but in a little time, the pain, heat and throbbing becomes intolerable ; the part swells and grows red, and sometimes the whole hand is inflamed and swelled : on its first appearance the finger should be plunged in hot water or held over the steam of boiling water ; and by doing this frequently for the first day, a cure has been obtained ; but

when the disorder is further advanced, a poultice of white bread and milk must be applied.

WORMS.

Signs of.

Paleness of the countenance, itching of the nose, voraciousness, startings, and grinding the teeth in sleep, loosenesses, stinking breath, hard swelled belly, and sometimes epileptic fits.

Method of Cure.

Take burnt hartshorn, and the best scamony in powder, of each a quarter of an ounce; calomel one drachm; powder, of tin a quarter of an ounce; mix them together, and let the child take eight or ten grains according to its age every other morning, in a tea-spoonful of roasted apple.

Alston.

GREEN WOUNDS.

Dress them every day, with yellow basilicon spread on fine lint, after fomenting them well with the fomentation, the receipt for which is inserted in the appendix.

Turner.

Directions for preserving Health, and attaining Long Life.

HEALTH has been ever esteemed the first of blessings, and consequently every endeavour towards its preservation, deserves encouragement. This consideration induces me to publish the following remarks, from a thorough conviction of the truth they contain; which ought with every honest man, to outweigh every timidity of its reception, and give him courage to offer, at all risques, what by well grounded experience, appears to him, (from its nature) of general utility to mankind.

The air, which is a fluid elastic substance that surrounds us on all sides, penetrates our bodies, and yet is so fine, that it escapes the sight, is rarified by heat, and condensed by cold: it is so necessary that an animal cannot live a moment without it; it serves for respiration or breathing, and is susceptible of different qualities; it may be hot, moist, cold, dry, serene, pure, and temperate. It is subject to variations more or less sudden, and to be mixed with impure, corrupted, infectious vapours, which are prejudicial to health. The sudden changes of the air are dangerous, whence proceed a great number of diseases which reign in the spring and autumn. Towards the approach of winter, hospitals, prisons, places where armies are encamped, places where led is melted and the earth just

thrown up near dunghills, &c. are unhealthy, on account of bad exhalations. Too hot an air occasions malignant and putrid fevers: a cold and moist constitution of the air produces coughs, pleurifies, rheumatisms, agues, &c. for instance, agues are common in the Fens of Cambridge and Linconshire, and the Hundreds of Essex, on account of their marshy situation, and the moist vapours which weaken the fibres, of the body and obstruct the pores of the skin, and consequently diminish the discharge of the skin, called insensible perspiration. Hence it appears, that to preserve health, dunghills should never be placed too near the dwelling-house, since the corrupted vapours which are continually exhaling from them, cannot fail being in time prejudicial, and causing malignant fevers; for though those who are used to them, do not perceive their offensiveness, yet the cause does not cease its unwholesome activity.

From what has been observed with respect to hospitals and jails, the necessity of daily opening the windows of a bed chamber must clearly appear, to prevent the bad consequences which arise from foul and confined air; and why houses should be built rather raised above the level of the earth, than sunk beneath its surface; and the exposure of the front should be of the south-east, this being the most wholesome aspect.

Our constitution, from the loss it daily sustains, requires to be repaired by aliment: and

drink ; hence a knowledge of their general kind and qualities is necessary, in order to make a proper choice thereof.

The principal and most general food is bread, made of wheat, barley, rye, or oats : wheaten bread is most nourishing ; barley is dry ; rye and oats laxative. The crust is most easy of digestion ; the crumb more oily and heavy ; though other mealy substances, beans, peas, potatoes, &c. nourish much, but are windy, heavy and viscid, and their constant use is apt to cause obstructions, unless a great deal of exercise is used. Rice is emollient and nourishing ; but nuts, almonds and chefnuts although they abound with nutritious particles, are hard of digestion.

Pulpy, tart fruits, which abound with juice, eaten ripe, are refreshing, cooling, quench thirst, and are easy of digestion ; such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, mulberries, gooseberries, cherries, apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, &c. Remark, contrary to the common prejudice which generally prevails, that fruits are hurtful in the bloody flux, and even occasion this disorder ; they may be eaten with great safety in the bloody flux, and are indeed the real preservatives against it, as is confirmed by the experience of the most eminent physicians ; the cause of this disorder being an excess of flesh meats, too moist a state of the air, a succession of cold showers to violent heats, and uncleanness. In fact, this disorder has been observ-

ed less frequent, and less dangerous, when fruits were plenty and cheap; so that to escape this distemper when it is rife, ripe fruits are to be eaten in plenty, and the quantity of flesh meats are to be lessened considerably.

Pot herbs and roots are less nourishing than the mealy substances. Lettuce, succory, endive, sorrel, purslain, &c. refresh, moisten, and are laxative. Artichokes, cellery, cresses, asparagus, parsley, &c. are a little heating. Truffles, mushrooms, onions, garlic, pepper, mustard, and the other spices, heat very much, and are therefore less wholesome in particular constitutions.

Animal food differs very much with regard to its kind, age, manner of living, and substance. Fish nourish the least of all animals. Young animals have the greatest plenty of soft nourishing juice, but that of the older is most spirituous and nourishing. Yet though the juices of old animals are most gelatinous, and agreeable to the taste, their flesh is the hardest, and most difficult of digestion, wild animals are light and easier of digestion than tame; their white parts contain a very juicy substance, of tender fibres, yield a soft food, and are easy of digestion.

Liquid aliments, are milk, eggs, chocolate, soups, broths, &c. Milk requiring but little preparation in the stomach, is a good aliment for persons whose stomachs are weak, and children; new-laid eggs are very nourishing, and easy of digestion, therefore agree with

exhausted and old persons. Chocolate nourishes greatly, strengthen the stomach, helps digestion, and soften sharp humours; whence it is proper for weak stomachs and consumptive persons. Broths and soups abound with a soft, moistening, nutritious jelly, whence they are great restoratives. Meat that is roasted, contains an excellent nourishing juice the moist parts being dissipated by the fire. Things that are fried, are only proper for strong stomachs.

Drink restores the fluid parts of the body, and helps digestion; the principal and most salutary is water, of which the softest is best, which is known by its lathering easily with soap: but taken in too great quantities it relaxes and weakens the stomach, and causes many disorders. Wine in moderation strengthens the solids, and promotes digestion; but if used in excess, as well as brandy, rum, and all other spiritous liquors, hardens the fibres, weakens the nerves, destroys the appetite, and causes gout, stone, and other chronic diseases. That malt liquor is the wholesomest which is the lightest and clearest; for then it does not offend the stomach, but passes readily through the excretories or strainers of the body, and particularly by urine; whence the best beer does not make the head ache nor grows sour on the stomach, nor causes wind. The making wholesome beer depends greatly on the softness of the water, the proper boiling of the ingredients, and a due working

of the wort; for all thick, muddy, or stale beer, not sufficiently boiled, disorders the head, causes wind in the stomach, obstructions, the strangury, asthmas, cholics, and ulcers in the legs. Tea, used in moderation, promotes perspiration, or the discharge by the skin, strengthens the stomach, and helps digestion; but that kind of tea which is called hyson, is improper for persons who have weak nerves or subject to hysteric disorders. Coffee, drank after dinner, is thought to quicken digestion, and allay the fumes of wine; but if used in excess, it agitates the blood, causes watching, and promotes hemorrhages, or bleedings from the nose or other parts.

Spices, pepper, &c. are pernicious, when used to create an appetite; whence made dishes are bad; for the appetite caused by the quality and difference of the victuals, incites persons to eat more than the stomach can well digest; which causes indigestion, and frequently dangerous and fatal disorders. With respect to diet, the surest method of preserving health, is to live on plain, simple food, lightly seasoned, in that quantity which by experience nature has been found to require. Perfect digestion is the best rule for regulating a meal, which is known from persons being more lively and brisk after a meal than before. History furnishes us with many examples of persons, who by temperance, have lived to a very advanced age, though,

of weakly constitutions naturally; wherefore those that are desirous of life and health, should imitate their manner of living: since excesses in eating and drinking are both extremely dangerous.

Strong, robust, young people, who use much exercise, ought to eat more than others, and may be free with the grosser kinds of food; for their stomachs being strong, the lighter foods would digest too easily, and be dissipated too soon. Persons of a weak constitution, or who are just recovered from a disease, should use soft, light foods, agreeable to the stomach. Children, whose stomachs are weak, and vessels fine, ought to use a light, thin, soft food, easy of digestion; wherefore infants should be fed with a fluid milk, to avoid causing obstructions in their fine, delicate vessels; consequently the milk of a nurse newly brought to bed, is more proper for a new-born infant, than the milk of a nurse who has been delivered five or six months, because her milk begins to have too great a consistence. Nurses should observe an exact diet, and shun violent passions of all kinds, for they disturb digestion, and communicate their bad effects to the child. When children are weaned, they should not be accustomed to spirituous liquors, or strong food, especially salt or smoked provisions, because they are hard of digestion, and yield bad nourishment. Their diet should consist of light animal food, taken in a small quan-

tity at a time, but often. At all times of life, but especially in old age, the constant use of salt and smoked meats tend to harden and stiffen the solid parts of the body, instead of affording good nourishment ; being hard of digestion ; in old age the fluids are more thick, secretious, more slow, and the solids harder than in youth ; therefore they require a more soft, moistening diet, easy of digestion, and not too much at a time, especially of a night.

All great changes ought to be brought about insensibly, for custom is a second nature, and an acquired habit is hard to be left off. Many persons enjoy a good state of health when their meat and drink are very indifferent, by being accustomed thereto ; and are apt to be sick, when they attempt to change their manner of life. Custom confines us to certain hours, but hunger points out the best time of eating. In age, where strength is wanting, and in youth, wherein there is a great dissipation, when much is not eaten at a time, something taken between the set meals is not improper. It is necessary to observe, that when the stomach is bad, persons should not begin to eat again, till the last meal is digested.

Persons who are much fatigued should rest before eating ; and in cases of distress and sorrow, the food should be light, and small in quantity, because the stomach is weak at those times.

The stomach will admit of grosser food in winter than in summer. Those who eat in a hurry, without much chewing, are subject to indigestion; for digestion depends in part on well chewing the food, and thereby intimately mixing it with the spittle; for this reason, light foods are most proper for children and old persons who have lost their teeth.

Vegetables are more difficult of digestion than animal food, therefore improper for weak stomachs. On this account, light food, such as veal, lamb, chicken, fish, are the food which best agree with delicate constitutions. On the contrary, stronger habits are more subject to be surfeited with tender and young meats, than with beef and mutton; because the degree of heat which converts beef and mutton into the true state it ought to have in the stomach, carries the tender aliment or lamb, pig, chickens, &c. into a stercorous or excremental state, before it leaves the stomach; whence fluxes, &c. In such strong stomachs, it is necessary to mix vegetables with the animal food, that the fermentation of the one may oppose the too precipitate digestion of the other by its acidity. Hence it is obvious, that weak stomachs should abstain from vegetables, which require a greater degree of vital heat than even beef or mutton, to be converted into proper nourishment. This, I hope, will satisfactorily explain the terms of easy and difficult digestion. The

stomach, which can bear beer and water, cannot bear roasted pig and water, from too great a power of digestion, not from any deficiency in those faculties; therefore beef and mutton are more easy of digestion than lamb, or any of the white meats; and the contrary in weak stomachs. Surfeits from lobsters, crabs, &c. are of the kind which rise from a too sudden change of these substances in the stomach; therefore they should be always eaten with vinegar or lemon-juice. In fact, butter is no bad preservative against surfeits in this instance; the oil blending with the alcalious salts, forms a soap of that which would otherwise be a more acrimonious, inflammatory, and offensive substance!

Sleep restores the strength, and repairs and replaces the waste which is made by the labour and exercise of the day. The proper time for sleep is the night, when darkness and silence invite and bring it on; day sleep is less refreshing, exercise and custom should regulate its duration; six or seven hours at a time is generally thought sufficient, for excessive sleeping is attended with great inconveniences; it blunts the senses, and renders them less fit for the duties of life.

It is beneficial to vary the scenes of life; to be sometimes in the country, sometimes in the town; go to sea, to hunt, to be at rest now and then; but more frequently to use exercise, because a sedentary life brings on

many indispositions, and renders the body weak and unactive ; while, on the other hand, exercise and labor strengthen it. But moderation is to be observed in all these things, and too much fatigue to be avoided ; for too frequent and violent exercise overpowers the natural strength, and wastes the body. Of all kinds of exercise, riding on horseback is the most salutary. I have known many instances of persons recovering thereby from the most deplorable state, in consumptions, dropsies, cholics, and nervous disorders.

In old age there is seldom sufficient strength to use bodily exercise, though so very requisite for health ; wherefore frictions with the flesh brush are necessary, at this time of life, to promote perspiration, which should be done by the person himself if possible.

I have already taken notice, that cold stops the pores of the skin, and diminishes both sweat and perspiration. To avoid this inconvenience, the winter cloathing should be put on pretty early in the season, and be left off late ; besides, care must be taken not to pass too suddenly from hot into a cold air, and to forbear drinking any thing cold, when the body has been violently heated.

The passions and affections of the mind, viz. joy, fear, anger, &c. produce very sensible effects, and, when too much given way to, have a very bad effect on health, for they affect the stomach, hinder digestion, and chylickation ; whence arise many terrible disor-

ders : wherefore it is best to keep them in bounds as much as possible, and to preserve an inward serenity, calmness, and tranquility.

Excessive venery must be avoided, since the action of coition is very impetuous, and comes near to a convulsion. The animal heat is greatly lessened thereby, the habit of body weakened wonderfully, and the whole nervous system largely injured.

RULES FOR NURSING SICK PERSONS.

It is a great mistake, to suppose that all distempers are cured by sweating ; and that, to procure sweat, sick persons must take hot medicines, and keep themselves very hot ; for sweating carries off the thinner part of the blood, leaving the remainder more dry, thick and inflamed, which must evidently increase the disorder ; for instead of forcing out the watery part of the blood, we should rather endeavour to increase it, by drinking freely of barley-water, balm tea, lemonade, or any other diluting liquor made luke warm. What has been already said on the head of foul confined air, shews the absurdity of stifling the sick person with the heat of a close apartment, and a load of bed-cloaths ; for these two causes are sufficient alone to produce a fever, even in a healthy person. By letting in a little fresh air now and then into a sick person's room, and lessening the bed-cloaths, you will almost always perceive the fever and oppression in some measure abate.

Instead of Venice-treacle, saffron, gascoign-powder, and other heating medicines, in all feverish disorders, the belly should be kept moderately open; whilst those medicines just mentioned render the body costive, and must necessarily have a bad effect.

Fevers are aggravated by giving the sick persons food through fear of their dying of weakness; which food increases the disorder, and renders it fatal. This fear is groundless; persons in fevers may be supported, even for some weeks, with liquids only, and are stronger at the expiration of that time than if they had taken more solid nourishment; for, from the first attack of a fever, whatever solid food is taken, even soup, eggs, biscuit, &c. corrupts in the stomach. If a man in perfect health was to eat stinking meat, rotten eggs, sour broths, &c. he would be seized with vomiting, load at the stomach, a purging, fever, and eruptions on the skin.

The same articles, even in their soundest state, given to a person in a fever, are quickly putrified, by the heat and diseased matter already in his stomach, and in a few hours produce the same effects. Is it then possible to expect the least service from them? No: as long as a sick person has a bad humour in his stomach, his weakness increases, in proportion to the food he receives; for this food being corrupted by the infected matter already there, proves incapable of affording the least nourishment; on the contrary, it

becomes an additional cause of the distemper. Besides, to heat and cram the sick person, is wholly opposite to what nature herself indicates: the burning heat of which they complain, the dryness of the lips, tongue, and throat, the high colour of their urine, their earnest longing after cooling things, the pleasure and benefit they receive from the admission of fresh air into their chamber, are so many proofs that we ought to cool them moderately, by refreshing and diluting liquors, such as balm-tea, lemonade, &c. to promote an easy discharge of the vitiated humours. Those who have the care of sick persons, should particularly attend to this observation, that as long as there is any taste of bitterness, sickness, or desire of reaching; bad breath, heat and feverishness, with offensive stools, and high-coloured urine made in a small quantity only, so long all flesh meats, soups, eggs, and all kind of food composed of any of them, and all heating medicines, wine, &c. are so many absolute poisons.

If the sick person has not two motions for stool in the twenty-four hours; if the urine is high coloured, the fever runs high, the pain of the head and loins considerable, a glyster of warm water, with sweet oil, and a little common salt should be given once in a day. As long as the patient has strength for it, he should sit up out of bed an hour daily, and longer if he can bear it; but he should not be raised whilst in a sweat. His linen should

be changed every other day, taking care that the clean linen is well aired; for nothing conduces more to continue the fever and light-headedness than confining the sick constantly to their bed, and preventing their changing their foul linen.

Persons recovering from distempers, require great care and attention; in proportion to the abatement and decline of the fever, their quantity of food may be gradually increased; and when the fever is entirely gone, the sick person may venture on a little white meat, such as chicken, rabbit, whittings, flounders, or other flat fish; but salmon, eels, carp, skait, haddock, and the like, are not to be ventured on till the recovery is absolutely perfect. Soups, new-laid eggs, and a little wine diluted with water; but these are to be used with great moderation, because the stomach, being extremely weakened by the disease, is capable only as yet of a small degree of digestion; and if the quantity of nourishment exceeds its power ever so little, it will not digest, but become putrid, and delay the recovery.

To procure a compleat and perfect termination of acute diseases, observe the following rules.

Let persons recovering, as well as those who are sick, take very little food at a time, and take it often.

Let their meal consist of one kind of food only, and let them chew their food well.

Lessen their quantity of drink ; the best in general is wine and water ; three parts water, to one part wine ; for too great a quantity of liquids prevents the stomach from recovering its tone, and increases the tendency to a swelling of the legs.

Riding on horseback, as often as they are able, is absolutely necessary : the properest time for this exercise is in the forenoon.

They should eat nothing, or at most but very little, in the evening, as persons in this state are seldom quite so well towards night. Their sleep will be the less disturbed for this caution : seven or eight hours, at most, are as much as should be allotted for lying in bed.

A stool is not absolutely necessary every day ; but if the costiveness exceeds the second day, a glyster should be administered ; or sooner, if the person feels uneasy, is restless, or has the head-ache.

If after some time they should continue very weak, and their stomach is disordered, and they have, from time to time, a little irregular fever, they should take a tea-cup full of the decoction of the Peruvian bark, three or four times in a day, which may be prepared by boiling an ounce of the best bark in powder, in a quart of water, till two thirds are wasted away, and then adding to the remainder a gill of red wine.

Labouring men must by no means return to work too soon after their recovery, lest it

prevent their ever getting perfectly well, and entirely recovering their lost strength.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING BLEEDING.

Though bleeding has been directed in many disorders in the course of this work, yet, as the improper use of it is attended frequently with the most fatal consequences, it has been judged necessary to bring into one point of view all those cases in which bleeding may be administered with advantage, as well as those in which it is highly prejudicial. In all inflammatory diseases, it should by no means be omitted, as in the pleurisy, and peripneumony, during the first days; but so soon as the symptoms of suppuration appear, expectorating medicines are the most proper means from which to expect relief, and the use of the lancet must be totally forbid. In the apoplexy, epilepsy, bloody-flux and inflammation of the bowels, bleeding must be repeated according to the exigence of the symptoms: it is also useful, sometimes to promote suppuration in large abscesses, where nature is too much oppressed by the violence of the inflammation. In inflammations of the eyes, bladder, or womb, ischiatic pains, rheumatisms, coughs, pleurisy, head-aches, quinsseys, asthmas, hemorrhages, and nephritic complaints, bleeding is of the utmost service: but in every disorder proceeding from a relaxed state of the solid parts, and impoverished state of the blood, attended with a

chacheetic habit of body, such as dropsies, jaundice, gout, &c. bleeding must be abstained from with the utmost caution, as it will, instead of relieving, greatly aggravate those distempers.

A P P E N D I X.

A choice Receipt to make Opodeldoc.

TAKE of Hungary-water a pint ; Castile-soap sliced, three ounces ; camphire an ounce ; let them stand together in a glass closely stopped, till the Soap and camphire are entirely dissolved in the Hungary-water.

The Clyster Decoction.

Take of dried mallow-leaves an ounce ; chamomile flowers, and fennel seeds, of each half an ounce ; boil them in a sufficient quantity of water to strain off about half a pint, then add about two ounces of sweet oil, and it is fit for use.

Hartshorn-Drink.

Take burnt hartshorn two ounces, gum-arabic two drachms ; boil them in three pints of water, till one pint is wasted away, then strain it, and it is fit for use.

Barley-Water.

Take two ounces of pearl barley, wash it well in cold water, and then boil it in half a pint of water for a very little while ; this water will look redish, and it is to be thrown away ; then add four pints of water, and boil it away to one half : the remainder is fit for use.

Viper Broth.

Take a middle sized viper freed from the head, skin and bowels, and two pints of wa-

ter, boil them to a pint and an half, then remove the vessel from the fire, and when the liquor is cold, let the fat which congeals upon the surface be taken off. Into this broth put a pullet of a moderate size, after having skinned it, and taken off all the fat carefully; set the vessel on the fire again, that the liquor may boil; then remove it from the fire, take out the chicken, and chop its flesh into little pieces; put these into the liquor again, set it over the fire, and, as soon as it boils up, pour out the broth, first carefully taking off the scum.

Broths taken frequently, and in a small quantity at a time, are excellent restoratives, and of infinite service in decays: on this account viper broth may be reckoned a restorative, though I esteem the chicken the principal ingredient to be depended on; for I am convinced by experience, that vipers have no one virtue to recommend them that can be depended on: but it is usual to overlook the efficacy of things we are daily conversant with, and ascribe their good effects to others that are not so common, though less to be depended upon: and I am certain that whoever tries chicken broth, with and without the viper, will find as much service from the first as the latter.

Dr. James.

An excellent Fomentation.

Take southernwood and worm-wood dried, and chamomile flowers, of each an ounce; bay leaves dried, half an ounce; boil them

gently in six pints of water, and strain it off for use: all green wounds, and old sores, should be fomented with this every day before they are dressed.

The infusion of Senna.

Take three quarters of an ounce of senna, cream of tatar three drachms, carraway seeds bruised, two drachms; boil the cream of tartar in half a pint of water till it is dissolved, then pour the boiling water upon the rest of the ingredients, and let it stand until it is cold, then strain it off and it is fit for use.

A Purging Draught.

Take of the infusion of senna, as above directed, two ounces; syrup of buckthorn one ounce; mix them together for one dose, which may be taken in the morning fasting, three times a week, and it is a safe and sure purge: it may be taken in all cases where purging is proper.

A Dose of Cooling Physic.

Take Glauber's salts an ounce, manna half an ounce, dissolve them in a little boiling water, for one dose, to be taken as often as occasion requires.

Hiera Picra.

Take of succotrine aloes finely powdered, a quarter of a pound; winter's bark finely powdered three quarters of an ounce; mix them together.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Steep an ounce of hiera picra, made as above directed, in a pint of mountain wine,

for a week or ten days, by which time it will be fit for use.

Mindererus's Spirit.

Take a quarter of an ounce of volatile sal-armoniac, and add to it by degrees, distilled vinegar, till the effervescence entirely ceases.

An excellent Bitter Tincture.

Take gentian root, and orange peel dried, each two ounces; cochineal bruised, half a drachm; infuse them in a quart of French brandy for three or four days, then strain off the liquor for use. This is a very pleasant and wholesome bitter, and may be used occasionally to provoke an appetite, and assist digestion.

Duke of Portland's Gout Powder.

Take of round birthwort root and gentian root, of the tops and leaves of germander, ground pine, and centaury: Take of all these, well dried, powdered and sifted as fine as possible, an equal quantity; mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder every morning fasting in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like best: keep fasting an hour and an half after it, continue this for three months without interruption, then diminish the dose to three quarters of a drachm for three months longer, then to half a drachm for six months more, taking it regularly every morning if possible. After the first year, it will be sufficient to take half a drachm every other day.

As this medicine operates insensibly, it will take perhaps two years before you receive much benefit ; so you must not be discouraged, though you do not perceive at first any great amendment ; it works slow but sure : it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, so one lives soberly and abstains from those meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout ; as champagne, drams, high sauces, &c.

N. B. In the rheumatism, that is only accidental and not habitual, a few of the drachm doses may do ; but if habitual, or has been of long duration, then you may take it as for the gout. The remedy requires patience, as it operates but slow in both distempers.

Sir Hans Sloane's Ointment for Sore Eyes,

Take prepared tutty one ounce ; blood stone finely prepared two scruples ; succotrine aloes in fine powder, twelve grains ; prepared pearl, four grains ; mix them together in a marble mortar, with as much viper's fat as is sufficient to give it the consistence of an ointment

This ointment is to be applied with a hair pencil, the eyes winking or a little opened.

It must be observed, that purging medicines are hurtful to the diseases of the eyes, which are cured by this medicine.

Dr. Mead's Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Let the patient be bled in the arm, to the amount of nine or ten ounces.

Take ash coloured ground liverwort four drachms, black pepper two drachms, mix them together into a fine powder.

This is to be divided into four doses, whereof one is to be taken in warm milk, in a morning fasting, for four mornings successively; after this the person must be put into a cold bath, pond, or river, for thirty days together, early in the morning, and before breakfast; he is to remain in it, with his head above water, not longer than half a minute. The wound should be continually fomented with a pickle made with vinegar and salt, as warm as it can be borne.

Tonquin Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take of native cinnabar, and common vermilion (both ground to a very fine powder) each twenty-four grains; musk sixteen grains; rub these together, till the musk is also become very fine, and give it all for one dose in a tea cup full of arrack, or brandy, as soon as possible after the person is bit; and another dose thirty days after: but if the person has the symptoms of madness before he has had the medicine, he must take two doses in an hour and a half. This medicine is perfectly safe and innocent, as appears by the great number of persons who have tried it, none of whom have felt any ill consequences, or been disordered since through its use.

Its only visible effect, is producing a remarkable drowsiness, which generally ends

in a perfect cure. This dose is intended for a grown person ; for children it must be lessened in proportion to their age.

Mrs. Stephen's famous Cure for the Stone and Gravel, as amended by Dr. Hartly.

Take two scruples of calcined egg-shells, three times in a day, in a glass of any convenient liquor, drinking, after each dose, a third part of the following decoction : Take two ounces of Castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of soft water, and sweeten it according to your taste, with honey or loaf sugar. If this decoction is made in a copper vessel, care must be taken that it is well tinned. The taking of these medicines must be continued for some time after the complaint ceases, lest any part of the stone should remain, which being rough and unequal, might occasion exquisite pain. It is common after a few days use of these medicines, to have an increase of pain in making water ; at which time a soft diet, emollient drinks, and rest, are proper. For common drink, milk and water, or a decoction of marsh-mallow roots, parsley, and liquorice, may be used ; but if the person has been used to strong liquors, small punch, made without any acid, may be drank sparingly. Artichoakes, asparagus, spinnage, letuces, fennel, parsley, turnips, carrots, potatoes, radishes, peas, &c. may be safely used ; but onions, leeks and cellery are to be preferred to all other vegetables.

The patient ought to drink no more of any liquor than is sufficient to quench his thirst, and he should hold his water, as long as he can without great uncleaness, that it may have the longer time to act on the stone. If these medicines occasion costiveness, it will be necessary now and then, at discretion, to take a dose of Glauber's salt and manna.

A Warm Purge, for the Palsy and Apoplexy.

Take tincture of hiera picra two ounces; syrup of buckthorn three quarters of an ounce; lavender drops a quarter of an ounce; mix them together for one dose, which may be given in the morning fasting, twice a week, or as often as occasion may require.

Daffy's Elixir.

Take raisins stoned four ounces, fenna three ounces, carraway-seeds bruised one ounce, steep these ingredients in a quart of brandy, for three weeks or a month, then strain it off for use, and keep it in a bottle close-stopped.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb sliced thin, one ounce; lesser cardamon seeds bruised, a quarter of an ounce; saffron, a dram; brandy, one pint: steep these ingredients together for three weeks or a month, then strain off the liquor for use.

N. B. Mountain wine may be used instead of the brandy.

Volatile Tincture of Guaicum.

Take an ounce of gum guaicum in gross powder, and steep it for a week or ten days in six ounces of sal volatile drops, in a bottle closely stopped.

Fryer's Balsam.

Take of gum benjamin one ounce and an half, of strained storax one ounce, of balsam of Tolu half an ounce, of succotrine aloes a quarter of an ounce, rectified spirit of wine a pint. Digest them together till the gums are dissolved as much as possible, then strain off the tincture for use.

Diachylon with the Gums.

Take three quarters of a pound of white diachylon, two ounces of strained galbanum, turpentine and frankincense of each three quarters of an ounce; melt them together over a slow fire.

White Diachylon Plaister.

Take litharge finely powdered a pound and a quarter, sweet oil a quart, boil them together with a quart of water, till they are thoroughly mixed, and are of a proper consistence for a plaister, and look quite white; if the water should be entirely wasted away, you must add some more to prevent its turning black.

An excellent Strengthening Plaister.

Take white diachylon half a pound, frankincense two ounces, and dragon's blood three quarters of an ounce; melt the diachylon over a slow fire, and then add the other

ingredients finely powdered, and mix them well together, by stirring them continually till the plaister is quite cold.

Ointment of Elder.

Is made by boiling the young leaves of elder in mutton-suet, till they are quite crisp, and the suet is of a deep green colour.

Spermaceti Ointment.

Take a quarter of a pint of the best fallad oil, a quarter of a pound of white wax, and half an ounce of spermaceti; melt these ingredients together, over a gentle fire, and keep them continually stirring, until the ointment is quite cold. This ointment is remarkably efficacious in preventing pits on the face after the small-pox.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take half a pound of marshmallow-roots; of linseeds and fœnugreek-seeds, each three ounces; bruise them, and boil them half an hour gently in a quart of water; then add two quarts of sweet oil, and boil them together till the water is quite wasted away; then strain off the oil, and add to it a pound of bees-wax, half a pound of yellow rosin, and two ounces of common turpentine; melt them together over a slow fire, and keep them continually stirring, till the ointment is cold.

Turner's Cerate. See Burns and Scalds.

Yellow Basilicon.

Take sweet oil a quarter of a pint; bees-wax, yellow rosin, and burgundy pitch, of

each a quarter of a pound; Venice turpentine three quarters of an ounce; mix them together over a slow fire.

An excellent Powder to clean the Teeth.

Take cream of tartar, three quarters of an ounce; choice myrrh, three drachms; dragon's blood, one drachm; mix them for a powder.

An excellent Lip Salve,

Is made by adding a quarter of an ounce of alkanet root to the spermaceti ointment, and simmering them together a few minutes over a gentle fire.

Lime-Water.

Pour a gallon of boiling water on a pound of unslacked lime; stir them well together, and let the water remain on the lime for twenty-four hours; then strain off the clear liquor for use.

Champhorated Spirits of Wine.

Dissolve an ounce of camphire in a pint of rectified spirits of wine.

Hungary Water.

Take of fresh rosemary tops a pound and an half; proof spirit of molasses, a gallon, and distil off about five pints.

Lavender Water.

Take of fresh lavender flowers a pound and an half; of proof molasses spirit, a gallon, and distil off five pints.

Lavender Drops.

Take of lavender water a pint and an half; of Hungary water, half a pint; of cinnamon and nutmegs, each a quarter of an ounce, of red sanders powdered, a drachm and an half; let them infuse together in a glass bottle well stopped for a month: then strain off the liquor for use.

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