

Eight chirurgical treatises, on these following heads: 1. Of Tumours; 2. Of Ulcers; 3. Of Diseases of the anus; 4. Of the King's evil; 5. Of Wounds; 6. Of Gun-shot Wounds; 7. Of Fractures and Luxations; 8. Of the Lues Venera, by Richard Wiseman, sergeant-chirurgeon to King Charles II

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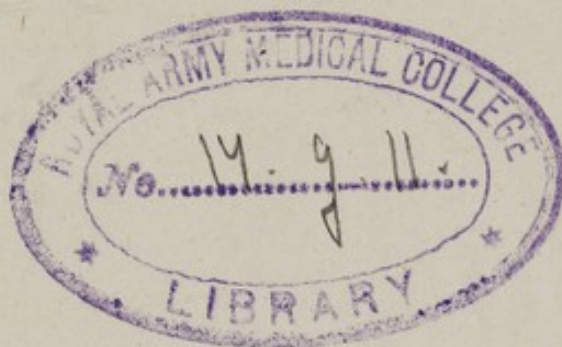
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CHIRURGICAL TREATISES.



TRactatus hi Chirurgici si pre-
lo mandentur, magno id com-
modo Medicis pariter ac Chirurgis
cessurum judicamus.

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Colleg. Regal. Med. Lond.
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Tho. Coxe, Elector & Censor,
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| I. Of Tumours. | } | V. Of Wounds. |
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| III. Of Diseases of the
Anus. | | VII. Of Fractures and Lu-
xations. |
| IV. Of the King's Evil. | | VIII. Of the Lues Venerea. |

By RICHARD WISEMAN,
Serjeant-Chirurgeon to KING
CHARLES the II^d.

In Two Volumes.

The Fifth EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for B. Tooke, J. Knapton, T. Horne, R. Knaplock,
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TO THE
Most Sacred MAJESTY
OF
CHARLES II.
KING

OF
GREAT-BRITAIN,
France and Ireland, &c.

ARE
Humbly DEDICATED
THESE

Chirurgical Labours

OF
His MAJESTY's
most Faithful Servant

and Loyal Subject,

Rich. Wiseman.

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Most Sacred MAJESTY

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CHARLES II.
KING

OF
GREAT-BRITAIN,
France and Ireland, &c.

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Chirurgical Labours

OF
His MAJESTY'S


most Faithful Servant
and Loyal Subject,

Rich. Wilkman.

THE

Epistle to the Reader.

READER,

 *HE Nobility and Dignity of Chirurgery, are too well known to want the help of an Orator to set them forth. If a Panegyrick were necessary, it were best made by running through the Particulars of the Art, and the History of the Diseases cured thereby. He that shall duly consider the deplorable Misery of Mankind, and how much it wanteth relief in such a multitude of Instances, must needs acknowledge us to be, what Antiquity hath long since call'd us, (viz.) The Hands of God. Indeed the ancient Grecians, in the Days of Ignorance and Idolatry, did not stick to testifie their Reverence of the Eminent Men of the Profession, by referring them into the number of the Gods which they worshipped. Nor have the latter Times, though wiser than to rise to such extravagancy, been backward in expressing their Esteem of us; which, notwithstanding, they have guided with more discretion and usefulness. Instead of such Deification and fabulous Stories, they have rewarded us with Honour, Wealth, and Collegiate Foundations both in Universities and great Cities. Among which sort, our own Society in the City of London, establish'd by Kings, and frequently encourag'd by fresh Grants from them, ought to have an honourable mention; the Professors of which have contributed so much to the Improvement of the Faculty, and to the Honour of the Nation. The Anatomical part hath been signally promoted in it, so as to render it famous over all Europe,*

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rope, and every Year to invite Foreigners to attend our Lectures from beyond the Seas. It had like to have done as great things in the Institutionary part of Chirurgery, had the learned Lectures of that excellent Chirurgeon, Dr. Read, been continued by a succession of such Professors. It being reasonable to imagine, that the Curiosity and Industry that hath been so eminent in our Nation in the Anatomical part, would have been the like in that also. Since it hath been our unhappiness to have that neglected, I hope it will not be ill taken, if we that are Members of it do supply this defect by our own private Labours. This hath been already done by Mr. Clowes, Mr. Woodall, and some others, whose laudable Example I have adventured to follow, and to put my own Papers in Print; that what was at first intended for my private satisfaction, may be useful to others, as well as to myself. In doing this, Reader, I have made a Virtue of Necessity, and employed those hours for the Publick service, which a frequently repeated Sickness hath for this twenty Years last past deny'd me the use of in my private Occasions. It hath pleased G O D, by casting me into such a condition, to give me opportunity of Reading and Thinking, as well as Practising: Both which are necessary to the accomplishment not only of an Author, but indeed of a Chirurgeon. I cannot be so uncharitable to my Brethren, as to wish them the like sickness, to oblige them to the like Retirements for Contemplation and Study: But I do heartily wish, that what was Necessity in me, may be Choice in them, viz. That they would set apart some Time for reflection upon their Labours, and for comparing the Empirical part of the Profession with the Rational. They will soon find how many Gaps do still lie open in this goodly Fabrick, and how much is wanting to make the Building compleat. What Defects do
remain

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remain even in the History of Diseases themselves, and the plain practical things, wherein every expert Chirurgeon can correct the Authors he reads. This, well consider'd, cannot but spur him on to add his Observations to the bulk of what hath been heretofore heaped up for this purpose, and to contribute his Endeavours to the finishing of what hath been begun, and thus far carried on, by other Hands. As to my own Performance, Reader, I must tell thee, That what I have chiefly aimed at in this Book, hath been Perspicuity and Conciseness in the Institutionary part of the same, and aptness in the annexed Observations; that so the whole may be made Easie to the young Chirurgeon, and as Instructive as may be. In all which, I doubt not but the farther he goeth on in Practice, the more of Clearness and Plainness he will find; and the whole so much better perform'd than a meer Academick could have done it, without being a Practitioner himself; as a Traveller can describe a Country to one that is taking a Journey into it, more sensibly and usefully than one that hath only read of it, and seen it in Maps.

Know, Reader, that as to these Treatises, though in preparation to them I have read all the eminent Chirurgical Authors; yet in the writing of them I was more conformed to my own Judgment and Experience, than other Men's Authority. This will consequently make them liable to the Censure of many sorts of Men. Such ancient Practitioners as are unwilling to be now learning a new Lesson, will be angry that those Definitions and Descriptions, and sometimes Methods of Cure are receded from, which they learned when young; those being the basis on which they have built the whole superstructure of their Practice. I desire such Men to content themselves with neglecting them; they being not written for their Use, but for younger Men,
who

who have their Principles and Maxims of Chirurgery yet to chuse. Others, wholly taken up with the Noveltyes wherewith this Age aboundeth, will be angry that all the new Notions are not here pursued to a Nicety; and many little, both Anatomical and Chymical Punctilio's inserted and brought in on all occasions, instead of the old way of expressing the Accidents of Diseases, with their Causes and Cure. I would have these Men consider, that I am a Practiser, not an Academick: that I delight in those things as far as they are useful to life, but thought it too great a Digression from my present Purpose, to stuff up a Practical Book with such Philosophical Curiosities, which become it just as well, as it would become a Divine to fill a Practical Discourse with School-distinctions.

However, I resolving not to trust myself wholly with a Case of this nice Difficulty, did chuse a Friend, to whose Judgment I did permit the whole, I mean the learned Dr. Walter Needham of the Charter-house, who, upon perusal of my Papers, was pleased to approve of my Intention, and withal, to alter what he thought fit in them; and always to cut off the Theory, when it adventured upon Controversial Discourses: still urging, that this was not intended for a Book of Controversie, but of plain Institution; not to make Men subtil Disputants, but good Practisers. I do confess he did gratify my Humour in it, whose Inclinations lie wholly that way: But withal, I made bold sometimes to please my own Fancy, in not always following his Advice, or obeying the Corrections he made. His Pardon I easily got, for so doing, be not affecting a Tyranny in Friendship: And I hope I shall thinke, (Reader,) if, among many things that are here delivered, thou findest some not altogether to thy Palate. Let what thou dost find acceptable to thee in this Treatise, excuse the Impertinence of the rest.

Thou

The Epistle to the Reader.

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Thou art farther to be informed, that the writing of so large a Volume as thou now art presented with, is but a late Design, to which several of the particular Tracts, some of which were publish'd four Tears since, others written about that time, did encourage me. One Attempt drew on another, till at length it grew to the Bulk thou seest. Which I do alledge in excuse of the Method of this Book; which, if it had been all written at once, might have been contrived all into a piece. But the lesser Treatises being written before the greater, I was not willing to dismember them again, or to write new Discourses on those Subjects which I had already handled fully. The young Chirurgeon will reap Benefit by it, finding some of the most troublesome Diseases in Chirurgery treated of wholly under one view, which otherwise he must have found piece-meal delivered in several places. This Apology I chiefly made for the Treatise of the Kings-Evil, where many Diseases are discoursed of, which other Writers handle in other places of Chirurgery. It is sufficient to say, that I think most Instances of those Diseases do partake at least of that Malady, if not entirely to be that: and therefore, when I wrote the particular Treatise, it was fit to handle them there; and that being done, I saw no reason for taking them out again, to supply other Parts of the Book.

After all things are considered and weighed in this and other Chirurgical Discourses that are publick, and they compared with our success in Practice, we shall soon find cause of lamenting our own Weakness and Inability in the carrying on of so great a Work, as the recovery of Mankind out of those many Distempers to which various Misfortunes, and many repeated successions of Intemperance, and other Accidents both without and within, have betray'd us for so many Ages together. When the young Chirurgeon shall find the Cure easie in the Theory, and appear so at first in the Practice too, yet suddenly deceive him with a Relapse,

and

and not only once, but often, delude his best Endeavours: when the By-standers and Persons concerned shall begin to accuse him of Knavery in his proceeding, and think him to pull back a Cure, whilst he is only rolling Sisyphus's Stone, which will tumble down whether he will or not: He will then wish, that all other Practisers had done what I have in this Treatise, viz. recommended their Observations both successful and unsuccessful; thereby encreasing Knowledge in our Profession, and leaving Sea-marks for the discovery of such Rocks as they themselves have split upon before. For my part I have done it faithfully, and thought it no disgrace to let the World see where I failed of success; that those that come after me may learn what to avoid: there being more of Instructiveness often in an unfortunate Case than in a fortunate one; and more Ingenuity in confessing such Misfortunes which are incident to Mankind, and which have attended all my Brethren as well as my self; and will attend thee also, Reader, in spite of all thy Care and Diligence, if you undertake the Employment. Thou wilt also learn one necessary piece of Humility, viz. not to trust too much on thy own Judgment, especially in difficult Cases; but to think fit to seek the Advice of other Physicians or Chirurgeons, whose long Experience hath enabled them to assist thee in preventing the Accidents, and encourage thee to go on in the Work, or forewarn thee of the Danger. After thou hast thus defended thy self from the censure of Rashness, proceed boldly; and let thy Sincerity in thy Acting, be thy Warrant to hope for GOD's Blessing on thy Endeavours: and if these Papers prove any advantage to thee in them, remember with kindness the Labours of,

Thy Friend and Servant,

Richard Wiseman.

May 24.
1676.

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A
TREATISE
OF
TUMOURS.

The FIRST BOOK.

CHAP. I.

Of Tumours in General.



WHAT a Tumour is (when we understand a Disease by the word) is so sufficiently explain'd by Galen, that I shall not trouble my self with any farther Disquisition about it. It is by him defined, *A Disease in which the Parts of the Body recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bigness.* *Definition.*

Now by what Names the Antients did express a Tumour in general, many of which were afterwards appropriated to the particular Species of it, as *Oedema*, *Apoſtema*, *Phyma*, &c. I shall leave to the Criticks and Men of leisure to enquire: It shall suffice me, that my Definition tells you what I mean.

The *Causes* of Tumours are variously delivered by sundry Authors, with a larger Repetition of which I shall *Cause of Tumours.*

shall not here trouble you. What my own Thoughts suggest to me out of them upon this Subject, is this in short, *viz.* That they must be considered either with regard to their Time and Place, or to the Matter of which they consist.

I. In regard to their Time and Place, we call them, 1. Antecedent, 2. Conjunct.

Antecedent.

1. By an *Antecedent* Cause, I mean that which yet hath not actually produced a Tumour, but is thoroughly mixed with the Blood, or otherwise lodged in some convenient Place where it is not troublesome to Nature, at least not to this Part; though it have a great inclination to be so, and, if not prevented, doth produce the feared Effect. Of this sort I reckon all Impurities in the Blood which do not yet start out into the solid Parts: as the Matter of an *Erysipelas*, *Phlegmon*, *Parotis*, *Bubo*, &c. before a Crisis is made; so also any Tumour in the Body, which, lying in any Part of it, is apt to be translated to another. This, though it may be the Conjunct Cause of the Tumour of the Part where it is now lodged, is the Antecedent Cause of that Tumour which it raiseth in another place, to which it may be after derived, &c.

Conjunct.

2. By a *Conjunct* Cause, I mean the very Matter of the Tumour that is already impacted into the Part, by others call'd the *Causa Continens*: upon the encrease of which, the Tumour encreaseth; on the diminution of it, it diminisheth.

II. In regard of the Matter of which they are made, we do usually attribute their Original to, 1. Humour, 2. Wind, 3. the interposition of a solid Body.

Humour by Fluxion.

First, *Humour* produceth Tumour, by, 1. Fluxion, 2. Congestion.

1. *Fluxion* is the sudden motion of Humours in the Body to any Part, and commonly depends upon one or more of these following Causes: 1. the Part transmitting; 2. the Part recipient; 3. the Condition of the Humour.

(1.) The Part *transmitting*, doth cause sudden Fluxion, when being it self strong, it is provoked by the heat, sharpness, quantity, or other fault of a Humour; and, being so provoked, translates it to some weaker Part, whether External, or Internal. This is most evident

evident in the Crisis of Fevers, from which the Humour is often discharged inwardly by the way of *Phlegmon* upon the inward *Viscera*; or outwardly in the form of an *Erysipelas*, *Bubo*, *Parotis*, *Carbunculus*, &c.

2. The Part recipient, is the Cause of Tumours, either, 1. Passively, or, 2. Actively.

1. *Passively*, When it receives Humours, and cannot expel them: whether it be through its weakness, laxity of Pores, over-wideness of Vessels, as in a *Varix*; or their too great streightness or obstruction, its position in a declining part, or its being disabled by external accidents, as Bruise, Fall, &c.

2. *Actively*, When it attracts Humours to it self: either, 1. through Heat, whether created by Humours already flowed, or by hot Medicines, Blistering-Plasters, the Sun, Fire, Cupping-Glasses, &c. or, 2. Pain, from Corroding Medicines, Wounds, Bruises. I know this latter Head of Attraction may be quarrell'd at by some, who will reduce all Attraction to Pulsion, and so render other reasons of these Accidents: But that troubles not me, who handle the Notion in a practical way, leaving the Speculation to curious Men.

(3.) *The Condition of the Humour*, is the third, and indeed, great Cause from which Tumours do arise: in the explaining of which, we must consider either the Plenitude of Vessels, or the Impurity of the Humours themselves.

1. *The Plenitude of Vessels*, otherwise called *Plethora*, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of Blood, either by ruption or apertion of them: either of which, if they fall inwardly upon the Brain or some noble Part, are of great danger; as in *Apoplexia*, &c.

2. *Impurity or Cacochymia*, (to which some will also reduce *Plethora*) is a Degeneration of the Humours into a preternatural state, from which Degeneration a multitude of Diseases do arise.

3. *Congestion* is then said to be the Cause of a Tumour, when the growth of it is slow and without Pain, it commonly owing its original to a fault of Concoction in the Part, or at least a weakness in the expulsive Faculty; sometimes also to the want of Heat, and the density of the Skin, which hinders Perspiration. These Tumours are generally cold, whereas those made by

Fluxion are most frequently hot. The Matter of these is either thin and serous, or thick and phlegmatick, or apt to coagulate and grow hard, as many scirrous Tumours and *Exostoses*; or made up of nutritious Juices, as *Sarcoma*, *Hernia carnosa*, &c.

Wind.

Secondly, As Humour, so *Wind* begetteth Tumours: which though it seldom appeareth alone, but usually mixed with some Humour, which is the cause of it; yet getting predominancy, it denominateth Tumours, and is called *Emphysema*.

Interposition
of a solid
Body.

Thirdly, The *Interposition of a solid Body*, is frequently the Cause of a Tumour; as in the *Hernia intestinalis*, *Zirbalis*, *Exomphalos*.

Now from the variety of these Causes ariseth a great variety of Tumours, which do receive their several denominations from them.

I shall not trouble you with all the several divisions and enumerations, which, according to *Sennertus's* Arithmetick, make 226 in all: But I shall briefly instance in these following Heads, to which the rest may without difficulty be reduced.

1. The Blood it self is the matter of many Tumours; and that two several ways.

(1.) When the *serum* is so extravasated as to carry something of the red or grumous part with it into the Tumour. In which case we find the *Inflammation* or *Phlegmon*, and the Consequences of that, viz. *Grangrena*, or *Sphacelus*, of which we have treated elsewhere: also *Erysipelas*, *Furunculus*, *Epinyelis*, *Teremithus*, *Phyma*, *Phygethon*, *Bubo*, *Parotis*, *Carbunculus*, *Paronychia*, *Pernio*, and *Pterygion*.

(2.) When the whole mass of Blood is so driven into a Tumour, as that the *grumus* is either principally concerned, or at least equally mixed with the *serum*. Examples of this are *Varix*, *Ecchymosis*, *Aneurisma*.

2. From Cholera proceedeth *Herpes*.

3. From Phlegm, *Oedema*.

4. From Melancholy, *Scirrhus*.

5. From *Atra bilis*, *Cancer*, &c.

6. From waterish Humours, *Hernia aquosa*, *Hydrops*, *Hydrocephalus*.

7. From salt Humours, *Scabies*, *Lepros*, &c.

8. From Wind, *Emphysema*.

9. From

9. From interposition of a solid Body, *Hernia.*

I have thus cursorily given you a summary view of the chief Heads of Discourse which are usually handled by our Chirurgical Writers, as a Preparatory to what I my self have to say. And first we shall treat of Humoral Tumours in general, descending from thence to as many of the Particulars as will be necessary for the Instruction of the young Artist.

C H A P. II.

Of Humoral Tumours in general.

TH E *Causes* of these *Tumours* have been sufficiently handled in the First Chapter, where we have discoursed how Tumours from Humours are produced: I shall here discourse the *Diagnostick*, *Pregnoſtick*, and *Cure*.

If a Humoral Tumour be made by any external *Signs*, Cause, as by a Wound, Bruise, &c. it is easily discerned: but if there were no such preceding Cause, you may conclude that it ariseth from within. In this latter case you may judge whether a Tumour be made by Fluxion or Congestion, thus.

That which is made by *Congestion* riseth gradually, and is collected into a compact Tumour without any preceding cause or sign of Fluxion, and is made with little pain, unless it begin in the Joints, or parts of exquisite Sense. And then also in little Children the Tumour is sometimes made before it is discovered, and supposed a luxation of that Joint, the Skin retaining its natural colour: yet as the Tumour encreaseth, the Veins are frequently swelled in the surface of it; and as the Matter makes its way outward, it sometimes inflames and becomes painful.

If the Tumour be made by *Fluxion*, the Part is affected with pain, and swelleth suddenly, and is accompanied with Tension, Pulsation, and Fever. Now when the Tumour appears either before or with the Fever, no other Disease having preceded it, this is to

be called *Fluxion* in the strictest sense of the Word. But there are two other sorts of Tumours reducible to Fluxion, and those are made by, 1. Translation, 2. Attraction.

Tumours by Translation.

First, The *Translation* of an Humour, in the sense I here mean it, is that sort of Fluxion which happens from within upon the Crisis of some foregoing Disease; which though it be really Fluxion, yet it differs from that which is strictly so called by these Circumstances. 1. In Translation, another Disease preceded; in this, none at all. In Fluxion, strictly so called, the Skin is first affected, and, by degrees, the neighbouring Parts; in Translation, it is affected last, the Matter working it self from within outwards, insomuch that you may find Matter in the Tumour before the Skin is much changed. 3. In Translation, there is often a real Extravasation of the *serum* of the Blood between the Interstices of the Muscles, which falleth from some higher place; nay, *Pus* it self may be bred above in some inward Cavity, and fall down thither actually formed before the Tumour begins: which is quite otherwise in Fluxion strictly so called.

Tumours by Attraction.

Secondly, The other sort of Tumours reducible to Fluxion are those that are made by *Attraction*: which if they do happen, some of the visible Causes mention'd Chap. 1. did precede.

Times of Tumours made by Fluxion.

Tumours made by Fluxion have their several degrees and times, as their Beginning, Augment, State and Declination. Their Beginning is with the extension of the Part affected: the Encrease, when it riseth into a conspicuous Tumour, and is then accompanied with Symptoms encreasing accordingly: the State is, when the Tumour is made, and the Symptoms at the highest: the Declination is, when the Tumour becomes less, and the Symptoms abate.

Prognosticks.

The *Prognosticks* of Tumours in general, are taken from the Part affected, as it is of more excellence and use; also as it is internal, or external. By how much the more noble the Part is, by so much the more dangerous. The Internal more dangerous than External. *Prognosticks* are also taken from the greatness of the Tumour, and Accidents that attend it; and from the quality of the Humour that raiseth it, whether

ther hot or cold, thick or thin, malign or benign: for according to these Circumstances the Cure is more or less difficult.

The manner of its Termination is to be considered: whether by Discussion, viz. Insensible Transpiration; or Suppuration, i. e. the converting the Humour (which raised the Tumour) into Matter; or by Corruption, when the Part affected is overcome by the ill quality of the Matter, and putrifies; or by Induration, when the Tumour is hardened, and the Symptoms of Pain diminished; or by Retraction, when the Tumour suddenly disappears, going back into the Body.

All Tumours which owe their original to Humours, terminate one of these five ways.

1. The Signs of *Discussion*, are the Relaxation, Diminution, and ease of the Part, without Suppuration. Signs of Discussion.

2. The Signs of *Suppuration*, are Pain, Pulsation, &c. Of Suppuration. with Fever, according to Aphor. Hip. Dum Pus conficitur, dolores ac febres accidunt. But the Matter being made, those Accidents cease, and the Tumour riseth in a Cone, and appears whitish: also the Matter fluctuates under your Fingers: Yet it frequently happens in crude Tumours, and those that lie deep amongst the Muscles, that Matter is not so easily discover'd.

3. The Signs of *Corruption*, are a livid or blackish colour of the Part affected, together with a sinking of the Tumour. Of Corruption.

4. The Signs of *Induration*, are Diminution of the Tumour and Pain, with encrease of Hardness. Of Induration.

5. The Sign of its *Retraction*, is, a sudden disappearing of the Tumour without Discussion or Suppuration: which, if it be from an inward cause, is always evil, and there ariseth Fever, (if there were none before) together with grievous Symptoms from the return of the Matter. Of Retraction.

In the *Cure* of Tumours, two things are chiefly to be considered: 1. The nature of the Part; 2. the nature of Tumour. Cure.

I. In the *Part* it self we are to consider, 1. its Temperament, 2. its Conformation, 3. Situation, 4. Sense, 5. Use. Things to be considered in the Part.

1. In *Temperament*, some are hot, as the Muscles; some cold, as the Tendons, Glandules, and other ex-

anguous Parts. Some are moderately moist in themselves, and require to be treated with Medicines of the like nature, such as are neither violently drying, nor too much moistening, as the Fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require exsiccants; as Bones: others again overwhelmed with perpetual Moisture, by reason of their situation and spongy substance; as the parts about the *Anus*, *Uterus*, *Axilla*, *Inguina*, &c.

2. *Conformation* of the Parts, regards either its outward Figure, or inward Composition: which latter may consist of several other lesser, whether similar or organical; as a Thigh, of Bone, Muscles, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, Membranes, &c. all which are duly to be considered, that so the nature of the Fluxion, the Vessels that feed it, the disadvantages or advantages of the Part, the best way of Revulsion, Discussion, &c. may be the more readily suggested to the fancy. We may also thereby be informed what Cavities or Interstices may be there for the receipt of Humour; and how great the Degeneration is from the natural state or figure.

3. *Situation* of the Part is of great importance; which, if it depend too much, must of necessity be raised; otherwise the Fluxion will be encreased. Therefore if it be a Hand or Arm, it must be raised to the Breast; if a Leg, it must be laid on a Bed, Stool, or the like.

4. The *Sensibleness* of Parts is of much moment in the Cure of Tumours: which, if they light upon such as are of over-acute sense, produce exquisite torment, such as require often a more peculiar care of the Chyrurgeon than the Tumour it self. Also its neighbourhood to such a place, obligeth us to prevent its reaching to it.

5. The *Use* of a Part, as it is more or less Noble, is very much to be attended: whether it be of immediate importance to Life, as the Liver, Brain, Lungs, Heart, &c. or to great and noble uses; whether of sense, as the Eye, Nose, Ear; or of common excretion, as the Bladder, *Anus*; or of generation, as the Testicles, *Uterus*, &c. Of all which Circumstances, great care is to be had; that they may be treated accordingly.

II. Having

II. Having thus considered the nature of the Part, ^{Things to be considered in the Tumour,} you are next to attend to the Tumour it self, both as to its Time, and other Circumstances. As to its Time, if it be already in the State, you have no more to do but to regard the conjunct Cause, *viz.* the Matter already lodged there; the due removal of which, sufficiently disposeth it to Cure: But if it be only beginning, then the antecedent Causes are to be likewise considered, and to be removed out of hand; the Fluxion to be checked by evacuation of the Humour, by Bleeding and Purging, or by Revulsion, Derivation, Interception, Repulsion, Discussion, &c.

These several Intentions will be best judged of, by viewing the quality of the Tumour. If it be hot, and made by Fluxion, then it is to be treated by the aforesaid Method. If it be cold, and made by Congestion, then Purging only with Resolvents, Discutients, and strengtheners of the Part, are to be made use of. Where the Tumours are mixed, the intentions of Cure ought to be so too. Where Attraction is the cause of Tumour, the Cause of the Attraction ought to be removed; whether it be too much Heat, Drawing Medicines, Blistering-Plaisters, or the like. All which things, as they will be sufficiently handled in the Particulars when we come to them; so it will be much for the Advantage of the young Artist, if we do here say something of them in general.

Now since Tumours caused by Fluxion are like to employ the former Part of this Treatise, I shall begin with those, and consider them in their several Estates, of Beginning, Encrease, State and Declination.

In the Beginning I have already told you of *Bleed-* ^{Bleeding.} *ing*, which potently checketh Fluxion, and ought to be proportioned to the greatness and violence of the Disease. In tender Bodies and small Tumours the evacuation needs not be much: But if otherwise the Fluxion be great, and the Body strong, we must take away large Quantities.

Besides Bleeding, evacuation by Stool will be re- ^{Purging.} *quisite*: And indeed, immediately before or after Bleeding, a Clyster or some other Lenitive, ought to be exhibited. Nor is that to be rested in, but further Purging, either my milder or stronger Medicines, to be

be attempted suitably to the condition of the Patient. It is true, that in hot Tumours there may seem to be only a *Plethora*, which notwithstanding will require evacuation by Purging as well as Bleeding; it being seldom found that a Tumour is caused by a meer *Plethora* without *Cacochymia*; which *Cacochymia*, if it doth not precede the Tumour, certainly accompanieth it, (as will be made more manifest when we come to treat of particular Heads) and therefore requires the method now mentioned.

Lenitive Purges are *Sena*, *Rhubarb*, *Cassia*, *Tamarinds*, *Manna*, with *Cremor Tartar*. *Electuar. lenitiv.* *Diaprun. lenitiv.* *Diacass.* cum *Manna*, *syr. rosar. salut.* *syr. de Rhubarb.* &c. which is as high as we ought to go, if the Humour be hot. In cold ones stronger Catharticks are adviseable: of which more anon.

These two are premised in regard of the antecedent Cause: but that is not enough, unless the conjunct Cause be also removed; which, being the very matter of the Tumour, admits of several Intentions. They are reducible to these two Heads.

1. Translation to some other Part in the Body: which is performed by, 1. Revulsion, 2. Derivation, 3. Repulsion.

2. Evacuation out of it: and that is obtained by, 1. Discussion, 2. Suppuration, 3. the discharge of the Matter by Apertion.

Revulsion.

Translation, and, 1. by *Revulsion*, is chiefly intended for the defence of some noble Part which is endangered by the Tumour, or else for the lessening of the Matter when it is excessive. This Intention regards as well the antecedent Cause as the conjunct. The antecedent, when by *Venæsection*, *Cupping-Glasses*, *Leeches*, &c. the whole mass of Humours is diminished: of which already. The conjunct, when the Tumour it self is lessened, or quite taken off, by translating it either into the mass of Blood, or into some or other remote Part.

The former of which is often very innocently done in the beginning of a Tumour, whilst the *serum* is yet only extravasated, and not otherwise altered in its quality; so that being re-mixed with the Mass, it is capable of Concoction, and consistent with the health of

of the Patient. The latter is, when by Cupping, Blistering, Ligatures, Frictions, or the like, we raise a Tumour in the contrary Part, and give Nature occasion of discharging the Matter in a place far distant, which otherwise she would have lodged here: in doing of which, she often sucketh in the Humour again which she had before separated into the former place.

2. *Derivation* differs from *Revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the Medicines used. If we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary Part, we call that *Revulsion*: if only to some neighbouring Place, and by gentle means, we call it *Derivation*.

3. To the making of either of these effectual, *Repulsion* is also necessary. For Humour that is already impacted, will not so easily be drawn out by former Remedies, if something be not applied to the Part to drive it back.

These Medicines are all astringent more or less. The milder sort of them, which are the most usual in all hot Inflammations, as Lettice, Purslane, Navelwort, Plantane, Bramble-tops, red Roses, Knot-grass, Horse-tail, Houseleek, and, where the pain is more vehement, Poppy, Mandrakes; these may be applied liquid, or in the forms of Liniments, Cerots, Cataplasms, or Emplasters: of which this Book will give you Examples. The more astringent are Pomegranate-rinds and flowers, Medlars, Quinces, Sloes, Acorns, Cypress-nuts, Mulberries, Sumach, Bole-armonick, *sanguis draconis*, Vinegar, red Wine, &c. Compounds of both sorts are, *Ol. omphacin. ol. rosar. unguent. rosar. popul. album, unguent. nutrit. cerat. refrigerans Galeni. Empl. è bolo, de minio camphorat. oxycratum, oxyrrhodinum, oxeleum.* R *succi solani, plantag. semperivi, an. ʒij. acetii optimi ʒiſs. mucilag. sem. psyllii. cydon. extract. cum aq. rosar. an. ʒi. Misc.* in which you may dip cloths, and apply them to the Parts affected, renewing them often; or you may add to it *pulv. gland. flor. ros. rub. balauft. an. ʒij. Bol. armen. ʒiij. olei myrtillor. unguent. rosati, an. q. s. fiat mixtura.* Apply it in the form of an Emplaster over and about the diseased Part.

Cautions.

Concerning these foregoing Medicaments, it is to be cautiously observed. 1. That they are proper only in the beginning of the Tumour, whilst you intend to prevent it by driving it quite back into the Blood again. For if the Humour be so impacted as not to be repellable, but that it must have its evacuation in the Place by Suppuration, then if by bleeding you hinder concoction of the Matter, you prolong the Disease; Nature in that case wants all its heat and all its *serum*. Much more do you hurt it if you use Repellents, which, being commonly cold and astringent, do close up the Pores, and keep out both the natural heat and the *serum* of the Blood, the affluence of which, and its mixing with the Humour, is necessary to the dilution and the digestion of it; so that both being hindred, the Part will grow livid and mortify.

2. Caution is to be used in the application of these Medicines where the Tumour is malign, or the Crisis of a Malignant-Fever: For in all such Cases, the retraction into the Blood is of very dangerous Consequence: wherefore we then rather use Cupping-Glasses and other Attractions to draw it out.

3. It is to be noted, That these Repellents are often applied above the Tumour as defensatives or intercipients: in which case they have regard to the antecedent Cause, and, in a strict Discourse, should have been handled under that Head; but I rather accommodate my self to the method of Operation.

Evacuation is necessary for the discharge of that Matter out of the Body by some more immediate way, which either cannot, or ought not, by the former Intentions be driven back. Now that is of three sorts.

Discussion.

1. Insensible, by *Discussion* or Resolution; which is nothing else but a breathing out the Humour by insensible transpiration. Therefore the Humour so to be discharged ought to be thin, and the Skin lax and rare: for if it be otherwise, or lie deep among the Muscles, it will not easily yield to Transpiration. The Medicaments called *Discussients*, ought to be hot, and of a subtil quality, powerfully penetrating: which quality renders them improper to be applied in the beginning of Inflammations; (for thereby the Part would be too much heated, and consequently the Tumour made great;) but

but they are proper being mixed with Repellents in the beginning of the Augment, when the Tumour is hard, and not fit to be treated longer with Repellents alone.

These Medicaments are to be proportion'd as the Matter and Conformation of the Part requireth. The milder are emollient and rarifying, proper in soft Bodies where there is Inflammation with hardness: and they are *Radices & folia althææ, malvæ, violar. sem. lini, fænug. flor. chamemel. meliloti, sambuci, far. bordei, lentium, orobi, lupinor.* which may be made up in Cataplasms with some of these following, which are of the same quality, viz. salad Oil, Butter, *axung. porcin. anseris, anatis, gallinæ, sebum ovinum, vitulinum, vaccinum.* The more recent these Fats are, the more emollient; and the more rancid, the more discutient. Mel and cera are reckoned amongst the Discutients: Also *ol. cham. lumbricorum, sambuci, lini, irinum, &c. Empl. diachyl. simpl. cum gummi ireatum, de mucilag. de meliloto, &c.* The milder Discutients mixed with Repellents may be thus made: *Rx fol. & rad. althææ M. j. flor. cham. M. ss. flor. ros. rub. nymphææ, an. P. j. sem. cydonior. ʒj. far. fabar. orobi, an. ʒiij. ss. coq. in sero lactis, & fiat cataplasma S. A. addendo in fine coctionis ol. ros. & cham. an. q. s. Or, Rx fol. malvar. parietariæ, plantag. an. M. j. sem. lini, fænug. an. ʒj. summitat. absinthii, florum sambuci, an. M. ss. flor. ros. rub. Mj. coq. in s. q. vin. tenuis; addendo farinæ bordei ʒiv. & ol. olivar. immatur. q. s. fiat Catapl. S. A.* As the Humour discusseth, you may foment it with a Decoction of *summitat. absinth. flor. cham. ros. rub. balaust. bacc. myrtil.* or the like, in Wine and Water, by which you may dry up the remaining Matter, and strengthen the relaxed Part.

In Tumours where the Matter lieth deeper, *Rx rad. althææ, ebuli, irid. recent. an. ʒij. rad. bryoniæ, cucum. agrest. an. ʒjss. flor. cham. meliloti, summitat. anethi, an. Mj. sem. lini, fænug. an. ʒj. fiat Catapl. S. A. addendo axung. anseris, anatis, an. ʒj. mell. com. ʒij.*

These following are yet more attenuating, and proper in crude Tumours: *summitates origani, thymi, calaminth. pulegii, rorismarini, hyperici, centaur. min. bacc. lauri, juniperi, sem. cymini, rutæ, &c. Gum. galbanum, ammoniac. bdellium, opopanax; also sulphur. viv. alumen, calx lota, sal nitri, cineres ligni quercini, sarmentor. vitis, brassicæ.*

brassica. The Compounds are, *Ol. scorpion. nardin. euphorbium, petroleum, oleum philosophor. unguent. aregon. martiat. Empl. de ranis cum & sine Mercurio, Empl. diaphulphuris, de baccis lauri, cicuta cum ammoniaco, &c.*

The Matter may also be disposed for resolution by such like Fomentation: *R^x rad. enulae campanae, bryoniae, an. ℥ij. summitat. pulegii, origani, scabiosae, abrotoni, an. Mj. bacc. lauri, juniperi, an. ℥j. sem. cymini, ℥ss. coq. in aq. font. & vin. alb. an. ℥ij. colat. adde aceti vin. ℥ij. salis nitri ℥j. Misce. R^x salis nitri, ciner. sarmentor. an. ℥j. ol. vet. ℥vi. cerae iij. terebinth. clara ℥j fiat Cerat.* If the Matter be so gross and viscid, as it yields not to the Remedies above prescribed, it may be reasonable to attempt it by Suffumigation with Vinegar sprinkled upon the *lap. pyritis*, which sometimes disposeth them well to Discussion. But in the use of these stronger Discutients you are to be careful, that whilst you endeavour Resolution, you do not breath out the thin Humour, and fix the more gross, and so render the Part schirrous.

Caution.

Suppuration.

2. If after the use of the milder Discutients proposed in hot Tumours, the Symptoms of Pain and Inflammation do not lessen, you shall then forbear the further use of Discutients, and hasten Concoction of Suppuration; which is indeed the work of Nature, by the benefit of whose Heat the Humours are digested, and Pus generated. If the heat be strong, the Matter is for the most part well concocted; and being so, it is white and of good consistence, and not ill-scented: But if the Heat be weak, the Matter is otherwise. It is therefore our work to cherish and encrease the native Heat in the affected Part, to perfect its Concoction: and that is furthered by hindering Transpiration, and defending it from outward Air; also by proportioning the Quality of the Medicaments to the temper of the Part, and quality of the Tumour. And forasmuch as our natural Heat is temperate and moist, such also ought the Medicaments to be: they ought also to be Emplastick. Yet it is not unfrequent to see a Suppuration made accidentally by cold Medicaments, which by a light, gentle astringency of the Pores, do perform the office of Emplasticks; as *Unguentum album*, Sorrel roasted in Embers. Nay, in cold Tumours I have seen Suppuration caused by the stronger Discutients.

Tumours

Tumours do suppurate sooner or later, according to the Humour of which, or the Place in which they are generated. Those which are of Blood, and in fleshy Parts, do easiest come to maturity. Those which arise from other Humours, and are near or in the Joints, or Parts endued with little heat, (especially those contained in a *Cystis*) do difficultly suppurate.

The Matter differeth according to the variety and mixture of the Humours. Of Blood always proceeds laudable Matter, especially if the native Heat be strong: but if other Humours are mixed with it, as they get predominancy, so is the Matter more or less crude. In Furuncles or Boils it is clammy, and not unlike Pith.

In Abscesses made by Translation, the Matter is purulent, sometimes white and well-coloured, other times partaking of a yellow or green, sometimes of a brown colour; and is more or less foetid, according to the time it hath there remained.

Tumours made by Translation, have sometimes Matter in them from their first appearance: but it being commonly lodged deep under the Muscles, the Matter is not felt till it hath raised the Tumour; which is not done without pain, pulsation, &c. as in a *Phlegmon*, but deeper, and doth not affect the Skin with Inflammation till the Matter reach near it. In these Tumours we do not attend the Symptoms of Suppuration, but open them as soon as any quantity of Matter offers it self. Whilst the Matter is making, the native Heat of the Part is to be preserved and increased by Medicaments which may alleviate the pain, and further concoction.

Suppuratives are of two sorts: some are simple, others *Suppurative* are compound. The simple are *Aqua tepida*, with which *Medicaments of two* if you foment the lesser *Phlegmons*, it will suppurate, *sorts.* (and sometimes, by continuing its use, it will discuss them, where the Matter is not fit for suppuration.) *Hydreleum* moderately heats and digests. *Oleum maturum* cherishes the native Heat, and supplies and concocts Matter. Butter is maturative, and is profitably mixed with Anodynes and Suppuratives, especially in soft delicate Bodies. *Oesypum* is also maturative; and so are the Fats of all domestick Creatures. *Fol. malva, viol. parietaria, mercurialis, branca ursinae*, decocted in *Hydreleo cum farina tritici, butyro, & vitellis ovorum*, are
Sup-

Suppuratives. A raw Onion is sharp and biting ; but roasted under Embers, loseth its acrimony, and suppurates Tumours that are difficult to digest. The Lilly-root is a known Suppurative. Out of these Simples Cataplasms are made ; as *R̄ radic. althææ, lilior. albor. an. ℥ij. fol. tussilag. malvæ, bismalvæ, an. M. j. coq. in brodio, terantur, adjectis far. sem. lini ℥j. far. tritici ℥ij. axung. porcinae, butyri rec. an. ℥iss. croci pulv. ℥ij. vitellio ovi unius ; Misc. fiat Cataplasma.* In cold Tumours, or where the Matter lies deep, *R̄ radic. brionia, Lapathi acuti, an. ℥ij. coc. & cribrentur per setaceum, addendo cappar. & allior. sub cineribus coctorum an. ℥iij. fermenti acris ℥ij. pulv. sem. lini & fenug. an. ℥j. tritici ℥ij. axung. porcinae ℥ij. mell. com. axung. anseris ℥j. croc. pulv. ℥j Misc.* Where the Matter is tough, *gum. galban. ammoniac. bdell. Empl. de mucilaginis, &c.* The Tumour being suppurated, be the Matter what it will, the evacuation of it is necessary, lest it corrupt within, and corrode the Veins, Arteries, Nerves, Tendons, or the Bone, if it lie near one : in which cases it is lawful to open it before the Tumour is all suppurated. So also in the Joints, and in the Head, if the Abscess lie over the Sutures : likewise in Abscesses in *Ano*, where, through the weakness of the Part, a putrefaction is apt to follow ; or in the *Fauces*, where the neighbouring Parts may suffer by consent, and the Patient be in hazard of strangling. In these cases we wait not for perfect Suppuration, but by deep Scarification discharge the serous Blood, and prevent an Abscess. There is also care to be taken in Abscesses of the Breast and Belly, where the Matter is in danger of breaking inwards. Yet by opening these too soon, they sometimes apostemate again, or become crude, and difficult to digest and cure.

Two ways of
opening.
Incision.

3. The way of Opening them is two-fold ; by Knife, or Caustick.

They are of use according to the Place that is affected, and the quantity of Matter which is to be discharged. In the Face, where the *Cicatrix* may be unseemly, *Incision* of them is best : but in large Abscesses, where the quantity of Matter is great, or where we would keep the Abscess long open, or in a place where Bandage cannot be made to retain the Tent in, there a *Caustick* is most proper. Authors do not generally ap-
prove

prove so well the Caustick; yet *Sennertus* proposeth it in a *Hernia aquosa*, where it is least safe: for in truth, those cold Tumours do especially require to be opened by Incision; yet when the habit of Body hath been tolerable, I have in that also used the Caustick with good success, as I shall shew in the Cure thereof, and do commend it in the opening of large Abscesses as most safe and easie, the Matter being thereby discharged plentifully. And if the Caustick be applied in the declining Part, the Abscess is sometimes near cured before the Escar separates, (if the Matter be not contained in some peculiar *Cystis*) and that without Dilatation or Tents. Yet you ought to be wary how you make Fontinels with them in hydropick or very fat People, by reason of the weakness of their natural Heat. Caution.

Of Causticks there are various sorts; as of the *lixivium saponis*, *cinerum sarment. vitis siliquarum fabar.* &c. boil'd to a solid Consistence: or in the boiling you may add to them *vitriolum Roman. pulver.* from 3j. to 3ij. also *opium* ʒj. to ʒvj. of the *lixivium*: or by a mixture of *calx viva* & *lixiv. saponis* you may make a Caustick. These are the stronger sorts in use amongst us: not but that there are Causticks made with Arsenick, &c. but, unless it be in great *Sarcomata*, or such like, I use only a mild Preparation of *calx viva* with a little common Soap, and a third part of the Caustick-stone. In Children and tender soft Bodies, I often use *calx viva* made into Paste with a little black Soap. In these two latter there is no fear of their spreading; a Pledgit of dry Lint, and an Emplast. *diachalciteos*, or the like, is sufficient defence, leaving them on till the next Morning. But in the application of the stronger Caustick there is more caution required. Those we endeavour to keep within compass by small snips of Emplast. hoping thereby to defend the Parts about: but, in spite of all our endeavours, they will spread farther than was designed, if they lie any while on the Part out of our sight. For though the Part be outwardly defended with Emplast. they will find a way under the Skin, or at least under the *cuticula*, to spread, according to the quantity of the liquid Salt in the Caustick. They do your work in less than an Hour. Caution.

The Escar being made, you may divide it, and stupe the Part affected with Wine or Milk, and dress it up
C with

with *unguent. basilicon* dipt in *ol. lilior.* warm, applying an *Empl. diachalc. simpl.* dissolved in some of the same Oil to the consistence of a Cerat: or apply an anodine Cataplasim, and bind it up.

In the opening an Apostem by Incision, you ought to take care that the Apertion be made in that Place where the Matter is most contained, the Skin being for the most part thinnest there: and if it be not the most declining part, yet you may draw your Knife towards it, for the more easy discharge of the Matter, then that the Incision be made according to the rectitude of the Fibres. If it be in the Groin or Arm-pit, it ought to be oblique: in other Parts make it according to the length of the Member.

In making the Incision, you are to avoid wounding the Vein, Artery, or Nerve: nor must you discharge the Matter at once, especially in great Abscesses, least you over-weaken the heat of the Part, or cause fainting.

The Instruments proper in opening Apostemations are made choice of according to the Part that is affected, and the greatness of the Abscess. *Ambr. Parey* proposeth some whereby you may more covertly open them: but we make use of Lancet or Knife, of which our Instrument-makers furnish us with choice. If the *Fauces* be affected, the Handle of your Knife ought to be long, and the Blade short; some thereof crooked, and cutting on one or both sides. Your Instruments ought to be kept clean, for your credit; and sharp, that you may perform the work with less pain.

The Incision being made, the Accidents or Symptoms that attend it are to be removed. In the first place, the Bleeding is to be restrained, if any such happen, (which is very rare) with *pulv. Galeni ex thure & alge* mixed *cum albumine ovi.* How you shall dress it if opened by Caustick, I have already shewed you.

Fainting.

Fainting which sometimes happeneth through weakness or timorousness in the Patient, may be relieved by laying the Patient upon his Back, and sprinkling a little cold Water on his Face. But if the Fainting proceeded from some preceding Sickness, and is continued by the greatness of the evacuation and noisom corrupt Matter, you shall in such cases provide some Cordial-Juleps or Electuaries, of which he may take at Pleasure. As, *R. Spec. diamarg. frig. ʒss. confect. alchem. ʒj ss. & succo citr. Rhoad.*

*Rhead. an. ℥iij. aq. melissæ buglossæ, cinnam. bordeat. an. ℥iss. Mis. Or, R̄ Confect. de hyacintho ℥ss. syr. garyophyll. rubi Idæi, an. ℥iij aq. dracontii, card. benedict. Stephani, an. ℥iss. Or, R̄ Conf. borrag. melissæ, cort. citr. cond. ros. rub. an. ℥j. rad. eryng. conditæ, nucis moscat. conditæ, an. ℥iss. spec. aromat. rosat. ℥ij confect. alcherm. ℥iij. ol. cinnam. gut. iv. cum syrupo de cort. citr. q. s. fiat Electu-
arium. Of which the Patient may take a morsel any Hour of the Day. Mithridate and *theriaca Veneta* are proper in such cases alone, or mixed with *conf. lujulæ*, or any of the fore-mention'd Syrups or Conserves.*

The Spirits may also be refreshed with *Epithemata* made up of some of the aforesaid distill'd Waters and Cordial Species with *acet. ros. &c.* which for want of a Physician, you may prescribe.

You are, in the next place, to consider the Abscess, whether after the evacuation of Matter there remain any considerable hardness, either by reason that the Tumour was not enough suppurated, as in large Abscesses it frequently happens; or that it be affected with pain and inflammation. Therefore at your next dressing it may be reasonable that you have a Fomentation ready of *summitat. malvæ, bismalvæ, flor. cham. summitat. absinth.* Fomentation. out of which a Stupe may be wrung, and applied over the Abscess, to give a breathing to it, and you leisure to consider how to dress it.

If it was opened by incision, it requires Digestion; to *Digestion.* which purpose this may be proper: *R̄ Terebinth. ℥j. far. tritici ℥ij. croci pulv. ℥j. vitel. ovi q. s. Misce.* But if the lips of the Ulcer be painful, a little of the Yolk of a new-laid Egg with *ol. ros.* upon a proportionable Tent may be sufficient, and an *Empl. of diachyl. simpl.* with a mixture of *unguent. dialthææ* applied in the form of a Cerat: Or, in case of pain or hardness, this; *R̄ mucil. sem. lini, fenug. althææ extract. in decoct. hordei ℥ij olei lilior. æsyp. amygd. dulc. an. ℥jss. terebinth. ℥j. ceræ ℥vi. aut q. s. fiat Ceratum.* Then with Compresses and Bandage rowl it moderately; and after it is digested, you may Deterge, as shall be presently shewed.

In Tumours by Congestion, foment with *decoct. ab-* Fomentation.
sinth. flor. sambuci, ros. rub. baccar. myrtil. sem. fenug. in Wine and Water, adding afterwards some *sp. vini.* These Abscesses requiring to have their heat kept up, and the relaxed Parts strengthened. If the Opening was
C 2 made

Mundif.
Paracels.Mundif.
Apii.

made by Caustick, dress it with a Pledgit dipt in a mixture of *unguent. basil.* with *ol. lilior.* hot: Or, to rouse up the heat in the Part, and hasten separation of the Eschar, add a few drops of *ol. terebinth.* and apply *Empl. diachyl. ireat.* or *Empl. de minio cum sapone*, malaxed with *ol. lini.* After separation of the Eschar, you may deterge with *mundif. Paracelsi* thus made: *Rx terebinth. claræ, mellis dispumati, an. ℥ss. visel. q̄vor. num. iij. coq. ad consist. unguenti.* If there be required stronger Deterfion, you may add *Merc. præcip. 3j* to an Ounce; you may also add *alumen ust.* but that will make the Ulcer painful; however, some crude Ulcers may admit of it. *Mundif ex apio* is also proper, as it is in the *Pharmacopœia Lond.* or this; *Rx succ. absinth. 3ij. succ. brassicæ, chelidon. an. 3j. mellis rosati colati 3ij. terebinth. 3iij. coq. ad succorum consumptionem, addendo pulv. myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, an. 3jss. pulv. rad. ireos 3j rad. aristoloch. rot. pulv. 3ij. far. tritici 3iij. far. probi, lupin. an. 3j. Misce.* If the Matter do not well discharge, you must help it by Compression and Bandage: or if the Tumour was large, and the Opening but small or not enough in the declining part, lay it more open; for without a convenient Orifice, whereby the Matter may plentifully discharge between Dressings, you cannot hope for a speedy Cure. That way of Dilating by Piths or Sponges is meer trifling, unless it be to thin the Skin, for the more easie Incision.

Unguentum
incarnati-
vum.Unguentum
Nicotianæ.Unguentum
lithargyri.

If you Deterge not with too sharp Medicaments, they may also serve to Incarn: or you may use this, or such like; *Rx terebinth Venet. 3iij pulv. aristoloch. rot. ireos, thuris an. 3iij. mastich. myrrhæ, aloes, an. 3jss. cadmiæ 3vj mell. ros. q. s. fiat Unguentum.* Or, *Rx succ. Nicotianæ 3ij. picis resinæ, ol. olivar. immatur. an. 3iij. terebinth. Venet. 3vj. ceræ q. s. fiat Unguentum.* If the Flesh grow loose or spongy, touch it with a Vitriol or Alume-stone moderately, and it will daily waste it, with little or no pain, and dispose the Ulcer to cicatrize: of which Stones you may have some fitted in Quills for your use.

The Ulcer being Incarned, you may Cicatrize with *unguent. lithargyri*: *Rx lithargyr. aur. & argent. an 3iijss. calcis decies lotæ subtilis, pulverizata 3ij. cerussæ 3ij. turpæ 3vj. olei myrtillor. 3vj. ol. rosati 3jss. sevi vitulini 3viij. succor. plantag. leſtuçæ, solani, an. 3iv coq. serum lento igne, cum oleis & succis usque ad consumptionem succor. deinde*

deinde colentur; colaturæ addantur unguenti rosati ℥ij. cereæ albæ q. s. iterum coq. unica ebullitione; postea auferatur ab igne, baculo agitando, cum mineralibus prædictis prius optimè pulverizatis, & fiat unguentum. Or with unguent. desicc. rub. ac calcis. Or else you may Cicatrize with this Water; R^z mirobalan. citr. balaust. an. ℥ij. ^{Aqua cicatrizans.} alum. rup. 3℥s. aq. germin. querc. equiseti, an. ℥ij. vini albi ℥j. bulliant. parum, & colentur pro usu: in which Pledgits may be dipp'd and press'd out. You must take care that the Ulcer be Cicatrized seemly, neither too high nor too low.

Having thus treated of Tumours by Fluxion, we shall now say something of those made by Congestion; which, though capable of most of the former intentions more or less, yet differ in the manner of governing them, viz.

Bleeding ought in this case to be less frequent; but Purging more strong, with agarick, hermodactyles, scammony, jalap. aloes, colocynth. pil. Rudii, cochiae, Cornachini, benedict. laxat. confect. hamech. elect. è succo rosarum, Purging Diet-drinks, &c. as in the Chapter of Oedema, to which I refer you. The Revulsion hath little or no place here.

Derivation by Issues and Setons are usual. Repulsion is proper in many of them, especially that of Bandage in œdematous Swellings of the Legs, Arms and Hands.

But Discussion is the principal intention of the Chirurgion in this place, and ought to be done with hot Medicines: of which sort I have set you down some already, and more you will meet with in our particular Discourse of those Tumours.

Suppuration seldom happeneth in these Tumours, unless there be an admixture of Blood with it: in which case treat them with Suppuratives, as hath been said, and open them.

After Apertion, the method of healing differs little from that of Abscesses made by Fluxion: but of their Cure you shall be more informed in the Chapter of Oedema.

The next thing that offers it self to our consideration ^{Diet} is Diet: and that is of two sorts; the one regarding Tumours made by Fluxion, the other those by Congestion.

In hot Tumours made by Fluxion, we are to propose such moderation as may take off from the great ferment in the Blood, whereby it may be rendred less apt to

flow into the weak Part. To which purpose, the Ancients prescribed such a slender Diet as might only support their Strength : yet with a regard to Custom, the Age and Constitution of the Patient, and greatness of the Inflammation. If the Body be strong and abound with Humours, and the Inflammation great, their Diet may be the more sparing and cooling ; as Water-gruel, Pannado, and such like. Where the Inflammation is less, or the Patient weak, Chicken-broth, with Wood-sorrel, Lettice, Purslane, or a boil'd Chicken, a porched Egg, &c. and such like Meats of easie digestion. To others, Mutton, Veal, Pullet, Rabbit, and some sorts of the firmest Fish. In great Inflammations there is commonly a Fever attending, in which case they have little inclination to eat. Their Drink should be Ptisans, or a small well-boil'd Ale. If Wine be allow'd, it ought to be small, or allay'd with Water. *Fallopins*, in his Discourse of hot Tumours, saith, he was wont where there was *Plethora*, to prescribe *panem lotum in aqua, asperso succo aurantiorum cum modico zaccari*, a little Bread dipt in Water, and sprinkled with juice of an Orange and Sugar, and that but twice the Day ; and their Drink no better than Water. *Galen* forbids Wine ; yet permits it to them, *qui habent ventriculum debilem*, for their Stomach's sake : which is necessary to be observed ; for unless that be kept up, in vain are all our Endeavours.

The Air ought to be temperate by Art or Nature.

All Exercise is to be forborn ; for the Blood is thereby heated, and the Humours made more fluid. Sleeping in the Day is also forbidden, out of hopes they may rest better in the Night.

In Tumours by Congestion, we allow such a Diet as is heating and attenuating ; their Meat rather roasted than boiled, and of good nourishment, as Mutton, Veal, Kid, Pullet, Rabbit, Chicken, Pheasant, Partridge, Cock, Snipe, &c. All white Meats, Fish, Fruits, Salads, are forbidden. Their Drink may be Ale or Beer : Wine is also allowed in these cases ; and their Drink may be medicated with *Sarsaparilla*, *China*, *lign. guajaci*, *lentiscinum* ; as you may see more particularly hereafter.

The Air ought to be warm and attenuating. Sleep in the Day is absolutely forbidden, and ought to be moderated in the Night. Passions of the Mind are to be avoided both in this and all other Diseases.

C H A P. III.

Of Inflammation, or Phlegmon.

Hitherto I have discoursed of Tumours in general. I shall now descend to particulars, and begin with *Phlegmon*, or *Inflammation*; both because it is the first degeneration from good Blood, and in its own nature nearest of kin to it; and also because it is the most frequent of Tumours happening in Diseases, Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, Luxations, &c. It being also the usual fore-runner of many Mischiefs that happen in many of those cases, and consequently the most obvious occasion of exercising the Chirurgion's skill.

I define it, a large Tumour, hot, of a red colour, with pain, pulsation, tension, and a circumscribed hardness. *Definition.*

The *Differences* of it are either from the Situation; inward, or outward: Or from the Part affected, whence it taketh a name. As inwardly in the Lungs, it is called *Peripneumonia*; in the *Pleura*, *Pleuritis*; on the *Diaphragma*, *Paraphrenitis*; in the Brain, *Phrenitis*; in the Throat, *Angina*: outwardly on the Throat, *Angina notha*; in the Eyes, *Ophthalmia*, &c. Or, lastly, from the Matter: which if simple, it is a simple *Phlegmon*; if compound, it hath its denomination from the Humour with which it is compounded, and so is called *Erysipelatodes*, *Phlegmatodes*, *Oedematodes*, *Schirrholes*. *Differences.*

The Cause of *Phlegmon* is generally a *Plethora*, having some acrimonious mixture in the serum of the Blood, which latter is the usual matter of a *Phlegmon*, being cast out of the Vessels, and lodged in the pores of the Skin, or other Part affected with it. This serum being accompanied by the thinner parts of the Blood, grows red and angry, and, wanting its due regress into the Mass, first gathers into a hard Swelling, and in few Days (if it be not discussed) ripens into Matter, and so dischargeth. *Causes.*

The Signs of *Phlegmon* are, great pain, heat, inflamed red colour, and swelling, with hardness, pulsation, and tension. The Tumour growing big and more collected, a Suppuration succeeds, and then the Symptoms abate. As the Tumour riseth into a Cone, so the Matter may

be felt to fluctuate, and the Skin becomes thin and pale, viz. of the colour of the subjacent Matter.

Prognosticks. The *Prognostick* is good, when the Tumour insensibly exhales and resolves: in which case the ebullition abates, and the Blood, being less violent in its motion, passeth gently by, and by degrees swalloweth up that Humour into its channels again, which it had in the time of its ebullition cast out; or at least having suffered the thinner Parts to transpire, it receiveth the rest.

Next to this way of terminating a *Phlegmon*, Suppuration is best, when the Matter of the Tumour ripens into a kindly *Pus*.

But it is of ill consequence if the Tumour disappear without abatement of Accidents, and the Fever still continue. In this case either a Gangrene or some other grievous Symptom succeeds: or, if it were the Crisis of a Fever, that encreaseth, and the Life of the Patient is in great danger.

It is also ill, when the Matter, instead of resolving, hardens, and the Pain ceaseth. It fore-sheweth a scirrhous Tumour approaching.

Fat People are not so easily cured as lean. Nervous and tendinous Parts have worse Symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones.

If after great Abscesses the Body be not purged and regulated, they are apt to fall into some other Disease: otherwise they occasion much Health.

Cure.

The modern Authors have reduced the *Cure* of these Tumours to four Heads: 1. to the manner of living; 2. to the preventing the Influx of Humours; 3. to the evacuating the Humours already inflowed; 4. the correcting of the Accidents to which they are subject.

1. The manner of Living consists in the moderation of the Six *non naturales*. As, that the Diet be slender, cooling and moistening, whereby the encrease of Blood may be moderated, and rendered less apt to flow into the weak Part; from which consideration the Ancients, as I told you, allowed only enough to preserve their Strength, with regard to their habit of Body, and custom of Living. They generally prescribed Panado's, Barly-grewel, and such like Spoon-meat: Chicken-broth is the highest whilst the Humour is fermenting; but after Suppuration and discharge of Matter, greater liberty is permitted. Air, Exercise, Watching, Passions of the Mind,

Mind, &c. are to be regulated; as hath been said in the preceding Chapter of *Tumours in general*.

2. The second intention is performed by moving the Cause of the Tumour, which is the Plenitude and *Cacochymia*: the former whereof requires Bleeding, the latter Purging. Bleeding is here proposed as the speedy Remedy, both for lessening the Tumour, and appeasing the Pain: and is made by opening a Vein near to the Part affected. According to *Galen*, *Debemus venam secare ad deliquium animi*, we ought to draw Blood to every fainting. Yet we are therein to consider the Constitution and Habit of Body, and greatness of the Inflammation. Cupping, Friction, and Deligation of the opposite Parts may be hereto necessary before the Tumour is made.

To take off the *Cacochymia*, Purging with Leniens is proper; as *elect. lenitivum*, *diaprun. lenitivum*, *diacatholicon*, *cassia*, *tamarindi*, *manna*, *cremor tartari*, Infusions of *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, and opening Apozems; as hath been said in the former Chapter. In the next place, it will be proper to prescribe such Draughts as may quiet the motion of the Humours, and temper the heat of them, *viz.* Emulsions of the greater and lesser cold Seeds made with *decoct. hordei*; also *Fuleps*, with *syr. de papavere*, *Rhoad. paralyseos*, *violar. è succo citri*, &c. in proper Vehicles.

3. The third intention regards the Part affected more immediately, and is the removing of the conjunct Matter. How that is done by Revulsion, Derivation, &c. I have shewed you in the former Chapter; as also how you are by Repellents to withstand the influx of Humour in the very beginning; and of what quality the Medicaments proper thereto are, and in what cases they are not to be applied, as in malign Tumours, or those in the Emunctories, &c. I shall here only insert some few Prescriptions that are most peculiar in the several cases, and begin with Repellents in the first place: of which sort is *cerat. Galeni*. *R̄ ceræ alb. ℥iv. ol. rosati omphac. ℔j novies laventur aq. font. deinde aceto subigantur.* Or this; *R̄ Empl. diachalc. ℥iij. boli armen. ℥iij. bacc. myrtill. ℥ij. aceti vini cochl. iv. ol. myrtill. q. s. fiat Ceratum.* Or this; *R̄ far. hordei ℥vj. cort. granat. pulv. ℥ij. balaust. pulv. ℥ss. succ. sedi maj. ℥iij. vini rub. q. s. coc. ad consist. catapl. & in fine coctionis adde ol. myrtill. ℥ij.* Either of
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the two latter, if timely applied, will not only resist the Influx, but dry up the inflowed Humour. They must be renewed daily, lest they dry too much, and thereby encrease the Heat in the Part.

In the encrease of Inflammation and Tumour, when it begins to be hard, you are to apply Resolvents with Repellents. *Rx fol. malv. parietarie, plantag. an. M. j. far. bord. & fabar. an. ℥i ss. flor. ros. rub. pulv. ℥i ss. coq. in aq. font. fiat Catapl. S. A. addendo in fine ova integra num. ij. ol. cham. ros. q. s.*

When the Tumour is more form'd and harder, forbear Repellents, and apply Discutients and Emollients. *Rx rad. & fol. althæe an. M. j. sem. lini & fenug. an. ℥vj. flor. cham. meliloti pulv. an. ℥ij. far. bord. & tritici an. ℥vj. fiat Catapl. addendo mell. com. ℥ij. ol. sambucini & axungie anseris an. ℥j.* If the Tumour decline, *Rx fol. parietarie M. ij. sem. lini, fenug. an. ℥i ss. summitat. absinthii, anethi, flor. cham. sambuci pulv. an. ℥iij. flor. ros. rub. ℥i ss. far. lentium & fabar. ℥iv. coq. in vino, & fiat Catapl. addendo ol. lumbricorum, anethi, an. ℥ij. mellis com. ℥i ss.* *Rx Empl. de mucilag. Empl. oxycroeci, an. ℥ij. diachyl. ireat. ℥j. ol. anethi q. s. fiat Ceratum.*

4. The fourth intention is, to remove the Accidents that frequently accompany these Inflammations; amongst which, Pain is the chief: for that not only tireth and exhausteth the Spirits of the Patient, but also encreaseth Fluxion, and destroys the Temperament of the Part. Therefore you ought to have especial regard thereto, and by Anodines appease the Pain. To which purpose I shall offer you this following Cataplasm. *Rx fol. visci pomorum cum fructibus an. M. j. fol. hyoscyami M. ij. fol. papaver. M. j. sub cineribus coquantur; addendo tandem mic. panis albi in lacte tepido macerati ℥i ss. vitell. ovi num. ij. pulv. croci ℥j. ol. chamemeli & rosarum an. q. s. fiat Cataplasma S. A.*

The Fever which attends Pain is removed by Venæsection, or by the resolution or suppuration of the Tumour. If it shall unhappily indurate or gangrene, I refer you to those Chapters of *Scirrhus* and *Gangrena*: yet I think, if the method be rightly observed which hath been proposed, there will need no such Reference.

The most safe and speedy way of Curing Phlegmons, is by Resolvents. In Wounds, Contusions and Ulcers, Inflammations for the most part go off so: and so would the

the greatest Pblegmons, if the aforesaid method were truly observed. But the neglect of timely Bleeding, and the too hasty application of Pultices of white Bread and Milk, render them incapable of Repellents, and, for the most part, of Discussion: whence followeth a necessity of Suppurating.

The Medicaments that further Suppuration, are suitable in their temper to the heat of the Part, so as to cherish it; and of an emplastick quality, hindering Transpiration. So Oils and Grease, which are scarce permitted in Discutients, (farther than to give good consistence to the Medicine) are here proper. These following are Suppuratives: *R̄ rad. althææ, lilior. albor. an. ℥iv. branc. ursinæ M. j. coq. in brodio aut lacte ad molliem; deinde adde medullæ panis albi ℥ss. sem. lini pulv. ℥ij. axung. porcine gallinacæ an. ℥ij. vitel. ovor. num. ij. croci ℥ij Misc. fiat Cataplasma.* Or this: *R̄ rad. lilior. ℥iij. cepar. coct. sub cineribus ℥ij. summitat. althææ M. ij. caricas pingues tost. num. 6. coq. & contusis adde far tritic. ℥ij pulv. sem. lini ℥j. axung. porcine ℥ij. unguent. basilici simpl. ℥j ol. lilior. q. s. cum vitel. ovor. & croco: fiat Cataplasma.* Whilst you endeavour Suppuration, you must expose the Tumour as little to the Air as may be.

The going off of the Accidents of pain, heat, pulsation, &c. are good signs of Suppuration: but if the Matter lie deep, the Symptoms do not cease till it be discharged; nor is the Suppuration discerned in some of them otherwise than by the fluctuation between your Hands. In such cases, if you doubt Suppuration, continue the latter Cataplasma: for if the Tumour be opened before the Matter be well concocted, it will be the slower in healing.

If the Tumour become more compact, and thrust out in a Cone, and look pale, defer not the opening of it: For as the opening of Apostems before the Suppuration be perfected, weakens the heat, and renders them crude; so the letting the Matter lie long after it is made, gives way to its putrefaction, whereby the Parts underneath corrupt, and the Abscess becomes sinuous.

The manner of Opening by Incision or Caustick, together will all Directions necessary thereunto, have been sufficiently treated of in the former Chapter. The Cure of it by Digesting, Deterging, Incarning and Cicatrizing,

zing, you will see in the Treatise of Ulcers, and in the following Observations.

I shall begin them with some Instances of *Phlegmons* in their very first appearance: though I may doubt whether you will allow them for such, they being then so inconsiderably small, that the Patient himself thinketh it not worth while to send for a Chirurgeon. Nay, when the Pain hath encreased the Inflammation, and raised the Swelling big and hard, they, for the most part, permit them to be dressed by the next Pretender to Chirurgery, with Pultices, as I have said, of white Bread and Milk, and do not consult us till the Tumour be in its state; and then it is too late to repel them. Sometimes we may discuss them, but more frequently they suppurate, and are of longer Cure. Upon the Considerations fore-mentioned, it seemeth not easie for me to give you such Instances of the beginning of a *Phlegmon* as may be suitable to the design of this Discourse: therefore I have set down the fewer of them, and taken them from such accidental Causes as do generally make great Tumours, (if ill handled,) that you may thereby learn how to prevent their growth, by the timely applications proposed in the method of Cure.

1. Observation. Of the beginning of a *Phlegmon* in the right Hip.

A Man of about thirty six Years old, after a hard Journey on Horse-back, sitting upon a cold Bench, was seiz'd with a pain in his right Hip, insomuch that he was scarce able to get up to his Chamber. The next Morning he complained to me of his ill Night's rest by reason of that Pain, he not being able to move that Joint. I embrocated the Part with *ol. ros. cum aceto*, and applied an *Empl. diachalcit. cum bolo*, and let him bleed in the Arm about 3x. ordered him a Clyster that Afternoon, and an Anodyne Draught the Night following of 3vi. *ſyr. de meconio in aq. papaver. cum aqua cinnamoni hordeat.* whereby he rested better. I continued the Embrocation and Emplaster, by which, after a Day or two, the Fluxion was seemingly wasted; yet he complained of a pain deeper in the Joint. I then caused a Bryony-root to be digg'd fresh out of the Earth, and being washed, cut, and beaten to a Pulp in a Stone-Mortar, I chafed the pained Hip with it, and applied it in the form of a Cataplasm. It did not lie well on, but by the use of it two or three Days it discuss'd his Pain, and he was cured.

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This began like a *Phlegmon*, and afterwards threatned a *Sciatica*: whither it would have tended, I leave others to judge; but from such little beginnings the greatest *Phlegmons* have taken their rise.

A Woman aged thirty four Years, walking in the Street one Evening, and passing near a Coach and Horses, was bit in the right Breast by one of them. The next Day she came to me, complaining of the Pain, and shewed me her Breast. It was swelled to the bigness of a Hen's Egg, with inflammation and hardness, the print of the Horse's Teeth remaining in the Skin near two Inches distant from each side. I dressed it with *unguentum basilic.* and embrocated the Tumour with *ol. ros. cum aceto*, and applied an *Empl. è bolo* over all; then let her blood, and sent her that Night an Anodyne-Draught of *aq. papaver. rhæad. cinnam. hordeat. cum syrupo de meconio* ʒvj. She was purged the next Day with an *Infus. senæ*, &c. By this method the pain and inflammation were remitted, and a great part of the hardness: the remainder was totally resolved by the application of *unguent. basilic.* spread thick in the form of an Emplaster, and by repeating Purgations twice or thrice.

2. Observation. Of a Phlegmon.

A Man of about forty Years of Age, of a full Body, having (as he thought) heated himself in walking, took cold, and was seized with a stiffness and pain in his left Thigh, about four Fingers breadth above his Knee. The Morning after I saw it swell'd and somewhat inflamed, I embrocated it *cum ol. ros. & aceto*, and applied an *Empl. oxal.* then let him blood about ten or twelve Ounces, and advised a Clyster that Afternoon, and desired him to forbear full Meals and strong Drink. The Day after he was purged with *pulvis Cornachin.* and, by repeating of the Embrocations and Emplaster, was cured of his Distemper.

3. Observation. Of a Phlegmon.

A Maid-Servant about twenty six Years of Age, by reason of a suppression of the *Menstrua*, was seized with a pain in her right Thigh on the outside. It growing more painful by the application of gummy Emplasters, I was sent for, and saw an hard collected Tumour of an oval Figure lying under the *musculus membranosus* with Inflammation; also an *Herpes* overspreading the Tumour and that side of the Thigh. It was certainly raised by their improper Applications. I let her blood at least twelve Ounces, and applied a mixture of two parts

4. Observation. Of a Phlegmon with an Herpes.

parts *unguent. nutrit.* with one of *populeon*, and purged her the next Day with *pil. cochie.* By repeating the same Purgative three or four times, intermitting a Day or two between; and afterwards, by the application of *unguent. nutritum* alone, the Inflammation was cooled, the *Herpes* extinguished, and the Tumour wasted.

5. Obser-
vat. Of a
Phlegmon
discuss'd.

A Woman of about forty Years of Age, scorbutical, and of a full Body, was pained in her right Thigh on the inside. Somewhat she applied her self; but it growing more painful, I was permitted to see it. There was a hard Swelling with Inflammation, Pulsation, &c. as in a *Phlegmon* in its encrease. I let her blood about ten Ounces, and embrocated it with *ol. ros. & chamemeli*, and applied *cerat. Galeni* on it; and some Hours after I sent her that Cataplasm *ex fol. malv. pariet. plantag. cum sem. Cydon.* &c. which she applied. A Clyster was that Afternoon administred, and an Anodyne prescrib'd. The next Day she was purged with this following Apozeme: *Rx fol. senæ ℥ss. rhubarb. ℥ij. flor. sambuci, macis, ℥ij. fiat infus. in aq. matricariæ ℥viiij. succ. aurantior. ℥iv. colat. adde manne ℥iss. syr. de spina cervina ℥vj. dividatur pro duabus dosibus.* By the continued application of the Cataplasm the Tumour diminished with the hardness. In the declining of it I left out the Repellents, and added *pulver. balaust. & baccar. myrtillor.* and boiled them in Wine, and added only *Mel* in the place of the Oil: by which I dried up the remaining Humour, and restored the Part to its former Health. Yet she would not be satisfied without the application of an Emplaster, which was *Empl. è bolo.*

6. Obser-
vat. Of a
Phlegmon
discuss'd.

One of about fifty five Years of Age, of a full Body, subject to Gout and Scurvy, was taken with a Fever, which after a few Days, terminated in a pain of his right Arm about the *Biceps*, with Swelling and Inflammation. Cataplasms were applied of white Bread and Milk: but the Parts were thereby relaxed, and rendered more subject to Fluxion, which swell'd the Arm round and deep among the Muscles. A Chirurgeon was fetch'd, who, finding the Patient weak, and treated by unhappy Hands, declined the meddling with it, as not having been consulted more timely; or, indeed, doubting how the Cure would succeed. I was then fetch'd, and observing the Tumour great, and threatening the destruction of the Member, I stuped it with Wine, to give a breathing to it, till I could make a Fomentation more

more for my purpose ; which I hastened, by putting a shovel-full of Wood-ashes into a quantity of Water with a few Herbs ; as *summitat. absinthii, centaur. cardui bened. flor. sambuci, chamæmeli, sem. fænugræci, &c.* Which being boiled and strained, I added Brandy-wine to it, and fomented the swell'd Arm, and the while made a Cataplasm *ex far. hordei & fabar.* with some of the aforementioned Ingredients boiled in some of the same Fomentation, with the addition of *mel. com.* and applied it. Being thus left alone to act without a Physician, I let him blood in the other Arm, and prescrib'd a Clyster and a Cordial-Julep of *aq. dracont. cardui bened. & citr. spec. de hyacintho, cum syr. de succo citr. & caryophyllor. cum aq. epidemica,* also an Anodyne Draught to dispose him to Rest that Night ; which he did better than he had done many Nights before. By the use of the Fomentation and Cataplasm the Swelling discussed, and our work went hopefully on : the Fever then appearing but Symptomatical, lessened also, as the heat and pain mitigated : My next work was, by Emollients, to resolve the hardness which possess'd the Muscles and Tendons of the Arm and Elbow-joint. To which purpose I fomented them with a Decoction of *fol. & radic. althææ, malvæ, tapsi barbati, rad. lilior. flor. chamæmeli, meliloti, sem. lini, fænugræci, &c.* made in Flesh-broath, and embrocated them with a mixture of *unguent. dialthææ cum ol. lumbric. ex pedibus bovinis,* and applied *ceratum Agrippinæ,* with moderate Bandage over all. Thus I resolved the hardness, and somewhat restored the Joint : But the Arm continues weak to this Day.

A Young-Man, aged about twenty Years, riding a long Journey in the heat of Summer, put his blood into a Ferment, which affected his Bridle-hand with great pain, and produced an Inflammation with Tumour in that Wrist. To remedy which, he was let Blood in the other Arm, and the Part diseased was embrocated with *ol. ros. cum aceto,* and an *Empl. è bolo* was applied ; and the second Day after he was purged with an *Infus. senæ, &c.* The Swelling encreasing with Inflammation and hardness, the moderate repelling and discutient Cataplasm *ex malv. pariet. plantag. &c.* was applied. But this Patient being of a very ill habit of Body, the Tumour encreased, and collecting more round, shewed its inclination to suppurate : wherefore I left out the Repellents,

7. Obser-
vat. Of a
Phlegmon
suppurated in
the Arm.

pellents, and added *rad. lilior. albor. &c.* by the application whereof it suppurated in few Days after. I opened it by Caustick, and discharged a proportionable quantity of Matter well concocted, and hastened the fall of the Escar by Lenients. During the Fluxion (which was in the Wrist amongst the Tendons) he complained of a soreness in that *Axilla*, but took little notice of it, till, after the opening this, (the pain diminishing there) he felt that in his Arm-pit more sore. I also felt a small Gland there, and applied an *Empl. de mucilagibus*, supposing that would resolve it. After the separation of the Escar, whilst I was digesting that Abscess, he was again purged: but the Swelling encreased in the *Axilla*, and suppurated, and was likewise opened by Caustick, and endeavours used to digest that. But whilst the former Abscess cured, this latter became more crude and sinuous, and the Patient was seized with a Rigour, and a Fever followed; for the cure of which he was let blood again and purged, by Dr. *Walter Needham's* prescription, with an Infusion of *sena* in a decoct. *tamarindor.* with the addition of *manna syr. de pomis purg. & syr. de spina cervina.* By the repeating of this he was freed of his Fever, but the Abscess would not digest three Days together by any application: upon which consideration we prescribed him decoct. *sarsæ, lign. Guajaci, &c.* By the drinking thereof a few Days; the Abscess digested, and healed soon after to a wonder.

a. Obser-
vat. Of a
Phlegmon
suppurated in
the Breast.

A Maid of about twenty eight Years old, of a gross Body, received by accident a blow on her right Breast, it swelled, and grew hard and painful. After several applications, the hardness and pain rather encreasing, she suspecting a Cancer, came to me. I viewed it, but saw no Symptoms of it. I embrocated it *cum oleo & aceto rosac.* and applied an *Empl. de minio cum sapone*, and the Day after let her Blood, and then purged her with Whey, Manna and Cremor Tartar; by which the hardness was seemingly resolved for some time: but she being irregular in her Appetite, it swell'd again as when I first saw it. Upon which consideration I applied Emollients; and seeing the Tumour encrease, and she impatient at the sight of it, I applied a Suppurative Cataplasim *ex rad. & fol. althææ, rad. lilior. alb. &c.* By the continued use of it in a few Days it suppurated well, and I opened it by Caustick in the declining Part, and discharged

discharged a large quantity of Matter. I dressed the Abscess with Lenients, and continued the use of the Cataplasim till the Escar separated: then I deterg'd with *mundif. Paracelsi*, and applied *Empl. de mucilag.* and shortened the Tent. The Orifice growing less, and somewhat of the hardness yet remaining, I put in a short *Canicula* of Lead, and kept the Orifice open, till the hardness was totally resolved, and that it matter'd very little or not at all; then threw out the Tent, and applied a Pledgit of *unguent. diapompholig.* and permitted it to heal, which it did in few Days. This was a pure *Phlegmon*, and lay deep in the Breast, and owed its speedy Cure to the perfect Suppuration was made in it before the Opening. For otherwise such Abscesses in large Breasts do frequently terminate in sinuous Ulcers, and grow callous, by reason of their laxity and want of natural heat.

A Gentleman of about fifty six Years of Age, standing long in the cold to see some extraordinary Show, was taken with a pain above his left Hip, and the second Day after sent to me for an Emplaster. The Messenger not telling me the name of the Patient, nor where he lodged, I sent him an *Emplast. à bolo*, proper to resist, and defend a Part from Fluxion. The fourth Day after he sent to me for another Emplaster, signifying to me that his pain was much encreased; and two Days after sent for me. I went, and saw a large Tumour lying upon the *Ilion* backwards, with great Inflammation and hardness, with all the Symptoms of a *Phlegmon* near its State. I directed a Cataplasim to be made *ex summitat. malvæ, bismalvæ, absinthii, flor. sambuci, meliloti, sem. lini, fenugraci, far. bordei*, with an addition of *mel. commun. ol. cham. vitell. ovor. & croc.* and in the interim let him Blood, and advised a Clyster to be administered that Afternoon. If this Person had been of a temperate Life, and been let Blood when he sent for the first Emplaster, this Tumour might have been happily repelled: but it was now too late to discuss it: yet I repeated the application of that Cataplasim till I saw it more collected, and then I hastened Suppuration, by one of the milder Suppuratives set down in the Method of Cure; by the use of which the Tumour was more collected and raised into a Cone, and by its pale colour, and thinness of the Skin, gave an assurance of a

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perfect

9. Observat. Of a Phlegmon

perfect Suppuration. Then I applied some of the milder Caustick, with an *Empl. diachyl. simpl.* over it, and the Cataplasm over all. • The next Day I took off the Dressings, with design to divide the Escar: but it was done to my Hands, and a large quantity of a well digested Matter was discharged. I fomented the Abscess with a Stupe wrung out of Milk, and dressed the Escar with a Pledgit of *unguent. basilic.* dipt in *ol. ros.* and continued the application of the Cataplasm. Thus in few Days the swelling asswaged, and the Escar separated. I then endeavoured Deterfion with *mundif. Paracelsi*: but the Abscess being large, and the Suppuration in the middle, and the Part not very capable of Bandage, there remained a large hollowness, which put me upon a necessity of laying it more open, for the speedy effecting the Cure; which I did with a pair of Probe-scissors. This work is necessary in such large *Phlegmons*; and therefore it is, I suppose, that *Sennertus* places his Chapter *de Sinubus* next to that of a *Phlegmon*. After I had made this Incision, I dressed it with that Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitello ovi*, &c. and having digested it, I incarned, by adding *pulv. rad. iridis, aristoloch. rot. sarcocol.* &c. to the Digestive: And by the help of the Vitriol and Alumestones, *unguent. tutie* and *Emplast. diachalciteos*, I cicatrized it.

10. Obser-
vat. Of a
Phlegmon
gangrened by
improper ap-
plications.

In the time of the Civil Wars, a Gentleman in the West-Country was sorely pained with an Inflammation and Swelling upon the *Os Ilion* on the left-side. Some one applied a Cataplasm to it of white Bread and Milk with Hog's-lard; a Medicament proper to asswage Pain, but being applied in the augment in a full Body, it relaxed the Parts, and made way for the influx and encrease of the Tumour. Upon further Complaint, some other of his Acquaintance advised the application of Houseleek, &c. by which the native heat suffocated, and the Part gangrened. Sir *Alexander Fraiser*, chief Physician to His Majesty, and my self were fetched, and saw the Tumour black, and sunk the compass of the palm of a Hand. We made deep Scarifications, and wash'd it with a Solution of *Aegyptiac. in spir. vini*, and filled the incised Parts, especially in the circumference between the sound and gangrened Parts, with *merc. precipitat.* and applied over all a Cataplasm, such as you will find set down in the Chap. of *Gangrenæ*. Where we had applied our Precipitate,

Chap. III. Of Inflammation, or Phlegmon.

35

Precipitate, we found a perfect white Matter: it was but little in quantity, but by the use of the same Powder we saw the Mortification stop'd, and the Escar in few Days after separated with good digestion. The Ulcer was afterwards deterged with *mundif. Paracelsi*, and cured by Epuloticks, as in the Cure of Ulcers.

As *Phlegmons* are subject to Mortification, through unseasonable application of Medicaments in time of their state; so also in fat Bodies they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that Fat be not speedily digested out. Thus it happened to a Person labouring of a *Phlegmon* on the *Os sacrum*: And after the discharge of Matter, the Ulcer became crude and gangrened. Another Chirurgion was consulted, who scarified the Abscess, and, by his warm Applications, supposed he had extinguished the Mortification: but it appearing otherwise, I was fetch'd, and saw the lips and parts within gangrened and gleeing. We scarified the lips; but finding them to be gangrened more within than without, we pared them off round, then scarified the Abscess within, and cut out the putrefied Fat, and with an armed Probe dipt in *oleo garyophyllor.* hot, cleansed the Abscess, and fill'd the Scarifications with *Merc. precipitat.* We then dress'd up the Abscess with a mixture of *unguent. basilicon* & *ol. terebinth.* and applied Cataplasms and Fomentations, as is usual in such cases. The next Day we came provided with actual Cauteries, but found the Abscess warm, and disposing to digestion in the lips and fleshy parts: and from that time it digested well. But in the *basis* of the Ulcer, where the Mortification had reached to the *Periosteum*, the flow separated more slowly: but by the warm application of Lenients it came off, and the Ulcer happily incarned.

11. Observat. Of a Phlegmon gangrened after Opening.

Over-strict Bandage is a frequent cause of *Phlegmon*, of which I do make observation for the cautioning of the young Chirurgions in the case of Fontanels.

A Person of a plethorick Body, aged about thirty Years, being subject to hot Defluxions of sharp Rheum, was advised to make a Fontanel in her Arm by Caustick. I applied the milder, with an Emplaster of moderate Bandage to retain it on, with advice to slacken it, if there appeared cause. The next Morning she told me the Bandage had been easie all the Day, upon which account she had not slackened it; but it pained her in the Night,

12. Observat. Of strict Bandage.

Night, and swell'd her Arm. It did not seem too streight; nay, I think if it had been slacker, it would have slipt down her Arm, being taper grown: but the Tumour shewed the Bandage to be too hard. I loosened it, and took off the Caustick; where finding a small Escar, I divided it, and dress'd it with *unguent. basilic.* with an Emplaster to retain it on, leaving the Arm at liberty. She was easie that Day; but about twelve of the Clock at Night she was waken'd with the pain, and sent to me. The Fontanel not being in fault, I return'd her a Glass with *ol. ros. cum aceto* to Embrocate her Arm. The next Morning I visited her there appeared less fulness and no heat, but she complained of a numbness in her Hand. I left her to the use of the Oil: it wore off in a Day or two. After the separation of the Escar, I put in a Pea, and fitted it with Bandage: from which time it continued easie. I foresaw this disturbance, and advised her to bleed and purge first, but could not prevail.

In fat fleshy Arms you may produce the like by a moderate strict Bandage, when the Humours are in a fermenting disposition. The way to avoid such inconvenience, is first to make evacuation by bleeding or purging: for from such little beginnings great evils do follow. And if this Fontanel had been made by the *lapis causticus*, it had penetrated deep, and might by such a flux of Humours have been shrewdly disturbed: or if it had been made by Incision, it would have been inflamed; and then the conclusion would have been, that it was made upon a Nerve or Tendon; though possibly in such fat Arms there is none within half an Inch under it.

13. Obser-
vat. Of over-
strict Band-
age.

I shall give you another instance in a Gentleman who came out of the Country, and put himself into the Hands of a Chirurgeon, in which case I was consulted. The Tumour was in his left Arm upon the *Biceps*, and was caused by over-strict binding of his Issue. It was raised below the Bandage; and as it abounded with Matter, it discharged it self into the Fontanel. The Cure was performed by the application of a Caustick upon the lower part of the Tumour, and the Matter was let out by cutting deep into the Escar; after which it was digested and incarned by the same Chirurgeon, as in other Abscesses is usual.

Many Instances we have of this kind in Infants, who cannot express their grievances, especially where Issues are

are cut in their Arms: The Nurses sometimes binding them too slack, whereby the Pea slides out, and the Issue being almost closed before the next dressing, they, to recover their Error, force in another, and by too hard Bandage raise a Tumour with Inflammation, to the great disturbance of the Child.

Thus, sometime since, a Child in my Neighbourhood was seized with an Inflammation from the Shoulder down to the Elbow, and from thence an œdematous Tumour reached to the Fingers ends, the Fontanel it self gangrened. I threw out the Pea, and scarified the lips of the Ulcer, and dap't it with *ol. terebinth.* hot with an armed Probe, and applied Pledgits dipt in a mixture of the said Oil and *unguent. basilicon*; and having fomented it well with a *decoct. absinthii*, &c. I applied a Cataplasim *ex far. hordei* & *fabar.* decocted in *Oxymel* over that part of the Arm, and upon the remote parts I applied *cerat. Galeni* with good Bandage from the Hand upward. By this means the Humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; the Escar also separated in the Fontanel: after which, the Ulcer incarned with common Sarcoticks, and the Ulcerations about it were cured by *unguent. tutia*, and such like Epuloticks.

14. Observat. Of gangrene from over-strict Bandage.

A Person of about forty five Years of age, of a full Body, subject to various Diseases from plenitude and *cacochymia*, as Lethargy, &c. was lately in danger of sinking under an Apoplectical-Fit, but was freed of it by translation of those Humours into his right Leg, with great Pain, and an Inflammation of a deep red colour possessing only the Skin; but the Swelling was great, reaching from the gartering to the very Toes. It was *Phlegmon Erysipelatodes*, and in his case required to be breathed forth by Medicaments of a temperate quality, yet somewhat cooling. To which purpose I presently fomented it with Claret-wine, and applied *ceratum Galeni* over all the Leg, with a moderate Bandage; then let him Blood, and directed him a Clyster. The next Morning I took off the Dressings, and found his Leg in a better condition. I bathed it with Claret-wine wherein I had boiled *summitat. absinthii*, *salviae*, *flor. sambuci*, *ros. rub.* and applied *ceratum Galeni*, as before, and continued that method for some Days; he purging himself the while with Whey, Manna, and *cremor Tartar.* Thus

15. Observat. Of Phlegmon Erysipelatodes.

the heat remitted, and the Swelling relaxed; yet the *Cuticula* was fretted off in several parts, and I felt a small collection of Matter under the Skin on the inside of the Ankle; which I gave vent to by an Apertion with a Lancet, and discharged about a Spoonful of a thin white Matter. I applied a Pledgit of *basilicon* upon it, and dressed the Vesications with *unguent. tutie*; by which, in three or four Days they were cured: after which, I put him a laced-Stocking on that Leg, whereby it was reduced to its right tone. I had made him Fontanels *inter scapulas* heretofore, which he continues to good purpose.

16. Obser-
vat. Of
Phlegmon
Frysipelato-
des.

A Maid aged twenty four Years, was seized with a pain in her Head, and rigour of a Fever; the second or third Day she had an Inflammation in her right Leg a little above her Knee, and so downward. After several applications of Parsley, Butter, &c. I saw it. The Inflammation was in the Skin, and reached down from the Knee in a red streak about four Fingers breadth to the Instep: That inflamed Skin was tense, but seemed to have Matter lying under it. I made Apertion with a Lancet on the Knee, and discharged a well concocted white Matter. I then made another Apertion lower, and another in the lowest Part, with like success: the Blood also trickled down in good quantity from the little wounds in the Skin. I permitted them to bleed, she having need of such an Evacuation; then dressed them up with *unguent. basilici cum vitello ovi* upon Pledgits of Lint, and applied *cerat. Galeni* over them, with convenient Bandage. The next Day she was purged with *Elect. lenitiv.* and her Leg was stuped with *decoct. salviae betonicae, flor. ros. rub.* We dressed the Apertions as before. This Maid was lately come out of the Countrey, and, by reason of the change of Air and course of Life, abounded with Humours which required Evacuation: therefore during her Cure I let her Blood, and purged her twice or thrice, by which she was restored to Health; and the Matter having been so opportunely let out, the Inflammation went off, and the Apertures cured by a few dressings of *unguent. tutie*.

17. Obser-
vat. Of
Phlegmon
by Translati-
on.

A Man aged about forty Years, of a healthful Complexion, hastening from London (in the time of the last great Sickness) to his House in the Countrey, by great Journeys on Horse back, to avoid Infection, which the

Inns

Inns on the Road were subject to, chose to rest himself on his way, by lying down in the Fields, whilst his Horse baited on the Grass near him. But having heated his Body by Journeying, he took cold by lying upon the Ground, and in rising felt a great pain in the region of his right Kidney, and returned to his House very ill. He consulted the Physicians in his Neighbourhood. They at first suspected some Disease in that Kidney: but there being no Symptoms of it in his Urine, they imputed it to other causes, and prescribed Remedies accordingly. But the Cure not succeeding, they advised him to *Buckstone Waters* in the County of *Derby*: whither he went, and returned more pained. I being at that time in a neighbouring County, was sent for, and found him in his Bed much emaciated. From the region of that Kidney down to his Hip and Thigh, there appeared a more than ordinary fulness, and in that Groin there was a painful Swelling, in which there seemed to be Matter, but it lay deep: I applied to it a suppurative Cataplasm *ex foliis & rad. altheæ, rad. lilior. albor. &c.* to suppurate it. To the other pained Parts I applied *Empl. è bolo*. By the use of the Cataplasm, the Tumour in *Inguine* appeared daily more full of Matter, and seemed to me to be made by Translation; therefore I did not attend a perfect Suppuration, but applied a Caustick, and, cutting into the Escar deep, discharged a much greater quantity of Matter than that Cavity was capable of; besides, by its foetid smell, it seemed to have been long made. I dressed it up with Lenients. From this Dressing his pain lessened; but the Matter which discharged daily from it was very much. I made search with a Probe, and felt it pass under the *Pubes* into the Muscle *Psoas*, (as I conjectured :) upon sight of which, I contented my self in keeping the Orifice open for the discharge of the Matter, and prescribed him *Vulneraries*. The fulness from the region of that Kidney to the Hip, continuing exceeding painful, I made a Seton upon the latter, hoping thereby to give a vent to that Humour. The first three or four Days it Matter'd little; but afterwards, in drawing the Seton, the Matter burst forth in great quantity: upon sight whereof I cut the two Orifices into one, and took out the Seton, and dressed it up with Lenients. This was a foetid purulent Matter, and seemed to be of the

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same

same kind with the other which discharged from his Groin. His next great Complaint was of a pain in the region of that Kidney. I supposing that the original Matter might arise from thence, and pass inwardly to the Groin, and outwardly to the Hip, thought if I could give a vent there, it might possibly intercept the Matter in its course to the other Abscesses. I therefore applied a Caustick upon the most likely part. The first four or five days after the division of the Escar there appeared no Matter; but before it was quite separated it made its way plentifully out, and the other Abscesses were more governable, and the Patient was certainly much relieved. But one Afternoon, while he was lying in Bed, and telling us a story of some pleasant Passages in his Profession, he suddenly died, we supposed from an eruption of the great Artery; for we found much Blood poured forth from all the Abscesses, but especially that on the region of that Kidney. During the time of his sickness his Urine was without Blood or Matter, and passed freely without the least disturbance. I would gladly have Opened his Body, but was not permitted.

18. Obser.
vst.

Observatio casus non vulgaris de Sarcomate in Arteria Axillari reperto, communicata à Cl. viro Ed. Duke, M. D.

Die 50 Aprilis, Puella quædam 16 annorum, Filia Nobilis Viri, febricitavit, & capite dolébat. Die sequente cervicæ rigida & dolente conquesta fuit. Tertia Tumor occupavit humerum. Quarto vocatus adfui, Febre laborantem inveni, & Tumore circa humerum gravatam. Huic menses paulo antea substiterunt, & fallaci impetu in massam sanguinis traducti eius molem adauxerunt, collisisque ad invicem particulis putridis Febrem excitaverunt, cuius ope natura partem sanguinis concitati acutis in humerum (sui levandi causa) transtulit. Apparatus sane pro Pblegmone notha firuenda idoneus. Hisce perpensis, Revulsio instituitur, per phlebotomiam in latere opposito, præmisso Clystere, necnon discutientia Tumori adhibentur, Febrisque pro more suo tractatur. Septimo die Chirurgum vocavi Artis peritissimum, Dominum R. Wiseman. Ad trutinam res denuo revocatur; & ex indicatis ducimur Revulsionem repetere, placidæque per media conferentia humorem ducere, sine tædio & incommodo Suppurationis. Elapso autem biduo adsunt Abscessus maturiscentis indicia,

indicia, & commodum satis Materia in musculo Deltoide circa ejus initium presentiam sui testabatur, cui per Causticum datur exitus. Aperto Apostemate, effluxit illico pus laudabile, quod per intervalla debita & partitim fuit eliminatum. Tercio post apertionem die consistentia Materie tenuior & male olens: quinto autem in saniem degener, cum foetore insigni & cadaveroso. Chirurgus ad mundificantia progreditur: sed sub examine cavitatis occurrit nescio quid grumosum, seu potius densa & thrombo magis coherens substantia cruenta. Stylo igitur exploratorio undiquaque per Abscessus cavernam circumacta, ductus versus interiora detegitur: caute interim tractatur ulcus, ne sanies effusior vires attereret: ultro tamen per noctis intervalla effunditur, & certitudinem erosi vasis confirmavit. Jam tandem Catarrho perpetim in fauces deplente, aphthis os & gulam obsidentibus, Febreque scintillante in Materia maligna, quae sparsa & indomabilis sub uniformi naturae concoquentis opificio subigi recusavit, virtus vitalis fatiscit, & morbus insolens vigesimo primo ab invasione die natura triumphavit. Aperto cadavere, ecce, cruentum illud coagulum seu figmentum sanguinis ad latera claviculae conspicitur, perque semitam arteriae axillaris frequenti hujus substantiae conspectu ducimur recta ad cordis ventriculum sinistrum; quo loci ad ovi columbini magnitudinem congestum invenimus Sarcoma pellicula densa circumvestitum. Mirum sane hospitem tam male moratum palatio illo angusto toto frui, sine ullo viventis de dolore cordis sensu, vel symptomate lesarum ejus exinde actionum eminenti. Imo per totum morbi decursum interrogata quomodo se haberet, quam optime se corde valere respondit; & sponte etiam non longe ante obitum in eadem verba prorupit.

CHAP. IV.

Of Tumours from Milk.

MILK (though I cannot say that it is often the matter) is certainly the occasion of many Tumours of divers kinds. I know Authors make it the material Cause of many of the Diseases of the Breasts: but such Men must be understood warily. For if by Milk, in this Assertion, they mean Milk actually generated, and separated from the Blood, then I know
but

but few cases in which that can be supposed to be the matter of a Distemper: for when it is in that condition, it is laid up in certain *tubuli lactei*, which being spread all over the Breast, do unite their Branches after the manner of Veins, still growing into bigger Trunks, till they do end at last in the Nipple. Now the motion of this Milk being *de vasis minoribus in majora*, what is once separated from the Blood in the Glands of it into those Vessels, hath nothing to stop its progress till it comes to the very place of its *exit* from the Nipple. If any Stop preternaturally happen, as the compression of the Vessel by some Tumour of a Glandule, or the like, then indeed a varicosity of the lacteous Vessels may arise: of which case you may see an Observation in the Chap. of *Varix*.

This case is rare; but there be others very frequent, *viz.* That the Glandules through which Milk is separated, may either, through fault of the Ferment by which they make that separation, produce divers variety of Distempers, or through an indisposition of their Pores not permit a due percolation of it from the Blood. When any of these things happen, there is a disturbance in the Circulation, and Fluxion doth arise, which soon produceth a Tumour suitable to the Humour so stirr'd up; *viz.* *Phlegmon*, *Oedema*, *Scirrhus*, *Scrophula*, yea, sometimes *Cancer*.

This Discourse may serve for a general Account of the *Causes* of the *Milky Tumours* of the Breast, and may easily be enlarged to such particular Cases as may emerge.

Differences.

The *Differences* may be thus enumerated. If the Ferment of the Breast be over-active and vigorous, it separates Milk with too great violence, causing thereby an over-fermentation in the Part, which usually produceth a *Phlegmon*, if the *serum* be hot, or partake much of Blood: otherwise it raiseth an *Oedema*; or, if Matter dispose to coagulation, a *Scrophula*: which are the most frequent species of Tumours generally reputed to arise from Milk. Any of these three may degenerate into a *Scirrhus*, and that *Scirrhus* into a *Cancer*.

Signs.

The *Signs* are visible. If the first happen, there are all the Symptoms of a *Phlegmon*, heat, redness, tension, pulsation, &c. if the second, large distention with pain, but

but no heat : if a *Scrophula*, then hard kernels are easily felt and distinguished, &c.

Tumours made by the over-eagerness of the lacteous Ferment go easily off, if no other Symptom attend them: sucking and drawing the Breast, for the most part, dischargeth the Milk as fast as it can be generated, and then all the evil is over. But if the Fermentation produce any disorder in the Blood, the Patient finds more or less of danger, according to the quality of the Tumour produced : viz. a *Phlegmon* endangereth them of a Fever ; œdematous Tumours are apt to grow ulcerous, and sometimes scrophulous and scirrhus, and become long of Cure, &c.

Forasmuch as it frequently happeneth to Women in Child-bed, that their Breasts do extraordinarily swell, by reason of the abundance of Milk which floweth into them, and that it stirreth up Inflammations, Apostemations, &c. therefore their Diet ought to be slender, and of such quality as may less dispose the Humours to ferment : to which purpose I shall refer you to the regulation prescrib'd in a *Phlegmon*.

The Medicaments proper to diminish the Milk, are Lettice, Purslane, Endive, Succory, Smallage, &c. The Seeds of wild Rue, Cummin, Basil, powder'd and given to the quantity of ʒj. daily in Broth, will dry up the Milk, as Authors write.

The Milk is usually drawn out of the Breasts by the Infant's sucking them : but in case the Child be so weak it cannot suck, or doth not enough empty them, some others are to be admitted to help them ; or they may put young Whelps to suck them, or some neighbouring Woman. But the Mother may draw her own Breasts her self by an Instrument sold for that purpose.

The Tumour made by the Milk, is restrained by the application of Nightshade, Lettice, Plantane, Vine tops, Bramble-Buds, Horse-tail, &c. or *ol. ros. myrtill. cum aceto*, &c. as we usually treat *Phlegmons* in the beginning.

It may be dissolved by the application of Mints, Catmints, Rue, *sem. fenugræc. cumini, feniculi*, &c. or dryed up by the applying hot cloths dipt in *aqua calcis*, or a Solution of *sacchar. Saturni in aqua spermat. vanar.* during which time fine Tow may be sprinkled with Cerase,

ruse, and applied to the Arm-pits. But in the beginning of Fluxion we are rarely consulted.

Where I have by chance come in to Women that have been much pained with swelling in their Breasts from Milk, I have applied *Emplast. e bolo*, or a Cataplasm of *far. bordei*, *fabar. lentium*, decocted in *oxymel.* or *cerat. oxelæum*, or *santalium*, and at the same time Tow dipt in *oxycrate* under their Arms.

If the Inflammation be gone too far towards a Suppuration, (which usually is before we are called) then it must be promoted with Suppuratives, and opened by Incision or Caustick, and treated as a *Phlegmon* hath been.

Cure of Oedematous Tumours of the Breast.

Where the Swelling hath been hard, and not inflamed, *Rx summitat. absinth. pulv. ʒij. sem. lentium, fœnugræci, fœniculi, an. ʒj. suc. hyoscyami, cicut. an. ʒiij. unguent. dialthææ ʒij. axung. anatis, anseris, an. ʒj. sevi cervini ʒij. styracis liquidæ ʒls. ceræ q. s. fiat Ceratum.*

Caution.

Cicuta boild in Wine and beaten up with *axung. porcin.* resolves the hardness in the Breasts; but applied alone, stirs up heat, and ulcerates the Skin. Green Mints or Chickweed are common applications, and of good use, either alone, or mix'd with other Medicaments, in all the hard Swellings of the Breast occasion'd by Milk. All Emplasters applied to the Breasts ought to have a hole snipt in them for the Nipples, lest they be fretted by them; especially that the Milk may be drawn forth while the Medicaments lie on.

2. Observat.

A Young Gentlewoman endeavouring to dry up her Milk when it was too late, put her Breast upon Apostematation. I prescrib'd her an Anodyne Cataplasm, and a Day or two after applied a Caustick, and gave vent to the Matter; then dressed the Escar with *unguent. basilic.* and applied *cerat. dialthææ* over the whole Breast, and left her of the same Medicaments to dress her self with, and once in two or three Days visited her. After the Escar separated, and the Matter was well discharged, I dress'd her with *unguent. diapompholyg.* and left her of the same to finish the Cure. Many of these, where the Matter hath lain superficial, I have cured as easily.

2. Observat.

A young Woman, after Child-bed, was vexed with a Swelling in her Breast. One was fetched that possess'd her

her Relations that it was a Cancer, and treated her accordingly. But her Breast growing more painful, her Father much apprehending the Danger of such a Disease, came to Sir *Fran. Pr.* and acquainted him with his Daughter's Distemper, and the Judgment that had been given of it; desiring that he would instantly go with him to see his Daughter. The Physician, wary in giving his Judgment in Chirurgery where there might happen any Dispute, advised the Father to take me along with them. We went together, expecting to see a Cancer in the Breast: we found her in Bed bemoaning her Condition. I viewed her Breast, and saw it very big and inflamed, and felt it all apostemated, and the Matter perfectly well suppurated, the Skin thin and ready to break. I could scarce believe what I felt and saw: I declared the swell'd Breast to be a *Phlegmon* well suppurated, and fit to open. The Physician look'd and felt it; but being prepossessed with the contrary, did not readily give credit to what he felt. I then proposed the applying a Cataplasm of white Bread and Milk, assuring them before Morning they should find a Porringer full of Matter discharged. They consented unto it. We took our leaves, and left them to apply it: They did so; and the next Morning the old Gentleman made the Physician a Visit, and confirmed the truth of what I had foretold; and by the use of *unguent. basilic.* cured it without farther trouble.

The Matter being well suppurated, and a convenient Opening made for discharge, they generally heal of themselves, if the habit of Body be good: but where it is otherwise, or irregularly treated, there it is vexatious in the Cure.

While I was dressing a Patient in a Citizen's House, I ^{3. Observat.} was desired to look upon the Breast of the Gentlewoman of the House. She had lately lain-in, and from abundance of Milk, and ill handling, her right Breast had been Apostemated, and was broken out in many holes. A Woman famous in the City for dressing Sore Breasts was her Chirurgeon. I observed that the Breast had at first broke in the upper Part in a small Pin-hole; and the Matter, not having had sufficient discharge, had subsided, and so made the other Openings, and afterwards passed an Inch lower than any of the Openings, and could not be discharged otherwise than as it fill'd up the
Sinus,

Sinus, and ran over, or was press'd from below upward with her Hand. By this means the Breast continued inflamed and apostemated; insomuch that it was impossible to cure it by that method, till it had apostemated the whole Breast. I pitied the Patient, and wondered that a Woman so famed for such Cures could be so ignorant; and yet preserve her Credit with that Sex.

I shewed the Patient the cause of her Pain, and the unlikelyhood of being suddenly cured by such a Chirurgeon, and prevailed with her to permit me to lay a Caustick on the depending Part; and having made an Escar the compass of a Three-pence, opened it, and gave vent to the Matter, and left her a little *unguent. basilic.* to apply daily upon that Orifice, and some *unguent. tutie* to dress the rest. By the use of which she was cured in few Days, without more Directions from me. Yet the good Gentlewoman, I dare say, is of so kind a nature, that she would quarrel in defence of her She-Chirurgeon.

a. Observat.

A young Gentlewoman, after Child-bed, being indisposed in her health, her left Breast became diseased, and swell'd. They contented themselves with such help as those about them could afford. But after some Days it growing more painful and swelled, the Apothecary brought in his Brother, who endeavoured Suppuration, and after some while gave vent to the Matter, and proceeded in the Cure: But while he was dressing that Opening, the Fluxion encreased, and other Abscesses were raised, and from the several Apostemations sinuous Ulcers were afterwards made. Thus the work became difficult. I was consulted. In the pulling out one of the Tents, a thin white Matter issued out in great quantity: my Brother Chirurgeon called it Milk; but I thought it Matter, and observ'd the Abscess to have begun deep in the Body of the Glands, which, through length of time corrupting them, rendered the Swelling hard; and the Tent stopping in the Matter between Dressings, had occasioned that large discharge we then met with. The method of Cure consisted in the enlarging of that Orifice where the Matter seem'd to be detain'd, and then to proceed with Deterfives, &c. They entertained me in the Cure, and I continued my Brother Chirurgeon. We began with the application of a Caustick to the Part round about the Orifice, stopping the
hole

hole with Lint ; by which means in a short time we made an easie way for the Matter, and saw no reason afterwards to think it Milk.

As the Escar separated, a *Fungus* thrust forth, which we sprinkled with *pulv. præcipit. rub.* dressing up the Escar with *unguent. basilic.* and the other Openings with *unguent. diapomphol.* and *cerat. dialthææ* over all. After a more full separation of that Escar, we observing the *Fungus* to rise more large, applied a Stupe wrung out of a *decoct. summitat. absinth. rutæ, menth. flor. ros. rub. balaust.* made in Wine and Water ; and the while sent for some *chalcantum*, which we applied upon the *Fungus*, and Pledgits of *unguent. tutiæ* over the ulcerated Parts. The second Day after we took off Dressings, and found an Escar made by the Catheretick, which we thrust off, and dressed it again with the same, and continued the use of Escaroticks. During those applications, we applied over the Breast the *Empl. è bolo* to restrain the Influx : but yet the *Fungus* encreased upon us, and raised a Swelling between that and the other Orifices. Upon which consideration we applied a large Caustick upon that Swelling, which laid some of the other Orifices into this ; then divided the Escar, and dressed it up with Lenients, and covered the *Fungus* with Escaroticks, where ever it began to thrust out, by which it was kept down. But after the separation of this latter Escar, we seeing the *Fungus* great, and the way of extirpating it by Escaroticks slow, and fearing the ill consequences of it, I press'd with my Finger under it, and at once broke into it, and pulled it out in pieces ; then fill'd up the place with *Merc. præcip.* and *Mundif. Paracels.* upon Pledgits, with the aforesaid Emplastr. over the whole Breast, and bound it up. The second Day after that we opened it again. And by this same Method often repeated, we subdued the remainder of the *Fungus*, and raised a firm *basis*, on which we incarnated, withan addition of *pulv. rad. ireos, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ* to the foremention'd Mundicative ; and then applied *cerat. Agrippæ* over the Breast, and in few days cicatrized it with a smooth *Cicatrix*, the lips falling in by the benefit of nature, which was assisted the while by Traumatick Decoctions, &c. as in such cases is usual.

It happeneth very often, when we have cured one Breast, the other swelleth, from the abundance of Milk, and

s. Observat.

and grows hard, and apostemates. Sometimes we have both Breasts thus diseased at one time. Such was the case of a Gentlewoman in *Clerkenwell*; both her Breasts had been long swelled, and after apostemated, by reason of the pain; several Abscesses were made and their Matter discharged by such Openings. In progress of time the Ulcers became sinuous and callous, with induration of the Glands. I was entertained her Chirurgeon, and began my work with Fomentations and Cataplasms discutient and resolving, as *rad. & fol. althææ, hyoscyami, summitat. cicutæ, menthæ, rutæ, flor. sambuci, sem. fenug. lini, &c.* with *far. lentium, hordei, axung. porc. anatis, anseris, &c.* and in dilating the Orifices, and detarging with *mundif. Paracelsi*, with *Merc. præcip.* and *alumen*, as I saw cause. While I was thus trying my endeavours, by the method abovesaid, new disturbances arose within, which put me upon the necessity of laying such places open by Caustick as might best serve for the discharge of Matter. After separation of the Escar, I again deterg'd and healed them, as hath been shewed in such like Ulcers.

How they are to be treated when they are Strumous, Scirrhus, or Cancerous, you may see in their proper places.

CHAP. V.

Of Abscesses and Corrosive Ulcers arising from Distempers of the Uterus in Child-bed.

BUT it is not the Breasts only that are troublesome to Women by the frequent production of such painful Diseases. The Uterus is (though not altogether so frequently, yet,) much more terribly affected in Child-bed, producing Fevers of very malignant and venomous natures, and soon making *Phlegmons* or worse Tumours, sometimes in the Uterus it self, and sometimes in other Parts of the Body, there being none of them on which the Uterine ferment hath not an influence.

ence. The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in Labour, from part of the After-birth left behind, from Cold taken, or the *Lochia* stopped, do soon produce such virulent Distempers in the Blood as make it cast out a Tumour, either upon the Part it self, or else outwardly upon the Muscles of the Body, where when they light they prove corrosive, sometimes eating out the Flesh in which they lodged, which falls off in whole pieces, without that change of colour in the Skin which is in Gangrenes; insomuch that sometimes the Bone it self is laid bare by them.

The *Causes* are, (as I have said) hard Labour, the *Causes:* *Uterus* hurt, or part of the Secundine left behind, Cold taken in Child-bed, and a predisposition in the Humours by reason of their peccancy in quantity or quality.

The *Signs* may be taken from their *Causes*; and the *Signs:* manner of the Abscess may demonstrate its malign nature, and evil quality.

The *Prognostick* may be taken from the largeness or *Prognostick:* other qualifications of the Abscess, and the Symptoms that happen to the Body thereupon. If the Tumour happen only from some little Disturbance down to the Womb of a Person otherwise of a good habit of Body, the Cure is hopeful: if part of the After-birth be retained, there is no hopes of a Cure till that be removed; nay, if it stay so long as to induce a putrefaction of the Part, it will be too late then to remove it.

If the Body be cacochymical, the Tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant Abscesses; which if they do not suddenly kill, do at least produce ill-condition'd Ulcers hard of Cure, and for the most part mortal in the long-run of the Disease.

In the *Cure* of these Abscesses you are to inform your *Cure:* self how the Womb is disturbed, and appease that: and if any part of the After-birth be left behind, to endeavour the bringing that away; and by good Sudorificks, Cordials, &c. to expel the venom, and fortify the Spirits against the malignity that is thereby contracted, and to contemperate the heat and acrimony by Juleps and Emulsions.

The Swellings arising from these require to be treated in their beginning with moderate Repellents and Discutients. Afterwards, accordingly as the Mar-

ter predominates, make way for its discharge, and cure them as in the Treatise of *Ulcers* is shewed.

1. *Observat.*

A Young Woman, after Child bed, was seized with a great Pain and Swelling in her left Groin and Thigh with Fever. Sir Charles Scarborough and Doctor Weatherly were consulted. They prescribed Bleeding and lenient Purgatives, to evacuate the Humours; also Cordial Juleps, &c. to temperate the heat, and fortify her Spirits against malignity. I was also call'd in, and by moderate Repellents mix'd with Discutients in Fomentations, and Emplasters with Bandage, dispers'd the Humour in the Thigh, and restored that Part to its former temper: but in the mean time the Tumour encreased in that Groin. I suppurated it after the manner of a *Bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured Deterfion: but the *Sinus* reaching down the Twist, the Matter could not be discharged without laying it more open, as in sinuous Ulcers; by which method I cured it.

2. *Observat.*

A Gentlewoman in Child-bed was seiz'd with a Fever, and the ninth Day complained of a pain in her right Foot. Sir John Hinton was the Physician, who treated her in the Fever, and had prescribed Discutients to breath out the impacted Matter in her Foot: but the pain encreasing, I assisted, and saw the upper-part of the Foot from the Instep to the Toes œdematous, but saw the inside of the Ankle to the middle of the Sole of her Foot inflamed, and seeming to apostemate. We, doubting the ill consequences of an Apostemation in that Part among the Tendons and Bones, and where the Skin is usually so hard and tough as our strongest Causticks will difficultly penetrate, resolved to endeavour a restraint of the Influx, and so dry up the Humour affecting the Part: to which purpose we applied this; *Rx far. bordei ʒvj. sem. lini pul. ʒvj. flor. cham. sambuci pulv. an. ʒiij flor. ros. rub. balauft. an. ʒj.* These were boiled in red Wine, with the addition of *mell. ros. & ol. myrtill.* to the consistence of an Emplaster. It being Night, she was laid to rest with an Anodyne draught.

The next Morning I found the Patient somewhat relieved, and taking off the Dressings, saw the Tumour and Inflammation less. I continued the way of dressing, and applied *Empl. è bolo*, as an Intercipient, about the Ankle and upper-part of the Foot, and by
Compress

Compress and Bandage dressed it up. By the application of these Medicaments we dried up the Humour in few Days, and the Foot was seemingly well; (but whether it was for want of Purging, there being some reason against it, or that the Humour was only restrained by virtue of the Dressings) there appeared again a Swelling on the Foot, and it apostemated in the Sole of the Foot in three several places; which I opened by Caustick, to prevent the encrease of Matter, and, dividing the Elcars, gave vent to it, dressing them up with Lenients, Pledgits of *unguent. basilicon*, and the Emplast. as before. I endeavoured daily, by Compress and Bandage, to hinder the flowing down of the Matter: but the position of the Foot gave way, and it sunk lower, and put me upon the necessity of intercepting its farther descent to the Heel, by applying another Caustick which proved effectual to the discharge, so that the upper Orifices healed. But this last Elcar separated slowly, and left the great Tendon bare. I furthered its separation by the use of *ol. terebinth.* with *unguent. basilic.* applied warm, and incarnated the Tendon with a Sarcotick composed of a mixture of *pulv. ireos*, *myrrh. sarcocolla*, & *Merc. precipitat.* with *mell. rosar.* and *terebinth.* and cicatrized the Ulcer with Epuloticks. After it was cicatrized, the Sole of her Foot was so relaxed and tender, that upon the setting it upon the Ground it became very much subject to pituitous Swelling: upon which account I caused such a Fomentation to be made, as is proposed in the Cure of *Oedema*, and put on a laced Sock, by which the weak Parts were strengthened, and she cured.

A Lady in the Country of about twenty eight Years of Age, having gotten some hurt in Child-bed, was taken with a Fever, and about four Days after was disturbed with a pain in her right Groin near the *Os Ilium*, which in few Days after swelled with Inflammation, and became a large Tumour, reaching from thence over the Belly to the *Os Pubis* like a rowl of white Bread. They sent for Mr. Robert Morrey, an expert Chirurgeon of Chester, who met Doctor Smith, an eminent Physician of Shrewsbury. The Lady did not permit them to see the Tumour, whereupon they could give no certain Judgment of it, but prescribed an Anodyne-Cataplasim, which her Woman applied. Some few Days

Days after the Abscess brake, and then Mr. Morrey was fetch'd again, and admitted to dress it. The Abscess was large, and discharged a great quantity of crude Matter making its way through the Skin by many Eruptions. He purposed the laying them into one; but the Patient not admitting of it, the Matter insinuated it self deep amongst the Muscles of that part of the Belly. She was then advised to take a Journey to *London*, but would not yield to it. In progress of time the discharge of Matter rendred her lean and hectic: and at last, when she was almost wasted with her Disease, she was brought to *London* in a Litter. Sir Fr. Pr. and my self being sent for, consulted with Mr. Morrey. We viewed the Ulcer, and found it seated above the *Os Pubis*, stretching towards the *Os Ilion*, discharging a purulent Matter. We dressed it with a proportionable Tent armed with *unguent. basilicon*, *Merc. precipitat.* and *Empl. diachalcit.* It was upon consultation resolved that the *Sinus* should be laid open, in order to the Cure; which accordingly was snipt up about two Inches with a pair of Probe-scissors, and the incised Lips dressed with the common Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitel. ovi.* We afterwards proceeded with Detergents, *mundif. Paracelsi*, &c. After which Mr. Morrey took his leave of the Lady, and returned to *Chester*. Whilst I treated this sinuous Ulcer, she took her Vulnerary-drinks and Balsamicks, also Cordial-Juleps made out of distill'd Milk, wherein had been infused proper Ingredients to dispose her Blood to a better temper. But she continued weak, notwithstanding all our endeavours, and the Ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open. Therefore with one snip more I laid it open to the very end, and dressed it with Digestives, with good hopes of Cure. But after some Days, finding the Matter not lessen, I made a search, and felt a *Sinus* penetrate into the cavity of the Belly under the *Os Ilion*. Considering the Original of the Distemper, I judged it to penetrate into the *Uterus* or neighbouring Glands, which I presumed were much swelled and ulcerated, and would be a work of Time; therefore proposed to her the removing to some neighbouring Village, to take the Benefit of the Air. She did so, and while she was there I cured the *Sinus* to the very penetration, and did hope that it might have been kept as a Fontanel. But it continued

to Matter very much. Upon which a Consultation was call'd, wherein the deceased Mr. *Ed. Molins* advised a Salivation by *Merc. dulcis*. She assented unto it, and to that purpose she was brought again to her Lodging in Town: and by a few Doses of *Merc. dulcis* a Salivation was raised, by which the Matter lessened, and the Ulcer dried. But a soreness affecting her Mouth, as is usual in Salivation, gave occasion to a Chirurgeon, since dead, to insinuate himself into the Lady's Family, where he inveighed so much against the proceeding by *Mercury*, as lessened my credit with them; so that I was not capable afterwards to serve the Lady. Yet I prevailed so far, as that Sir *Alex. Frasier* was consulted; to whom (in their presence) I represented the Condition of the Patient, and the method of our proceedings. He approved of what had been given, and assured the Lady, it was the only way to cure her; and that if she would drink a good Decoction of *Sarsa*, with the Specificks usually prescrib'd in such cases, and afterwards put her self into a Diet of Asses-milk, she might enjoy a good health, and be obliged to acknowledge the good Service I had done her. But she was prepossessed with the scandal of Salivating, and went out of Town a few days after; and, I suppose not following the Method prescrib'd, proper after *Mercury*, languished under a Consumption, as such People generally do. No *Mercury* doing well, where the prescribed Method is not observed.

An Apothecary's Wife living in my neighbourhood ^{a. Observat.} in the *Old Bailey*, after a hard Child-bed Labour, was seized with a Fever, and great pain in her right Thigh, from the Groin and Hip downward to the Knee, swelling the Member round, without Inflammation or discolouring the Skin. Sir *Fr. Pr.* was the Physician, and, I think, Sir *C. Scarb.* The Chirurgeons were Mr. *Bing* and my self; and in the time of my Sickness, Mr. *Meredith* a Chirurgeon dressed her. We fomented the Parts diseased with decoct. *summitat. absinth. majoranæ, beton. flor. ros. rub. cham. meliloti, summit. anethi, sem. lini, fœnug.* in Wine and Water, and made a Cataplasm of the same Fæces, with the addition of *far. fabar. orobi* and *lentium*, with *oxymel. ol. cham* &c. But the whole Member being oppress'd and weakened by the Influx, it apostemated, and Matter was felt to fluctuate in several

veral parts. We opened the most likely places by Causticks, and gave vent to a large quantity of purulent Matter. Then dressing the Escar with Lenients, we applied a Cataplasme, and rolled it up. She was somewhat relieved, but rested ill that Night. At the next dressing we enlarged the Opening with a pair of Scissors, and gave more way to the discharge of the Matter. Afterwards we continued our care in dressing her, and made other Apertions in Parts more declining, and endeavoured Deterision by *mundif. ex apio*, &c. and by Injections made of *rad. aristoloch. rad. consolid. ireos, sarcocolla, thuris, myrrha*, decocted in *aq. hordei* with *mel ros.* Many endeavours were used to cure these Ulcers; but the Matter grew more corrosive, and the flesh within dissolved, and we felt the Thigh-Bone bare. The Humours all emptied themselves upon this weak Part; and, notwithstanding all our Endeavours, the Patient languished, and died in the space of eight Weeks.

s. Observat.

I was also call'd to another, who in Child-bed laboured of an Ulcer in her left Hip; the Flesh was corroded round the breadth of the Palm of a Hand, the whole piece separated and fell off from the Bone, leaving it bare, and the lips of the Ulcer sordid, without Inflammation or Tumour. I dressed the Bone with *extract. scordii* dissolved in *spir. vini*, and the Ulcer with *mundif. Paracels. cum Merc. precipitat.* Traumatick Decoctions, Balsamicks, Cordials, Opiats, Juleps were prescribed, and our work went on successfully a while: the Bone exfoliating from the edges; and the lips of the Ulcer digested and incarned with Sarcoticks *myrrha, aloes, sarcocolla, cum syr. de ros. siccijs.* But in the while a vehement pain seized the other Thigh, and it apostemated. We opened it on the outside, and felt the Bone carious: we gave vent to a foetid Matter. I treated it as hath been said in the former *Observation*: the Matter daily poured out, and the Abscess grew more hollow. To add to her affliction, she was tormented with a pain in her right Shoulder and in her left Knee, so that she was necessitated to lye upon her Hips, which exasperated them. At length the great discharge of Matter and extremity of Pain wasted her, Oedematous Swellings arose in her Legs and Feet, and she languished and died.

A young

A young Gentlewoman was brought to Bed in the ^{6. Observat.} Country, and, being ill Delivered, became indisposed with a Fever, and was pained in several parts of her Body. I found her grievously afflicted with corrosive Ulcers lying deep in the Flesh to the Bone: whole pieces of Flesh separated from the *Os Coccygis*, and came off, leaving the Bones bare as that of a Skeleton. The Flesh also fell off in round pieces from some other parts of her Body. Upon the left Side, a little below the Breast, whilst I was with her, I saw it begin with a round crack in the Skin, the compass of a five Shilling-piece in Silver, without Inflammation or Swelling, or other Matter than a little *Sanies*. It penetrated deeper every Day, and in three or four Days fell off from the *Periosteum* that covered the Ribs. I was much at a loss what to dress these Ulcers with while they were cracking, for they were dry and without tumefaction of the lips. What the actual Caustery might here have done, I do not know. I sprinkled *Merc. præcipitat.* in some places, and in others *alumen ustum* mixt with *Præcipitate*. I fomented some of them with lenient Decocti-
ons, as *rad. altheæ, consolid. fol. malvæ, sem. cydon. psyllii*, and the like. Others I treated with *decoct. absinth. rutæ, scordii, centaurii, cardui benedict.* made in a Lix-
ive; and Cataplasms were accordingly applied: but nothing check'd them. After the Skin and Flesh were separated, the remaining lips look'd as Flesh perboil'd; yet they afterwards digested, and became better conditioned: But this Creature had so many places of her Body diseased, as she had not one free part to lye on. Our whole endeavours (after she was dress'd) were, how to contrive Pillows to give her ease. The Woman's work was to quilt them several ways, and make this and that part hollow suitably to the case: some parts of the Pillows had to that purpose holes cut in them. Many ways were proposed, but all to little purpose. She was always restless, frequently removing, and roaring for ease. I being quite tired, Mr. Newman a Chi-
rurgeon was sent for, and relieved me. I soon returned again, and stayed till I grew diseased my self, and with much difficulty returned home; then another Chirur-
geon was sent thither: and before I recovered of my own Sickness, I heard that she died most painfully.

C H A P. VI.

Of an Erysipelas.

Description.

AN *Erysipelas* is generated of a hot *Serum* in the Blood, and affects the superficies of the Skin with a shining, pale, red or citron colour, without Pulsation or circumscribed Tumour, spreading from one place to another. It begins for the most part with some little Rigour, and is continued with a Fever.

Differences.

This *Serum*, according to its several degrees of recess from its natural state towards that of Cholera, doth produce several Diseases. When the Recess is less, and the sharpness of it but little, then it doth only cause a reddish blush upon the Skin: from which the name of *Erysipelas* is, or at least may be, derived; which is therefore by some great Authors reckoned amongst the sanguineous Tumours, because its colour represents Blood. But what will they then say of an *Erysipelas* that appears yellow, as most of them do? why should not this colour give it a new name from Cholera? But I shall in this submit to the Minds of others. However, I dare adventure to add, that a farther progress towards Acrimony maketh an *Herpes*; and if the access of Acrimony be very great, it maketh an *Herpes exedens*.

These Tumours are not always simple, but do usually mix themselves with other Humours, and from thence get additional Epithets; as *Erysipelas Oedematodes*, *Phlegmonoides*, *Scirrroides*, &c. But that which I propose to treat of, is the *Erysipelas à Sanguine bilioso*, from cholerick Blood, which affects only the outward Parts, none of which escape its tenuity and subtileness, the Face, Head, Breast, Back, Emunctories, Thighs, Legs and Arms: nay, when Bones lie bare, (and so become, as it were, external Parts exposed to Air) they are also subject to the same Malady; as we too frequently find in Wounds of the Skull, and other Fractures.

The Humour it self simply considered is very thin and sharp, much affecting the Pores of the Skin, in which it usually lodgeth; and in a great measure overth

its

its confinement thither to an occlusion of them, they being covered with a *Cuticula*, whose density hinders transpiration, from whence pain and redness arise, and often times other Humours are invited thither; so that the Tumour enlargeth, and becometh compound. Whilst it is simple, the Skin only is the seat of it, or the *Periosteum*, or a Bone that lieth bare: when it is compound, it will affect the Flesh also, and other neighbouring Parts.

The Matter of this *Erysipelas* is already described to be a thin cholerick Humour. The Fountain of it is the Blood, which by its capillary Arteries dischargeth it upon that Part, as often as in bilious or malignant and pestilential Fevers it is provoked thereunto. And this, if the discharge be sufficient, is called *Critical*: if it be not sufficient, but that Nature, having discharged part of the Matter, lieth down under the rest, we call it *Symptomatical*. So also when it appears in the beginning of a Fever, it is then reckoned as a Symptom thereof. Sometimes the Fever is vulgarly esteemed a Symptom of it, *viz.* when the *Erysipelas* is first taken notice of, as if it had preceded the Fever: whereas indeed there is no *Erysipelas* that hath not a Fever, either visible or latent, going before it. *Causes.*

External Causes do also concur to the production of an *Erysipelas*; as Contusions, Fractures, and such like; also the heat of the Sun, Fire, sharp Medicaments, &c. all which have this effect in cholerick Bodies, where the Blood being turgid with that Humour, meets with any occasion of separation of Parts. *External Causes.*

The *Signs* of an *Erysipelas* are, a shining yellowish colour mix'd with red here and there, vehement heat, with a pricking pain blistering the Skin, and creeping from one place to another. How it differeth from a *Phlegmon*, may easily be discerned by comparing them: This lieth scattering in the Skin, scarce raising a Tumour; whereas the *Phlegmon* lieth deep amongst the Muscles, with elevation and circumscription, and is of a deep red colour. *Signs.*

A simple *Erysipelas* is not accompanied with cruel Symptoms: there is a Fever, but that diminisheth as the *Erysipelas* encreaseth, according to an Aphorism of *Hippocr.* When the Matter is sent from within outward, the *Viscera* are relieved, and the Patient recovers. This *Prognostick.*
we

we see frequently in great Diseases. But *ab exteriori introredire malum*, the sudden return of the Humour inward is a bad sign, ill Symptoms frequently following, yea, Death, especially if the Emunctories were affected. Suppuration in an *Erysipelas* is not good, according to *Galen* in his Commentaries on the same Aphorism, speaking of malign *Erysipelas*, which in suppurating do for the most part corrupt; as we see by the discoloured *Pustule* which arise about them. Also an *Erysipelas* upon a bare Bone is ill; and if a *Delirium* happen, the hope is less. That *Erysipelas* which goeth off by Transpiration, is best.

Cure.

In the Cure of an *Erysipelas*, you are to consider the habit of Body: for whilst it abounds with bilious Humours, there is no admitting of Repellents; and by Discutients you will encrease the Heat, and consequently the Disease. Therefore we proceed in the Cure of this (as hath been said in a *Phlegmon*) by Diet, Pharmacy, and Chirurgery.

Their Diet ought to be, as in hot Tumours, very sparing; Grewels, Panadoes, and Chicken-broth, with cooling Herbs: their Drinks, Ptisans, Barley-cream, Emulsions, and Juleps made of distill'd Waters, as *aqu. borag. endiviae, acetosae, lactucae, portulacae, &c. cum syr. è succo citr. limon. granat. rub. idæi, violar.* and the like; avoiding Wine in these Diseases. The Ancients allowed only Water; and to weaker Stomachs, Beverage. Rest and Quiet of Mind is here to be desired, and the Belly to be kept soluble.

Concerning Phlebotomy, there hath been much dispute amongst Writers; but they all agree that the Patient be let blood, in case the *Erysipelas* flow upon Wounds, and such like accidents, or where it affecteth the Head or Throat. In the former of them it is allowed to prevent a *Phrenitis*, which otherwise might ensue; and in the latter a Squinancy, in which there is danger of suffocation. But if the *Erysipelas* be simple, and but in the Skin, we are then by Purgations only to evacuate the redundancy of Humours, and prevent the ebullition of Choler. The Purgatives ought to be lenient, such as have been prescribed in a *Phlegmon*; as *cassia, tamarinds, manna, cremor. tartar. rhubarb, &c.* in Whey, or in Decoctions of Barley and opening Roots, with Syrups è *cichor. cum rhubarb.* and *de rhubarb. de ros. solutiv.* also the

the *Elect. lenitivum, diacathol. diaprun. & succo ros.* Clysters are also most proper in these Diseases. Having thus emptied the Bowels, you may make Revulsion by Friction, Cupping, &c. and by Vomit, if the *Erysipelas* be in the neather Parts.

In your applications to the Part affected, you are to consider whether the *Erysipelas* was from an Internal Cause, or External; also whether it be great or little. If it arise from an External Cause, you may safely apply Refrigerants without any preceding Evacuation, because the Disease took its original meerly from the disaffection of the Part, whether it was from the scorching heat of the Sun, sharp Medicines, Contusion, or Fracture, &c. and not from the peccancy of the Humours. Therefore in such cases you are obliged to appease the Pain in the first place, by lenient and cooling Medicaments.

If from an Internal Cause, then evacuation by Purgatives is always to precede, unless the *Erysipelas* be remote from the principal Parts, or that the heat affecting the Member be vehement; in which case you shall not insist upon Evacuation, but apply the milder Refrigerants to contemperate the Heat, and afterwards proceed in Evacuation of the bilious Humours.

But if it be in the Head or Face, you are then to be *Cautious* in your Applications, (Abstinence, or a very slender Diet being the best Remedy to begin with) and to forbear to treat the Parts affected till the *Erysipelas* have a while made its progress, and in some degrees spent its heat. But if something must be done to satisfy the Relations and By-standers, let the Topick rather be of an exsiccant quality than repellent, lest some ill accident ensue.

We shall begin with an *Erysipelas* proceeding from External Causes. The Medicaments generally prescribed in such cases, are of a cooling humecting quality, not too much astringent, lest you dry the Skin, and prohibit Transpiration, and the Humour included become sharp, corroding the Parts, or stir up Apostemation. The Simples are, *umbilicus veneris, polygonum, plantag. trifolium palustre, portulac. psyllium sempervivum, solanum*. The Compounds are of various sorts: *Rx cerussæ ℥viij lithargyr. auri ℥iv. mucilag. sem. psyllii, cydon. extract. in aq. solani, succi solani, umbilici Vener. an. ℥iij. aceti*

aceti coeb. iv. ol. ros. & myrrill. an. ℥ss. sevi vitulini ℥iv. coq. ad succor. consumpt. deinde adde thuris pulv. 3x. cere q. s. fiat Ceratum. Ceratum Galeni is also proper in these, so is unguent. nutritum, with a third part of Populeon. Linnen dipt in any of the aforesaid Juices may be applied: but then they must be renewed as often as they dry; otherwise they may encrease the Heat, and exco-riate the Part.

Caution.

They who do use stronger Repellents ought to be careful, lest in repressing the Inflammation, they do extinguish the natural Heat of the Part, or strike the Humour inward upon the Viscera.

In the Erysipelas proceeding from Internal Causes, decoctum salviae, with a Solution of Castle Soap, is a good Fomentation; and ceratum Galeni applied after it is sufficient. In those which are critical, a Cerote of *ol. olivar. cum cera alba* hath hitherto served my purpose. If the Heat be vehement, I renew the Application daily; otherwise every other Day sufficeth: and as the Blisters arise, I cut them, to prevent Erosion. If afterwards they do exco-riate, I dress them with unguent. tutiae, or the following Unguent upon Pledgits of Lint, by which the serous Humour may be imbibed, and the Ulceration healed. If a Fomentation be necessary, that of *Olibanum* and Myrrh decocted in Wine may be used: *Rx troch. alb. Rbas. & tutiae pulve. an. ℥ss. plumbi usti 3j. camphorae ℥ss. cerussae ℥ss. ol. ros. 3vj. sevi agnini 3ij. cere alb. q. s. fiat unguentum in mortario plumbeo per duas horas agitatum.* This will cicatrize them. In those of the Head, Aetius proposeth *nidum hirundinis pulver. & cum melle mixtum.* He anointed the Erysipelas with a Feather, and delivereth it to us as a Medicament drying without any repelling quality. The Decoction of Coleworts is also commended to bath them. But, unless there be great Exco-riation, it will be safer to leave the Cure of such Erysipelas to Nature, and evacuate and temperate the Heat by internal Medicaments. Nor ought we to be over-forward in our Applications to the Face, or Parts about it: yet in my Practice I have commonly used *aq. calcis* with *ol. lini* well shaken together, with good success; as also these following, where I thought more Exsiccation necessary. Take distilled Vinegar in which hath been boiled a piece of *Lithargyr.* or *minium*; after it is settled, pour off the clearest of it, and filter

filter it : put some of this into a Glass, and add *ol. ros.* to it, and shake them together. Or, in case of present use, take *saccharum saturni*, and beat it up with the said Oil. Either of these applied with a Feather twice or thrice a Day will serve your purpose.

The Accidents which attend *Erysipelas* are the same *Correction of
Accidents.* as in a *Phlegmon*, and do happen through the unseasonable use of Repellents: therefore when you see the Heat go off, and the Skin relax, or when the Patient feeleth himself eased of that burning and pricking pain, forbear the use of your Repellents, and apply Resolvents and Discutients, to corroborate the Part, and restore it to its natural tone. For though the *Erysipelas* do not arise with any circumscribed Tumour; yet in its progress the Member is swelled, and remains so after the *Erysipelas* is breathed forth, and for want of Discussion, doth frequently become œdematous. Therefore to prevent that, it may be reasonable to foment the relaxed Parts with *decoct. summitat. absinth. flor. cham. sambuci, ros. rubr. &c.* in Wine, with an addition of Brandy. If an Emplaster be necessary, *Rx farina fabar. orobi, an. ℥iv. sem. fenug. ℥j. flor. sambuci, ros. rub. an. ℥iss. pulverizentur. coq. in hydromelite ad consumptionem humiditatis; deinde adde ol. anethi & cham. q. s. fiat Emplastrum.* But if the *Erysipelas* terminate in a hard Tumour, *Rx rad. althæe, lilior. an. ℥iss. sem. lini & fenug. an. ℥ij. coq. in brodio capitis vervecini, & extrahatur mucilag. cui adde ol. ex pedibus bovinis, pingued. gallinæ, ol. amygd. dulc. an. ℥ij. adip. agnin. & vitulin. an. ℥iss. medullæ ℥ij. lithargyri aur. ℥iv. ceræ q. s. fiat Ceratum.*

A Person of Quality labouring under some indisposition of Body, and apprehension of a Fever, was by her Physician's Advice let Blood about ℥viij. in the left Arm. The second Day after she felt that Arm pained, but most about the Bend of it near where the Vein was opened. I looked upon her Arm, and saw it was spread with a burning heat, of a palish yellow colour, mixed with red here and there: the Skin was tense and shining, also rimped and blister'd down from the Bend of the Arm to the Hand; from the Elbow to the Shoulder it was of an inflamed red colour. The whole Arm was swelled by the influx of the Humour. This *Erysipelas* was thrust forth by the strength of Nature, *Observat.* and

and possibly it might be invited thither by the Bandage. However, it were, the Patient was relieved thereby; she acknowledging her self more affected with the pricking and burning heat in her Arm than any Sickness: yet she was not without some Fever. I thought it not safe to be too busie with Repellents in this case: for though I might thereby have prevented the encrease, and cured it sooner; yet her Fever might have been by that means augmented, and her Recovery hazarded, she being then with Child. Therefore I resolved to give way for the Humour to spend it self by Transpiration: to which purpose I fomented with a *decoct. Salviae* with Castle-Soap dissolved in it, and the while made a Cerote of *ol. olivar.* and Wax, and applied it in several pieces upon the Arm, with Bandage to retain it on; during which her Body was kept soluble with Lenients, and a Pearl-Julep prescribed to refresh her Spirits. Her Diet was Chicken-broth, Grewels, and the like. As the Blisters arose, we snipt them, and to some of the biggest of them applied *unguent. tutiae* upon Pledgits. During these Applications the heat went off from the Parts it had first affected, and spread up higher to the Breast and *Scapula*; it also affected the Hand and Fingers with Blisters: but the tops of them being cut off, they healed, the Inflammation breathed forth in four or five Days after, and she recovered; but by reason of the Fluxion, her Arm was swell'd: For the removal of which, I directed them to foment it with the Decoction prescribed in the method of Cure; by which, with the help of Bandage, it discussed. The roughness of the Skin was afterwards cleared with *Pomatum*.

2. Observat.

A Youth about seven or eight Years old, labouring under a complication of Diseases from his Mesentery and Kidneys, was ordered by his Physician to have a Fontanel made in his left Arm: I made it, and left it well digested. About ten Days after, that Arm was over-spread with an *Erysipelas* from the Shoulder to the Wrist, here and there blistered. I threw out the Pea, and dressed the Ulcer with *unguent. basilicon* and *Precipitate*, then fomented the Arm with Milk, applying over it *ceratum Galeni* with Bandage. By this I designed to give transpiration to the Part, whilst the Physician did treat the Fever. The next Day I renewed the Dressings in his Presence; and the Ulcer being somewhat

what digested, I put in a Pea, by his advice, and dressed the Arm as before, thereby curing the *Erysipelas* in few Days: But the Child remaining indisposed, the *Erysipelas* burst forth again, and was also cured by the same method. Then the Patient was purged, and sent into the Air near *Barnet*, where he drank those Waters, and being thereby relieved, was brought back to his Parents. But within few Days after he relapsed, and an *Erysipelas* discharged it self again on the same Arm, with a small *Phlegmon* below the Elbow on the outside. It suppurated, and was opened by a Caustick, and cured according to that method. The *Erysipelas* was also cured by the Cerote, as before. After this, the Child brake out of the Small-Pox, and by the great endeavours of the Physicians was freed of that Disease; but languished and died soon after. Upon the opening of his Body, a Stone of the bigness and shape of an Almond was found in his left Ureter. We remembred the constant Pain he had in his Back long before the first *Erysipelas*, and thought that might be the occasional cause of all these Maladies, viz. the continuation of the Pain caused many reiterated Fevers and Fermentations in the Blood, of which these fore-mentioned Diseases were the effects. A thing not rare in Chirurgery, to find the Small-Pox produced by the pain of an Ulcer, as also to break out after the curing of them.

A Gentleman of about sixty Years of age, having laboured many Years under an *Asthma*, was seized with a pain in his left Side, and a Pleurisie followed, with great oppression in his Lungs, his former accustomed way of discharge by Expectoration being suppressed. Doctor *Jaspar Needham* was sent for. By his Prescription the Patient was let blood ten Ounces: *Loboch's* and Pectorals, also opening Apozems, were prescrib'd, and Venæsection repeated; by which the Patient was relieved. Then a Fontanel was cut in his left Arm; which being digested, the Physician and Chirurgeon were dismissed. And a few Days after, the Patient relapsed, and an *Erysipelas* thrust out the whole length of his Arm. I was fetch'd, and saw it swell'd, the *Cuticula* vesicated, and shining with a burning heat of a Citron colour from the Fontanel downward, but upward to the Shoulder it was more red. His Friends and himself thought the Inflammation to proceed

proceed through default of the Fontanel; as not made in the right place. But that was an error in them: for it was a translation of part of that Humour which affected his Lungs, and was by the strength of Nature discharged upon this Part, to which the too strict Bandage might possibly contribute: there being nothing more ordinary than such discharges upon Fontanels: and it was well for him that it there disburthened it self. The Physician and my self concluded it a pure *Erysipelas*, and that it required to be breathed forth: to which purpose I applied a Cerote of Wax and Oil over all the Arm, and put a lesser Pea into the Fontanel, with a Pledgit of *unguent. diapompholyg.* and *Emplast. diachalcit.* rowling up the Arm from the Hand to the Shoulder. The next Day, in dressing him, I snipt the Blisters, to let out the serous Humour, which might otherwise have ulcerated the Skin. The Day after, observing the Heat to go off, I put in a larger Pea, and dressed his Arm as I did the Day before. In two or three Days after, the Arm being, as it were, freed of the *Erysipelas*, I fixed the Fontanel, (which he keeps to this Day:) but the *Erysipelas* spread to that *Scapula* and *Clavicle*, and so down to his Breast and Back. I dressed it with the same Cerote, and left him enough of it for his Servants to dress him with: during which, Purgatives were repeated, and he was cured by the application of the said Cerote.

4. Observat.

A Person of about sixty four Years of Age, of a melancholick dry Constitution, was in the Winter-Season taken with a Quartan-Ague, and after the second Fit, was seized with a pain in his left Leg; which encreasing, he sent for me. The Leg was inflamed from the Knee to the Foot: the Inflammation of the Skin was of a more deep red colour than is usually seen in a true *Erysipelas*, it indeed partaking somewhat of a *Pblegmon*; but the Swelling was without circumscription; it was tense and shining, made by a translation of his Ague; so that by this, if well managed, he was in a possibility of being freed of that. Therefore I proposed by Lenients to moderate the Heat, and breath out the Humour. Having satisfied him, that it was necessary to proceed deliberately with it. I treated it as in the former Observation hath been said, and dress'd it twice or thrice with the said Cerote; and having asswaged the heat and pain in

it, I shewed his Servants how to dress it, and gave direction to the Patient in the regulation of his Diet, &c. and took my leave; advising them not to dress it too often, lest upon so doing the Inflammation should go off before the morbid Matter were spent. From the time the Inflammation was made in the Leg he had no more Fits of his Ague, and his Leg became well without the application of other Medicaments. Upon the going off of the Inflammation I made him a Fontanel in that Leg, which he continueth still.

A Gentleman of about sixty Years of age, of a full Body, with a short Neck, and of a sanguine Complexion, having long laboured under the apprehension of an Apoplexy, his Mouth having some while been a little distorted by a *Paralysis* of his Cheek and Tongue, was let Blood in the Neck about ten Ounces. The Night after, he was seized with a pain in his right Leg, from his Knee to his Toes, with great Inflammation. For the appeasing of which, a Fomentation was brought him by some Pretender in Chirurgery, and applied with coarse woollen Stupes, one of which was bound upon his Leg. This Leg growing from that time more painful, I was fetch'd to him; when, taking off the Stupes, I found the Leg exceedingly inflamed and blistered, so that the Stupe sticking in the Sores, had excoriated the Part with great Pain and Fluxion, which drew after it a small *Phlegmon*. There was in this Patient great need of making Revulsion from his Head; but this way by woollen Stupes was of too much danger to be continued. I wanted a Fomentation to cleanse and refresh the Part, and, being in haste, caused some Water to be heated, with a handful of Wheat-bran; which being strained, I bathed the Member with a Sponge; then applied *unguent. tutie* upon Pledgits of Lint on the Excoriations, and a Cerote of Wax and Oil over the Leg, and an Anodyne Cataplasm on the Tubercle. These Dressings were renewed daily, till the Accidents were diminished, and the Tumour suppurated. Then I gave vent to the Matter, and proceeding by Digestion, made no haste in the Cure, but expected rather that the *Plethora* should be carried off the while by Purgatives, and the Patient relieved in his Head. The Physicians were of another mind, affirming that it would be time enough when his Leg should be cured. I was therefore obliged

to hasten : however, I made him a couple of Issues *inter Scapulas* ; and having well near cured that Tubercle in his Ham, I left a Pea in it to keep it open as a Fontanel. Though that Leg was not so fit for it, by reason of the great Inflammation it had labour'd under ; yet I thought all little enough for Derivation, and would gladly have continued the Leg more sore : but I obeyed my Order, and left him cured of his Leg.

6. *Observat.* A Gentlewoman of about forty Years of age, of a full Body, was taken with Rigour and Fever. After some Days, she complained of a pain in her left Shoulder, and a pricking heat in that Arm. I was sent for, and perceived it to be an *Erysipelas* thrusting out : wherefore thinking she might be much relieved thereby, I dissuaded her from applying any thing to it. But the heat and pain encreasing, she was advised to apply some cooling Ointment to it, which was thought excellent for Inflammations. She permitted it ; and it did indeed check the Inflammation, but her Fever encreased with a *Delirium*. She was let Blood, Cupp'd and Blister'd, and all things were done to draw back the Matter ; but she died.

7. *Observat.* A Man of about 27 or 28 Years old, riding abroad with some Friends in hot Weather, his Body being heated by good-fellowship, was seized with an *Erysipelas* in his Face. I presently let him Blood, and bathed it with a *decoct. salviae cum sapone Veneto*, and left Directions to wet his Face often with it : I also directed a Clyster to be given him that Night, and a Cordial-Julep upon occasion. In the Morning he was hot, and had rested ill, and the *Erysipelas* was spread to his Neck, and affected his left Ear with great pain, and reached up to his Forehead amongst the Hair. I let him Blood again, and advised him to keep his Bed, and put himself into a Sweat with a draught of Posset-drink, wherein had been boiled a little Harts-horn, a few opening Roots, and Marigold-flowers. I also sent him a Glass with *aqua calcis* with *ol. lini* beat in it, with direction to anoint his Face with a Feather, it being very much heated and swelled : he was also purged with Lenients, some of those which have been set down in the method of Cure. By this method the *Erysipelas* went quite off in ten or twelve Days. Then I bathed it with *decoct. malva, viol. &c.* to bring off the Scurf, and

and afterwards with Butter milk, to supple it, and a-
nointed his Face with *Pomatum*.

A Gentleman, some Years since, very curious and *Observat.*
neat in wearing his Hair, was persuaded to permit it to
be boiled as it grew on his Head: by which doing, an
Erysipelas was raised in the hairy Scalp. I let him
Blood in the Arm, and purged him with Lenients; all
things else were done for Revulsion: but by reason of
his Hair, there were no applications made to relieve the
Part affected; whereupon a Suppuration followed;
which put me upon a necessity of cutting it off, and ap-
plying Fomentations discutient and drying. I met with
much difficulty in curing the Ulcer; but at last it was
cured as a corrosive Ulcer, to which I refer you.

An *Erysipelas* arising from an Internal Cause affecting
the Head, requires the timely advice of a Physician,
frequently causing grievous Accidents, as Fever, *De-
lirium*, &c. and, being subject to great Ulcerations
with Putrefaction, doth frequently corrupt the Flesh to
the Bone. Sad Instances may be given of these, (they
ending for the most part in Death:) therefore it were
to be wish'd in such cases, that the Hair be timely cut
off, for it contributes much to the Erosion that happens.

An *Erysipelas* affecting the Face of a Person of Honour, *Observat.*
he consulted Sir Ch. Scarborough and other Physicians:
they prescribed Bleeding to the quantity of eight Oun-
ces, also Clysters and lenient Purgatives to keep his
Body soluble. During the time of Inflammation he was
Feverish and indisposed, also subject to Fainting, and
the like. In consideration whereof he was advised to
keep his Bed, and sometimes to dispose himself to breath-
ing Sweats with the Countess of Kent's Powder: Cor-
dial-Juleps were also prescribed him. The *Erysipelas*
shifted from one part to another in and about his Face.
They applied no Medicaments to the Parts diseased. In
the declination of it I saw it arise again fresh in his
Forehead with a Swelling very high, only from the
straightness of his Cap: which I taking notice of, and
advising it to be slackned, the Swelling sunk again in
few Hours. I instance this, only to shew how small a
thing will raise this disturbance where the bilious Hu-
mours are in ferment. As his *Erysipelas* spent it self,
they purged him, and he recovered. An *Erysipelas*
sometime affecting one particular part of the Head or
Face,

Face, as the Eye, Nose or Ear, hath given much trouble to the Physician and Chirurgeon in removing it.

10. *Observat.* It is not many Days since I was called to one labouring of an *Erysipelas* on her right Ear. It had been diseased four or five Days before I came: it was prodigiously swelled and inflamed; and, by reason of the acrimony of the Humour, which was included between the Folds of the Ear, and the Ear and the Scalp, there was great Excoriation. I fomented it with *decoct. salviae cum sapone*, dressed it with that Preparation of *acet. litharg. cum ol. ros.* above proposed in the method of Cure, and left her some of it to dress her self as occasion should offer; then let her Blood, and directed a Clyster to be given her. The next Day I purged her with Whey and Manna, and repeated it again and again. She lived a few Miles out of Town, which put me upon the necessity of committing the Cure of it to themselves, with Directions and Medicaments such as I have above proposed. It dried up the external Heat; but the Fluxion which lay more internally, after all apostemated, and was cured accordingly.

11. *Observat.* I was called in by my kind Neighbour Doctor *Denton*, to a young Woman who had been afflicted with an *Erysipelas*, which had spread over all her Face: it had shifted often: at length she was cured thereof by the said Physician; yet was the right Eye closed with the Inflammation and Swelling from the reliques of that *Erysipelas*, and the lower Lid apostemated, and the Matter was ready to make its way inwardly into the hollow of the Eye. We opened it by Incision, discharging a proportionable quantity of Matter; the remainder of which we digested and dried to a perfect Cicatrice by *unguent. diapompholygos*, discussing the Tumour in the mean while by Fomentations.

C H A P. VII.

Of a Furuncle or Boil.

F*urunculus* is a painful Tubercle of the bigness of *Description.*
 a Pigeon's Egg, with a broad *basis*, arising in a
 Cone. It is generally call'd a *Boil*, and in its
 state is accompanied with Inflammation, Pulsation, and
 Tension.

It proceedeth from a gross vitious Blood separated *Causes.*
 from the rest as unprofitable, and is cast forth by the
 strength of Nature into the external parts of the Body.

It differeth as it is greater or less, and as it affects *Differences.*
 the Skin, or lies deeper in the Flesh: it is also account-
 ed malign, or benign. Those that are more deep par-
 take of the nature of a Carbuncle, and are mistaken for
 such, but are not of so adust or corrupt a Humour. *Fu-*
runculus differeth also from a Carbuncle, in that this
 cometh to Suppuration, which the other never doth.

A *Furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and in- *Signs.*
 flamed; and as it encreaseth it riseth up with an acute
 Head, and sometimes a Pustule: and then it is more
 inflamed and painful, (whence ariseth that expression,
As sore as a Boil;) especially when it arrives at its state,
 which is about the eighth or ninth Day. If the Boil be
 malign, it is of a black dusky colour: there is also a
 Fever, and other untoward Symptoms, and a thin *Sa-*
nies issueth from it; and if it doth digest, it is with
 much difficulty.

Boils are for the most part without danger. The *Prognostick.*
 common sort do predict Health, and frequently cure,
 though nothing be applied to them; for they come to
 maturity and break of their own accord. But when
 they arise in nervous parts of the Arms or Legs, they
 affect the neighbouring Emunctory. In the Nose or
 Ears they are very painful, and vexatious to cure.

The *Cure* consists in the regulation of Diet, and in E- *Cure.*
 vacuation, like as in a *Phlegmon*; only the Application
 in these ought to be maturative, they always termina-
 ring in Matter, and being, as you may perceive by the
 roughness of the Matter, not capable of Resolution.

The Maturatives are, *rad. & fol. althææ, malvæ, rad. lilior. uvæ passæ, ficus*, and all the Emollient Gums, *galbanum, ammoniac. &c.* The Compounds are, *Empl. diachyl. cum gummi de meliloto, tripharmacon de mucilag. ginibus.* In the extremity of pain you may assuage the heat with this or such like; *Rx mucilag. sem. psyllii, althææ, lini, an. ʒiſs. far. bordei ʒij. ol. lilior. axung. gallinæ, an. ʒj. butyri recent. ʒſs. croci ʒj. cum vitell. ovi, fiat Cataplasma.* When the Tumour is broken, deterge that rough Matter with *mundif. ex apio*, and apply this or such like Cerote over the Tumour; *Rx sevi cervini & vitulini an. ʒiij. axung. anseris ʒj. terebinth. ʒiſs. ceræ q. s. fiat Ceratum.*

1. Observat.

IN a Man of about fifty Years of age, of a healthy strong Body, Journeying to London, a Boil rose upon his Wrist. He applied to it an Emplaster of Shoemakers-Wax. When he came to me it was hard and inflamed. I dress'd it with the above-said Cataplasma, by which it suppurated. As the Pustule fretted off, a hot Sanies issued forth in a small quantity. I dressed the Pustule with *unguent. basilic. cum vitell. ovi* upon a Pledgit, and continued the application of the Cataplasma over all. The next Day I took off the Dressings, and found the *Cuticula* cast off, and the acute end of the Boil red, and a thick white Matter sticking in it. I dress'd it as before, and the second Day after again, and saw the Cone or head of the Boil broken off, and that thick tough Matter lying in it; which Matter likewise appeared round about through the several Eruptions it had made. I dress'd it with *mundif. ex apio*, and applied the Cerote *Sevi cervini* over it. The second Day after, I found the Openings broke one into another, and the tough Matter sticking in them, as in a Honeycomb. At that time the Ulcer was near as broad as a Half Crown. I continued the Mundificative and Cerote, and dress'd it every other Day. As this tough Matter digested out, it incarned underneath, and contracted, and healed as fast, and cicatrized by the application of *unguent. tutiæ*, leaving little Scar, and no hardness behind it.

2. Observat.

Some Years since I was sent for, early one Morning, to a Gentleman about forty Years of age, who was extremely pained with a Boil on the outside of his left Thigh. I pulled off the Emplaster, which was of *galbanum*,

banum, and saw the Boil was in its state, and ready to break. It was much inflamed, and the Pustule was of a livid colour. I dress'd the Pustule with *ol. ros. cum vitell. ovi*, and applied over the inflamed Boil an Emplaster of *basilicon*. I returned that Night, and dress'd it with the Cataplasm above prescrib'd; by which it suppurated, the *Cuticula* brake off, and a thin *Sanies* with some little Matter discharged. As the Boil came more to maturity, the Pustule or Head brake off, and made way for the Matter to digest out: and accordingly the Ulcer cured. An Empirick, angry that his Medicaments were thrown off, and mine applied, complained to a Person of Honour, whose Family I then attended, that this Gentleman laboured under a Carbuncle or Plague-fore: but I cleared my self to that Person, and shall shew you, in its proper place, that a Carbuncle is another sort of Boil.

A Gentleman near seventy Years old was sorely afflicted with a *Furuncle* within his Nostrils, and about his Nose, with great Inflammation and hardness. I fomented the diseased Parts with *decoct. summitat. althææ, malvæ, viol. flor. chamæm. meliloti, sem. lini & psyllii*, and with a Syringe injected some of the same Liquor into his Nostrils, and applied the forementioned Cataplasm over his Nose. I purposed the letting him Blood in the Arm, but it would not be admitted by reason of his Age: but by setting on Leeches behind his Ears, I took away some Blood; also by blistering the Neck and Shoulders I endeavoured Revulsion, by Clysters kept his Body soluble, and continued the Applications, by which his Pain was somewhat mitigated. After five or six Days the Skin became thin, and a white tough Matter shewed it self in several Places within and about his Nose, and gradually made its way through many small Openings. I made it more way here and there with the point of a Lancet, and dressed *cum vitell. ovæ & ol. lilior.* and continued the use of the Fomentation, and applied the Cerote. I was much troubled to think what would become of his Nose, the exterior and interior Parts being all stufed with that clammy Matter, so that it would not issue out; and, when it should, I doubted it would leave little coverture for the Cartilages. To hasten it out, I daily dropt in a mixture of *mel. ros. cum succo apii* decocted; and by conveying a

big Tent dipt in the same into each Nostril, I press'd the Matter outward, and sometimes pulled it away with my *Forceps*. It came out as if it had been broken pieces of the *Spinalis medulla*, and burst some of the Openings into one another; which I was sorry to see. But the Matter not being accompanied with acrimony, the hollownes filled up, and the distended Lips falling near one another, agglutinated as the Matter digested out: and by the compression I made with my Tents within the Nostrils I enlarged them, and furthered the well cicatrizing of the Ulcer; which was infected in few Days after with *Cicatrices* not unseemly.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Epinyctis and Terminthus.

TH E R E are yet two sorts of painful Tubercles which I have met with in my Practice: they are taken notice of by the Ancients under the names of *Epinyctis* and *Terminthus*; a couple of angry Pustules affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands and Thighs. They do not differ much one from another, so may well be entred together.

Description.

The *Epinyctis* is of the bigness of a Lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of livid and pale colour, with great Inflammation and pain. It dischargeth first a *Sanies*, then a bloody Matter. *Terminthus* is somewhat less, of a blackish colour: it breaks and gleans, and within a Day or two the Pustule separates, and comes away in a Slough, and from that time it digests and heals.

Cause.

They both proceed from an excessive heat in the Blood, but are without malignity or danger, and cure with little difficulty, if there be no error committed in Chirurgery.

Cure.

The Cure consists in Evacuation by Bleeding, Purging, and regulation in Diet, &c. as in a *Phlegmon*.

The external Applications commended to us by the Ancients, are *fol. cicute, solan. plantag. cum polenta*; or, *R. uvas passas mundatas, & contusas superpone*: and to wash them with *aqua salita*, to dry up the Matter, and prevent

prevent Erosion ; afterwards to dress them with a mixture of equal parts of *sulphur viv.* and *spum. argenti cum vino.* I never was consulted in these till they were arrived at their height, and then found Anodynes of most use, and applied such as have been prescribed in the former Chapter, and afterwards healed them with *unguent. tutiae.*

A Maid came recommended to me with the former 1. Observat. of an Epinyctis. of these Tubercles on the inside of her Arm, of the bigness of the greater sort of Lupins, of a livid colour, with a small acute Pustule arising up in the middle of it. It was accompanied with great Inflammation, affecting the Tendons with hardness in the Joint. I prescribed her that Cataplasm *ex mucilag. sem. psyllii, althææ, lini, &c.* as in the Chapter of Furuncle, and embrocated the Tendons affected with *ol. ros. & cham.* By this the Tubercle was brought near Suppuration, the Pustule first brake, and discharged a thin Sanies. I dressed it *cum vitello ovi,* and about two Days after the Tubercle it self thrust out a bloody Matter. I dress'd it with *unguent. basilic.* added to the *vitell. ovi,* and applied *cerat. dialthææ,* and continued the Embrocation. The Matter from that time was daily better digested, and the Pain diminished : it was healed with *unguent. diapompholyg.* and *Empl. è bolo.*

A young Gentleman having such another on the outside of his Wrist, was recommended to somebody who 2. Observat. of an Epinyctis. opened it by Incision : but from that time it became more exceeding painful. He came to me with it hard and dry, and it had communicated its anguish all along by the Tendons and Nerves to that *Axilla* with several Glands. I embrocated the Arm from the *Axilla* to the Knuckles of that Hand with *ol. ros. cum aceto,* and applied *Empl. è bolo* upon those Glands. To the Tubercle I applied *unguent. basilic. cum ol. ros.* spread indifferent thick in the form of an Emplaster, and dress'd it so twice a Day. I purposed the next Morning to have let him Blood ; but he was easier : and the same Night I felt the Tubercle softer, and saw a bloody Matter thrust out. From that time it digested better, and the Accidents diminished : in four or five Days after the Glands resolved, and the Ulcer cured by the application of *unguent. tutiæ, &c.*

3. Observat.
of a Ter-
minithus.

Of the latter sort, there arose one in the Knuckle, leading to the Fore-finger, of a Gentlewoman of about forty Years of age. An old Acquaintance of mine call'd me to the sight of it. It was a small Tubercle inflamed round its *basis*, having a black Head, and a long inflamed streak passing from it to a Fontanel which she had on that Arm. Whether it did run upward from the Pustule to the Fontanel, and affect it, or descend from it to the Pustule, I know not: however it was, there were marks of communication from one to the other, and both were painful, and the Patient was indisposed with a Fever. In the Fontanel there was a small Orange-pea, which I cast out, and put in a common one, and dress'd it with Lenients, and an Emplaster to retain them on. I dress'd the Pustule with *unguent. basilic. cum vitell. ovi*, and applied the forementioned Cerote prescrib'd in *Furuncule*. It suppurated the next Day, and the Head of it cast off in a Slough. I clipp'd off the loose Skin from it, and dress'd it with *unguent. turis*, and in five or six Days cicatrized it. During the Cure, the Patient was afflicted with a *Diarrhœa*, which was purged off. After which, she was hot and feverish, and troubled with a *Rheumatismus*; for which she was let Blood, and cured.

CHAP. IX.

Of Inflammatory Tumours of the Glandules.

Under this Head I comprehend all those Tumours of the Glandules which have Blood for their essential ingredient. They are usually reckon'd *Phyma*, *Phygethon*, *Bubo*, *Parotis*. It is true, that *Struma* and *Scrophule* do sometimes partake of Blood, and become *Phlegmonoide*, &c. but that is not essential to them: witness the great numbers that never come to inflame or suppurate.

Phyma.
Description.

OF those that are essentially Bloody Tumours, though of them pure *Phlegmons*, *PHYMA* is the first; which is an Inflammation affecting the Glandules under the

the Jaws: I mean the Conglobate Glands; viz. neither the internal salivary, which is *Ranula*; nor the external, which is *Parotis*. The name of *Phyma* is also given to the *Phlegmonoide* Tumours in and about the *Anus*, because of their near resemblance to Glandulous Tumours, if they be not really such.

They are caused by a mixture of impure Blood with *Cause*. *Pituita*. Children are most subject to them; and in them they are hastened by their wearing of Stays, a way to keep their Head-cloaths on.

The Tumour is round and hard; in time of Suppuration it inflames, and is accompanied with Pulsation; Tension, &c. as in a *Phlegmon*, but doth sooner suppurate. *Signs.*

They have been taken by some for *Strumæ*: but they *Difference.* differ from a *Struma*, which being contained in a *Cystis*, doth require to be eradicated by Escaroticks after Suppuration and discharge of its Matter; but these, after discharge of Matter, are cured either of themselves, or by the ordinary intensions of Digestion, &c. They are without danger, and easie of Cure.

The Method of *Cure* is the same with that of the little *Cure.* *Phlegmon*: only these do not admit of Repellents; but from their very beginning must either be discussed, or brought to suppurate. And indeed, all that I have ever seen did terminate by Suppuration. In the beginning we treat them with *Empl. diachyl. cum gummi, de meliloto*, and the like: or, in case of Pain, with maturative Cataplasms, as hath been set down in *Phlegmon* and *Furunculus*; as *rad. althææ, lilior. sem. lini, psyllii, &c.*

A Gentleman fetch'd me one Night from my House *1. Observat.* to see his only Child, about a Year old, labouring of one of those Tumours under the right Jaw: it was round and hard, of a pale colour, and was supposed the *King's Evil*. I applyed *Empl. diachyl. cum gummi*; and instead of the Stay, put on a folded Linnen-cloth about it, to retain the Dressing. After three or four Days I visited the Child again, and saw the Tumour red, tending to Suppuration. I then dressed with *unguent. basilic.* and a Plaster; and the third day after, feeling the Tumour well suppurated, opened it by the milder Caustick, and discharged a Matter of good colour and consistence. I dress'd it with Lenients, and after separation

ration of the Escar disposed it to incarn by the common Sarcoticks, and by the use of the Vitriol-stone; and afterwards with *unguent. de lithargyro* cured it in a few Days.

2. *Observat.*

Such another, but bigger, was that in a Girl of about nine Years old, where Doctor *Rugely* was the Physician. She had been diseased with a Fever, and some reliques of that Matter discharged themselves in a Swelling under the right Jaw as big as a Pullet's-Egg. It was suppurated, and required vent, which I gave it by Incision; but could not cure it till I had applied a Caustick upon the depending Part. The place not being very capable of Bandage, it could not be treated so advantageously when opened by Incision, and dressed with Tents: but after the laying it more open by Caustick, the Matter plentifully discharged, and the Abscess cured as the former. Many of these have been brought to me, upon suspicion of the *King's Evil*; Some of which my Servants have cured, by my Directions, after the abovesaid manner. You will meet with more of this Tumour in the Treatise of the Diseases of the *Podex*.

Phygethlon.

Difference.

Cure.

P*hygethlon* is a Tumour affecting the glandulous Parts under the Jaws, and call'd *Panus*. It differeth from *Phyma*, in that it hath a mixture with *Bilis*, as the other had with *Pituita*, and lies round and flat as a Cake under the Jaws.

It is cured after the same manner as the other; so will not be worth troubling the Reader with many Instances of it. I shall give you one, whereby you may distinguish it from *Phyma* and other Tumours.

Observation.

A little Girl was brought to me, upon a supposition of having the *Evil*. She had a flat, hard, round Tumour lying under her Chin and part of the right Jaw down towards her Throat; it was of a yellowish red colour, not unlike that in an *Erysipelas*, but without Vescication. I directed one of my Servants to make a Cataplasme *ex rad. lilior. alb. &c.* by the application of which it suppurated in three or four Days, and discharged a well digested Matter; during which the hardness resolved, and it cured in seven Days by the only use of that Cataplasme.

THE Tumour call'd *Bubo*, is an Inflammation of the *Bubo*.
Glandules in the Emunctories of the Groin or
Arm-pit.

It taketh its *Differences* from the quality of the Hu-*Differences.*
mour : and so they are either benign, or malign. The
latter sort are either Venereal or Pestilential.

The *Causes* of *Bubo* are Internal or External. The *Causes.*
former are vicious Humours abounding in the Blood or
in the Nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes
symptomatically. The external *Causes* may be Pain
affecting the exterior Parts : so a Wound in the Hand
or Arm, nay, the Finger, will affect the Arm-pit with
a Tumour. You have an Instance of it in *Phlegmon*.
A Cancer in the Breast doth the same. So an Ulcer in
the Foot affects the Groin. In the Treatise of *Struma*
you may see some Instances of it.

A Fontanel in the Leg distemper'd with Pain, cau-*Observation.*
sed a swelling of the Glands in *Inguine*. I was consul-
ted about the Swelling, and, enquiring of the reason of
the sudden Tumour, found the Fontanel disturbed by
walking much that Day. I dress'd the Fontanel with
Lenients ; and the Tumours of the Glands in *Inguine*,
which were risen like so many *Scrofulæ*, relaxed, and
were scarce to be felt the next Day.

A *Bubo* ariseth in the Emunctories with Pain, Inflam-*Signs.*
mation, Hardness, &c. as in a *Phlegmon*. If it was
made by *Crisis*, then a Fever preceded : If there were
none, then other *Causes* must be enquired after ; as,
whether Pain preceded in some remote Part ; also whe-
ther it be pestilential, or venereal.

Buboes that are neither malign nor contagious are not *Prognostick.*
dangerous, if they suppurate kindly, and are timely
opened : but if the contrary happen, they may degene-
rate into *Fistulæ*, and then are not without danger. If
they proceed from a translocation of Matter, (as sometimes
from the Parts near the head of the *Vena cava* and top
of the Breast, or bottom of the Neck, into the Arm-
pits, or from the lower parts of the Belly in the Glands
and other Parts near the *rami iliaci* in the *Inguina*) the
Cure is difficult : and if the Lungs above, or the *Ute-
rus*, or Bladder, or *Rectum* below, partake in the Tu-
mour, it is more desperate.

Cure.

A *Bubo*, according to the usual method of Practice, ought not to be repelled: therefore, in order to the Cure, you are to consider the Cause; and if it were by *Crisis*, you are either to breathe it forth by Discussants, or hasten Maturation. If the *Crisis* be imperfect by reason of the weakness of the expulsive faculty, you ought by Attraction to help it forward, either by Cupping-glasses, or by the application of sowre Leven, black Soap, *sterc. columbin. sem. sinapis, urtica*, Figs, roasted Onions, &c. Or, *Rx cepam magnam, excavetur, & impleatur cavitas theriaca; deinde papyro involuta coq. sub cineribus calid. & cum ol. scorpion. fiat Cataplasma, addendo fermenti acer. ʒss. Misc.* Or, *Rx Empl. diachyl. cum gummi ʒij. picis Burgund. ammoniac. solut. an. ʒss. pulv. aristoloch. rot. rad. gentiane, an. ʒj. cum ol. scorpion. fiat Ceratam.* All the hot Gums are hereto proper. But if it be Symptomatical, it betokeneth *Plethora*, which ought to be removed by Bleeding. Purging is also necessary, both to carry off the quantity, and also to amend the evil quality of the Humour; *Plethora* in this case, being usually *Cacochymical*: yet must not our Purging be too violent, but only such as may assist Nature in making a due separation of the peccant Humours from the mass of Blood. And if it was caused by Pain from some other Part, you ought by Lenients to assuage that Pain, and by moderate Discussants mixed with Repellents scatter that Humour in the Ejectories. But if it will come to Suppuration, you shall hasten the opening of it, and digest, incarn and cicatrize it, as is said in the general Chapter of *Abscesses*, and will be shewed in the following Observations.

2. Observat.

A Man of about fifty Years old, of a full Body and strong Constitution, was taken with a Pain under his right Arm, with Hardness and Inflammation. I was sent for; and, concluding it a *Bubo* thrust forth by the strength of Nature, applied *Empl. diachyl. cum gummi*, designing not to dress it again till it was near suppurated: but the Tumour encreasing with great Pain and inflamed Redness, I was put upon a necessity of applying Anodyne Cataplasms. Within few Days after, it being suppurated, I opened it by Incision, and discharged a well concocted Matter: then dress'd it with *unguent. basilic. cum vitell. ovi* upon a Tent, and applied

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an *Empl. diachyl. simpl.* malaxed with *unguent. dialthææ*, and afterwards dress'd it with *mundif. Paracels.* Having so disposed it to heal, I left Dressings, and after three or four Days visited the Patient again; when observing the hardness digested off, and the Abscess fit to cicatrize, I left off the use of the Tent, and dress'd it with a Pledgit of *unguent. diapomphol.* and the Cerote over it, and left them wherewithal to finish the Cure. But in a few Days after they sent for me again. I found it swell'd, and the Matter issuing from it thin and foetid, much more in quantity than I could expect. I enlarged the opening by Incision, and there came forth a Tent which in his Servant's dressing had slipt into the Abscess. From that time the Matter lessened, and the Abscess cured without relapse by the method aforesaid.

A married Wife, of about thirty four Years of age, ^{2. Obscrvat.} having been long diseased with Hysterical Fits, with a complication of other Maladies, after many unsuccessful attempts, was put into the Hands of Sir Fr. Pr. who prescribed *Merc. dulc. ʒj. in conf. cichorii.* The second Dose salivated her sixteen or seventeen Days, whereby she was relieved for some Months: but then she complained of a Pain in her left Groin; which growing bigger, and raising the Parts about it into a Tumour, she embrocated it, by my advice, with *ol. lumbric.* After a few Days, the Tumour more encreasing with Inflammation and Hardness, I applied *Emplast. mucilag.* with a third part of *Empl. diachyl. cum gummi.* The fourth Day after, feeling the Tumour suppurated, I opened it by a Caustick, and discharged a proportionable quantity of Matter well digested: then dress'd it with Lenients, to hasten the separation of the Escar. While the Escar was separating, a long streak of Red appeared stretching down from the *Inguen* along the middle of the Thigh toward the Ham: I embrocated it with *ol. ros.* and applied *cerat. Galeni.* The next Day I felt Matter in it, and saw the inflamed Streak stretch lower down. I applied a little of my milder Caustick upon the upper part of it, which was about three Fingers breadth from the Tumour in *Inguine*, and gave vent to a little digested Matter, dressing it with Lenients. This while the Abscess in the Groin was in good temper, and disposed to heal: but the aforesaid inflamed Streak passed down to the Ham, and along the *Musculus gastrocnemius* to the great

great Tendon of it which leads to the Heel, and had Matter in it the whole length. In less space than four Days I made Apertions in it in five several places, all by Causticks: the lowermost in the lower part of the Calf of the Leg. These discharged the Matter, and were cured in few Days (after the Escars were separated) by the use of *unguent. tutia*, and the like.

After some Months she was seized with Convulsive twitches, which she observed to arise from the lower part of the Calf of that Leg that had been affected with the Apostemations, and in the same place where the Matter before terminated. Upon which consideration the Physician prescribed a Fontanel to be made in the very Part; which accordingly I made, and kept open by a Pea, with an Emplaster and laced-Stocking: by which means she was freed of her Fits, and enjoyed a tolerable measure of Health a long time after.

So a Lady labouring under such like Fits, which began on the outside of the *Os tibiae* near the Skin, was cured by making a Fontanel in that place, when other Remedies failed. She continueth it to this Day, I suppose.

In another we made a Fontanel between the Thumb and Fore-finger; and in another in the Breast; and in a Child behind the Ear: those Fits beginning there.

Parotis.

Description.

Cause.

Difference.

Parotis is a Tumour in the Glandules behind and about the Ears, generally call'd the Emunctories of the Brain; though indeed they are the external Fountains of the *Saliva* of the Mouth, as modern Authors do agree.

The immediate Cause, is the Blood offending in quantity or quality, as it hath admixture with the Ferment of the Part, or with other Humours. It also happeneth by external Cause, as Bruise or Wound, whereby Blood is extravasated, and cast out into these Glands behind the Ear on one side or other, making a Parotid Tumour.

They differ according to the Humour, and manner of generation. To the Humour; as whether the Blood be mixed with Choler, Phlegm, or Melancholy. To the manner of Generation; and so a *Parotis* is a Symptom of a Fever, or a *Crisis* of it. Those Fevers be usually malignant

malignant that cast out such Tumours: but sometimes a *Parotis* riseth simply.

The *Parotis* is known by the Part it affects with Tu-^{Signs.}mour, Pain and Inflammation, as having generally a great proportion of Blood mixed with other Humours, according as they are predominant. If it be Malign or Pestilential, there is Fever joyned with it. Whether it proceeded symptomatically or critically, the time of the Disease and Signs may demonstrate.

A *Parotis* without a Fever is less malign or dangerous^{Prognostick.} than that which ariseth with one. They are also less dangerous which attend long Fevers, than those which follow acute ones. Those which are thrust forth by a *Crisis* are salutary, and easily cured: but those which happen after great Evacuations, or Fever, without remission of it, are pernicious and dangerous. Those which break forth symptomatically, and arise from vicious ill-disposed Humours, are of difficult Cure, and dangerous.

In the Cure of this Tumour, you are to consider whe-^{Cure.}ther it be symptomatical or critical, or of what kind of Matter generated.

If it be critical, and come out kindly, the business is then by Lenients to mitigate the Pain, and further Suppuration; as hath been said before in *Bubo*. But whether it be symptomatical or critical, with little or much Tumour, malign or benign, you ought not to use Repellents, lest thereby you return the Matter from without inward. If the Inflammation be great, and the Accidents high, and Blood abound, let it out, evacuating the Humour by lenient Purgatives, regulating the Patient's Diet, contempering the Humours as in *Phlegmon*, and embrocating with *ol. lumbric. chamæm. &c.* But if, through any defect, Nature do not thrust the Tumour out as you would, you may further it by Cupping-Glasses and Attractives, as in *Bubo* hath been said. Or if the Matter be crude and viscid, you may apply powerful Discutients and with Emollients if you fear induration. But if after all it tend to Suppuration, then further it with Suppuratives; as, *R rad. lilior. cepar. sub cineribus coctar. an. ℥iv. mucilag. sem. lini, ℥iss. far. tritic. ℥iij. axung. porcinae, unguent. basilic. an. ℥iss. vitell. ovor. ij. croci ℥ij. fiat Cataplasma.* The Ma-
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ter concocted, you are to give it vent, and proceed in the Cure, as hath been said in the former Chapter of *Bubo*.

1. *Observat.*

A Child aged about three Years, by accident of a Fall, was seized with a Dizziness, and some twitches of a Convulsion. A Fontanel was made in the Neck, and a Vesicatory applied *inter scapulas*: but the Child was not thereby much relieved. A Tumour afterwards thrust out behind that Ear. I made a Fontanel under it, and derived the Matter thither, and thereby the Child recovered.

In Concussions and Fractures of the *Cranium* these Tumours are frequent, and are discussed by *ol. cham.* &c. or the Matter may, as hath been said, by a Fontanel thereunder be happily spent.

The Perspiration of these Parts is to be regarded; for the checking of it hath caused Convulsions, yea Death, in little Infants.

2. *Observat.*

A Gentlewoman aged about thirty Years, of a strong healthful Constitution, was taken one Night with a Pain behind her right Ear; it encreased, and became very troublesome. After three or four Days she sent for me. The Pain affected the Temporal Muscle with Heat and Tumour, and her Head with Twitchings, and frequent Startings. She kept her Bed, and was faint and weak: she had neither purged nor bled. I felt her Pulse small, which I judged to be rather from oppression than weakness, there being no considerable cause for the latter. I persuaded her to be let Blood, which with some unwillingness she yielded to. I opened a Vein in her right Arm: the Blood flowing out in a full stream, and being serous, I took away ten Ounces; then embrocated the Tumour with *ol. cham.* warm, and dipt Wooll in it, and applied it upon the Part affected. A Clyster was given her some Hours after; and an Emulsion prescribed her, of which she drank a good Draught that Night, and repeated it at pleasure. The Pain continuing, a Cataplasm was applied *ex rad. lilior. fol. malvæ, violar. flor. cham. sem. fenug.* made up with a few crumbs of white Bread, Saffron, Yould of an Egg, and *ol. sambuci*; the Parts being first fomented with some of the Decoction, and part of the Liquor cast in with

with a Syringe : Wooll also was dipt in the same, and put into the Ear. By these Applications an Apostemation discharged it self thereout; yet the Tumour did not much slacken. Therefore I purged her with an Infusion of *sena, rhubarb. &c.* in which was dissolved Manna, and *syr. ros. pallid.* whereby she was somewhat relieved. A Day or two after I purged her with Whey, Manna, and *Crem. tartar.* and afterwards repeated it : the Tumour discuffed, her *Menses* came down, and she recovered.

I was sent for to a Child of about two Years of age, diseased with a large Tumour of an oval Figure, hard and inflamed, under the right Ear. I embrocated the Tumour with *ol. lilior. & cham.* and directed a Cataplasm to be applied of a few *malva & viol.* with the crumbs of a white Loaf boiled in Milk, and made up with *axung. porcin.* Youlk of an Egg, and a little Saffron. And the Day after, calling there again, and seeing the Tumour hard, I advised a Lilly-root to be roasted under Embers, and beat up with the remaining Cataplasm : by which in two or three days it suppurated. I opened it by Caustick, and discharged a well-concocted Matter, and in few Days after cured it by Digestion, &c.

Amongst the many diseased People that came to me at the publick Healing in November 1673. there was a Child of about two Years of Age diseased with a hard inflamed Tumour lying round behind the left Ear. I directed one of my Servants to apply an *Emplast. diachyl. cum gummi* malaxed with *unguent. dialthææ* : and the fourth Day after, feeling it suppurated, we opened it by a Caustick about half an Inch long, in the declining Part, and gave vent to a well-concocted Matter. From that time it was dress'd with *unguent. basilic.* in the form of a Cerote. Thus the Hardness was resolved, and, as the Matter discharged, the Abscess healed within a few Days, with little or no pain or trouble : whereas if it had been opened by Incision, it must have been kept open by a Tent, and been rendered more painful and slow of Cure. After the Escar separated, a Pledgit of *unguent. diapompholygos,* and a touch sometimes of the Vitriol-stone deterged, incarned, and cicatrized it.

An old Gentleman, a Servant to the King below Stairs, brought his Son to me, an infirm Youth, of

about thirteen Years of age, having a large Tumour behind his right Ear, arising from a crude Matter. It had been of some Years growth. I applied *Emplast. ad strumas cum stercore columbino*, to discuss it; but it heated: whereupon I applied a Cataplasm, one of the Suppuratives above-mentioned, and concocted it; then opened it by Caustick, and discharged a mix'd crude Matter. The Ulcer being sordid, I laid it more open, and dress'd it with *mundif. Paracelsi*, with *alum. ust.* and *Merc. præcipitat.* and dress'd the Escar and incised Lips with Digestives. After the separation of the Escar, I deterged the Abscess more powerfully by the use of the Vitriol-stone and Precipitate, and afterwards incarnated by the common Incarnative used in such cases, and cicatrized it smooth without any remaining hardness: and the Youth enjoys his health well since.

6. Observat.

A Person of about fifty Years of age, having long laboured under Scorbutical affections, was seized with a slow Fever; his Head was affected with Vapours, and his Spirits oppressed: during which, a Tumour arose behind his left Ear, and reach'd down under that Jaw, growing big and hard, of a dark red colour. We endeavoured by discutient and emollient Cataplasms and Embrocations of various sorts; but it would not yield to any of them. We repeated Venæ-section, and made him Fontanels *inter scapulas*; Purgations were also repeated: but without success. I then applied an *Emplast. ad strumas*, and continued it without removal, the space of six or seven Days, supposing thereby the Tumour would suppurate or resolve: yet it continued hard amongst the Muscles. I repeated the use of the Emplaster; and the third or fourth Day after, feeling the Matter fluctuate under it, I took off the Emplaster, applied a Caustick on the depending Part, about an Inch in length, divided that Escar, and gave a discharge to a crude serous Matter; then dress'd it with Lenients, and applied *Emplast. de mucilag.* with a third part of *diachyl. cum gummi.* After separation of the Escar, I deterged with the Vitriol-stone and *basilicon* and *Merc. præcipitat.* and at other Dressings dipt them in *pulv. præcipitati.* Having thus deterg'd, I incarnated, and by Epuloticks cicatrized it firm. During the while, he was often purged, and Traumaticks and Antiscorbuticks were

were prescribed: but a Hardness remained notwithstanding. Whereupon, doubting a Recidivation, I applied another Caustick the length of that Induration; and, having thereby penetrated deep into it, divided that Escar to the quick: and by separation of the Escar, and digestion of the lips of the Ulcer, that hardness was breathed forth, and the Patient cured, and enjoys a good health to this Day.

C H A P. X.

Of a Carbuncle.

A Carbuncle is a round hard Tumour arising somewhat like an angry Boil, of a dark red colour, accompanied with the highest circumstances of Pain and Inflammation, with many *Ulcuscula* round about it, never coming to digestion till it hath corrupted the Part which it seizeth, so that the whole Piece cometh away, if the Patient recover.

It oweth its *Original* to a very high Degeneration of the Blood into a Humour that is of a caustick quality, which suddenly arising seizeth the Part and corrupteth it, burning it, as it were to a coal, from whence it hath its Name.

The *Causes* of these Degenerations of the Blood are divers. The most usual is a pestilential Infection. But it is not seldom found that the Humours of some Bodies do corrupt into so great a degree of virulency, as to cause such a Tumour when there is no appearance of a Plague: Hence it is that they are divided into pestilential, and not pestilential: which distinction hath reference more to the antecedent Cause than to the Tumour it self.

Therefore it is, that, let the Carbuncle be of which sort it will, the Symptoms attending it are much alike; *viz.* Nausea, Vomiting, Dejection of Appetite; Tremor, Palpitation of the Heart, frequent Swooning, Delirium, &c.

The Pestilent is distinguish'd from the Non-Pestilent by the greatness of the Symptoms, and the Infection that is in the Air.

Prognostick. A great Carbuncle is more dangerous than a small one, and the Black is more pernicious than the inflamed Red one. Those that are in the Emunctories, Throat, or near any principal Part, have more of danger than those that are seated remote in the Limbs, especially in the musculous Flesh. The most dangerous Symptom of all, is the return of the Matter of the Carbuncle into the Blood again.

Cure. In the Cure of a Carbuncle, two things offer themselves to our consideration: 1. the Antecedent Cause, the over-heated corrupt Blood abounding in the Body; 2. the Conjunct, or the Humour affecting the Part, and making the Carbuncle.

In order to the first, a regulation in Diet ought to be observed, and the hot Blood fermenting in the Body to be evacuated by Venæsection, especially in those that are not pestilential, and that too fainting: but in the pestilential it is judged not so safe, lest thereby the malignity be drawn inward; but if you do let Blood, it must be in the beginning, whilst the Body is strong to bear it. And forasmuch as Bleeding scarce evacuates all the depraved Humours, therefore Purging is prescribed; lest, by the abounding of corrupt Humours, the native Heat should be extinguished. But in pestilential Carbuncles there is also a Caution required upon the same consideration as in Bleeding: therefore we content our selves with Clysters and lenient Purgatives, as *man-na*, *cassia*, *electuar. lenitiv. diaprun.* and the like; and proceed in resisting the malignity by *alexipharmaca*, viz. *theriaca*, *Mithridat. elect. de ovo, confect. alkerm. de hyacintho*, &c. The heat of the Blood may be contempered by *syrup. è succo citr. limon. acetos. borrag. bugloss. &c.* Or, *Rx conf. borrag. bugloss. lujulæ, an. ʒj. spec. de hyacintho ʒj. cort. citr. conditi nucis moschat. an. ʒiij. cum syr. è succo citr. fiat Electuarium.* After a Morfel of which, a Draught of such like Julep may be drank, and repeated once in four Hours: *℞ aquar. scordii, dracont. citr. an. ʒiij. spec. de hyacintho ʒj. aq. theriacalis ʒiij. syr. è succo citr. q. s. Misce.* Also Epiphemata may be made *ex aquis melissæ, ros. damasc. borrag. nymphææ, cum aceto sambucin. rosac. &c.*

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In treating the Carbuncle as it relates to the conjunct Cause, you ought to consider the strength of the Patient; and if it be not likely to thrust forth kindly, you are to endeavour by Attraction to assist Nature in the bringing it outward, by the Application of a such like Cataplasm: *Rx summitat. rutæ M. ij. fermenti acris ʒij. ficus vet. num. viij. piperis albi ʒij. salis com. ʒiij. Misce.* Or that Cataplasm proposed in the Discourse of *Bubo ex theriaca coct. in cepa excavata.* And, if there be occasion, Cupping-Glasses may be applied to help it forward. But if the Body be strong and plethorick, and the Carbuncle thrust forth with raging Heat and Pain, then that Cataplasm prescrib'd by *Galen, ex foliis plantag. pan. tritic.* decocted in Wine may be of good use, it being by him commended to have the virtue moderately to repress the heat, and to digest. Others have proposed an Emplaster of Plantane-leaves, Galls, Lentils, and Wheat-Bran, beaten up with Vinegar, and having thus mitigated its heat, they endeavour Suppuration.

But I never saw a true Carbuncle suppurate: therefore if the aforesaid Medicaments avail not, I advise the scarifying or cutting deep into it, to give a breathing to the Humour; then dress it with some Escarotick that may resist its malignity, as *troch. Andronis, polyidæ.* Some Authors have proposed the Caustick. Without doubt, the actual Caustery timely applied on some of them would save the Patient much Pain, and shorten the Cure: for the malignity being thereby consumed, the Escar might without much difficulty be digested, the Heat about the Carbuncle alleviated the while by one of the above mentioned Cataplasms, and the Ulcer cured by the common Method. But I refer this to the Consideration of the Chirurgeon; and shall give you an Instance of a Carbuncle, to confirm what I have delivered.

IN the time of the last great Plague, a Person of Honour, about sixty Years of age, of a gross Body, and highly scorbutical, was after Dinner seized with a Rigour and Vomiting. His Physician, Sir Francis Prujean, being out of Town, he sent for me. I suspecting it to be the beginning of some malign Fever, desired to

1. Observat.

be excused, his Condition requiring rather a knowing Physician than a Chirurgeon: but I was afterwards fetch'd by a more powerful Messenger, and found the Patient in his Bed, vomiting, and in a burning Fever. I advis'd the giving him *Carduus* Posset to further his Vomiting; during which, I sent for a mixture of *theriaca Veneta* & *conf. lujule*, and a Cordial Julep of *aq: dracont.* &c. as is above set down in the method of Cure; of the former I gave him a Morsel, and some of the Julep after it, and advis'd his Servants to repeat the use of them once in four Hours. He rested very disquietly that Night, but in the Morning I found him more calm. I let him Blood, and directed a Clyster to be given him that Afternoon. As I was taking my leave of him he desired me to look upon his Back, it being very sore. I supposed his Fontanels (which he had long continued *inter scapulas*) were uneasie; and, making way to look upon them, I found his Malady four Fingers breadth beneath the right Fontanel. It was a dark red Swelling, about the bigness of a small Chesnut, lying very hard between the musculous Flesh and Skin, with many small white Wheals about it of the simple *Herpes*. I was somewhat surprized at the sight, and dress'd it hastily up with *unguent. basilic.* and retired to my House to make ready that Cataplasim of *Galen's*, which I soon after applied, and continued the use of it some Days: during which the Carbuncle encreased in breadth and hardness, the *Ulcuscula* also spread round it. Upon which consideration I applied the suppurative Cataplasim above mentioned, to endeavour Maturation; and on the *Ulcuscula* and Parts about, *unguent. nutritum*, to calm the burning Heat. The Patient's Body was kept soluble by Clysters and lenient Purgatives; the Cordial Electuary and Julep were also frequently repeated; and his Diet was Broths, with Wood Sorrel and such like Contemperatives boil'd in them. Nevertheless the Fever continued, and the Patient lay dozed and somewhat delirious, as also troubled with a *Singultus* and *Aphthæ*. Observing him daily more indisposed, and the Carbuncle encreasing in bulk, and not likely to suppurate, I scarified deep into it, wash'd it with a Solution of *theriaca Veneta* & *mel Egyptiac.* in *aceto vini*, then fill'd the Incisions with *pulv. troch. polyidæ*,

polyda, and applied a Cataplasim over all *ex farina orobi* decocted in Oxy-mel. By the use of these Applications the *Ulcuscula* dried, and the Carbuncle gleeted; but, by the use of Lenients, it digested after a few Days; and as the Escar separated, a well concocted Matter discharged in great quantity daily more and more: yet the separation of the mortified Carbuncle had left a very large Opening, and there appeared no considerable Swelling whereby one might judge the Cavity large. But feeling the Parts about, and pressing my Hand upon the right Clavicle and under that *Axilla*, the Matter poured out abundantly; yet these Parts were not inflamed during the growth of the Carbuncle. This put me upon a necessity of making an Incision proportionably; and cutting off the flapping Lips to prevent the retention of Matter, I then dress'd the Abscess with *mundificat. ex apio*, and the tender Lips with the common Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitello ovi*; and applied a Cataplasim *ex farina bordei, fabar. flor. ros. rub. &c.* decocted in Oxy-mel, with Compress and Bandage. We had often propos'd the consulting a Physician, but those of his Acquaintance were out of Town. Accidentally I met with Doctor *Tho. Cox*, about the twentieth Day, near the Patient's House, and prevailed with him to visit this Person. He saw the Abscess dress'd, and the Patient labouring under the *Singultus* and *Aphthæ*, also so dozed as he scarce spake to the Physician. He prescribed the Patient Cordials, and what else he thought necessary, and left several Prescriptions for the Family. Until then they suspected not the Disease; though the Servants that wash'd his Linnen brake out in Blanes on their Hands and Arms as far as they were in the Soap suds. From the time I made that large Opening, the Matter lessened, and the Cavities healed up by agglutination, the Ulcer incarned, and was cicatrized by the common Epuloticks.

The same Year I was fetch'd to a Child at Nurse in *Westminster*, that had been some Days sick of a Pestilential Fever, during which, a Carbuncle thrust forth in the right Breast, a little below the Clavicle, of the compass of a broad Shilling; but it was then sunk, and of a black colour. I divided it, and gave vent to a bloody *serum*, and saw the Flesh underneath it sound:
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2. Observat.

it was without Inflammation. I dressed it up with warm Digestives, and applied an Emplaster of Mithridate on it; then gave it some *Elect. de ovo* dissolved in a spoonful of *aq. theriacalis*. I came too late, for the Child died a few Hours after.

C H A P. XI.

Of a Paronychia.

Paronychia, so call'd by the *Greeks*, is a small Swelling about the Nails and ends of the Fingers, known amongst the *Latins* by the name of *Paronaritium*: by the vulgar People amongst us it is generally call'd *Whitflaw*.

Names.

Differences.

There are two sorts of *Paronychia*: they both affect one and the same Part, and are frequently taken one for the other, but are very different in their Symptoms. We shall distinguish them by the names of *benign*, and *malign*. The former rise superficially under the *Cuticula*, and come suddenly to Suppuration: whereas the *malign Paronychia* lieth deep amongst the *Ligaments* and *Tendons*, and is slow in coming to maturity. I suppose it is that which is commonly call'd a *Felon*.

Causes.

The *benign*, or milder Species, takes its original from a bilious hot *serum*: the other is commonly said to proceed from Aduſtion in the Blood, with a mixture of *Choler* or salt *Phlegm*.

Paronychia may be truly reckon'd amongst the Inflammations, they arising with great Pain and burning Heat, with Pulsation and Tension. The *benign* comes soon to maturation, and may be discerned by change of Colour in the *Cuticula*, the Matter appearing under it as in a Blister.

Signs.

The Signs of a *malign Paronychia*, are an intense vehement Pain deep amongst the *Ligaments* and *Tendons*, with Fever, Fainting, and a slow Suppuration.

Prognostick.

The *Prognostick* may be made by what hath been delivered of them, *viz.* that the *benign* cometh soon to Suppu-

Suppuration, and is as easily cured: the worst danger that can happen, it is but the loss of the Nail.

The other, which lieth deep, is of a malign quality; and, if it be not speedily removed, will corrupt the *Periosteum*, rot the Bone, and soon extend its putrefaction to the next Joint, and threaten the welfare of the Hand.

In the Cure of a *Paronychia* Authors generally make no distinction: They propose evacuation by Bleeding, and the observance of a slender Diet, as in a *Phlegmon*.
Cure. The Method of the Ancients.
 Concerning Topicks, they commend Repellents in the beginning of the Fluxion, but not with much astringency, (unless as Intercipients upon the Parts above) lest the Matter should thereby be impacted in the Part, and corrupt the Bone: yet the Medicaments they then prescribe do all partake of that quality; as *Rx ol. ros. & myrtill. cum succo solani & bol. Armen.* and, *Rx gallas virides cum aceto mixt.* Others mix Lenients with them, as that of *succ. solani, plantag. portulac. umbilic. Vener. mucilag. sem. psyllii, cum dictis succis vel aceto extract.* to which they add *bol. Armen. gallas & champhor. cum ol. ros. & myrtill. and unguent. alb. popul. &c.* Others mix Discutients with Repellents: as that of *Paracels. galla cum melle mixta*; or *Rx ol. mastich. ol. olivar. matur. an. ℥j. antimonii crud. ℥ss. thuris ℥iij. resin. pini & cerae, an. q. s. Misce*; or that *sulphuris vivi, fuliginis, allii, sal. com. sem. carui, an. p. æq. Misce.* In case of Pain *Rx fol. malvæ, hyoscyami, rad. althææ, sem. psyllii, lini, fœnugræci*: and these are the Suppuratives, of which divers others are prescribed by them. All which are proper in the *benign Paronychia*, as they are set down, and some of them may be applied to the *malign* one in its very beginning; but while you endeavour Suppuration in it, the Bone will certainly corrupt. Therefore if the Pain go not off by the first Applications, give breathing to the Humour by cutting deep into the Part most affected, and then dress it by such like Lenients as follow: *Rx sem. lini, fœnug. pulv. an. ℥ss. mucilag. sem. psyllii ℥j. vitell. unius ovi, croci, an. ℥j. pingued. gallinæ aut butyri recent. q. s. fiat Cataplasma.* Or, dress it with *unguent. basilic.* by which the Wound will cure, if the Humour hath not altered the Part: if it hath, proceed as shall be shewed in the following Observations.

I shall

I shall begin with the *benign* or milder Species, commonly call'd a *Whitflaw*. It is a Disease so common, that I think there is none but knows what it is, and how to cure it. Yet I shall give you two or three Instances, the better to distinguish it from the other.

Paronychia
benigna.
1. Observat.

A Child of about four Years of age was brought to me whilst I was dressing a Patient in a Noble Family. The Child was pained with a small red Swelling about the inside and root of the Nail of one of the Fingers. I applied a little *cerat. Galeni* upon it. The second Day after, I found the Matter shine under the Skin, and the Swelling lie like a Blister about part of the Nail. I opened it, as I had often seen the common People, by passing a Needle through the Skin: it discharged a thin yellow Matter, and by two Dressings with *unguent. basilic.* it cured.

2. Observat.

Such another I met with in the Finger of a Friend, lying upon one side of the Nail. I opened it with a Lancet, and after the discharge of the Matter, pared away that side of the Nail, and dressed the Blister with a Pledgit of *unguent. tutie.* Himself cured it with some of the same in two or three Days.

3. Observat.

A Gentleman came to me, not long since, with one of these very large upon the pulp of one of his Thumbs; it lay like a great Blister. I let it out with my Lancet, and dressed it up with *unguent. basilic.* and gave him some of the same to cure it.

4. Observat.

Another I saw lie under the fore part of the Nail and Finger, very painful for the while, but it quickly suppurated by Lenients. The Matter being let out, and part of the Nail cut away, it cured in a few Days. But when this happens in scrophulous Children, or where acrimony abounds, the cure is vexatious enough: but it doth seldom corrupt the Bone, nor is the Pain considerable, compared with that which passes under the name of a *Felon* or *malign Paronychia*; of which I shall now give you some Instances.

Paronychia
maligna.
1. Observat.

A Gentlewoman came to my House one Night late, complaining exceedingly of a Pain in the pulp of one of her Fore-fingers. I looked upon it, and felt it hot, but saw nothing of Swelling whereby I could judge it so ill.

ill. She seem'd ready to swoon with Pain. I propos'd the making an Incision into it to the Bone, not imagining so fearful a Creature would have permitted it; but she readily assented: Whereupon I presently made a Puncture deep in the most pained part to the Bone, and suffered it to bleed while I made a Dressing of *unguent. basilicon* to apply upon it, with an *Emplast. è bolo*; which being applied, she complained of the smarting of the Wound, but said it was nothing to the pain she felt before. The next Day I waited upon her at her Lodging: she had slept well that Night, and in perfect ease. I took off the Dressing, and saw the Wound agglutinated, then dressed it as the Night before, and from that time dressed it no more. After the same manner I have freed many in the beginning of the Disease.

A young Fellow attending in a Nobleman's House, ^{2. Observat.} was seized with a grievous Pain in the pulp of one of his Fore-fingers, and came to me bemoaning his Condition. The Part affected felt hot, but seemed neither inflamed nor much swell'd. I press'd the point of my Incision-Knife into the place where he was most pained, and in the drawing out the Knife enlarged the Wound a little. There seemed to issue out only a little Blood, which I permitted a while to flow, then dressed it up with a Pledgit of *unguent. basilicon* and an *Emplast. è bolo*. The second Day after, I met him, took off the Dressings, and saw the Wound cured: and he said the Pain ceased that Night he went from me.

Another young Man serving in a Noble Family, was ^{3. Observat.} afflicted with a Pain in the Pulp of one of his Thumbs, and after three or four Days tryal of several Applications he was commended to me. His Thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made Incision into it to the Bone: this not only bled, but gleeted a few drops. I dressed it with Lenients, and rowled it moderately, hoping thereby to agglutinate it. The second Day after I took off the Dressings, and, finding the Wound open and undigested, dressed it up with a Dossil dipt in *Merc. præcipitat.* with Emplaster and Bandage. The third Day after I dress'd it again. The Dossil came off with a Slough, and left the Ulcer disposed to Digestion. I dressed it with a less Dossil spread with *basilicon* and *Præcipitate*, with a Pledgit of *unguent. diapomphol.* and
an

an Emplaster over it. From that Day it digested, and cured in six or seven. The occasion of its not healing by Agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration (I suppose) the *Ichor* had began to make in the bottom of the Wound: which may, I think, enough shew the necessity of laying these Tumours open more timely, unless they have discovered some other way of discharging the Humour; which, I confess I have not been able to make out, though I have tried many Medicaments commended in such cases. *Forestus*, in his 5th Book, and 16th Observation, sets down some *arcana* in the Cure of it: but after the trial of them, we find him foil'd in the Cure of his Patient, and the same Patient cured by another Chirurgeon, by the laying it open, and taking the rotten Bone out.

I shall now shew you what they are when they have been long treated by Suppuratives, and the like.

4. *Observat.*

A Servant to an Officer of the Court was brought to me sorely afflicted with one of these *Paronychia* in his Fore-finger, by the side of the Nail. He had been under Hands that had treated it with Medicaments till the Putrefaction within had rotted the Ligaments and *Periosteum*, and bared the Bone of the first Joint, and apostemated it to the third Joint. I laid it open by Incision from the very end of the Finger downwards the length of the Abscess, and dressed it with *Merc. precipitat.* applying Dossils over it spread with a Digestive to keep the lips of the Wound distended, and with long snips of *Empl. diachalcit.* rowled it up, leaving way between for the Matter to discharge, over which I repeated a moderate Bandage to press out the Matter in the Part, and restrain the Influx, and reduce the Finger to its former shape. The third Day I dressed it again, and, finding the Ulcer sordid and over-grown with loose Flesh, rubb'd it with the Vitriol-stone, filling the Ulcer again with *Merc. precipitat.* and dressed it up as before. By this Method I deterged the Ulcer, and with *Sarcoticks* incarnated it, and by the application of *Epuloticks* with Bandage cicatrized it, and reduced the Finger to its natural shape, so that he recovered the use of it.

5. *Observat.*

A Lady commended a poor Woman to me, who brought her Child, a little Boy, of about five Years of age, grievously diseased of a *Paronychia* on the very end

end of the Fore-finger, and under the Nail. The end of the Finger was rotted away, and the Bone sticking out bare: the Nail was also rotten, and heaved up by the Putrefaction underneath it. I took hold of the Nail with my *Forceps*, designing to cut it off, (it lying in my way;) but it separated off from the root more easily. I also pinched off as much of the end of the Bone as was naked, rubb'd the loose Flesh and the remaining Bone with my Vitriol-stone, and applied a Pledgit of Lint dipt in a Solution of *inctur. vitrioli* next the Bone, then fill'd the Ulcer with Præcipitate, laying over it an *Emplast. unguent. & lithargyro* with a moderate Bandage. The third Day I dress'd it again, and found a separation of the corrupt Flesh: But the Matter was more than I could reasonably expect from such an Ulcer. Whereupon I made a farther search, and found a *Sinus* running the length of the second Joint. I presently made an Incision that length, and fill'd up the Opening with Dossils dipt in Lenients, then dressed the more corrupt Parts with the same Medicaments as before, and rowled it up. The third Day after I took off the Dressings, and found the Bone covered with its *Periosteum* in the *Sinus* I had last opened: but it was full of a loose Flesh the whole length. I dressed it as I had done the former; the Vitriol-stone being of great use in these Ulcers which so abound with luxurious Flesh amongst the Tendons: for by it the corrupt Flesh is dried up without offending the Nerves, Tendons, or other sound Parts; and the Ulcer may be deterged, according as it is touched, more or less; and the Bone it self, where it is bare or carious, may be dried by it, and disposed to moulder off. Where the *Hypersarcofis* was great, there I also sprinkled it with Præcipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the Ulcer of its Putrefaction; and by the application of long snips of Emplaster rowled about the Finger, I restrained the influx of Humour. By moderate Compression I restored the Finger to its true shape, and by the common Epuloticks cicatrized it, without more loss of the Bone, than what I cut off at the first Dressing, the Stump exfoliating insensibly.

Whilst I had the Honour to attend the King at the ^{6. Observat.} Hague, a Woman related to one of the *Princess Royal's* Servants, had been lamentably afflicted with one of these

these malign Ulcers in the Fore-finger of her right Hand: by reason of the long application of Suppuratives, the Bones of the first and second Joint were rotted, and the Putrefaction had spread round, and corrupted their Ligaments. I made Incision the length of the Abscess, and upon further search feeling the Bones not only rotten, but loose, I took them both out, and separated the Nail from some part of the Ligament to which it adhered; then deterg'd the Ulcer by filling it with Præcipitate, dressed the Lips with digestives, and rowled it up. After I had thus deterged it, and by Compresses and Bandage reduced the Finger to a better figure, I left off the use of Dossils, and by long pieces of Emplaster brought the lips together, and left the Finger well shap'd, and a Nail thrust out again; but it having lost its Supporters, was of little use. Whether afterwards any *Callus* thrust out to supply the place of the Bones, I doubt: but in strumous and some other Ulcers you may see how such defect hath been recompensed.

7. *Observat.*

Some Years since I was fetch'd into the City to a Gentlewoman who was much afflicted with one of these malign Ulcers in the very first Joint of one of her Fingers. The Chirurgeon that attended it had been suppurating it, but the while the Bone corrupted. I propos'd the laying it open by Incision, and to have proceeded by Deterfion. She assented to it, and accordingly it was laid open. After a Dressing or two I left it to the Chirurgeon. But about ten Days after she sent for me again, and was much unsatisfied in the proceedings. I looked upon it, and, seeing it was likely to be a tedious and unsuccessful work, advis'd the cutting-off of her Finger, which after some deliberation she submitted unto.

8. *Observat.*

The Wife of a Bit-maker attending the Court, whilst we were at St. Johnston's in Scotland, was seized with a Pain in the end of her Fore finger, and desired my Advice. I told her the nature of the Disease, and shewed her the necessity of making a Puncture with an Incision-Knife into the pained Part: but she went murmuring away from me, and made use of some other, who endeavoured to suppurate it. In the while I made her a Visit or two, to perswade her from the Method; but she would not permit me to open it. Some while after, the Putrefaction being encreased, it made its way out, and

and discharged some of its *Sordes*. This they called Suppuration, and promised themselves a speedy Cure, censuring me for advising her to open it before Maturation. But in these Abscesses the Suppuration is false, and rarely happens till the Bone and Ligaments are corrupted: which after a while she finding too true, made Friends to me; at whose desire I visited her, and found the Finger miserably swell'd, and the Ulcer sordid, the Bone lying rotten in it. I dressed it with Deterfives, and offered to her consideration, whether she would permit the Ulcer to be cut open, (for Causticks are of ill use in Ulcers with *Caries* in these Parts,) and dressed it with such Medicaments as might cleanse it, and dispose the Bone to exfoliate, which would be a long work, and uncertain; or that she would without more delay permit it to be cut off, and thereby have it speedily cured. After some demurr, she submitted to the latter; and I cut it off with a Chisel, dressed up the Stump with *pulv. Galeni cum albumine ovi*, and rolled it on. The second Day after I dressed it *cum terebintb. & vitell. ovi*, &c. and digested it; and afterwards I incarnated it with the common Sarcoticks, and cicatrized it in few Days with *unguent. desiccant. rubr.* and Pledgits dipt in *aqua calen.* She gave me a great many good Words for the ridding her of such a painful Finger, but never forgave me the neglect (as she called it) of dressing it with Suppuratives; she supposing that I could have so cured it, but would not. It was a Crime which might be the easilier forgiven her, since we meet with it so often in some of our own Profession.

H

C H A P.

C H A P. XII.

Of a Pterygion.

Cause.

Pterygion is an Excrecence of Flesh about the Nails of the Fingers or Toes. A *Whitflaw* arising about the Nails, is often the Cause of this Disease in the Fingers: it is also caused by some Bruise of the Flesh under or about the Nails. Sometimes an Excrecence ariseth from the root of the Nails, by reason of some Pustule that preceded; in which case the *Membrane* underneath is often concerned.

It happeneth also in the Toes, through some Bruise or pressure of the Nail, especially where the Nail is thick and hard, as some overgrown Nails are, whence Pain and Inflammation are stirred up, and an Eruption of Matter followeth, which being exasperated by a continual pricking or pressure of the Nail, the Ulceration spreads and corrupts it, and thrusts out Excrecences and loose Flesh round about. When this happeneth in poor People, who travel much in the wet and dirt, and want that accommodation which is necessary to keep their Feet dry and clean, the Matter corrupts the Tendons and Bones; as I have frequently seen amongst our common Soldiers in the time of the Civil Wars, and amongst some of the poor People that come out of the Country in the time of publick Healing, to be Touched for the *King's-Evil*.

Difference.

They take their *Difference* from the Cause, and Part which they affect: some rising superficially in the sides of the Nail with erosion; whereas others, arising from the Tendons, corrupt the Bones.

Signs.

The *Signs* are evident, viz. the Ulceration and Excrecences appearing about the root or sides of, or under the Nails with pain. If it affect the Tendons or Membrane under the Nail, the pain is more vehement: if the Bone be corrupted, the putrefactive Smell will discover it.

Chap. XII. Of a Pterygion.

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In the *Pterygion* affecting the Skin there is no great difficulty of Cure: if the Nail be pared away, the Ulceration will soon heal. But if it arise from the Tendons or Membrane at the root of the Nail, the work is more hard; and in old People, or Bodies ill-habited, it is apt to gangrene.

In the Cure of the superficial Ulcerations with loose *Cure.* Flesh arising about the Nail, you are in the first place to cut away the Nail, that you may apply your Medicaments to the Ulceration, which may consume or dry the loose Flesh and cicatrize it; in which case you may use a little dry Lint, or Lint dipt in *aq. calcis* and dried, or *pulv. cort. granat. balaust. terr. sigillat. lap. tutie*; in stronger habits, *Merc. præcipitat.* You are to avoid the application of moist or greasie Medicaments, for they rot the Nails, and encrease the Ulceration. The Excrescences arising from the Tendons or Membrane at the roots of the Nails, require Medicaments more powerfully drying; such as are *as ustum, squamæ æris, calx viva, troch. polydæ, Andronis, Musæ*; yea, the Caustick-stone warily used, *Merc. præcipitat.* and the Vitriol or Alume-stone may serve to cicatrize the Ulcer.

A Young Lady having bruised her Fore-finger accidentally, and neglected the Cure, it corrupted under the Nail, and became very sore. I was sent for, and found the inside of the Nail loose, the Skin at the root of the Nail raised up, and full of spongy Flesh. I presently cut away the side of the Nail to give discharge to the Matter, then dressed it up with dry Lint, and applied a Pledgit of *unguent. tutie* over it. The Excrescence rising from the root of the Nail I dressed with *Merc. præcipitat.* and laid a Pledgit of *unguent. tutie* over that Swelling, with a snip of *Emplastr. diachalcit.* as an Intercipient, and rolled it up. The Ulceration on the side where I cut the Nail away, cicatrized by the aforesaid Dressings; but that at the root of the Nail I found swelled; the *Præcipitate* had crusted the loose Flesh, and stopped the Matter in. I scraped it away, and filled the Ulcer again with the same *Præcipitate*, and applied a Pledgit and Emplaster over it, as before. The second Day after I dressed it again, and found it more hollow, the loose Flesh coming away in a Slough. I then

1. Observat.
Of Excrescences about the Nail of the Fore-finger.

then left off the use of the Præcipitate, and applied a Pledgit of *unguent. tutiæ* with an Emplaster, and made a moderate Compression over the Ulcer to unite the Cavity, and thereby agglutinated it in three or four Dressings, and cicatrized the lax edges with the Alume-stone and dry Lint. This Nail being cast off, a new one thrusting forth restored the Part to its natural figure. From such Ulcerations at the roots of the Nails, there often arise great Excrescences, especially from the Thumbs, and are extremely painful, and difficult to cure.

2. *Observat.* I was sent for to one who was grievously afflicted with
Of an Excre- such an Excrescence: it was as big as a Cherry-stone;
scence on the it was hard and gleeted, and the Parts about it much
Thumb- inflamed. I applied a snip of Emplaster between the
Nail. Excrescence and the Nail: then I rubbed the Excre-
 scence with a Caustick-stone, and with an armed Probe
 dried up the Salt as it dissolved in the working. After
 I had consumed the Excrescence, I washed out the Salts
 in the Escar with a little Wine warm, pulled away the
 snip of the Emplaster which I had laid to defend the Nail
 from the Caustick, and covered the Escar with Præci-
 pitate, applying a Pledgit of *basilicon*, and an *Empl. è*
bolo over it. I dressed it the next Day, lest the gleet
 should offend the Nail; but I found it dry, and the
 Patient easie from an Hour after I last dressed it up. I
 continued the use of Lenients, and, after the Slough se-
 parated, rubbed the remaining root with Vitriol-stone,
 covering it with Præcipitate again; and afterwards, by
 dressing it twice or thrice with Præcipitate, dried it up.

3. *Observat.* A Gentleman, having lain some while under Physick
Of the Nail and Chirurgery for an Ulceration about the Nail of his
of the great Great-Toe, consulted me. I saw the Matter flow round
Toe. the Nail, yet the Nail was not loose, nor did it seem
 to press into the Flesh; for there had been a Corn cut-
 ter who had cleared it: and in truth I supposed the
 Matter to arise from behind the root of the Nail, it
 being there hollow and inflamed. To make farther dis-
 covery, I filled all the chinks with *Merc. præcipitat.* and
 with a dry Pledgit of Lint and *Emplastr. de minio* dres-
 sed it up. A Day or two after, when we dressed it,
 we found the Nail overflowed with Matter, and
 could make no certain judgment of its Original: where-
 upon we dressed one side with Præcipitate, the other
 with

with dry Lint, and that behind the Nail with *unguent. diapompholyg.* and thereby it appeared that the Matter arose from behind the Nail. For by this way of dressing, the sides dried; but after we filled that Cavity over and behind the root of the Nail, the Matter burst out under the Nail, and was seen to lie in the sides. Upon which Physick was again proposed, to purge off the naughty Humours: but indeed the Cure consisted in the cutting of that callous Skin behind the root of the Nail. But my Brother Chirurgion dissenting, the Patient complied with him, to avoid the Pain. Yet after a farther experiment by dressing two or three Days, I prevailed, and with an Incision-Knife cut off that callous Skin, then digested it with *unguent. basilicon*, and in a few Days cicatrized it: and from that time there appeared no more Matter or Sore.

A Gentleman of about seventy Years of age, having 4. *Obs. vat.* Nails on his Great-Toes very big, hard and crooked, the one of them pressed so streight upon the Membrane underneath it, as to make an Ulceration; which encreasing with Putrefaction, he came to Town. It seemed to me to be gangrened underneath the Nail; wherefore I presently passed my Knife underneath the Nail, and made a separation of it. The sides of the Nail lay very deep, and in some parts tied fast by its Ligament. It being removed, I washed the Ulcer with Wine; but it bleeding too fast to make any farther judgment of it at that time, I covered it with Præcipitate, and retained it on by Pledgits of Lint and Emplaster. The second Day after I found it crusted with the Præcipitate; but a corrupt Matter bursting through it in several parts, and the Ulcer appearing deep, I took off that Crust, and dress'd it with *unguent. basilicon* mixt with Præcipitate and *alum. ust.* and by Detergents and Epuloticks, as hath been shewed in the preceding Observations, I deterged, and cicatrized it: then causing the Nail of the other Great-Toe to be rasped and cut round, to prevent the like accident, I dismiss'd him.

Sometimes in elderly People a crude Humour diseases the Tendons and Membranes at the root of the Nail, and through defect of the natural Heat, corrupts

it; and, if it be not timely succoured, a Mortification follows.

s. Observat.

A Gentleman of about seventy Years of age, complaining of a Sore at the root of the Nail of one of his Great Toes, was commended to my care. The Ulcer was crude, and had corrupted the Flesh and part of the Ligament. I dressed it up with *Merc. præcipitat.* with a Pledgit of dry Lint upon the Nail; and over the Part affected applied *unguent. basilic.* with *Emplast. diachalcit.* The second Day after, opening it again, but finding no digestion, I dressed it as before, and the next Day fomented it with a *Lixivium*, wherein was decocted *absinth.* &c. I cleansed the Ulcer of the *Præcipitate*, and dressed it with a Doffil dipt in *oleo terebinth.* hot, and *unguent. basilic.* with an Emplaster over it. The next Day I dabbl'd it hot with *ol. terebinth.* upon an armed Probe, filled with *Præcipitate*, dressed it up as the Day before, and desired that a Physician might be called to see the evil quality of the Ulcer, I suspecting it would not digest. The second Day after, Doctor *Jaspar Needham* met me, and saw the Ulcer dressed. There then lay a hard dry Escar without either Matter or Gleet, which I took for a good sign, and with my Knife made a little separation of the Escar, to give vent to it, and dressed it up with Lenients, to hasten the fall of the Escar. It was seven or eight Days in separating, and then it came off with a well-digested Matter, incarnated, and in a few Days cicatrized.

When these Ulcers corrupt the Bone, the best way is to cut off that rotten Joint, to preserve the rest.

s. Observat.

Thus One being affected with a putrefactive Ulcer to the Bone, part whereof lay bare under the Nail of one of her Great-Toes, I advised the cutting off that Joint: which she consenting to, (as being the most easy and speedy way to prevent further Mischief) I sent for a Mallet and Chisel, and cut it off. Then having permitted it to bleed some Ounces, I dressed it up with *pulv. Galeni cum albumine ovi*, with some snips of an Emplaster cross over the Stump, and a piece of a Sheep's Bladder with Bandage to retain the Dressings close. The second Day after I dressed it *cum terebinthia & vitello ovi*, and thereby digested it; then incarnated it with *unguent. diapomphol.* and with the help of the Vitriol-stone and Pledgits dipt in a Solution of *sach. Saturni in sp. vini* cicatrized it in few Days.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIII.

Of Pernio.

Pernio is a peculiar Inflammation, and belongeth *Description.*
to the Blood; it raiseth a thick red Swelling with
itching Pain in the Hands and Feet.

Those affecting the Hands are generally called *Chil-* *Differences.*
blanes, and under that Notion I have seen them in the
Faces of some tender Persons who do not often expose
them to the Air without a Mask. When they affect
the Feet, they are called *Kibes*.

This Disease happens sometimes in People of Age,
but more often in Children:

The outward *Cause*, is the nipping cold Air in the *Causes.*
Winter-season, which pierceth the Skin, maketh pain-
ful Swellings, and at the same time shutteth up the Pores
so as the Humour cannot transpire, whereupon it cor-
rupts, and raises little Wheals or Blisters, which ulce-
rate the *Cuticula*, and corrode into the Skin, and some-
times deeper, as in *Kibes* is frequently seen.

The internal Cause may be taken from some indispo-
sition of the Blood.

The *Signs* are manifest in the back of the Hands and *Signs.*
Fingers, they appearing, as we generally express them,
swell'd with cold. They are of a thick red colour, and
thrust out many small Wheals which itch very much,
and being rubb'd do ulcerate and chop the Skin, and
discharge a thin Humour. *Kibes* appear after the same
manner in the Heels.

Chilbanes are exempt from danger, but are vexatious, *Prognostick.*
and not easie to cure whilst the cold Weather lasts;
and being cured, are apt to return Yearly. The *Kibes*
may prove dangerous, and difficult to cure, if they be
any whit neglected, the Matter being apt to ulcerate
the Flesh to the Bone, and sometimes gangrene.

In the *Cure*, the manner of living is to be considered, *Cure.*
especially that they defend themselves from cold, and
keep their Feet dry and warm. Of the Medicaments
proper in this Disease some are preservative, while the

Skin is whole; and others are curative, and necessary when they are whealed and ulcerated.

The Preservatives are, as I have said, to cloath the Parts Warm, that the Pores may be open to give a breathing to the Humour: to which purpose Furred Gloves and Woollen Mittens and Socks are to be commended, also Dogs-skin Gloves for the poorer sort; the Richer may have Oiled Gloves. Socks dipt in Brandy-wine, and worn, are preventive. The Mariners to prevent this Disease in their Hands, dip their Mittings in Sea-water, and having wrung out the Water, draw them on. All Fomentations, whether it be fresh Water, or Beef or Fish-broth, are proper to further Transpiration. In the Cure, we commend the Decoction of warm Plants, as Wormwood, Southernwood, Mugwort, Marjoram, Thyme, Hyssop, Rue, Rosemary, Bays, and Juniper, with their Berries. Turnips are the Specifick, and if they be frozen, they are more efficacious. *Unguent. rosat. cum oleo terebinth.* in a roasted Turnip, is an approved Remedy in the Cure of them: Also this, *R. manna, thuris, an. ʒj. cort. pini ʒij. axung. porcinae & anserin. an. ʒiij. ceræ q. s. fiat Ceratum.* If the Ulceration be large, it requires to be cured as in an Ulcer with Fluxion.

In the Cure of *Chilblanes* we are never consulted, unless they be complicated with some other Disease, or are past the Cure of common Applications.

r. Observat.
Of Chilblanes
and Kibes.

A Girl of about nine Years of age, of a very ill habit of Body, was the last hard Winter very much troubled with Chilblanes upon her Hands and Fingers. She had also Kibes on her Heels, and about one of her Ancles, and on the Small of the other Leg. I directed a Fomentation of a Decoction of some of the aforesaid Plants, with an addition of Brandy-wine, with which they were all bathed. The excoriated Chilblanes I dressed with *unguent. de lithargyr.* upon Pledgits of Lint lying at such distance as the Matter might get out between. The Clusters of Wheals were dapt with a Solution of *sacchar. Saturni in spir. vini*, and the afore-mentioned Cerote applied over all. From the Kibes, which were ulcerated and sordid, I clipt the loose *Cuticula*, and dressed them with *unguent. basilic. cum Mere. præcipitat.* and

and sprinkled some of them first with *Merc. præcipitat.* The Excoriations about them were dressed with *unguent. tutiæ*, &c. according as they required, during which she was purged, and happily cured.

A Gentlewoman of about forty Years of age, abounding with sharp Humours, was some Winters past grievously afflicted with Chilblanes on her Hands and Fingers, which terminated in great Excoriations: they also affected her Face and Ears. I let her Blood about ℥viii. and dressed the Ulcerations with *unguent. tutiæ*, and washed the Parts whealed and swelled with *spir. vini* wherein was dissolved *sacchar. Saturni*. The next Day she was purged with an Infusion of *sena*, *rhabarb. cum syr. ex infus. ros. cum agarico*. I bathed her Face and Hands with *Barnet-Poffet*, and dressed the Ulcerations with *unguent. de lithargyr.* She was prescribed a medicated Ale with *sarsaparilla*, *China*, &c. with the antiscorbutical Plants, and was sometimes purged with *calomel.* and *resina Jalapii*: by which Method she was cured, but hath been since subject to Chilblanes, and I believe will be so every Winter as long as she lives.

I was fetch'd to a Youth about ten Years of age, who had Kibes on both his Heels. I bathed them at that time with Beef-Broth out of the Pot, and clipt away the *Cuticula* which hung over them and shut in the Matter. That being removed, I dressed the Ulcers which were sordid with Detergents, *unguent. basilic.* *Præcipitate*, and *alum. ustum*, &c. as above-said, and the Excoriations with Epuloticks: but the long continuance of the Ulcers had produced a Fluxion, which swelled the Parts about. They not being so capable of Bandage, I caused a laced Sock to be made and put on; by which having restrained the descent of the Humours, I fomented the diseased Parts with a *Decoct. salviæ, beto. flor. ros. rub. balaust. nuc. cupres.* in Wine, then applied Compresses dipt in the same, and by good equal Compression disposed the Ulcers to incarn and cicatrize, and cured them as Ulcers abounding with humidity.

2. Observat.
Of Chilblanes
in the Face,
Ears, and
Hands.

3. Observat.
Of Kibed
Heels.

C H A P. XIV.

Of a Varix.

Hitherto I have treated of Tumours arising from the serous Part of the Blood : I shall now deliver somewhat of those which take their original from pure Blood ; and they are of three sorts, *Varix*, *Ecchymosis*, and *Aneurisma*.

Varix is the dilatation of a Vein : it happeneth in divers Parts of the Body ; but for the most part the Thighs and Legs, the Testicles and hæmorrhoidal Veins ; and in Women the Belly is frequently affected.

Cure.

It proceedeth from the restagnation of gross Blood, which being transmitted into the Veins, either by reason of the depending of the Part, or from some other pressure upon the Vessel, or else by its own grossness, proves unapt for Circulation. Then, instead of continuing its current proportionably to the other Parts, it stops in the place and coagulates, and by degrees encreaseth itself by the accession of the like Particles out of the succeeding Blood ; and, enlarging its bulk, dilateth its Vessels into a capacity big enough to receive it. This coagulation of Blood in a *Varix*, is not so entire as to stop the Passage wholly up : For the succeeding current always forceth at least its thinner parts by the sides of the *Coagulum*, and consequently helpeth the dilatation : But it lyeth lazily there, and suffers the rest of the stream to pass by it. This most commonly happens in cutaneous Vessels, where the Veins have no assistance from muscular Flesh, which by frequent pressure would otherwise be apt to squeeze it forwards. To which it may be added, that the Valves of the Vein so swell'd, whether naturally or accidentally, are weakened, and do not sufficiently support the Blood in its ascent ; so that, falling down upon the sides of the Vessel, the weight of it is too great to be driven forward by the venal motion of the Blood.

All Parts of the Body are capable of *Varices*, though they are most commonly in the depending ones, as the
Thighs,

Thighs, Belly, hæmorrhoidal Veins, the Testicles, &c. for the reason aforesaid. But in other places, where Depending cannot be the cause of the check of Circulation, we do see *Varices* to grow.

In some places it oweth its original to Natural Causes; as to the generation of Milk in the Breasts, and of the *Fetus* in the Womb: in both which cases, Nature being obliged to spend the nutritious *Serum* upon the uses there intended, the Blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate, and usually encreaseth the Veins at those times to six or seven (it may be ten) times their natural bigness: which very accident is by Doctor *Walter Needham* (in his Book *de Formatu Fætus*) made use of as an Argument to prove, that the nutritious Juices are carried to those places by the Arteries, and not by any peculiar Vessels. But it also preternaturally falleth out so in Tumours of the Breasts and other Parts: in all which (but most visibly in *Cancers*) the Vessels enlarge, and the Veins become varicous. The Cause of which may be referred either to the coagulation of the *Serum*, or grumousness of the Blood, or to the obstruction of the Vein somewhere in its Passage by some angustation upon it by part of the Tumour; from whence it will often happen that the Vein beyond it hath its current stopped, and is forced to swell. Nay, not only the contraction of the Vessels by preternatural Tumours doth this, but also any other Pressure. As in a Woman with Child, the burthen lying upon the *Ramus Iliacus* on either side of the Body, makes the Thigh and Leg on all that side varicous. Streight Gartering doth the like in the Leg. So the weight of the Testicles or the pressure of a Bolster-Truss, and in case of Rupture, renders them varicous. Riding much on Horse-back doth the like, by reason of the Pressure that is made upon the inside of the Thigh by the Saddle, to which it usually clings; especially if you ride with long Stirrups. So also by much Walking, and in Labouring People, *Varices* usually happen, being occasioned, as I suppose, by the perpetual contraction the Muscles are put upon in standing; which being so contracted, do press upon the upper branches of the Veins in the Thigh, and streighten them, thereby hindring the free ascent of the Blood.

They

They are easily known, in what external Parts soever they are, by the turgency, the crooked figure of the Veins, and azure colour, which is more or less apparent as the Veins lie superficial or deep.

Signs.

The *Sign* of a *Hernia Varicosa*, is the unequal knotted Tumour in the Vein leading to the Testicle, with a relaxation of the same Testicle: and when the Testicles are inflated with Wind, the Vein is also distended and painful. What the Signs are of the *Hæmorrhoidal Varices*, and how they are to be treated, you may see in their peculiar Treatise.

Prognostick.

Varices are not dangerous in themselves, they rather free the Patient from imminent Diseases, especially those of Melancholy; according to that Aphorism of *Hippocrates*; *Insanis si varices vel hæmorrhoides superveniunt, fit insanie solutio.* Which words are to be understood of Veins if they grow very large, or if they break and run: but if they flow intemperately, *Cachexia*, Dropsy, Consumption, and such like Diseases follow. So, on the contrary, if they be unseasonably suppress'd, Madness, Pleurisie, Coughing of Blood, Pain in the Kidneys, Apoplexies, &c. do follow. The *Hernia Varicosa* or *Circocoele* is difficult to cure, as the rest are.

Cure.

The *Varices* ought not to be cured, unless they be painful, or that they be extended into a large Tumour, or ulcerate and bleed much: for, as I have said, they preserve Health. But if there be a necessity of curing them, it ought to begin with Purging and Bleeding, not once or twice, but often repeated; and if the *Viscera* be in fault, they ought to be strengthened and amended; after which the Cure may be endeavoured by astringent and exsiccant Medicaments, and those to be applied with convenient Bandage, to press back the Blood coagulating in the Vessel, and moderately resist the Current. If these suffice not, then, according to the ancient Practice, you are to proceed by Section, dividing the Skin, and separating the Teguments; and having raised the varicous Vein, you are to pass a Ligature above and another beneath it, making a deligation of them; then slit the Vein, cast out the gross Blood, and afterwards digest and heal it, as is after said in an *Aneurisma*. With what success this hath been done, you may read in the Works of *Fabricius Hildanus*: and whether the Pain

Pain be little or much worth the while, you may see *Marius* his Argument thereof, in his Life set down by *Plutarch*. In my Practice I have met many diseased with varicous Swellings in the Thighs, Legs, Belly, &c. some of them very large, and as unsightly as troublesome: but I never met with one Patient that cared to hear of the Cure by Ligature, nor indeed have I seen any great reason for it. For if the Unsightliness and Pain be in the Legs, it may be helped by the wearing a laced Stocking, placing a Card, piece of Vellum or beaten Lead between them. A laced Trowze will do as much for the Thigh. When they affect the Belly, they may be restrained by a Bracer, without much trouble to the Patient, or inconvenience to his Health. But if you suspect it, you may in great *Varices* both purge and bleed them. The Medicaments externally applied, are *balauft. cortices granat. ros. rubr. nuc. cupres. Empl. Cæsaris, unguent. sumach. &c.*

The Cure of the *Hernia Varicosa* is by good Bandage, viz. a Bag-Truss, and the same Medicaments above-mentioned: but if they be distended with Wind, treat them as flatulent Tumours. How the *Varices* when ulcerated ought to be dressed and cured, you may see in the Treatise of *Ulcers*.

C H A P. XV.

Of an Ecchymosis.

ANother sort of Tumour arising from meer Blood, is the *Ecchymosis*, call'd by the Latins *Suffusio* or *Sugillatio*: which two latter are more proper to the Eye than other Parts.

Ecchymosis may be defined, an Extravasation of the Blood in or under the Skin or any other Part, the Skin remaining whole. *Definition.*

It is an eruption of Blood from the lesser Vessels in the Skin or near it, whether from Blow, Bruise, Fall, or Prick of a Lancet in Chirurgery, when the Orifice of the *Cause.*

the Vein lieth not directly under the Orifice made in the Skin, so as that the whole stream may discharge there, and after bleeding both be closed together. For if when you close the outermost, the inner lieth open, it will make a Sugillation.

These external Effusions are the Subject of this Chapter.

To the better understanding of the nature of these, it will be necessary to divide the Blood into two parts, *Serum* and *Grumus*.

The *Serum* is that fluid Substance which floweth about the *Coagulum* or *Grumous* in the Chirurgion's Porringer. It is not only the nutritious Juice that nourisheth all the Parts of the Body, but also the Balsam that heals it; and is that thing that is capable of digestion, discussion, and many other alterations. This is the *Vehiculum* of the *Grumous*, and whilst it circulates, doth keep it fluid, and causeth its perpetual motion through all the Vessels and Pores, as long as they continue incorporate together. And in extravasation, if the effusion be not great, it will by degrees swallow up the *Grumus*, dissolving it and returning it into the Veins again: but if the effusion be great, so that the *Grumus* separates from the *Serum* in the Contusion, there it difficultly reuniterh with the *Serum* again, much less digests, but either putrieth in the Part, making Inflammation, and sometimes Gangrenes; or else, which is more seldom, hardens there and dries, making only a *morbus in numeris partium*. Such a one Doctor *Walter Needham* and myself saw in the Foot of a young Gentlewoman, who was our Patient upon another account.

Signs.

Causes.

Prognostick.

Signs of a Contusion, are the black-and-blue colour with or without Tumour. The *Causes*, as Blow, Fall, &c. are learned from the By-standers.

The danger is small, if the Contusion be such: also whilst the Humours are thin and fluid, there are hopes of returning them back, or they may be afterwards discussed.

But when any great Contusion happens, there the case alters, and the danger is often great: of which, to omit many others, that of *Ingrassius* is a remarkable Instance; where a Nobleman's Leg being bruised by the armed

armed Knee of one that encountred him on Horseback, it killed him in three Days.

When the Part, instead of being black, blue or green, groweth red, hard and painful, the Danger is eminent. Such was the case of a fat Gentleman, who, by a Fall upon his Buttocks going down Stairs, bruised those Parts, and neglecting the Cure, it tended toward a Gangrene, but was got off by Scarification and Discutients.

Since the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, ^{Cure.} some People have proposed to themselves the Cure of this Disease; by returning the Blood back into its Vessels by warm Applications, as *spir. vini*, &c. Which possibly may have seemed to effect it where the *Ecchymosis* hath been small: but in great effusions of Blood, accompanied with much Pain, it is not reasonable to hope a return of the Blood, by such Applications; for thereby the Tumour would be made bigger, and the least that can be expected therefrom is a Suppuration: whereas those that shall be treated according to the Method of the Ancients, by Repellents, and afterwards by Discutients, shall be secured from Apostemations and soon recovered, if the Habit of the Body be any whit good.

If the Effusion be great, we begin the Cure by opening a Vein, and drawing Blood proportionably. If it be small, the common Remedy of brown Paper soaked in cold Water or Oxycrate may serve for the first Applications; and afterwards the Suction may be breathed forth by fomenting it with Discutients, or warm Water, or with *spir. vini ol. annisi*, &c. But if we suspect great Extravasation, we then embrocate with *ol. ros. myrtill. cum aceto & album. ovor.* and renew the Applications often: or if more astringent be required, there may be added of the *pulv. bol. Armen. sang. dracon. flor. ros. rub. balaust. myrtill. gallar. nuc. cupres.* And after the Fluxion is restrained, we apply Discutients with Repellents. *Rx ung. aregon. ℥ij. ol. lumbric. cham. rutæ, an. ℥j. terebinth. ℥ij. pulv. sem. fœnug. 3vj. flor. ros. rubr. balaust. an. ℥ij. croci ℥ij. cera, q. s. fiat Ceratum.* If the Skin be whole, a mixture of the tops of green Wormwood, Bay-salt and Vinegar may be applied. In great effusions of Blood, this Discutient may

may be applied after the Fluxion is checked: *Rx rad. bryoniae, sigill. Solomonis, an. ℥iij. flor. cham. sambuci, an. P. j. far. hordei fabar. sem. fœnug. an. ℥j. summit. absinthii M. j. sem. cumini ℥iij. coq. in vino, & fiat Cataplasma S. A. addendo in fine Oxymel. scillit. q. s.* and foment the Part with a decoct. *absinth. in lixivio com.* If after such Applications the Blood remain extravasated, you shall then open the Tumour, lest it corrupt the Bone or Parts underneath: but if it inflame, and turn to Suppuration, hasten it by Suppuratives, and give vent to the Matter, and deterge with *mundif. ex apio*, &c. as the Putrefaction requireth. If it tend to Mortification, treat it as such; but with Caution to leave off these Applications when you have restored the Native Heat to the Part, lest thereby you make new Fluxion, and the Part gangrene indeed.

In case the Body be bruised by a fall from on high, or any other way, the Patient is to be immediately let Blood, and the bruised Parts to be embrocated with some of the abovesaid Repellents; or, if it may be had, lap him in a Sheep-skin flay'd quick off: and then you may prescribe the common Remedies, as a draught of Spruce-Beer, or *℥j. sperm. ceti, Irish-Slate*, or such-like Powders; *Rx rhabarbi tosti, terræ sigill. munia, an. p. æq.* The Dose may be *℥j.* in some proper Vehicle: and afterwards you may by Discutients in the form of Unguents or Cerotes breath forth the remaining bruised Blood.

I shall now give you some Observations of an *Ecchymosis*, and should begin with the lesser, as those in the Face, which are so commonly known by the black and-blue marks which they leave behind: but the Cure being as common, makes it not worth my labour. Something of them you may meet with in the Treatise of Wounds. Of the Cure of the greater Contusions, I shall give you some Instances.

x. *Observat.* A Person of about thirty Years old, of a full Body, stepping into his Coach, his Foot slipp'd, and he bruised his Shin upon the Foot-board. He returned to his Lodging, and purposed to send for a Chirurgeon: but in the while looking upon it, and seeing no Skin broken, he was advised to bathe it with *spir. vini*, to rare

refie the Blood and keep it circulating. (A new way to make work for a Chirurgeon.) He did so, and lapp'd it about with a Cloth dipt in the same, continuing this way of Dressing some Days. It growing daily less painful, but the Swelling not going away, I was sent for, and perceiving indeed the black-and-blue colours to be in a great measure gone, but by their relation the Tumour was bigger: by which it was easie to judge of the great virtue of *spir. vini* so used. Whereas by Repellents at first with the expulsive Bandage, the Blood might have been restrained, and afterwards what was extravasated might have easily been discuss'd. We see it daily in our Practice, and censure those of our Profession who suffer such Extravasation in every little Tumour to corrupt.

In this Patient there was a Tumour of about a Week's continuance: the Question was, Whether what was contained in the Tumour was Blood or Matter? If Matter, then a painful Fluxion should have preceded, with Inflammation and Hardness, and have terminated by Discussion or by Suppuration: whereas this swelled and was painful upon the blow, but was never hard nor inflamed, or much painful, after the sense of the stroak was over, but soft from the first Night; and must consequently be Blood. But whether it were Blood putrified, or concocted Matter, there remained no hopes of discussing it; nor was it safe permitting it to lodge so near the Bone in expectation thereof. Therefore, without further Dispute, I laid it open by Incision, and discharged about two Spoonfuls of a corrupt black Blood and *Serum*; then dressed it up with a Digestive *ex re-rebinth.* and embrocated the Tumour with *ol. chamem.* and applying an *Emplast. stict. Paracels.* with Compress and Bandage, rolled it up. The third Day after I dressed it again, fomenting it with the Decoction set down in the Method of Cure, and deterged with *mundif. Paracelsi*; and by the help of the Vitriol-stone and the common Sarcotick, *unguent. diapompholyg.* &c. incarnated and cicatrized it, but continued the Bandage a few Days after, to strengthen the Part.

A decayed old Gentleman walking in the Streets one Evening, was crush'd up to a Wall by a Cart: the Wheel passing too near him, bruised the out-side of his left Leg, but did not break the Skin: it was suddenly swelled, and very painful. His Friends chafed it with

I

Brandy.

Brandy-wine, and, dipping a Cloth in the same, bound it about the Part. By this way of dressing, that side of his Leg swelled and inflamed very much. Others advised him *Lucatell's* Balsam; by which improper Application the Fluxion was encreased, and the Patient confined to his Bed. Here was an Object of Charity, upon which account I was sent to him. I found the out-side of his Leg swell'd and apostemated from the Gartering to the Small. I laid it open by Caustick an Inch or two, according to the length of the Member. In dividing the Escar, there was discharged a large quantity of Matter with clotted Blood in it. I dressed the Escar with Lenients, and embrocated the Parts affected *cum ol. ros. & vino austero*, and applied *Empl. è bolo* over the Tumour with Compress and Bandage. The next Day I brought a Decoction of *absinth. flor. cham. ros. rubr. bacc. myrtill.* fomented the Leg, and dressed the Escar with Lenients to hasten Suppuration: then by good Bandage thrust out the Matter, and endeavoured to agglutinate the hollow Parts; but could not do it without laying it more open by a snip made with a Probe-scissors. After which I deterged the Ulcer with the Vitriol-stone and with *unguent. basilic. cum Merc. præcipitat.* Then I incarned and cicatrized it, as hath been said in the former Observation. If instead of *spir. vin. &c.* they had dressed this Man's Leg *cum bol. Armen. aceto, Album. ovar. & ol. ros.* they might have happily prevented the pain and trouble that followed.

3. Observat.

An old Gentleman was sorely bruised by a Fall in several parts, but especially on the inside of his left Arm. After the space of two Months I was consulted, and saw an *Ecchymosis* very hard and big lying along the Vessels that reach on the inside of the Arm to the Elbow-joint. I embrocated *cum oleo lumbricor. vulpin. & guttis aliquot olei origani lavendulæ*, and applied *cerat. Agrip.* over all. The next Day I fomented with Discutients, to which was added *spir. vini.* Then, having embrocated it as abovesaid, I applied a Cataplasm *ex farinis hordei, orobi, lentium, sem. fœnugraci, cum flor. chamæmeli, sambuci, &c.* decocted in some of the former Fetus, with an addition of some of the abovesaid Oils and *Oximel. scillitic.* By which method the Swelling and *Ecchymosis* were scattered.

A Man

A Man of about sixty Years of Age scorbutically affected, by a Fall upon a paved Floor bruised his left Thigh. It was embrocated *cum ol. ros. & aceto*, and an *Empl. à bolo* applied over the grieved Part. Venæ-section was proposed, but not permitted, by reason of his Age, nor would he purge. The third Day he complained of extremity of Pain, and suspected his Hip luxated, I took off the Dressings, and felt the Joint well, but all that side of the Thigh over-spread with an *Ecchymosis*. I embrocated with *ol. chamam. & lumbricor.* with an addition of *ol. terebinth.* and applied *Empl. stict. Paracels.* with a third part of *Empl. diachalciteos*; and the next Day fomented the diseased Thigh with *decoct. absinth. &c. in vino & aqua*, to which was added *spir. vini*. Thus the extravasated Serum was resolved: but the Emplaster was continued by reason of his Pain, which remained notwithstanding. Some Weeks after he complained of a Numbness of the whole Leg: upon which account Embrocations were repeated, also Purging and *decoct. sarsæ*, &c. with Antiscorbuticks: but he took little of them. During this, the Leg began to emaciate, and a Species of a *Paralysis* encreased. Vesicatories were applied, and afterwards a Caustick below the Gartering. The next Day I divided the Escar, and dress'd it with Lenients, but left the attending of it to my Servant. Some Days after, being informed that the Escar did not separate, but grew painful, I visited him, and saw it dry, not likely to separate: the Leg was also swelled with pituitous Humours. Since his Fall he had been below Stairs walking with Crutches, but of late did sit up most part of the Night, by reason of his Pain. This, and the weakness of the Member had occasion'd the Swelling, and enfeebled the native Heat in the designed Fontanel. I cut into the Escar, dapt it *cum oleo terebinth.* hot, and fill'd it with *Merc. præcipitat.* then dress'd it with Pledgits applied warm out of a mixture of *unguent. basilic.* with some of the said Oil; after fomented the Leg with a *Lixivium* wherein had been decocted some of the warm Plants, and apply'd a Cataplasim over the Ulcer. Thus the Escar was digested, and fitted with a Pea, and the Swelling restrained: but some Months after he sunk under a *Diarthæa*.

5. *Observat.*

A Man of about thirty six Years of Age, of a lean Constitution, by accident of a Fall near two Storeys high into the Street, was sorely bruised, especially on his left Side, Hip and Arm. I immediately let him him Blood largely, and embrocated the Part bruised *cum ol. ros. myrt. & aceto*, and applied astringent Emplasters as abovementioned. A Clyster was also prescribed, and *Irish Slate*, &c. was given him, whereby he was disposed to a breathing Sweat: and at the Hour of Sleep an Anodyne Draught was prescribed, to encline him to rest. By this method the Fluxion was checked, during which the Parts diseased were fomented with a *decoct. summitat. absinth. anethi, majorane, flor. cham. sambuci, sem. anisi & cumini*; to which was added *spir. vini*. Embrocations were also made *ex oleis aneth. rutæ, & terebinth.* and the Cerote above proposed was applied over them: and in progress of time he was cured.

C H A P. XVI.

Of an Aneurisma.

AN *Aneurisma*, according to my Description, is an *Ecchymosis*, and indeed the highest Species of it. But since Authors have given another account of that Tumour, and have allowed it a peculiar Chapter, I have done so too; the rather, because the nature of the Vessel through which the Effusion is made, doth require a different method of Cure.

Description. It is a Tumour soft, white, and yielding to the touch, but riseth again upon the removal of your Finger; and is for the most part accompanied with pulsation of the Artery.

Opinion of the Ancients. It is raised, according to the opinion of Authors, by dilatation or relaxation of the Artery; they supposing the Blood to have burst its passage through the first Coat, and dilated the second, thereby raising the Tumour. And this some of them have delivered to us so positively,

ly, as if they had in Opening found the exterior Coat so dilated. This I my self was taught, and some while believed: but not having been able by my Practice to discover one *Aneurisma* made by dilatation or relaxation of the outward Coat, I am apt to believe there is no such thing, but that it takes its rise from Blood bursting quite through the Artery into the interstices of the Muscles, where it raiseth a Tumour suitable to the Cavity it findeth, growing bigger or less, of this or that shape, as the Muscles give way. But this Tumour consists of Blood extravasated, the Artery lying undilated the while. I do therefore suspect the possibility of an *Aneurisma* by the dilatation of the outward or softer Coat of the Artery; because it seems improbable that a force big enough to burst the inward Coat, which is so tough and firm, should leave the exterior, being softer and weaker, whole, and go out so leisurely into it as to give it time for dilatation. Those which I have met with did all come from downright eruption thro' both the Coats: and those that come from external Punctures must of necessity begin with a breach of the external Coat first, it being next the Lancet or other Weapon that made the division. *Sennertus* would have it to heal again, though contrary to my Experience, who have always found it open as well as the internal: and indeed Reason must tell us, that the constant eruptions of Blood out of the Artery in every Pulse, must needs keep it open; nay, the Blood keeps not within the bounds of any one Membrane, but I have seen it extravasated through all the interstices of the Muscles of the whole Arm.

The *Causes* of *Aneurisma's* are divers, Internal, or *Causes*. External. 1. The Internal Cause is, the impetuosity of the Blood, which moving with greater violence in its Channels than the Artery can sustain, doth force its way through the side of the Vessel, and, bursting a hole in it, doth issue into the space that lieth between it and the neighbouring Muscles, there incrassating the Membranes of the Muscles, and framing it self a Nest.

This *Impetus* may rise first from the quantity of the Blood: Either when it is more than the Vessel can contain, a case that seldom happens to produce an *Aneurisma* in any conspicuous Vessel; but if any such thing

be, it opens at the Nose, or Lungs, or in the Brain, (there causing an Apoplexy :) or in the Stomach, Guts, Anus, &c. Or else when this Blood is not really more than the whole Body naturally should contain, but by violent Passion or Motion in stirring, is too forcibly driven forwards from the Heart towards some peculiar Artery ; when the farther progress being (it may be) intercepted by some violent contraction of the Muscles through which it must pass, it of necessity breaks the Vessel : and thus in violent Vomiting, and other Straining, *Aneurisma's* are often made in the Neck, Arms, Legs, &c.

2^{dly}, From the quality of the Blood, which being too sharp or thin, erodes the Vessel ; or, being highly fermented by other Causes, bursts through all.

This Blood, though extravasated, doth usually pulse : partly because the body of the Artery from which it breaks doth pass through it, and by its Pulse doth agitate that ; and partly, because in every such Pulse some addition of Blood is made to the Tumour. Yet this Pulse is chiefly in small *Aneurisma's* or superficial one's ; for in the greater, the motion of the Artery is not always felt.

2. The External Causes, are Puncture by Lancer or Weapon, cutting, bruising, erosion, or whatever else may divide the Coats of the Arteries.

Differences.

The *Differences* of an *Aneurisma* are either from its Magnitude, Situation, or Shape. From the Magnitude it is denominated great or little, possessing the whole Member or a Part. From its Situation, it is superficial near the Skin, or deep in the Muscles. From its Shape ; either it keeps the shape of the Part ; which usually happens when the Orifice in the Artery is small, so that the Blood comes out leisurely, and finds the neighbouring Membranes so well united, as to keep it within a certain Channel, which Membranes are also fortified by an addition of a *Serum* coagulated from the extravasated Blood : or else it alters its form, when it groweth suddenly and irregularly, the Eruption being so great that it cannot be kept within bounds ; or when it is by an ignorant Chirurgeon treated with Lenients and Discutients, being mistaken for some other Disease ; for in this

this case the Membranes are relaxed, and give way to the Tumour.

From these Differences the *Signs of an Aneurisma* *Signs.* may be taken. If the Tumour be small and superficial, a Pulsation may easily be felt in every part of it. If it be great and rise suddenly, and was white and soft from its first appearance, though there be no Pulsation to be felt, yet you may conclude it an *Aneurisma*, there being not any Humour save that of Blood which can so suddenly raise such a Tumour. The often encrease and diminution of the Tumour, is also a Sign of an *Aneurisma*; the diminution of it being the return of the Blood into the Artery, whence it as often cometh out again.

If it happened from a Puncture of a Lancer, the manner of the spurting out of the Blood, will shew it: and if it do not bleed, yet a sudden Tumour thrusts up under your Finger, with Pulsation, the Blood breaking out into the interstices of the Muscles, though not quite into the Skin.

The Tumour is more compact or scatter'd, according as there was care taken at first to restrain it within compass. In some of these there is Redness and Inflammation, by reason of the expansion of the Parts beyond their capacity, or from the putrefaction of the Blood: in which latter case Fever and Fainting for the most part accompany it.

All *Aneurisma's* are difficult to cure. Those which *Prognostick.* are large, and arise from Arteries deep in the Muscles, to which you cannot make your Applications, are incurable: and if they be unadvisedly opened, the Patient is in great danger of his Life. But if the *Aneurisma* be in such a Part as is capable of Bandage, and application of Medicaments, the Cure is feasible; or the Disease may be palliated to the ease of the Patient.

The *Cure* of an *Aneurisma* consists in the timely ap- *Cure.* plication of proper Medicaments, and Bandage to restrain the Blood and keep it within its channel: or by Escaroticks or the actual Cautery you may destroy it. But if it lie where you may take it up, the Cure is then best performed by dividing it. The Medicaments proper to restrain it in its motion, and agglutinate the Vessel, are, *bol. Armen. sang. dracon. thus, aloë, far. volat.*

gypsum; also the Juices of *plantag. burf. pastoris, millesol. vinca, pervince, piloselle, lamii*, and such like. The Compounds may be made of some of the foregoing Powders with some of the aforesaid Juices, or mix'd *cum aceto & albumin. ovorum.*

In the first appearance of the Tumour, if it arose from an internal Cause, you shall endeavour, by the application of some of the aforesaid Astringents and Bandage, to restrain the growth of it: but if it be in a place incapable of Bandage, you must content your self with the application of *Empl. Caesaris*, or such like. If it be near the *Trachea Arteria*, the Patient may wear beaten Lead or Gold upon it covered with Sarsenet, or the like: You are to be well advised, before you attempt the Cure by Opening it. If by Putrefaction the Blood burst forth suddenly upon you, the life of your Patient is then in danger, and it will become you to be quick in the application of good Restrictives and Bandage, till you have time to consider what to do: and be sure to provide against the next Eruption; for till it break of it self you are not to open it; and then you may attempt the stopping of the Flux by such means as have been, or hereafter shall be proposed.

If the *Aneurisma* happen by Puncture in letting Blood, the Chirurgeon ought to permit the Vessel opened to bleed freely: but if it doth not bleed well, let him immediately loosen the Bandage, and apply a Compress dipt in His MAJESTY's Stiptick, or, for want of it, in *Oxycrate*. Let it be held firmly upon the Apertion by a Servant, whilst the Chirurgeon openeth a Vein in the other Arm, and maketh Revulsion by a large evacuation to fainting, if it may be permitted. The while let your astringent Powders be applied to the Wound, with good restrictive Emplasters over them. The upper part of the Arm to the *Axilla* is to be defended by Cloths wrung out of *Oxycrate*. Then with a Rowler with two heads, take two or three turns upon the diseased Part, and rowl upward, (his Arm being bowed the while :) and for more security, take a turn about the Neck, and return back with your Bandage gradually to the Part affected, fastening it on the outside; then make the expulsive Bandage from the Hand upward. These ought to be made to the ease of the Patient, who being thus

thus dress'd must be put into his Bed, and his Hand placed upon his Breast. Contempering Juleps, Emulsions, Opiats, &c. ought to be prescribed him, and his Diet, &c. to be regulated, as is propos'd in the Chapter of the *Wounds of the Veins and Arteries*. Having made this Bandage well, you are not to be over-hasty in opening it again; for this first Dressing happily secures your Patient. For the great mischief happening in these *Aneurisma's* proceedeth from the ignorance of the Blood-letter, who, not considering the error by him committed in letting Blood, binds up the Arm carelessly, and the next day, upon the Patient's Complaint, not discovering the cause of the Tumour, foment and embrocates it, thereby making way for the Blood to empty it self into the interstices of the Muscles; whereupon the whole Arm swelleth. In which case a laced Sleeve and Glove may be of great use. When this method fails, it may be necessary that you prepare for Deligation of the Artery. The manner of doing it you may see in the Chapter of the *Wounds of the Veins and Arteries*. I shall also shew it in one of the following Observations.

A Have had many brought me with swelled Necks, upon suspicion that they were troubled with a species of *King's Evil*, call'd *Bronchocele*: But the Pulsation of those Tumours shewed them to be *Aneurisma's*, and the most difficult to treat; they, by reason of their situation, not being capable of Bandage. In which cases I commonly propos'd the wearing of a Cap of beaten Lead, made of many sheets laid one upon another, and cover'd with Silk or Sarsenet, which with Ribbons were made to fasten about the Neck with much ease: or, if they would have Emplasters, I apply'd some of a mixture of *unguent. sumach.* with *Empl. Caesaris*, or such like.

1. Observat.
Of an Aneurisma's lying near the Trachea Arteris

Where *Aneurisma's* have affected Parts capable of Bandage, I have sometime palliated them: but when they would not be so quieted, I prosecuted the Cure as followeth.

A Man of about forty Years of age, having sometime been troubled with a large soft Tumour on the inside of his right Leg, about his Gartering, desired my Advice.

2. Observat.
Of an Aneurisma.

Advice. It was without Pain, Inflammation or Pulsation, but soft from its first appearance, and was bigger or lesser according as he walked much or little; which gave me suspicion it might be an *Aneurisma*. I applied *Empl. Caesaris* over it, caused a laced-Stocking to be put on, let him Blood, and advised to Purging, regulation of Diet, and Exercise, &c. by which it was kept quiet sometime. But he, growing more secure, neglected the Rules prescribed him; whereupon the Tumour encreased, and burst forth one Night in a flux of Blood. I was sent for, and found it much extravasated; but the Opening it self was stopt with a clot of grumous Blood. I dressed it up with Restrictives and Compress wrung out of *Oxycrate*. Then I made Revulsion by Venæsection and Deligation of other Parts. I also prescribed Opiats, &c. to calm the ferment in the Blood. By this and my way of Dressing, the Blood was for some Days tolerably restrain'd: but as the Opening grew bigger, the Effusion was greater. Upon which consideration, I had provided some *trochisci de minio* of several sizes, also some *pulv. sine pari fo. Arden*. I put in some of the former, and applied my Restrictives and Bandage over the Tumour; and as often as the Blood burst forth, I continued that way of Dressing, hoping by those Escaroticks to destroy the Artery. Afterwards the Orifice growing larger, I filled up the Abscess with the *pulv. sine pari* upon Dossils, and applied Restrictives and Bandage as before. The Patient grew daily weaker; but from this latter Dressing the Bleeding was restrained till the fifth Day, when I was necessitated to open it, by reason of the Excoriations made in many places about it by the Escaroticks: nor was it then much. The Opening being large, I applied the Escaroticks to more advantage, and dressed the Excoriations with *unguent. album camforat.* continuing my *Empl. e bolo* and Bandage. From that time the Bleeding was stopped, I suppose by consuming the Artery; yet for some while there came away much stinking clotted Blood. While I endeavoured to keep the Blood within the Abscess, it insinuated between the Muscles, making the Calf of the Leg hollow to the very Tendon: therefore, after I was secured of the Bleeding, I made way for the easie discharge of Matter, and deterged the Abscess with
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mundif. Paracelsi. To the Excoriations I continued the use of Epuloticks, and nourished my Patient with good Broths, Caudles, &c. by which he recovered strength apace. The sharp Humours being evacuated with his Blood, the Abscess incarned by the application of the common Sarcoticks, and he was cured in less than a Month, recovering also the perfect use of his Leg.

Some Years since, I was desired to give a Visit to a ^{3. Observat.} Man lying in my way to *Whitehall*. He had a large white Tumour possessing the fore part of his right Thigh, of a few Months growth: it was soft from the first appearance, and observed by the Patient to be bigger and lesser one time than another. I considered the Swelling, and concluded it an *Aneurisma*. That there was no Pulsation to be felt in it, was because it lay deep among the Muscles, in which case the Pulse is frequently intercepted. There lay a gummy Emplaster upon it, and an attempt had been made to open it by Caustick; but it not penetrating deep enough, the Escar separated without reaching near the Cavity. I declared to the Patient my Thoughts, *viz.* That the Swelling proceeded from Blood poured forth of its Vessels, either by Erosion from within, or by some outward Cause, as by Riding, &c. and advised him not to permit the Tumour to be opened, desiring that, if his Chirurgeon should persist in the suppurating or opening of it, he would send to me to meet him. Some few Days after, the Patient sent me notice that his Chirurgeon had been with him, and resolved to open it: whereupon I took the next opportunity to speak with the Chirurgeon, and went along with him to his Patient; where I endeavoured to persuade him that the Swelling arose from Blood, and withal proposed a palliative Cure by a laced Trowze and some good Restrictive. But the Chirurgeon declared himself positively for the opening of it. I seeing his Resolution, replied, Since you are so opinionated, you may (if you think good) make a Tryal of the Tumour, by thrusting a small Lancet directly into the middle of it; and if, upon pulling out of the Lancet, it appear Matter, you may lay it more open; if it appear Bloody, you may more easily cure it than one made by a Caustick. He readily assented to the Tryal, and the Patient rejoicing in the Proposal, he attempted
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it with a Lancet: but not thrusting it deep enough to reach the Cavity, I took the Lancet, and, passing it into the same Opening he had made, thrust it directly down into the Cavity, and pull'd it out bloody; but not one drop follow'd it. The Chirurgeon not being therewith satisfied, I wish'd him to pass a small Probe down into the Opening. He did so: and I also made a search with the same Probe, and felt the Cavity large and full of Liquids, which was certainly Blood, the Probe coming out bloody. I perswaded the Patient to keep his Bed till that Puncture should be agglutinated, and advis'd the Chirurgeon to be careful in the Cure of it. We dress'd it with a Pledgit of *leniment. Arcei*, with Emplaster and Bandage: to the use of which Medicine I left them, not doubting of their care in healing up so small a Puncture. About ten Days after, walking near the Door in a dark Evening, weary, and desirous to rest my self, the thoughts of this poor Man inclin'd me to go into the House. I enquir'd of the Landlady if he was within. She reply'd, He is dying: That upon the rising out of his Bed, the Blood had burst forth excessively: That the Chirurgeon had for some Days endeavour'd to stop it, but had since left the Patient, and a neighbouring Woman had applied a Pultice to it; and that the Chamber stunk so extremely as it would poison me to go in it. I went up, and found the Room scatter'd with stinking bloody Cloths, and the poor Man languishing in his Bed, which was not cleanlier. I sent presently away for the Chirurgeon, and in the mean while made Rowlers and Compresses, and sent for some Yeast and Wheat-Flower. The Chirurgeon being come, we spread a mixture of them upon Cloths, and armed several Tents with the same. Having thus prepared our Dressings as the time would permit, we took off the bloody ones, and held the Orifice close while we cleans'd the Thigh from the Pultice and Blood, then stopp'd the Orifice with a Tent proportionably, and applied our Agglutinatives over, with Compress and Bandage wrung out of *Oxycrate*. We roll'd the Member moderately straight, then laid him clean, and caus'd a mess of Caudle to be given him, and encouraged him with hopes of Recovery. The Chirurgeon

geon pleaded for himself, that he thought the Patient had been dead.

Three or four Days after we dressed him again, and found him much recruited in his Spirits, he not having bled one drop : and indeed the Emplasters adhered as close to the Skin as we could desire. After we had taken out the Tent, abundance of grumous Blood issued forth : we cleansed it away, and shook into the Abscess about a drachm of *Merc. precipitat.* and though we had then choice of Medicaments, yet we applied the same as before, and continued that method of Dressings, till the Blood was converted to Matter. Then we slit open the Orifice, and dressed it as a sinuous Ulcer. After some Days, observing that the Matter could not discharge while he kept his Bed, till the Abscess was full to run over, we caused him to rise out of it : but that little while he was up he swooned ; wherefore we put him to Bed again, and allowed him stronger Nourishment, and by a Seton-Needle made way for the discharge of Matter to more advantage. The Abscess being well disposed to Cure, I left him again to his Chirurgion, who cured him.

This Experiment of opening *Aneurisma's* by Puncture is not to be imitated, unless it be in such Cases as this, where both Patient and Chirurgion are so incredulous.

Some Years since, while I dwelt in the *Old Bailey*, 4. Observat. I was consulted in the case of a Man, who, in his letting Blood was prick'd in the Artery. The Artery did not bleed outwardly, but discharged it self between the Muscles. The Tumour, being mistaken for a Puncture of a Nerve or Tendon, was fomented with Discutients, whereby I found it much enlarged, and not only the inside, but the outside of the Arm swelled above and beneath the Elbow, with a Pulsation in those remote Parts. I caused an Emplaster to be made of some of the Restrictives set down in the method of Cure, *cum ol. ros. myrtill. & aceto*, and applied it over the Arm to the *Axilla* with Compress and Bandage. I then let him Blood, and disposed him to rest with an Anodyne-Draught, and prescribed him Emulsions and cooling Juleps, with such a Diet as might incrassate his Blood. A Day or two after I strengthened the former Bandage by a laced Sleeve and Glove, by which for
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some time much of the Blood was returned back into the Artery, and the Arm seemed in a hopeful way of recovery: but through irregularity the Arm swelled again, and the Patient grew weary of us, and gave ear to every prattle; and so it happened that an Empirick was commended to them, as having an excellent Medicament to stop Bleeding. He was fetch'd, and undertook the Cure, and removed the Patient nearer his Lodging, where he treated him: but he being ignorant in making the Bandage, or possibly not thinking it so necessary, the Arm swell'd; and the Tumour on the inside of the Arm being soft and prominent, he concluded it a *bag of Matter* (as he call'd it,) and applied a few bruised Herbs to it, which eat into the Skin, and made way for the Blood to burst forth abundantly; insomuch as a neighbouring Chirurgeon was sent for, and he called others, who together made a shift to stop it at that time. But his Arm gangrened, so that within few Days after they prepared for the cutting it off. The Patient's Relations, being acquainted with the Accident, sent me to them. I saw it amputated, and the Patient put into his Bed. We slit up the Arm, and laid the Artery bare. It retained its natural shape and smallness, not one jot dilated; nor was the Apertion considerable which had been made by that Accident, but by reason of its constitution continued open, as I have seen a hole punched in Leather, where it was capable of receiving the Blood, if it had been timely returned: but that being omitted, the extravasated Blood forced amongst the interstices of the Muscles up to the *Axilla*, and on the outside of the Arm, down beneath the Elbow, in which places we found a quantity of stinking grumous Blood.

Observat.

A Man being much afflicted with a Tumour in his right Arm, occasioned by the pricking of an Artery in letting Blood, having tried the Endeavours of several of our Profession unsuccessfully, some whereof had purposed the taking off his Arm, at the last I was sent for, and met Mr. *Arris* and Mr. *Hollier* there. Mr. *Gardner* was his Chirurgeon. The Tumour was large, much inflamed, and painful, with little or no pulsation: but the Accident which gave rise to the Tumour enough confirmed it an *Aneurisma*. My Opinion was,

was, that a Tumour so inflamed was not capable of such Bandage whereby they might hope to return the Blood back into the Artery. Nor indeed was it reasonable to suppose that such a putrefactive Heat as seemed to be enclosed in that Swelling was capable of being thrust back or retained longer there, without making its own way by a Gangrene: and of what danger such an Eruption might be to the Patient, if a Chirurgeon were not at hand, I left to their consideration. Then, in order to the removal of the Tumour, there were but two ways, *viz.* Amputation of the Arm, or cutting into the Tumour, and making Deligation of the Artery; which latter I commended to them. They assented to the Deligation: only the Patient desired a Day or two to prepare himself. We applied *Empl. è bolo*, with a moderate Bandage to restrain the encrease of the Tumour the while. The fourth Day after we met again, and, having all things ready, the Patient was placed in a Chair towards the light. I took off the Dressings, and made a Ligature four Fingers breadth above the Tumour, on which Mr. *Hollier* made a gripe. Some other held the Hand and lower part of the Arm, whilst I made Incision down the length of the Tumour. That done, I threw out the grumous Blood with my Fingers, and cleansed the Wound with a Sponge. Then desiring Mr. *Hollier* to slacken his Hand, upon which the Artery discover'd it self by the Blood spurting out, I passed my Needle under the upper part of the Artery, and tied that, and cut off the end of the Ligature. Near the Wound made in the Artery by letting Blood, there was a cartilaginous body formed, which hindered my coming to the Artery; I cut it away, then passed my Needle, and made a second Ligature. We dressed it up with Pledgits spread with the common Digestive *ex terebinth. dipt in pulv. Galeni*, and applied *Empl. diachalcit.* malaxed with *ol. ros.* and rolled it up to the ease of the Patient; then put him into his Bed, and prescribed him an Anodyne-Draught to take that Night. The next Day I visited him, and found him in much ease: he had slept well with half the Draught was design'd him, and was not troubled with those fainting Fits which he had been subject to before the Operation. The third Day we took him out of his Bed to dress
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Caution.

his Arm. In taking off the Dressing we found all safe, and the lips of the Wound tending to Digestion. Mr. *Hollier*, who held the Arm above, seeing no Blood flow from the Wound, for experience-sake griped it harder: upon which the Blood of a sudden dropp'd from the Fleshy parts and Capillaries in great drops, as if it had been pressed out of a Sponge. I wondred at the manner of its Bleeding, not minding what he had done: but he slackening his Hand, it ceased as soon. Which may shew the ill consequence of over-hard binding in the dressing of Wounds, Ulcers, &c. We dressed the Wound with the Digestive as before, and so continued it till the Wound was well digested. From that time we dressed it with Sarcoticks, rubb'd the loose Flesh with the Vitriol-stone, and hastened the cicatrizing of it with *aq. medicamentof.* &c. I saw the Ligatures fall off, and the Wound cicatrizing, then left it to his Chirurgion, it being at that time indeed almost cicatrized. The Patient made me a Visit a while after, and shewed me that he could use that Arm as well as the other.

What more concerns an *Aneurisma*, you may see in the Chapter of *the Wounds of the Veins and Arteries*.

C H A P. XVII.

Of an Herpes.

Names.

Herpes hath its name à *serpendo*, from its creeping quality: it is also call'd *Formica ambulativa* & *corrosiva*; and by *Celsus*, *Ignis sacer*. It proceedeth from pure Choler (as it is yet thought) separated from the other Humours, and cast out into the superficies of the Skin.

Three Species.

There are three Species of them, differing from each other according to the Humour of which they are generated. The first is the *Simple Herpes*, proceeding from pure Choler. The second is the *Herpes Milliaris*, wherein there is an admixture of a salt waterish Humour. The third Species is *Herpes Exedens*, where the Humour added

added to the *Bilis* partaketh of much Acrimony, and proves exceeding corrosive.

The *Simple Herpes* is a Pustule of a yellowish inflamed colour with a sharp head: it cometh soon to maturity, and the Matter is visible in the upper part of it whilst its *basis* is inflamed; but in the eruption of the Matter the Inflammation goeth off, and it healeth. In the Face they frequently appear single, and so they will in other Parts of the Body, and are generally taken notice of as cholerick Pustules: but they do often appear overspreading the Back, Sides, or Breast, and are accompanied with an *Erysipelas*, and have a Fever joined with them; being in this case known by the name of *Shingles*.

The *Herpes Miliaris* riseth in a cluster of small Wheals little differing from the colour of the Skin. They are first discovered by their itching; and being rubb'd or scratch'd, they weep a thin waterish Humour: from that time a Scab appeareth in the head of each of them of the form of a Millet-seed, from whence the Tumour hath its Name. As the Pustules heal in one place, they usually break out in another.

Herpes Exedens is said to be rather an Ulcer than a Tumour, but is indeed an Ulcer with Tumour, it rising in the Skin in a small Tubercle, on the top whereof there appeareth an Ulcer like a Pin-hole. It is for the most part without Inflammation or Pain. When it ariseth alone it is scarce taken notice of, it mattering but little unless it be pick'd, and then it scabs soon after with a thin Scurf. But in progress of time it sheweth its ill condition, by eating away the Skin, and indurates the Flesh underneath and Parts about. Sometimes I have seen these Ulcers arise in the Skin somewhat distant one from another, making an unequal furrow; as from the upper Lip by the Nostril creeping to that side of the Nose, so to the ridge of it, and down again to that corner of the Eye, healing in some places, while it eats deep in the Flesh in others.

This *Herpes* in *Lues Venerea* frequently ariseth from a *Simple Herpes*, while the Matter is shut in by the Scab, it corroding underneath, and making an Ulcer; when it breaketh out, appearing like an Honey-comb, bigger

or less, and of a round or long Figure, according as the Disease hath more or less malignity.

Prognostick.

The *Simple Herpes* is neither dangerous, nor difficult of cure; but in the Face it may be exasperated by picking or scratching, and grow corrosive, otherwise it will heal of it self. When it first over-spreads a Part, the Patient is indisposed with Fever; but as it cometh to Matter, that indisposition goeth off.

As an *Erysipelas* doth sometimes terminate in an *Herpes*, so an *Herpes* is frequently accompanied by an *Erysipelas*.

The *Herpes Miliaris* is without Fever, but is difficult of Cure, especially if it affect the Face, Nose, or Ears. If the Cure be neglected, it eateth deep into the Flesh; and then, in what Part soever it is, the Cure is hard to accomplish.

The *Herpes Exedens* is most difficult of Cure, and if it be not timely treated, it certainly terminates in a *Phagedæna* or *Cancer*: but when it ariseth from *Lues Venerea*, the very worst is curable.

Cure Internal.

As to Internal Remedies; a *Simple Herpes* is cured much like an *Erysipelas*, by evacuation and contemperation of Choler. *Herpes Miliaris* cometh near to the nature of an Itch, and is to be treated with Purgatives and Alteratives much of the same kind with what is proposed for that. For the Cure of the *Exedens*, I refer you to the Treatise of *Ulcers*.

Cure External.

External Applications also in the *Simple Herpes* do imitate those of *Erysipelas*, but ought to be more drying; as *polygonum*, *equisetum*, *millesfolium*, *plantag. solanum*, &c. whose Juices may either be applied upon Cloths wet therein, or else be mixed with *lithargyrum auri* & *argenti*, *cerussa*, *tutia*, *bolus armen.* so as by addition of *ol. ros. myrtil.* and Wax to make Cerots or Ointments: as, *Rx succ. plantag. summit. vitis, polyg. an. ʒiij. tutiæ præp. cerussæ, an. ʒss. litharg. auri ʒj. an. zimonii ʒiij. ceræ q. s. ol. ros. & myrtill. fiat Cerat.* Our Dispensatories abound with Compositions fit for your purpose, as *unguent. album camphor. diapompholyg. tutiæ, desiccativ. rubr. nutrit.* mixed with *populeon*.

Herpes Miliaris requireth a more powerful exsiccation; viz. *Rx pingued. porcin. vitulin. vaccini. an. lb ss. fol. aleluie, chelidonii, sedi minoris, plantag. ling. canis, an.*

an. M. j. calcis ter extinctæ ℥ss. chalcantbi pulver. ℥j. flor. aris ℥iv. omnia ad invicem conquassentur, & simul dimittantur marcescere per hebdomadam; postmodum addantur aq. plantag. & suc. granator. an. ℥iv. deinde bulliant lento igne usque ad consumptionem aquæ & succi, & colentur; colaturæ adde lithargyri aur. & argent. an. ℥iv. boli armen. minii, an. ℥j. pulv. granat. ℥ss. terebinth. clarissimæ ℥iij. iterum bulliant, & cum cera alb. fiat Unguentum. Or, R^x axung. porc. ol. laurin. an. ℥ss. unguent. rosat. ℥iij. auripigment. ℥ij. Merc. sublimat. ℥ss. argenti vivi saliva jejuni extincti ℥ss. lithargyr. auri, argenti, & cerussæ, an. ℥iij. Misce in mortario marmoreo pro usu. Merc. dulcis, Merc. præcipitat. arcanum corallinum mixed with unguent. rosatum, have sometimes served me to good purpose in the curing of this Disease in Children and tender Bodies; but in the more rebellious sort we foment them with good *Lixivium* or an ablution of Turbith. Spirit of Vitriol and the Caustick-stone it self may also be necessary. And this is it which makes an *Herpes* in the Face so hard of cure, we not daring to apply such Corrosives there, especially not in the Nose, where the Cartilages and Bones lie so near the Skin.

A Girl of about six Years of age was brought to me with many small angry Wheals rising behind her left Ear and down that side of her Neck towards that Clavicle, with an Inflammation about them. I applied an *Empl. de cerat. ad herpetem*, to assuage the Heat, and defend her Cloaths from sticking to them, and advised her Mother to keep her warm. A few Days after they brought her to me again. The Inflammation was then going off, and the *Pustule* on the lower parts burst; but those behind her Ear were white, and full of Matter. I opened them all, and discharged the Matter, then dressed them with *unguent. tutiæ* upon Pledgits of Lint; by which in three or four Days after they were dried up and cured.

1. Observat.
Of an Herpes behind the Ear.

A Gentleman of about fifty Years old, through some disorder in Diet, heated his Blood, and was indisposed with a Cough and shortness of Breath: he had also many *Pustules* risen upon his Breast, Back, and Sides, with an Inflammation partaking of an *Erysipelas*. I let him Blood about ten Ounces, and prescribed him a

2. Observat.
Of an Herpes.

Clyster, also a pectoral Pilsan, and desired him to forbear strong Drinks, and to make his Diet of Water-grewel, Panado, and the like. I sent him some of my lenient Cerote to apply, in case any of the Pustules should matter and stick to his Linnen. Three or four Days after they came to maturity, and brake, and dried as the former: while they dried, he was purged with Whey and Manna, and a few Days after was well and abroad.

3. Observat.
Of an Her-
pes.

A young Gentlewoman of about eighteen Years of age, upon a suppression of the *Menstrua*, was afflicted with many angry *Pustulae* on her right Hand, from her Wrist to her Fingers ends, which by ill treating ulcerated into one another, and excoriated all over. I dressed them with *unguent. album champhorat.* beaten up with *album ovi*, then let her Blood in the Arm, and advised her a Clyster of Milk and Sugar. The next Day I purged her with an opening Apozem, such as is proposed in the Chapter of the *Itch*; which she repeated often. The Day after her first Purge I looked upon her Hand, and finding it all Mattery, bathed it with a Decoction of *polygonum*, *summitat. equiseti*, *rubi*, &c. then dipt Cloths in some of the same, and rowled up each Finger by it self, leaving a space here and there between, on which I applied Pledgits spread with *unguent. de lithargyro*. I dressed up the Hand after the same method, and advised her to renew the Dressings thrice a Day. By this and other drying Waters it cicatrized here and there; but then an Inflammation arose about the Wrist with many Wheals. Upon the sight of which, I gave her *℞j. calomel* over Night, and a draught of her purging Apozem in the Morning. By the repeating it three or four times, with intermission of some Days, I took off the Fermentation in her Blood; and by the bathing that Hand and Arm with *lac butyratum*, and dressing it with *unguent. de lithargyro*, and such like, I cured her. It being then the Season to drink the Waters, I recommended her to *Epsom*, and from thence to *Tunbridge*: they passed well, and she recovered her perfect Health.

4. Observat.
Of an Her-
pes.

A Person of Honour, of a full Body abounding with sharp Humours, was seized with an *Herpes* on his right Leg. I dress'd it with a mixture of *unguent. nutritum* and

and *populeon*; and proposed Bleeding and Purging; but we being upon a March, our lying in the Fields the Nights, and marching all Day, was inconsistent with such Rules; whereupon it inflamed and swelled very much, many Wheals arose, and fretted one into another, with great Excoriation. I fomented the Leg in the Mornings, and sometimes in the Evenings (as we had time) with a Decoction of *polygonum*, *plantag.* *equiset.* *flor. ros. rubr.* and dressed it with *unguent. album*, *camphorat. cum albumine ovi*, with an addition of *unguent. tutie*, spread upon little pieces of Linnen, and laid on at such distance as the Matter might get out between, then rowled on a Compress press'd out of the Fomentation. But the Fluxion was so great, and the Matter so very sharp, that for a while it would yield to no Applications. But after he had the conveniency of a Coach to rest his Leg, I made a shift to cicatrize the Ulcerations by applying bits of Linnen dipt in the aforesaid Decoction, and laying Pledgits spread with *unguent. tutie*, &c. upon the edges of the Ulcerations over the Linnen, with Compress and Bandage. The Matter was well discharged between Dressings, by which means the Ulcer was digested and healed.

Of the Cure of these Ulcerations with *Intemperies Humida*, you may read more particularly in their proper Chapter in the Treatise of *Ulcers*.

One came to me having an extream Itching in the Palm of one of his Hands. I looked upon it, and saw many small white Wheals scarce discernible: those which he scratched had small Scabs on the heads of each, one of them like Miller-seed: they seemed dry, but were encompassed also with Wheals, and did all itch very much. He had also somewhat of the same *Herpes* on his Thumb and Fore-finger on the other Hand. I purged him with *pulv. cornach.* and sent him a Pot of the *unguent. calcis* prescribed in the method of Cure to dress them with. I afterwards purg'd him with *pulv. cornach.* and *Merc. dulcis*; by which, and the addition of a few Grains of *Merc. sublimat.* to the aforesaid Unguent, the *Herpes* was dried up in the several Parts.

A Woman came to me with an Ulcer in the Sole of one of her Feet. It was an unequal dry Ulcer, eating

5. *Observat.*
Of *Herpes*
Miliaris.

6. *Observat.*
Of *Herpes*
Miliaris.

into the Skin to the Flesh of the compass of Half-a-Crown: it was not much painful or inflamed, otherwise than as she heated it by walking on it. I caused it to be wash'd with an Ablution of Turbith, and applied *unguent. calcis* upon it, and afterwards purg'd her with Catharticks and Calomel. Thus the Ulcers dried, but afterwards rose again in the ragged Lips. Upon sight whereof, I rubbed those Lips all off with the Caustick-stone, so far as I could judge any of that Humour lurked; then applied *unguent. basilicon* hot upon Pledgits, with some of the abovesaid Cerote over all. The third Day after, when I thought to have seen a deep Ulcer, I found it flat and dry; and, scraping off the Ointment, I also brought off the Slough, and saw the Skin smooth, and even perfectly well: by which it was evident that the Disease was only in the Skin.

7. Observat.
Of Herpes
Miliaris,
and a Sim-
ple Herpes.

A Gentlewoman of about fifty Years of age, upon the ceasing of the *Menstrua*, was afflicted with an Itching on the right side of her Head above her Ear. It growing vexatious, and not yielding to common Remedies, she came to me. It was an *Herpes Miliaris* about the breadth of an Half-crown-piece amongst her Hair. Her often scratching it had exasperated it, and the sharp Humour which issued from it had fretted the Skin behind her Ear downward, and in progress of time that became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white branny Scales. The Humour dropping down from these, had then inflamed the Parts beneath, and many fiery *Pustulae* were there risen, which spread down to that Clavicle. I dressed these latter with *cerat. Galeni*, let her Blood that Evening, and the next Morning purged her with Whey, Manna and *crem. tartar.* and that Afternoon, when her Physick had done working, I dressed the *Simple Herpes* with the Cerote as before; then clipt off the Hair from the *Herpes Miliaris* and Parts about, and with a strong *Lixivium* bathed that *Herpes*, and washed off the branny Scales; then applied that Unguent with the *auripigmentum* mention'd in the method of Cure. It was very painful; but by twice applying, the malice of the Disease was extinguished; and afterwards, by anointing it with *unguent. rosatum*, the Pain was removed, and the *Herpes Miliaris* and *Serpigo* appeared well cured. The

Herpes

Herpes beneath mattered, and were dried up with the common Epuloticks. I then made her Fontanels in her Legs; since which time she enjoys good Health.

A Man long vexed with an *Herpes Miliaris* on the inside of his Thigh, was cured by the same Method.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of an Oedema.

HAVING shewed you how *Blood* and *Choler* become offensive when disturbed and thrown out of their proper Sphere, I shall now proceed to speak of that Tumour which hath its rise from the *Pituita* or *Phlegm*, and is known by the name of *Oedema*.

It is a soft cold Tumour without change of colour, Definition, pulsation, heat or pain, unless it be from the distention of the Part it affects.

The Cause of *Oedema* is, as in other preternatural Cause, Tumours, Antecedent and Conjunct.

The Antecedent Causes are either remote, as default in Diet, Air, Exercise, &c. also old Contusions, Luxations, Fractures, &c. or more immediate, as the pituitous Humour abounding in the Body.

The Conjunct Cause is the same Humour collected into a Tumour, which is done, for the most part, by Congestion, these cold Tumours being rarely made by Fluxion.

Oedema in it self is not dangerous; People of gross Prognostick. Bodies and Good-Fellows are frequently subject to them, yet live to old age. But in Consumptive and Hydropical Bodies it is of ill consequence, not as it is a Disease, but as it fore-shews a decay of native Heat. Those *Oedemata* that attend Accidents of Wounds, Fracture, &c. are not dangerous, or difficult to cure: but if an *Oedema* grow hard and painful, there is fear of a *Schirrus*; or if it suppurate, of a long and tedious Cure.

In the Cure of an Oedema three things are required: first, preventing the generation of the pituitous Matter; secondly, evacuating the gross Humours that abound in the Body, which is the immediate Cause of the Disease; thirdly, the Cure of the Tumour it self, which is effected by external Remedies:

The first of these is performed by regulating the Patient in his manner of living; as in Diet, Air, Exercise, Sleeping, Watchings, Passions of the Mind, &c. as, that his Bread be of pure Wheat, well baked with Correctives, as Carraway, Fennil, or Anise-seeds; that his Meat be Flesh of good nourishment and easie digestion, Mutton, Veal, Pullet, Rabbit, Chicken, &c. that his Drink be Ale well boiled and medicated. Wine is also commended; but moderation in drinking is desired. The Air ought to be dry and heating, the very removal into hotter Countries being often the Cure of this Disease. Exercise is required, to stir up the native Heat, and to waſt the Crudities. Sleep in the Day-time is forbidden, and ought to be moderated in the Night. Melancholy is to be avoided, and Yallery if the Body be weak.

The second consists in prescribing such Remedies as may attenuate, open Obstructions, and evacuate the pituitous Humour. Bleeding is not always proper, yet may be admitted if there be *Plethora*. Purging is necessary, and in order thereto you may begin thus; *Rx rad. apii, petroselini, an. ʒss. flor. persic. geniste, an. P. j. senæ ʒij. salis tartari ʒij. agarici inclusi in nodulo ʒiss. zinzib. ʒj. coquantur in aqua font. ad ʒviiij. colat. adde syr. de spina cervina ʒx. pro duabus vicibus.* Or, *Rx sem. carthami contusi ʒij senæ ʒij. flor. sambuci, persic. an. P. j. fiat Decoct. in aq. font. & vin. alb. ad ʒiv. colaturæ adde aq. cinnamomi bordeat. cochl. iij. syr. ros. cum agarico ʒj. Misce.* Or you may purge him with this following Apozem; *Rx rad. ireos ʒj. cort. inter. sambuci, ebuli, an. ʒss. rad. fœniculi, petroselini, an. ʒvj. summitat. centaur. min. agrimonie, marthubii alb. an. M. j. flor. geniste, sambuci, an. Mss. sem. fœnic. carui, an. ʒiss. sol. senæ ʒx. turbit. sem. carthami, an. ʒij. fiat Decoctio s. q. vini & aquæ ad 3. part. stent in infusione per noctem, mane colentur ʒxij. Rx colaturæ ʒiv. syr. de spina cervina ʒj. Misce, fiat haustus; reiteretur per aliquot dies.* The stronger Catharticks

Catharticks are, *pil. è duobus, extract. rudii, pil. cochiae minor. pulv. diaturbith. cum rhabarbaro, diasen. cornachin. &c.* Six drachms of *Electuar. caryocostin.* is a good Purge for the poorer sort. Vomiting is of great use: and if the Tumour be in the inferiour or remote Parts, it may be as useful for making of Revulsion, if the Patient labour not under a *Pthysis*. Your Vomit may be *oxymel. scillit.* or the Emetick Wine, *sal vitrioli, &c.*

You are also to have regard to the weakness of the Stomach, and endeavour the strengthening it, not only by outward Applications, as Fomentations of *absinth. card. benedict. scord. cassie lign. calam. aromat. &c.* but also with stomachical Unguents and Emplasters, of which you may find sufficient set down in the *London Dispensatory*. Cordial Electuaries and Digestive Powders are also useful, whereof I shall give you some. *Rz conf. anth. ʒij. cort. citri condit. ʒss. nuc. moscat. condit. ʒvj. spec. diarrhod. ʒij. cum syr. de cort. citri & syr. gariophyl. fiat Electuarium;* of which the Patient may take the quantity of a Nutmeg often in a Day. Or this; *Rz sem. anisi & fœnic. cond. an. ʒj. coriand. & carui condit. an. ʒiss. cinnam. pulv. ʒiv. spec. aromat. rosat. ʒij. fiat pulvis.* A Spoonful of this may be taken after Dinner, or at any other time. Also Decoctions of *sarsaparilla, lign. guaiaci, saffrafas,* with Antiscorbuticks, &c. adding Wine, *aq. mirabilis,* or the like Cordial-water to it, to make it more grateful and hearty in the Stomach.

The third concerneth the handling of the Tumour itself: and that varies, according as it is in its beginning, state, or declination.

In the beginning, the Medicaments may be such as do moderately repell, not violently, lest the Humour of which the Tumour proceedeth, being for the most part gross, be thereby made more rough: besides, Repellents are not so proper in congested Tumours. When we use them, it is rather to strengthen the Part, than to repell; therefore we mix them with such as have an attenuating and discutient faculty. One of the milder is Bay-salt with Oil of Olives. In small Swellings proceeding from the weakness of the Part, Brandy-wine, or a Solution of Bay-salt in *Spanish Wine*, or the Par-

ty's own Urine, may serve sufficiently to attenuate and dry up the Humidity, and strengthen the Part.

In the state, when the Tumours are large, they require Medicaments more resolvent and discutient: and the better to dispose them to rarefaction, you may begin with such a Fomentation as this: *Rx summitat. absinthii, abrotoni, origani, calaminthæ, pulegii, sambuci, chamæmeli, rutæ, salviæ, an. M. j. bacc. lauri, juniperi, an. ʒj. sem. fœniculi, dauci, carui, cymini, an. ʒss. contundantur crasso modo, & in aq. q. s. bulliant ad dimid. partis consumptionem; colaturæ adde spir. vini q. s. fiat. Fodus.* After which, you may embrocate with this; *Rx ol. laurini, rutacei, de castoreo, an. ʒij salis marini ʒij. Misce:* and apply this Cataplasm: *Rx farine fabar. hordei, an. ʒvj. summitat. absinth. rutæ, origani, abrotoni, pulv. an. ʒss. flor. sambuci, chamæmeli, ros. rub. pulver. an. ʒiiij. coquantur in prædict. fotu ad cataplasmatidis consistentiam, addendo in fine aluminis & sulphuris vivi an. ʒj. olei rutacei & mellis com. q. s.* If these be not enough discutient, you may make the former Decoction in a *Lixivium*, and the Cataplasm in the same, and embrocate with such like: *Rx ciner. brassicæ ʒij. unguent. dialthææ ʒiiij. ol. cham. chymic. ʒj. Misce. Emplast. de minio cum sapone, Emplast. diasulphur.* are also proper to discuss these Tumours.

In the declining of the Tumour foment it with such things as may be discutient, and corroborative, to strengthen the Part: *Rx summit. origani, majoranæ, flor. anethi, cham. ros. rubr. an. M. j. balauft. nuc. cupres. calic. gland. an. ʒiss. calam. aromat. ligni aleos, an. ʒij. coquantur in vino rubro, & fiat Fomentum.*

Bandage is of great help in the cure of these pituitous Swellings: indeed we can do nothing considerable without them. Those I especially recommend to you are laced Stocking, Trowze, Sleeve and Glove. They, as fitting most firmly, may be worn with the greatest advantage, and with the least trouble or prejudice to the health of the Patient; yet do they require your consideration and care how they be laced: for by the unequal hard lacing of them you may raise a Tumour, and by an equal over-streight lacing you may emaciate the most fleshy Leg. Many Instances may be given of the former, and I shall give you one of the latter.

A Person

A Person of a sedentary life, who had been vexed with an Ulcer in one of his Legs, was advised by his Chirurgeon to wear a laced Stocking: and having thereby cured the Ulcer, he thought fit to continue the use of the Stocking some while, which he did: but minding more his Study than his Leg, he laced the Stocking every Morning streighter, till his Leg became so weak that it would scarce support his Body. I was fetch'd, and surprized to see his Leg so dwindled away, wondering how he could lace it so small without causing Inflammation, or indeed suffer it to be so extenuated without taking more timely notice of it. I presently caused the Stocking to be unlaced, and his Leg to be bathed with warm Water, and embrocated with *ol. lumbricor.* by which it plump again in few Days, and recover'd its former strength.

A Gentleman of about thirty Years of age, having laboured long of a Quartan Ague, was afflicted with a phlegmatick Swelling in his right Hand, from the Fingers-ends to the Arm, as full as the Skin could hold, both Back and Palm, the Joints stiff and useless. The Tumour was painful, by reason of the great distention of Parts, and was thereby rendred hard, yet yielded to the Impression of my Fingers. Doctor *Lenthall* had purged him frequently; but the Tumour not yielding thereto, he put him into my Hands. I began my work with the milder Fomentation prescribed in the method of Cure, and embrocated it with *ol. cham. & rutac. cum sale com.* applied over the whole Swelling *Emplastr. diaphulphuris*, rowled it up, and placed it high up to his Breast. I continued this method some Days without much advantage, then left off the use of the Emplaster, and applied a Cataplasim *ex far. hordei*, &c. as it is set down in the method of Cure, and continued the Fomentation and Embrocation; by the use of which, the Tumour did somewhat discuss. But, according to my long Observance, these crude Tumours cannot thoroughly discuss without the help of a more strict Bandage; therefore having thus disposed them for Bandage, I caused a Glove to be made of strong Leather, slitting the back and fingers, and making Eye-let-holes to draw it close. Then having applied the Cerote above prescribed,

*Observat.
Of a Swelled
Hand.*

scribed, with a Compress of Cloth over it, and a piece of Vellum to defend the Hand from the Lace; I laced the Glove on moderately streight to the ease of the Patient, and streightned it still daily. But from that time I did not dress the Hand more than once in four or five Days, and then I fomented and dressed it as I had done before, laying Compresses upon the Palm of the Hand, and elsewhere, as I saw occasion. As the Swelling diminished, the Glove became too big; we therefore put on another less, and began again to purge him, and prescribed him *decoct. sarsæ lign. guaiaci*, &c. and from that time we purged him once a Week with *extract. rudii* & *calomel.* By this method I discussed this Tumour in the midst of Winter, he not keeping his Chamber but when he took Physick: yet there remained a stiffness of the Joints of his Wrists and Fingers, and the Arm was extremely emaciated. For the nourishing of it, I made a Fontanel in that Arm; and in order to the relaxation of the stiffness of the Joints of his Hand, I fomented them with emollient Herbs boil'd in Flesh-broth, and embrocated them daily with *ol. lumbricor.* applying a Cerote of *unguent. dialthææ* and Wax over all: his Hand was also sometimes put into Grains, or a Beast's Belly. After which we dressed his Hand, and laced on the Glove, as before we were accustomed to do, and directed him to wear a furr'd Glove to keep it warm. By this method his Arm grew fat, and his Hand flexible and strong before *March.*

2. Observat.
Of swelled
Legs and
Feet.

A Widow-woman aged fifty six Years, of a gross Body, having been long subject to Swellings in her Legs and Feet, was at last thereby confined to her Bed. They were pittingous, and yielded to the impression of my Fingers; yet were hard, and somewhat inflamed, and painful: which latter was occasioned, I suppose, from the extraordinary influx of Humour. I proposed to have begun my Cure with Purgatives: but she, having no use of her Legs, would not be perswaded to Physick. I fomented her Legs and Feet one after another with the milder *Forus* prescribed in the Method of Cure, embrocated them with *ol. cham. lilior. cum aceto*, and applied a Cerote of *unguent. dialth.* with an addition of Wax, and ʒj. of *ol. cham. chymic.* with good Bandage from the Toes to the Knee. I repeated this way

of

of Dressing thrice a Day, till I had mollified and resolved somewhat of the Tumour and Hardness; then made a Fomentation more discutient by the addition of Salt and *Sulphur. viv.* and some Days after caused a pair of laced Stockings to be put on, and laced them daily streighter. But from that time I dressed her Legs but once in three or four Days, unless it were that the Skin were fretted by the Salts, or her scratching them: in which case I took them off, and bathed her Legs with warm Water, and applied *cerat. Galeni* on them. Thus her Feet and Legs were made less, and her Stockings taken in accordingly, till the Swellings were quite discust, and her Legs and Feet restored to their true shape, which was in less than eight Weeks; during which, I purged her with that Apozem prescribed in the method of Cure, and made her Fontanels in her Legs, and continued the use of the laced Stockings. I thought this Widow had been dead, till the last Summer she sent to me for an Emplaster for a pain in her Shoulder; it being the Year 59 in which I cured her.

A Person of Honour about fifty Years of age, of a corpulent full Body, whom I had seen many Years before in *France* afflicted with pituitous Swellings in his Legs and Feet, came over into *England*, and put himself into the Hands of Sir *Fr. Prujean*, he then labouring under a complication of Diseases, of which those Swellings in his Legs and Feet were only a Symptom. By Chalybiates and Antiscorbuticks he was relieved, and restored to a tolerable good Health: but those Swellings in his Legs did not lessen. Upon which consideration I was sent for, and proposed the laced Stockings as the only Remedy. It being allowed of by the Physician, I fomented his Legs with the milder Fomentation above prescribed, embrocated them as abovesaid in the preceding Observation, and rowled them up from the Feet above the Knees. After three or four Days I put him on laced Stockings with Knee-pieces, and by a moderate lacing of them restored the Legs and Feet to a better shape than they had been in many Years before, and he enjoyed a better Health. After the wearing them some Months longer, his Legs grew so well, that he frequently discontinued the use of them

3. Observat.
Of swelled
Legs, &c.

many

many Months : yet when he perceived any fulness in them, he did put them on again, without advising with us about it. Nine Years after this Person was diseased with a Carbuncle : after the curing whereof his Legs, Thighs and Belly swelled extraordinarily. By Purging and Antiscorbuticks his Belly sunk ; and by laced Stockings and Trowzers the Swellings in his Legs and Thighs went off, and they continued well without farther use of the laced Stockings, he enjoying a good health some Years afterwards.

a. Observat.
Of a swelled
Thigh.

In the time of the last great Plague, while I was in the Countrey, I was fetch'd to a Person of Worth, of about seventy Years of age, lying in Bed diseased with a cold phlegmatick Tumour in his right Thigh, soft, and yielding to the impressiion of my Fingers. Doctor *Bowles* had been with him, and prescribed a Fomentation with Embrocations to be daily applied. I approved of what had been done : but the Weather being then extreemly cold, the Ground covered with Frost and Snow, I thought he might get cold in the time of Dressing ; and besides, without a strict Bandage it was not likely to remove that Tumour. Therefore I offered to their consideration, whether a Flannel Trowze might not be made to lace streight upon the Thigh, to cherish the native Heat of the Part, and defer the Cure of the Tumour till the Spring. The Patient approv'd of it, and declared that he would return to *London* about that time, and consult us there, in order to his Cure. This being his Resolution, I directed his Servants to make a Trowze of a fine Dimity, lined with a soft Flannel, with Eye-let holes, to lace on the outside, with a Waist-band fitted to the upper part of it. The Trowze being made, I saw it laced on, a piece of *Spanish* Leather being placed under the Lacing, to defend his Thigh from being hurt by it. The lower part of the Trowze was tacked to a Corton Stocking he put on that Leg. I desired (in case that Leg should swell) they would put on a laced Stocking, with a Knee-piece. After I was gone, there were some Objections made against this Bandage : but the Patient, finding ease by it, continued the use of it, and came to *London* in the Spring of the Year, and sent for Sir *Fr. Prujean*, Doctor *Bowles*, and my self, to meet Sir *Edward Alston* and Mr. L.

Mr. L. a Chirurgeon, at his House, to consult his health. We met, and found the Patient walking in a large Dining-Room. He gave us an account of the Swelling in his Thigh, and how it was cured by the Bandage I had directed, in the Country. He also related to us how he had been over perswaded to have the Calf of that Leg blistered, and of the pain it gave him, and that a Fontanel had been made in the same Leg; which he was also forced to heal up, by reason of the Pain. (These were made after I had been with him) He farther declared the Objections had been made against the Bandage, and said, he had therefore sent for us together, to have our Opinions how to regulate himself for the future. The Physicians did all approve of the Bandage, and allowed his wearing laced Stockings on his Legs in case they should swell, and prescribed him a stomachical Pill, and some pectoral Syrups, to take for a Cough he was subject to. Some while after the Patient's Legs swelling again, I put him on laced Stockings, which he did wear till they recovered their tone. Afterwards, as occasion offered, he wore them, or left them off. During the time he wore them, he commonly bathed his Legs with warm Water at Night (by my direction) once a Week to refresh them, and put fresh Stockings on the next Morning. Thus he lived happily some Years, and died of old Age.

A Youth aged about fifteen Years was diseased with the Small-Pox, and soon after with a *Rheumatismus*, which especially afflicted the *Scapulæ* and right *Ischion*. During these Distempers, the Physicians endeavoured by frequent Bleeding, Sudorificks, &c. to take off the Ferment in the Blood: but the Pain encreased, and that Leg swell'd from the Hip to the very Toes exceedingly, and seemed Oedematous. On each of the *Scapulæ* there also appeared a large Tumour without Inflammation. These latter we judged to be full of Matter, and accordingly I opened them by Incision, and discharged a great quantity of purulent Matter. We dressed them with *unguent. basilicon* upon Pledgits. The Swelling in the Leg we stuped with a Decoction of warm Plants in a common Lixivie, adding to it some Brandy-wine. After we had well fomented it, we embrocated

*s. Observat.
Of an Oede-
matous Swel-
ling with A-
postemation,
&c.*

brocated the whole Member with *ol. olive* and a Solution of common Salt; then rowled it from the Toes up to the Hip, and placed the Foot and lower part of the Leg so high upon Pillows as might hinder the descent of the Humours. We also laid him upon his left Side, to give ease to a large Ulceration upon the *Os Coxendicis*, which was occasioned by his long lying upon that Part. After we had thus dressed him, my Kinsman *Jagues Wiseman* took the Care of him, and in four or five Days removed the Swelling out of the Foot, Leg, Knee, and lower part of the Thigh, to the great ease of the Patient: but the while the upper part of the Thigh and Hip swelled the more; also an Anasarcous Tumour stretched the *Scrotum* to such a bulk as hindred his lying longer upon his Side. At the sight of which I scarified it with a Lancer, gave vent to that serous Humour, applied a warm Stupe on it, wrung out of the forementioned Decoction, and thereby freed the *Scrotum* so perfectly well as it became no more diseased. The Abscess in *Scapulis* continued to matter much, and the Bones were felt bare in both of them: but by making new Apertions in the Parts more declining, the Matter discharged easily, and they cured within three Weeks after. But in the meantime the Tumour in the upper part of the Thigh became painful daily more and more. Feeling Matter fluctuate in it, we opened it by Incision, and discharged a large quantity of Matter indifferently concocted: yet we could not, by search of Probe discover any Sinus considerable; but, by pressure with our Hands upon the *Os Sacrum* and back-side of the *Ilion*, we saw the Matter flow fresh out of the Abscess: upon which account care was taken to make Compressure by Bandage upon that Part. While this Abscess became the care of the Chirurgeons, there was consideration had of Internals, to dispose the Humours to a healing condition. But, alas! he was so emaciated, weak and restless by reason of new Ulcerations which were risen upon the *Os Coccygis* and both Hips, that we only prescribed him good Broths, and such Meat as might nourish him; and at last, for his more ease, we placed him directly upon his Belly; and thereby the Ulcers which had been made by lying on the Places aforesaid were disposed to cure, and the Matter which lodged deep in the upper part of the

the Thigh and *Ifchion*, &c. by this position made its way down by the *Os Ilion*, and flowed more plentifully. Upon sight whereof, that Opening was enlarged about two or three Inches, for the more free discharge. From that time the Matter daily lessened, and accordingly the Tumour diminished, the Abscess and external Ulcerations healed, and the Patient visibly recovered his strength, insomuch that we hoped our work had been well nigh at an end. But he not being able to lie so long upon his Belly, the Ulcerations on his Back and Hips encreased, and proved exceedingly vexatious; also the Swelling upon the *Ifchion* grew big, and so painful, that it contracted that Leg. Fomentations and Cataplasms powerfully discutient and resolvent were for some time applied: they proving ineffectual, we applied a strong Caustick on the middle of that Tumour, and cut into it: but it appearing dry and callous, we filled up the Apertion with Præcipitate. While we were digesting out that *Callus*, embrocations were used to the contracted Tendons, and the Ulcerations, &c. were daily dressed, whereby in the space of six Weeks they were all cured, and the Patient restored to the use of that Leg; but as yet he makes use of Crutches to support his weak Body.

I was sent for to an Infant of about a Year old, diseased with a soft white Tumour in the midst of her right Thigh, yielding to the impressions of my Fingers: it was of a very large size, without much complaint of pain. I embrocated the Swelling with *ol. ros.* and Bay-salt, and applied an Emplaster of *diachyl. ireat. cum acet.* with Bandage over it. After a few Days continuance of these Dressings, finding the Tumour not to lessen, I fomented it with the milder Discutients set down in the Method of Cure, and applied *Emplast. diaph.* by the use of which it seemed to dissolve; but afterwards it encreased again, and became hard, of a dusky colour, and as it were fixed to the Bone. Then I applied a Cataplasim *ex mucilag. rad. althææ, lilior. sem. lini & sænugræci*, &c. endeavouring Resolution: but it inflamed, and suppurated deep amongst the Muscles. I continued Suppuratives, and after a few Days, the Matter being more concocted, opened it, and gave vent to a fœtid Matter; then dressing up the Abscess with *unguent. basilicon* upon a Tent, I embrocated it

6. Observat.
Of an Oedema in the Thigh.

with *ol. ros.* applied the same Cataplasim, and afterwards deterged it with *mundif. Paracels.* and incarned and cicatrized it, as hath been said in large *Phlegmons.*

7. *Observat.*
Of the Thigh.

A poor Woman brought a Child to me, diseased, as she was told of the *King's Evil*; (as indeed now-a-days every Disease that appears dangerous or difficult of cure is sent to us as the *Evil*.) He was about six Years of age, and had a large Tumour on the inside of his right Thigh. It was not the *Evil*; but the Child seeming an Object of Charity, I offered her the Cure of it; and at the same time, while the Child lay upon the Table, I made Incision into it without asking leave, and discharged, I believe, near a Chamber-pot full of a crude Matter; then dressed it up with Pledgits of *unguent. basilicon* and *Emplastr. diachalcit.* with Compress and Bandage. The second Day she brought him again to me, and then the Skin seemed much contracted; yet it bagg'd, and had near a Porringer full of Matter in it. I laid it open that way with a pair of Probe-scissors, and dressed it afterwards once more. My Servants from that time continued to do it, till she thought she could cure it her self.

8. *Observat.*
Of Phlegma-
tick Tumours
in the Thigh
and Itcaion.

A Child of about four Years of age, having been seized with a Fever in the Autumn, languished the Winter following under various Diseases, and was lame by reason of some Swellings about the right Hip and Thigh. Dr. Denton was his Physician, who having recover'd the Child to a tolerable measure of health, took me along with him to consider those Swellings. There was one round Tumour near the Hip, the other was on the fore part of the Thigh, very large: they had all the signs of flatulent Tumours (except the Sound.) We applied *Emplastr. diaph.* and put on a laced Trowze with a Compress upon the Tumours, and deferred the farther prosecution of the Cure till the Weather grew warmer; and then, finding the Tumours unresolved, we fomented them with Discutients boiled in a common *Lixivium*, and repeated the use of the former Emplaster, by which the Tumour on the out-side discussed, (if it did not pass its Matter into the other :) which soon after I opened in the most declining Part, four Fingers breadth above the Knee, and, instead of Wind, discharged a large Porringer full of a clay-colour'd foetid Matter. The Opening was made by Caustick: it served for

for the easie discharge of the Matter, which after a few Days lessened, and by Compression the Part agglutinated above, and cured, without farther enlarging or putting in a Tent.

A Gentleman of about thirty Years of age, having from his Youth been vexed with a fistulous Ulcer in his right Testicle, in progress of time a Tumour arose in the lower Belly over the *Pubes*, stretching to the right Groin. He consulted Mr. *Jenman* and my self. The Swelling was hard and painful, but without Inflammation. We supposed it to rise from an effusion of *Serum* through all the hypogastrick Arteries. That of the Testicle we believed to come from Juices cast in by the spermatick Vessels, which, meeting with a check in their Progress, made the whole Testicle scirrhus, and the Ulcer, as I said, fistulous. We begun our Applications to the Tumour with a discutient Cataplasme *ex far. fabar. hordei, sem. lini, fenugræci, flor. sambuci, cham. pulver. in oxymel.* hoping to scatter the Humour: we also endeavoured Revulsion by Venæ section, Clysters, and lenient Purgatives. Doctor *Short* was consulted and assisted all along in the Cure. While we were endeavouring to discuss the Tumour, it began to inflame, and tend to Suppuration. Upon sight whereof we suppurated it, and opened it by Caustick about two Inches long near the *Os Ilion*, and discharged a large quantity of Matter. As the Escar separated, we endeavoured digestion, and cherished the Parts by good Fomentations, adding Compress and Bandage to press out the Matter; the Physician having the while prescribed a *decoct. sarsæ, china, &c.* with proper vulnerary Plants and Balsamicks, purging by intervals. Yet notwithstanding these Endeavours, the Abscess became more sinuous, and put us upon a necessity of laying it open the whole length as it lay transverse the Belly. The Matter was thereby more easily discharged; but, by reason of its virulency, it corroded under the Lips of the Ulcer, rendering them sinuous and jagged, and the *Peritoneum* bare in some places. The least application of a Catheretick exasperated it, &c. The rubbing of a callous Lip with the Caustick-stone gave him a fit of the Cholick. Upon which considerations we exhibited a few grains of Turbith mineral, which gave him three or four Vomits. By the repeating of that sometimes he salivated, and the

9. Observat.
Of an Oede-
ma in the
Belly.

Ulcer afterwards became well disposed and cured. The Testicle was grown to the *Scrotum*, and passed its Matter through it in two several places: there was also another *Sinus* which passed through the Body of the Testicle downwards. We had been some while endeavouring to consume the Callosities of these by Emollients outwardly applied, as also by Cathereticks inwardly upon Tents into the Ulcer: but failing in the latter, we laid open the *Sinus* on the side of the Testicle from one Orifice to the other, and digested and healed it; then passed a Seton needle through the other *Sinus*, and made way beneath for discharge of the Matter. When that lower Orifice was digested, we pulled out the Ligature, and kept it open with a Tent, and thereby drained the Matter from the uppermost Parts, and cured the Testicle.

10. Observat.
Of a Tumour
in the Belly.

A Man came out of *Ireland* diseased with a large Tumour in the lower Belly deep under the Muscles, without Inflammation, Hardness or Pulsation: it was most prominent towards the left *Inguen*, and somewhat heated. The Tumour had been long growing, and of late very painful. I applied an *Empl. Caesaris* over the whole Tumour, and fitted him with a Bracer to bear a part of the weight of it, designing that way to palliate it. By these he was somewhat relieved, and made a Journey with some of his Friends into the *North*, purposing to drink the Waters at *Knaresbrook*: but by reason of his Pain, he stopped at *Tork*; and, meeting with no hopes of Cure there, he returned hither, and sent for me. I went, and found him in his Bed full of Pain, and that part of the Tumour in the Groin swelled and inflamed, and full of Matter, as I thought: but, doubting the success, I desired he would consult some eminent Men of my Profession. He made choice of Mr. *Tho. Hollier*. We considered the situation of the Tumour, the time and manner of its growth, with the Symptoms all along attending it, and concluded it originally a Tumour by Congestion; supposing the Pain to proceed from some acrimony in the *Serum*, which falling into this declining Part, putrefied. Upon this Supposition we complied with the Patient and his Friends desires, opened the Tumour in that Groin by Incision, and discharged about half a large Porringer of a bloody *Serum*. We then laid it more open, and, observing nothing more to come

come forth, made a search with our Fingers, and feeling nothing but Fat, dressed it up with Digestives *ex terebinth. &c.* with Emplaster and Bandage. The Patient was eased of his Pain, and rested that Night. The third Day we met again, and found him as well as might reasonably be expected: but from the time we opened the Tumour he had not been out of his Bed. Taking off the Dressings, we found the Tumour sunk, and a little Matter from the lips of the Wound; but from the Abscess there was only a Gleet discharged. We fomented the whole Belly with *decoct. absinth. flor. cham. sambuci, &c.* made in Wine, and dressed up the Abscess with Digestives, as before. We were not satisfied with our Work, yet had no Symptoms of its penetration: he breathed well, and his Urine and Stools were good. At our next Dressing we saw the Ulcer had gleeted much, and the Opening appeared full of a greasie Fat, soiled, as the *Omentum* will be after it hath been some time corrupted by the Air. We pulled some of it out; and, having made a Ligature under it, cut it off, and dressed up the Patient as before. We were inclinable to think that what we had cut off was part of the *Omentum*: but then why should not the Intestines thrust out? To clear this Doubt, I brought the next Day an Injection made of a Decoction of some Vulneraries, *ex rad. ireos, aristoloch. rot. myrrh. aloe, sarcocoll. mell. ros.* and a little *spir. vini*, and cast some of it up with a Syringe. It came out again. We repeated the Experiment, till we had well satisfied our selves that it came all out again: which confirmed to us that the Abscess was not within the cavity of the Belly amongst the Bowels. But the casting up of this Injection gave the Patient a Cholick, upon which we used it no more. The lips of the Abscess digested well, but from within it only gleeted, and thrust out Fat, which we daily cut off without the loss of a drop of Blood, and dressed up the Abscess with *mundif. ex apio*, continuing the use of discutient Fomentations and Cataplasms. We very much desired to see our Patient out of his Bed: but he apprehended that his Guts would tumble out; and the more Fat we pulled away, the more he desponded, and in the space of two Months languished and died. I resolved to open his Body, and to that purpose made my Incision down from the *Cartilag. Ensiformis* to the *Pubes*, and from the Navel cross over. Then it appeared plainly that the Tumour was

made by abundance of a soft white greasie Fat lying between the *Peritonæum* and Muscles of the lower Belly. The *Peritonæum* was sound, not the least tainted, yet lay so bare, that the most curious Anatomist could not by Dissection more expose it.

If this Person had but rose out of his Bed to the Close-stool, nay, if he had but rose upon his Knees to Urine, the Fat had slip't out at the same time; for it lay loose floating upon the *Peritonæum*. After I had remov'd the Fat, I divided the *Peritonæum*, and there I saw all the *Viscera* sound and sweet as ever I beheld in any dead Body in my life.

C H A P. XIX.

Of a Scirrhus.

What among
the Ancients.

Scirrhus hath hitherto amongst Authors been reputed to have its original from Melancholy and rough Phlegm: the truth of which I dare not deny, before I know what is meant by those words. For in progress of Discourse the Writers upon this Subjects do divide Melancholy into *natural* and *preternatural*: a Distinction by whom begun I do not at present remember, but continued and used by all Writers of the latter Ages. Men that make this Distinction do suppose the *natural* Melancholy to be the terrestrious part of the Blood, but not yet to have exceeded the bounds of a sanguineous Element: *preternatural*, to be such as hath contracted a more than ordinarily fixed or terrestrious quality by a fault in concoction: which if it be only a Humour so fixed, may be called preternatural Melancholy. If the Blood was very hot and acrimonious, it hath been presumed to be burnt, and hath gone by the name of Choler adust: but then it is not of the same kind or family. Of these more in the Treatise of *Cancers*.

I desire not to wade into Controversies of this nature, fitter for the Schools than a practical Discourse: it may suffice to give such a Notion of Melancholy as may be agreeable to the common Conceptions of Men versed in the Faculty.

What truly
it is, with
its causes.

If we do derive our Notion, we may consider the Blood to be bred out of *Chyle*, which in the lacteous Vessels

Vessels is white; but when it enters the Veins, it by degrees groweth to be pellucid, and then is call'd *Serum*, and in some cases *Pituita*; and at last, when it is red, we call it *Blood*. Which Blood consists of much Salt and Sulphur, without which neither the animal Spirits nor the solid Parts themselves could be made. According to the degrees of fixedness and volatility that these Salts and Sulphurs do acquire, the Blood is more or less florid, and the whole Habit of Body of a better or worse Constitution. If these Parts arrive to their due volatility, the whole Habit is Sanguine: if they be too fixed, it is Melancholick, according to the old Phrase; which is indeed so far from being Aduſtion, that it is rather a Crudity, and the Body in this case differs from a Sanguine condition, as a green Apple doth from a ripe one. It being the fault of the Blood that the *Chyle* having met with too great acidity, the first concoction doth not ever acquire a genuine ripeness, but is apt upon occasion to concrete it self upon the Fibres of the Tendons or Muscles outwardly, and upon the *Viscera* inwardly: which Concretion, where it happens, is that Tumour which we call *Scirrhus*.

The *Differences* of *Scirrhus* must be taken from the various mixture that happens in the Juices of the Blood. For Blood, being made at several times, may partake of many several qualities; some of which may be produced in the mass of Blood, and some in the part it self, either by the peculiar Ferment thereof, or else by the alteration it may receive from applications of Medicaments. If a false Ferment in the Ventricle vitiate the Digestion, instead of good and laudable *Chyle*, we often find the product to be peccant, either in acidity, or acrimony, or some other quality. If it be Acrimony, when it comes into the Blood it produceth many hot Diseases, and often Cancers; of which more hereafter. If a meer crude Acidity, then the Body is liable to a *Scirrhus*: but that *Scirrhus*, according to the various mixtures it may meet with of Blood that went before, may be so compounded as to make those several Species which we call *Scirrhus*, *Phlegmonoides*, *Erysipelatodes*, *Oedematodes*, &c. Nay, though the whole Blood may be troubled with one uniform Distemper, which may dispose it to the raising of a *Phlegmon*, *Erysipelas*, *Oedema*, &c. yet the applications of Medicines to a Part so affected may be

be such, as exhaling too suddenly the thinner Juices, may make the cruder portion that remains, instead of ripening into a due Digestion, harden into a *Scirrhus*: or else, by Medicines that cool too much, the whole Mass may be kept in its crudity, and so fixed in the Part as to become hard.

Signs.

The exquisite or true *Scirrhus* hath no sense; the imperfect *Scirrhus* hath some sense, if it be pressed upon. The Tumour is hard, immoveable, and of a dark red colour; if *Pituita* be mixed with it, then it is of a livid colour. If a *Scirrhus* be the original Disease of the Part, and not the effect of some other that hath been ill handled, it begins usually small like a Vetch or Pea, and by degrees encreaseth, without shifting or changing of place. If it be the effect of some other Tumour that terminated in it, as a *Phlegmon*, &c. then the Accidents proper to that Tumour did suddenly change into those of a *Scirrhus*: of which you may see more in their proper place.

Prognostic.

The true or exquisite *Scirrhus*, being altogether without sense, admits of no Cure. The reason is, because the induration of the Part is so great, that it will not open to receive the free afflux of Blood into it, but keeps its own hardness in despite of all Applications, and thereby the use of Medicaments is rendred ineffectual.

The imperfect *Scirrhus*, which hath some sense, is not incurable, but yields by Resolution; though very often it terminates in a Cancer.

The *Scirrhus* which ariseth from *Pituita*, without change of colour in the Skin, if it be very big and hard, and have Hair grown upon it, is neither curable, nor yet doth terminate in a Cancer.

Cure.

In the Cure of the *Scirrhus* three Intentions are required: The first is, in the regulation of Diet and manner of living: The second is, in the preparing and evacuating of the antecedent or peccant Humour: And the third is, in the application of external Medicaments.

In order to the first, the Air ought to be clear, and temperately hot and moist. Their Aliment such as may breed good Blood; as new-laid Eggs, Chickens, Pullers, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Kid: and these boiled with Spinage, Borrage, Endive, Succory, Lettice, Sorrel, &c. are better than roasted. Their Bread ought to be of good Wheat, and well baked; their Drink a well-boil'd small Ale, or small White-wine, Rhenish, &c. Their Exercise

Exercise moderate, and also their Sleep: their Mind chearful, free from care: and the Body soluble, by Clysters or otherwise.

The second Intention is, the evacuation of the Humour which aboundeth in the Body: whether, to use the vulgar Phrase, it be *Pituita* or Melancholy that caused the *Scirrhus*; or that it proceeded from Obstructions of the *Menstrua*, or Suppression of the Hæmorrhoids. If from any of these Causes Blood abounds and be feculent, Phlebotomy is allowed, a Clyster preceding: but if Blood do not abound, forbear Bleeding, and proceed in preparing and evacuating the Humours.

The Preparatives thereto, according to the Ancients, were with *syr. de succo borrag. buglos. fumarie, lupul. de duabus radicibus, de pomis Byzantinis, &c.* in the distilled Water of the same Plants, or in Whey. But our Patients would think that time lost: therefore, instead of those Digestives, we purge with Minoratives; viz. *decoct. senæ Gereonis, decoct. epithymi*; also Decoctions of *cassia, tamarind. &c. cum syrupis de pomis purg. &c. elect. diacathol. diaprun. solut. diacassie*; and also *pil. de lapide lazuli, de agarico, aggregativ. &c.* These tough Humours require frequent Purging, but not by strong Catharticks: *confect. hamech. and elect. diaphenic.* are of the strongest sort. If Phlegm abound, proceed as hath been proposed in *Oedema*, and forbear Bleeding.

The *Plethora* evacuated, you may endeavour Revulsion to the contrary Parts by Friction, Cupping, Fontanels, &c. In Obstructions of the Hæmorrhoids, Leeches may be applied; and in suppression of the *Menstrua* a Vein may be opened in the Arm or Leg.

The third Intention is performed in treating the Tumour it self: in which these Directions are to be followed. First, that you do not use Repellents; for cold and tough Humours, of which these Swellings are created, are not capable of returning back as hot Tumours, but do encrease the more thereby. In the next place, you ought to be cautious in the use of Emollients alone; for thereby they are frequently exasperated, and terminate in Cancers. You ought also to avoid the use of the stronger Discutients, lest thereby you resolve the serous thin Humours, and convert the grosser part into a more solid Substance. Therefore you are to consider well the Habit of the Body, and whether the *Scirrhus* be recent
or

or old, and what the Parts are that be affected, and proportion your Medicaments accordingly.

As to the Habit of the Body : young People, and such as live effeminately, require to be treated with milder Resolvents than those who live a labouring life. So also a *Scirrhus* in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder Applications than the confirmed or inveterate one. And those *Scirrhi* arising in the Fleshy Parts will more easily resolve than those on the Ligaments and Tendons.

The milder Resolvents, are, *butyrum rec. adeps gallinac. ol. amygdal. dulc. lilior. adeps anser. anat. sebum vitulin. hircinum, vaccinum, axung. porcin. vet. rad. althææ, lilior. &c.* The stronger, are, *radices cucumeris agrest. bryonia, figil. Solomonis, ireos, pix navalis liquida, terebinth. gum. galban. ammoniac. bdellium, opopanax, &c. Acetum*, by virtue of its penetrative quality, is properly mixed with other Medicaments in the resolving gross Humours.

Some Writers do not approve of Fomentations : but I have always found them necessary to dispose the Tumour to Resolution, and have ever begun my Applications with them, and do propose them to you. *R̄ rad. althææ, lilior. an. ℥iv. rad. cucumeris agrest. ℥ij. summitat. cicutæ, M. ij. summitat. majoran. M. j. flor. meliloti, sambuci, an. p. j. sem. lini, fenugræci, althææ, an. ℥j. coquantur in s. q. aq. font. colaturæ adde aceti modicum.*

In soft Bodies, where the *Scirrhus* is recent, *R̄ rad. althææ ℥ss. rad. lilior. ℥iij. sem. lini & fenug. an. ℥j. coquantur in brod. ex capite & pedibus vervecinis, deinde pistentur, & trajiciantur per setaceum, addendo olei chamæmel. lilior. an. ℥ij. osypi ℥iss. Empl. diachyl. simpl. cum oleo lilior. solut. ℥iij. ceræ alb. q. s. fiat Ceratum. Ceratum hyssopi* is also proper to resolve these Tumours.

In dry Bodies, where the *Scirrhus* is more confirmed and fixed amongst the Ligaments and Tendons, the Fume of *acerum*, yea, *sp. vini* sprinkled upon a hot Stone, are of a special virtue in resolving those Tumours : afterwards you must chafe the Part, and apply this or such-like : *R̄ gum. galban. ammoniac. bdellii in aceto dissolut. styracis liquide, an. ℥j. diachyl. magn. ℥ij. ol. lilior. axungie anseris an. ℥j. cerat. osypat. ℥ij. liquefiant omnia simul, & cum cera alba, fiat Ceratum molle.* If by the use of these Medicaments it tend to Suppuration, treat it accordingly : but beware that you be not deceived, and the

the Suppuration prove false, and terminate in a Cancer.

A Person of Honour near forty Years of age, of a full 1. Observat.
Body, had been long subject to Oedematous Swellings in both her Legs from the Knees downwards: for the remedying of which, many Applications had been made abroad during the time she was in *France*; but, by reason of her constant attendance there, they continued swelling, and in progress of time the Matter indurated and became Scirrhus, not only along her Skins, but the musculous Flesh on the Calves of her Legs and Ancles. The Cure was difficult; but she promising to keep her Chamber, I undertook it. She consulted Sir *Alex. Frasc.* who prepared her Body by Purging, &c. After which, I began my work with the Fomentation set down in the Method of Cure, her Servants bathing her Legs with a Sponge Morning and Evening; after which they were embrocated *cum oleo ex ped. bovinis & ol. lumbric.* Then I applied a Cerote on them of *unguent. dialthææ* and Wax, and rowled them moderately on to retain the Dressings: after which she rested her self upon a Bed or Paller daily. Whilst this Person was under Cure, there happened a private Dissection of a sound Body at our *Hall*, whence I collected a good quantity of Fat, which I clarified, and, after the fomenting of her Legs, I embrocated them with it twice a Day: to which I imputed very much the Recovery; for from that time the Hardness visibly resolved, and in a Month's space they were restored. During this method of Dressing she was frequently purged, and a Fontanel made in each Leg. Suspecting her Legs might swell upon her first going abroad, I caused a pair of laced Stockings to be put on, which she did wear some few Days: but observing they did not swell, she not only left them off, but healed up the Fontanels.

A Gentleman of about fifty Years of age, by a Fall brake his lower Jaw, the Cure whereof you may see in the Treatise of *Fractures*. 2. Observat. About half a Year after the same Patient complained of a hard Tumour fixed under that Ear and *Maxilla*, of a dark red colour, not so much painful, as uneasie from the hard binding of the Parts together. It was an imperfect Scirrhus, and not unlike to end in a Cancer. Sir *Charles Scarburgh*, Physician to His

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and one of His Majesty's Physicians, was consulted; and by his Prescription the Patient was let blood, and several times purged. I fomented the Tumour with the *Fotus* above-mentioned, and embrocated it with *ol. lilior. sambuci*, and *unguent. dialthææ*, applying *Empl. diachyl. cum gummi*, and afterwards a Cataplasm *ex. fol. cicutæ, rad. lilior. sem. lini, fenugræci*, &c. During these Applications, little hard Tubercles arose in the Body of the Tumour, (as I have sometimes seen rise about the lips of inveterate cancerated Ulcers,) and after some Days brake and gleeted, but would not digest. In the presence of the Physician I cut into them, filled them with Precipitate, applied *unguentum basilicon* on them, and continued the use of Fomentations, &c. The Precipitate not digesting them, I rubbed into them with a Caustick-stone, divided the Escars, and filled them with Precipitate, from that time hastening separation of the Sloughs. Then by the Vitriol-stone and Precipitate I deterged them. As these digested the Hardness resolved, and I cured them with *unguent. tulleæ*. The Patient being cured, he sent for Mr. Gossling, to inform himself whether any carious Tooth or Stump affected that Jaw. He pull'd out one; but whether that was the cause, I much doubt.

Observat.

One of about fifty Years of age, of a full Body, came to me with a hard Tumour of about four Inches in length lying on the outside of his right Thigh, close to the *Musculus vastus externus*, of a livid Colour mix'd with a dark red. It was occasion'd by a Fall upon a Threshold of a Door, which bruised the Part, and, I suppose, made a large extravasation; which, for want of timely discussing, dried and hardened. The Tumour was sensible, but not otherwise painful than as it num'd that side of the Leg, and so caused a Lameness. I began with *Venæ section*, and purged him frequently with *decoct. epithymi*, &c. during which I fomented the Tumour with the *Fotus* proposed in the Method of Cure, and beat and pulped the *feces* of it and with *farin. lentium* & *hordei cum axung. anseris* & *ol. lilior.* made up a Cataplasm and applied it. I embrocated the benum'd Parts with *ol. lumbric.* and made him a Fontanel on that side of the Leg. After I had continued these Applications some Days, I added more *Cicuta* to the Cataplasm, and boiled it in Wine and Water. By the frequent application

plication of the *Cicuta* the Skin was fretted; in which case I omitted the use of it, and applied the milder resolvent Emplaster set down in the Method of Cure, and embrocated the Tumour with *axung. humana*. By this method I resolved the Tumour, and dismissed him cured.

I could give you some other Instances of these imperfect *Scirrhi*; but they not differing in their Cure, I shall forbear, and conclude this Chapter with one Instance of a *Scirrhus* which may serve to shew what the Disease is when heightened by acrimony or evil quality.

A Gentlewoman aged forty eight Years, of a 4. *Observat.*
full Body, having been long diseased by immoderate fluxes of the *Menstrua*, and subject to Cough, with shortness of Breath, &c. at length recover'd her health by the Prescriptions of Doctor *Denton*, and enjoyed it the space of a Year; but was then seized with a streightness and pain in her right Breast; which encreasing much with Inflammation, she came again to her Physician, who sent for me. At the first sight it seemed to be a confirm'd Cancer fix'd to the Ribs: but upon more mature deliberation and handling of it, I found the Disease was in the Skin, and that the Glands and musculous Flesh underneath it were not hard or otherwise affected than as they were bound in by the intense hardness of the Skin, which kept them immoveable. From that uneasiness an *Erysipelas* was raised, which overspread the Skin of the Breast and Parts about with great Heat. We supposed the hardness proceeded from a concretion of the nutritious Juices: but how to relieve her was the difficulty. We applied over the Parts affected *cerat. Galeni* to repress the Heat, and supplied her with Medicaments to dress her self, that she might, according to her desire, retire to her House in the Country, where she was let Blood, and purged with *manna* and *cremor. tartar.* dissolved in Whey; and her House being near *Epsom*, she was afterwards purged with those Waters. But, after all, growing more indisposed, she returned to *London*: at which time I saw her Breast inflamed and excoriated, also several hard Tubercles risen in the Skin which gleeted much. The *Scirrhus* was also spread up that side of the Neck by the *Muscul. mastoïdes* to the *Os humeri* and *Scapula*, and so under that *Axilla*, and down that side. We dressed some of the Excoriations with *unguent. tutie Vigonis*, and others

thers with Pledgits dipt in this following Lotion ; *Rx ag. spermat. ranar. ℥ij. sem. cydon. 3ij. sem. plantag. 3j. infund. calide per quatuor horas : colaturæ adde troch. alb. Rhas. pulv. 3j. sacchar. Saturni ʒss.* And over all we applied some of this following Cerote : *Rx mucilag. sem. cydon. psyllii extract. cum aqua solani, an. ʒiv. unguent. nutriti ʒiij. unguent. popul. ʒvj. ceræ albæ q. s. fiat Ceratum.* Thus the Inflammation was remitted, and the Excoriations healed in some places, and checked in others. Many internal Remedies were also prescribed, Emulsions, Cordials, &c. according to the Accidents which happened. During the while I was in the Country other Chirurgeons were consulted, but without success ; the *Scirrhus* still spreading, over-ran the other Breast and side of the Neck, and in few Weeks rendered her Neck stiff and immoveable : and, by reason of the Compression which was made in the *Axilla* and about the Shoulder, there was a restagnation of the Humours, and the Arm swelled to the Fingers ends. We fomented the Arm with a decoct. fol. *Æ rad. althææ, fol. violar. plantag. solani, salicis, lenticulæ palustris, flor. cham. meliloti, sem. lini fennugr.* and endeavoured by Embrocations and Cerotes, Emollients and Resolvents, to succour these Parts : but all this while she was either afflicted with Cholicks, or *Diarrhæa*, or Vomiting. We endeavoured to carry off the Matter by *Calomel.* inwardly, and by Mercurial Unguents outwardly ; and would have salivated her, if she would have permitted. The Weather growing hot, and her Lodgings being too streight, she removed again to her House in the Country, where she was visited by us ; I saw the *Scirrhus* affecting both sides of her Neck, her Shoulders, Arms, Breasts and Sides, and beginning to invade the Skin of her Loins and Hips ; yet she was not at that time sick or pained, but eat her Dinner well. She at length grew weary of Medicine, and with patience endured the remaining Accidents of her Disease till it kill'd her. She was seized with this *Scirrhus* in May, and died in August following.

CHAP. XX.

Of Warts and Corns.

HAVING run through the Discourse of *Scirrhus*, I shall make bold to add to it something of *Warts* and *Corns*, as being more reducible to that Head than to any other that I know: they being for the most part indurated Tumours; and tho' sometimes we find them soft, yet that is upon some admixture of an extraneous Humour that makes the Tumour compound.

Warts and *Corns* are both of them cutaneous Tumours, Cause of Warts. but do differ from each other by this most essential Difference: A *Wart* beginneth in the *Cutis*, and seemeth to be either an efflorescence of the *Serum* of the Blood, which hardening in the surface of the Skin, maketh a dry Tumour; or else some small luxuriancy of the little Arteries of the *Cutis*, which do thrust out themselves, making a pretty *Sarcoma* which we call a *soft Wart*. According to the variety of the Tumour, it is sometimes whole with a smooth surface, sometimes chapp'd and uneven. According to the manner of their production, Differences. sometimes they arise by a general exudation out of the *Cutis*, with a broad *basis*, and are call'd *Verrucae sessiles*; sometimes a few Capillaries putting out together, do after they have grown to a small length, enlarge themselves into a greater compass, and make the penfile Tumour we call *Acrocordon*.

The *Corn*, on the other side, beginneth in the *Cuticula* with its *basis* outward, owing its origin to an outward Compression, and thence derives it self inward into the Skin, nay, often through it to the Membranes, Tendons and Cartilages, to which it frequently unites it self, to the no small disturbance of the Patient. It groweth in any Part that is liable to great Pressure; the Toes and Feet, the Lips of Trumpeters, the Ears of Ladies, &c. The hardest part of the Corn is usually in the middle, thrusting it self in like a Nail; whence it hath its *Latin* appellation of *Clavus*. That hard part doth often turn black, making a speck in the middle, which in some Countries gives it the name of *Bird's-Eye*. The outsides are softer, not so horny as the former, but still *scirrhus*, and do either prohibit access in-

to

to the hole whence the Corn grew, if it have been cut out; or else suffer themselves to be crouded into the place that was voided by excision, there hardening into a new Corn of the like solidity with the former.

Differences. But it is not always that Corns are hard; they often are soft between the Toes, where the Compression is not great, and sometimes have Inflammation joined with them: which variety is ordinarily observed, and easily reduced to the common Heads.

Signs of both. There need no *Signs* to be given of *Warts*, they being so apparent. And for *Corns*, whether they be Hard or Soft, the Pain will discover them: yet in the Soft Corns the Skin is for the most part whiter than the rest.

Prognostick. *Warts* do often fall away of themselves: whereas *Corns* are scarce ever so cured that they return not again.

Cure of Warts. The Medicaments commended in the Cure of *Warts* are many. Those which are most easie to be had in the Country, are, the green Rinds of Willows beaten, the Juice of Marigolds, Celandine, all the Spurges, a Garden-Snail sprinkled with Salt. If you rub them with any of these, they will fall off. *Ol. vitrioli* or *ol. sulphuris* will certainly destroy them. I have seen some burn them out by running a hot Needle into the Roots of them. There are other ways, as by rubbing them with raw Beef, and burying it. But when any great one falls into my Hands, I make a speedier riddance of it by Ligature or Caustick. Where it is capable of being tied, I made a Ligure: in others where it is not, the Caustick-stone alone will do it.

Cure of Corns. The Cure of *Corns* is in paring them off, and applying red soft Wax: or, *R. picis navalis* ℥j. *Empl. diachyl. mag.* ℥iij. *gum. galban. dissolut. in aceto* ℥ls. *salis ammoniaci* ℥j. *Misce*: or, *R. aluminis, vitrioli Ungarici, auripigment. ana part. equal. pulveriz. & misceantur cum aceto.* All which are proper as well in the Soft as the Hard Corns.

1. Observat. Of Warts.

A Young Lady, having been long vexed with an unseemly over grown Wart upon one of her Fore-fingers, desired my help. I rubb'd the chapp'd head of it with a Caustick-stone till it was soft and black; then scrap'd it off, and rubb'd the remaining Root with some of the same, till I judg'd it was eradicated; then washed out the Salts, and dress'd it *cum unguent. basilic.* with a few drops of *ol. terebinth.* which made separation of the Escar, and cured it.

In

In another young Person, where they were small in ^{2. Observat.} the *basis*, I tied some of them close by the Roots with a Silk, others I snipt off with a pair of Scissors, not regarding the dropping of the Blood upon the neighbouring Parts, which is thought to infect them, and beget others. Then I rubb'd the roots of them all with a Caustick-stone, and digested the Sloughs out as abovesaid, and they cicatrized of themselves the while.

Yet you ought to be cautious how you meddle with ^{Caution.} those growing upon the Knuckles; for Warts there, being for the most part near the Tendons, cannot well be extirpated without offending them, and are so consequently subject to Fluxion, and corrupt the Cartilages or Bone.

This was the case of a Person of Quality aged about ^{3. Observat.} fifty Years, of a Plethorick Body, who had a Wart upon the first Joint of one of her Fore-fingers. It was imprudently undertaken by some Pretender to Chirurgery, and treated as ill; so that after many Months Endeavours he was dismiss'd, and a more knowing Chirurgeon entertained, who found much difficulty in the Cure, yet made a shift to cicatrize it: but it swell'd again, and discharged part of its Matter by the side of that Nail. Upon sight whereof I was consulted, and saw a thin *Ichor* weeping through the old *Cicatrix* at an Opening not bigger than a small Pin-hole. The Lady importuning me to undertake the Cure, I sprinkled the Orifice with *Præcipitate*, whereby I crusted in the Matter to thin the Skin, which the next Day I opened, and by search of a Probe felt the Cartilages rotted. I informed the Patient of the necessity of making an Incision proportionably large, in order to the Exfoliation, and withal represented the difficulty; and offered to her consideration the more certain and speedy way by cutting off that Joint. She with little demur consented to it. All things being immediately prepared, I chopt off that Joint, dressed it up with *pulver. Galeni*, and afterwards digested it, and cured it, as hath been shewed in such-like Extirpations.

A Citizen came to me complaining of a pain between ^{1. Observat.} the two little Toes of one of his Feet, which he had of ^{Of a Corn.} a long time supposed to arise from a Corn on the outside of his little Toe, and pared that often, causing his Shoes to be made wider, yet without any manner of ease; but of late he had discovered the Pain to be on the inside of the little Toe. I looked on it, and, seeing the Skin whiter there than on the other Parts, concluded

it a soft Corn, and sent for one to cut it out. He pared out that white Skin, and filled up the *Fovea* with soft red Wax. From that instant he wore the streightest Shoes with much ease.

Many such-like Corns I have been consulted in making the Discovery, and by my Advice they have after the aforesaid Manner relieved themselves.

2. *Observat.*

A Person of Quality complained to me of a Pain in the Joint of her great Toe, and Sole of that Foot: Underneath the Toes she said her Pain was so much, that she could neither go in the Day upon it, nor sleep in the Night. I looked upon them, and, supposing they might be soft Corns, sent for a Corn-cutter. He cut away the thick Skin to the quick, as we thought; but she continued in much Pain, and sending for me the next Morning, told me she had not been in Bed that Night, by reason of her exceeding Pain. I suspected they had been cut too close, and were festering; but in looking upon them I saw no heat or disturbance; yet upon pressing my Fingers on them she complained much. I, concluding there was some fault under the Skin, resolved to find it out: to which purpose I rubbed one of these Places with a Caustick-stone, and scraped away the Skin as it softened, and, penetrating more deep, gave vent to an extravasated Blood. I served the rest so, and found the like Blood in every one of them: the quantity did not exceed the kernel of a Cherry-stone. I dressed them all with *unguent. basilicon* and an *Empl. diapalm.* over them, and thereby they cicatrized in twice or thrice dressing: but from the first dressing her Pain ceased, and she continueth since without complaint.

In the Cure of the hard Corns of the Feet and Toes I do not busie my self: if such Emplasters as have been proposed, fail, they may send for the Corn-cutter. But if through Pain a Fluxion be occasioned, and the Part apostemate, it may then be worth the consulting of a Chirurgion; for generally they penetrate to the *Periosteum*: and if the Apostemation doth not foul the Bone immediately, yet the lips of the Ulcer grow callous, and do not easily unite.

1. *Observat.*
Of Apostema-
tions from a
Corn.

An elderly Gentlewoman was much afflicted with Corns, especially one on one of her little Toes, which apostemated, and discharged its Matter forth at a small Pin-hole. The speedy Cure was, by eating that Skin off with a Caustick, or cutting it away, that the Mat-
ter

ter being at once let out, it might heal. But she not admitting of either, I was put upon the necessity of paring away the Callosity, and dressing it with Lenients. Thus the Skin was kept supple, and the Matter discharging freely the while, it healed underneath, and the Callosity pilled of: and from that time the Toe hath continued free from Corns.

A young Lady about fifteen Years of age had an *A-* 2. *Observat.*
postemation on the outside of one of her Toes. It was occasioned by the hard pressure of a Corn upon the Joint of it, and had continued some Months discharging its Matter thro' the middle of the Corn, in spite of the endeavours that had been tried by Corn-cutters and others. Upon sight of it, the Skin which covered the Ulcer appeared (to my Judgment) callous within, and not capable of uniting with the parts underneath. Upon which consideration I stopt the Orifice with Lint, and rubbing the Skin with a Caustick-Stone, removed that false cover; then dressed it with *unguent. basilicon* warm; by which it was digested and afterwards cicatrized.

Another having an Apostemation on the outside of her 3. *Observat.*
little Toe, by reason of its hard Pressure, I opened it by Incision, and discharged the Matter; and afterwards perceiving the Matter retained under the callous loose Skin, I snipt it off with my Scissors, whereby she was freed of her Corn, and the Ulcer was soon cured by the abovesaid Unguent.

A young Gentlewoman came to *London* with an *Ul-* 4. *Observat.*
cer in one of her Toes, that next to the little one. It was on the middle Joint, occasioned by the pressure of a Corn. Doctor *Walter Needham* commended her to my hands. We dilated the Ulcer, and discovered the Bone carious. We advised her to keep her Chamber in order to the Exfoliation of it, and withal put her in mind that it was the work of Nature, and required time for the perfecting of it. Upon which she demanded how long the Wound might be curing if the Toe were cut off: and being told fourteen Days; she replied, cut it off. We did so, and cured it accordingly by the method usual in such Extirpations.

C H A P. XXI.

Of a Cancer.

Description.

C*ancer* is the name of a Tumour arising (as it is thought) from an adust or atrabilious Humour. It is round, unequally hard, and (if not inflamed) of a livid or brown colour, with exquisite pricking pain: the Veins appear turgid in the Skin upon the surface of the Tumour.

Cause.

The *Cause* of a Cancer is usually said to be adustion of Humours, which upon an over-concoction, or rather broiling, grow retorrid and sharp.

I cannot imagine what heat these Authors suppose to be in the Body which is capable of making such an Adustion as is here spoken of. I rather impute the corrosive Venom that attends this Tumour to the Materials of which it is made, than to any extraordinary Heat; and that because we see the highest Fever not attended with a Cancer, and on the contrary a Cancer not often attended with any extremity of Heat: so that it cannot be Adustion that is the Cause of the Malady. But I rather think the matter of the Humour to be in fault, which by some error in concoction became sharp and corrosive, (it may be arsenical, as appears by the Sloughs we sometimes find made in a Night.) This Humour, being of it self sharp and corrosive, is apt to convert whatever comes to it of Blood, into the same acrimony with it self: which is easie to be done by mixing such an acrimonious Ferment with a Liquor that abounds with acid Salts, as the Blood of such Men usually doth. Being such, it doth increase apace while the Skin is yet whole; but much more when, upon breach of Skin, the accession of Air adds to the vigour of the ferment, upon which it grows fierce, and thrusts it self out into *Fungus* and *Tubercles*, &c.

The remote Cause of this Tumour is, either a Fault in the original Constitution of the Body, or an acquired one, as by Bruise, Tumours, ill-handling, &c. Or it may be an error in Diet, viz. a great Acrimony in the Meats and Drinks meeting with a fault in the first Concoction, which, not being afterwards corrected in the Guts, suffers this acrimonious Matter to ascend into the Blood; where if it find vent in the *Menstrua* in Women, or by the

the Hæmorrhoids, or by *Hæmorrhagia*, or Urine, or the like, the mischief may be prevented: but if upon any defect in those the Humours divert to some other peculiar Part, then the Foundation of this Disease is laid, whether it be in the Breast, or other Glandulous and spongy Parts, or indeed any other Part of the Body.

The *Differences* of *Cancers* are many; some whereof *Difference.* are with Ulceration, others not. The Cancer not ulcerated is of two sorts. The one is visible and evident to the sight in the exterior Parts of the Body, and beareth the name of a *Cancerous Tumour*: The other is within the Body, and is called a *Latent* or *Occult Cancer*, and possesses the *Uterus*, *Anus*, *Palate*, &c. Others call all those *Cancers* *Occult* which are not ulcerated, amongst which may be reckoned those which are felt in the Glands of the Breasts, &c. Of these some are loose and moveable, and sometimes so hard that they have knocked against one another like Pebbles; if it be not more fit to call them *Scirrhi*: Others again are hard and fixed to the Bones. Some lie superficially under the Skin; whereas others are deeper in the Flesh. Other Differences may be taken from the Humour to which they owe their Original. If the Matter be not very corrosive, their growth is slow, and they are not very painful. These are called the milder sort, of which I have had many under my care; and some of those affecting the Breast I have palliated a long time with easie Remedies. If any Man will instead of *mild* or *occult* *Cancers*, call them *scirrhus* *Cancers*, I shall not gainsay him.

Such was the case of a Lady that laboured many Years of an ulcerated Cancer. It had eat deep into her left Breast, and was fixest to the Ribs, but not with much pain. In progress of time the Lips inverted, and united as it were, and lay covered with a crusty Scab: the Humour in the mean while spent it self upon the Nerves, and caused a Species of a *Paralysis* in some parts of her Body, and the Gout in others. She lived long, and in her latter age tolerably healthful.

Another Person of great age hath laboured long of such another Cancer in her right Breast. It lieth large and deep about the middle of it: the whole Breast is hard and immovable. She enjoys a good Health, and is like to live long for any thing of disturbance she at present suffereth by it.

3. *Observat.*

It is not long since that Doctor *Walter Needham* and my self were desired to look upon a Gentlewoman's Breast in the City. We found a Tumour hard and fixed, which had been some Years ulcerated, and was judged a Cancer by those who had before seen it; but it was not painful. We judged it a *scirrhus Cancer*, as indeed all the forementioned are, or at least seem to partake much of a *Scirrhus*, yet by handling, or increase of Acrimony they frequently terminate in *raging Cancers*, and torment the Patient with exquisite darting Pains. Some Instances whereof I shall set down, to make the young Chirurgeon more cautious in undertaking the Cure of them.

4. *Observat.*

An old Gentlewoman came to me with a Swelling behind the right Ear, supposing it the *King's-Evil*. The Tumour was of the bigness of a Pidgeon's Egg, but lay more flat: it was hard and fixed, of a dark red colour, with a pricking pain. I assured her Friends that the Swelling was cancerous, and gave them caution in applying Suppuratives. But there wanted not one who undertook the Cure by breaking of it; upon which it became more painful. I was sent for, and saw it ulcerated deep, with stinking Sloughs, and thick Lips standing up. It was spread under her Ear, and so horribly painful that she seemed distracted therewith.

5. *Observat.*

So a Girl of ten Years old had a hard round Tumour in her left Cheek; by the use of Discutients it heated and became painful, that Eye inflamed, and the Temporal Muscle swelled: it reached downward, and afflicted that Jaw and Tonsil, rotting the Bones underneath, without breaking the Skin. She lost her Eye, and died soon after Lethargick.

6. *Observat.*

A Lady coming to Town with a Swelling in her left Breast, consulted some of our Profession, and at last me. She said she had some Years since Kernels in her Breast, which were judged the *King's-Evil*; upon consideration of which, she was presented to His MAJESTY, and touched. In progress of time they swelled, and her Breast being extremely painful, she desired my Judgment of it. The Swelling was large and round, and greatly inflamed, under which it was soft, and seemed to have Matter in it. The Parts more distant were hard, and several Tubercles lying under the Skin, made it unequal: yet the Breast was not fixed. She urged me instantly to deliver my Thoughts of it: which

which to decline, I turned from her, and told her Friend it was a Cancer, and that I saw no hopes to save her life but by cutting it off. He wished me to consider how I delivered such Judgment of it, two Chirurgeons having lately assured her the contrary, they taking it for a *Phlegmon*. But I, not being used to guide my Judgment by what others delivered, confirmed to him what I had before said by a sad Prediction, which befel her in few Weeks after. And indeed there was no way then to deal with it but by cutting off her Breast.

In another who consulted me about a pain in her Breast, I felt one of the Glands swelled. I advised her to refrain the handling it, and to avoid the lacing her self too streight. It lay some Years quiet; but then the death of her Husband happening, and one affliction following another, and the *Menstrua* stopping, the Humours fermented in this Gland, and afterwards the Breast swelled, and seemed to apostemate. Some were so wise as to assure her it was a simple Apostemation, and required Digestives: whose advice she was perswaded to follow, till she became extreamly pained, and then she sent for me. It was without Inflammation, but swelled very big, and seemed to be full of Matter; yet was not without hard Tubercles and other Symptoms to shew it would terminate in a Cancer whensoever it should break. Therefore I refused to open it, but advised the best I could to give her ease, and promised to come to her, if after it brake she would send to me. Some Months after she sent for me, and shewed me a great quantity of curdled Matter newly burst forth. The Breast was lank, but very hard Glands lay within, and in the Circumference of the Tumour, there were some Tubercles that required to be eradicated. To which purpose I designed to have slit open the Abscess, and to have pulled away the cancerated Glands: but she would not permit me so much as to enlarge the Orifice: upon which consideration I left her. She sent for another, who chose rather to treat her the way she desired, than to leave her to other hands. She died within half a Year after.

Some Years since a Clergyman dwelling in the City ^{8. Observat.} brought his Wife to me with a painful hard Swelling in one of the Glands of her left Breast. I advised them to forbear the use of all Cataplasms or Emplasters that might heat her Breast, and to dress it with *valentia stramonii*: but she was otherwise perswaded, and thereby

increased her misery. About half a Year after she came to me again with a stinking sordid Ulcer, with Lips turned out, and the Breast fixed to the Ribs, with a hard unequal Swelling reaching to the Clavicle and side of the Neck, apostemated in some parts, and ulcerated in others. From the Pectoral Muscle it crept up to the Shoulder, and affected the *Axilla* underneath; and by the Compression of the Vessels the upper part of the Arm swell'd, and became scirrhus. From the Elbow downwards it was œdematous to the Fingers ends. She passed under the endeavours of many eminent Physicians and Chirurgeons of the City, but died miserably.

There is also a sort of bleeding Cancers, which become such either from an eruption of some Vessel, which makes a vent often at the Nipple, or some other Pin-hole, the Breast remaining whole; or else from the spreading of infinite capillary Vessels in a *Fungus*, which in ulcerated Cancers is not unfrequent. These do very much spend the strength of the Patient, so that they soon die exhausted and tabid.

Cancers may also be said to differ as they affect several Parts of the Body, as the Head, Face, Eyes, Nose, the Palate, Tonsils, Throat, Tongue, Jaws, or Lips: in some of which they take their Original from small hard Tubercles, or little Excrecences, and in progress of time penetrate deep into them, or spread and invade the neighbouring Parts with a *Fungus* or loose Flesh, rotting the Bones under them.

Cancers affecting the *Uterus* and *Podex* may also be distinguished as they are in the interior or exterior Parts; or as they take their beginning from a Swelling, or Excrecence: in both which cases and places they are extremely painful, and communicate their malignity both from within, outward, and also from the external to the internal Parts. Those that possess the Body of the *Uterus*, or the upper part of the *Rectum intestinum*, are not discovered till they have made some Progress; in which cases there is a bearing down, with suppression of Urine.

9. Observat.

And this was the case of a Countrey Gentlewoman, who came to *London* last Summer with great suppression and difficulty of Urine, (she supposed from the Stone) Upon search I felt two hard Glands in *vagina uteri*: these pressed upon the neck of the Bladder, and suppressed the Urine; the Pains from hence were so like those of the Stone in the Bladder, that Mr. *Hollier* at first would not be dissuaded from that opinion; but upon search he

he found it cancerous. She, poor Woman, rejoiced that it was not the Stone, and soon after returned homewards, but died by the way.

If they be ulcerated, a filthy *Sanies* will discover it. If it be in the *Intestinum rectum*, the difficulty and pain in going to Stool will be exceeding great. If the *Uterus* be cancerated, there will be Fever, nausea, anxiety of Mind. In some of them who have died so diseased I have opened the Body, and found the *Uterus* preternaturally big and hard: in cutting into it, I have seen it all rotten. Those in the more exteriour Parts, whether it be of the Womb or *Podex*, are sooner discovered, and the Patients are in a greater possibility of being eased of their pains.

The *Signs* of a Cancer may be taken from what I have already delivered of them. Whether they begin in a Tumour or Excrescence, their first appearance is very small: and according as the Humour is of which they are generated, so is their increase quick or slow, from the smallness of a Vetch, to the bigness of a Pompion. If the Matter be very corrosive, the pain is sharp, (to use their own Expressions) as if they were struck with a Dart. And these painful Tumours have frequently a *Phlegmon* joyned with them, or are overspread with an *Erysipelas*. And while they are thus inflamed, they will be soft underneath the Inflammation, so may be thought full of Matter; but if you then open them, they will only gleet. If you assuage that heat, the same place indurates again. Yet I have frequently seen a *Phlegmon* suppurate in some part of the Cancer: and after the cutting off a Cancer I have found an apostemation of well concocted Matter in the body of it. And so it was in that Cancer my Friend Mr. Nurse cut off in the presence of Doctor *Walter Needham* and several of us. If pituitous Humours abound in the Body, an œdematous Tumour may be found affecting some exteriour Part of the cancerous Tumour: in which case the Swelling somewhat resembles a Tumour made by Congestion. These are those that grow to such a great bulk, and are pale or livid, with a mixture of a brown colour, and have those turgid Veins stretching over the Skin: Whence Authors have likened them to Crabs, and these Veins to their Claws, and from thence imposed upon them the name of *Cancer*. The many Tubercles lying under the Skin make the Tumour round and unequal: at last they break; and from that time, be the Matter much or little,

tle, they ulcerate, thrust out hard painful Lips, discharge a stinking Gleet, and fix to the Ribs, as if they were nailed to them, and in progress are of a horrible aspect.

Prognostic.

Of all the Diseases which afflict Mankind the *Cancer* is the most grievous and rebellious, and is generally incurable, by reason of its corrosive and malign venom fermenting in the Humours, which so far as we can yet find, yields neither to Purging, Bleeding, Repellents, Discutients, Suppuratives, nor any other Medicine inward or outward.

Those which lie superficially under the Skin may be attempted by the Chirurgion's Hand: or if they rise from an external Cause, as Bruise, &c. though they lie deeper, they may be cut off, or otherwise extirpated. But those that arise from a corrosive quality in the Humours, though they may be cut off or otherwise extirpated, yet the success is most doubtful. Nor do Cancers in the Mouth, or other external Parts cicatrize well, though they be extirpated by Knife or Fire.

Cure.

The *Cure* of a Cancer in general consisteth in these three Intentions: first, in the generation of good Blood; secondly, in correcting and evacuating of the atrabillious Humours in the Body; thirdly, in preventing the growth of the Tumour, and disposing it to Discussion.

We endeavour to perform the first Intention by an exact regulation in Diet and way of living, advising to abstain from such salt, sharp and gross Meats as may dispose the Blood to acrimony, and make choice of the contrary, such as are cool and moist, of easie digestion and good nourishment, as hath been proposed in the Chapter of a *Scirrhus*.

The second Intention is, in preparing and purging of the acrimonious Humours. If there be *Pletora*, or a suppression of the *Hæmorrhoids* or *Menses*, a Vein may be opened, and a Clyster given. The Humours may also be evacuated by lenient Purgatives, as *decoct. epithymi, sennæ Gereonis*: or this; *Rx flor. trium cordialium. M. j. sennæ ʒiij. epithymi ʒij. infund. in sero lactis; colaturæ adde syr. de pomis purg. ʒj. mannæ ʒvj. Misce.* Clarified Whey and what else hath been prescribed in the Chapter of *Scirrhus*, are here proper. Traumatick Decoctions of this sort are also usually prescribed: *Rx rad. ʒ fol. caryophyll. chelidon. maj. pimpinellæ, senecionis, gentianæ, plantag. an. M. j.* These are to be boiled in two parts Water and one of Wine to the quantity of three Pints,

Pints, and sweetned with Sugar, to drink thrice a Day. Or, *R* rad. *scrophular. maj. tapsi barb. an. ʒij. filipend. ceterach. herb. Roberti, agrimon. tormentille, scabiosæ linariæ, an. M. j. flor. sambuci, anthos, an. P. j. sem. urticar. ʒij. fiat Decoct. colaturæ adde syr. de pomis alterant. & de succo citr. an. q. s.*

This following Electuary is also reckoned among the Specificks: *R* pulver. ranarum, limac. præparat. an. ʒss. pulv. cancror. fluviatil. ʒj. ossis de corde cervi ʒj. cort. citr. condit. ʒj. conf. borrag. lujulæ, an. ʒij. syr. de succ. citr. garyophyll. q. s. fiat Electuar. sumatur q. nuc. castaneæ mane & vesperi, superbibend. haust. Decoct. superscript. Emulsions, distilled Milks and Opiats are of great use to temperate the acrimony, and alleviate the Pains.

The third Intention is, to restrain the growth of the Tumour, and moderately discuss it. Whilst the Humours are evacuating, we apply Repellents, and afterward we add Discutients. The Repellents ought to be of the milder sort, lest they render the Humours too gross and unfit for Resolution; as, *Lactuc. portulac. plantag. umbilic. Ven. solanum sempervivum*, Lentils boiled in Vinegar, also Clay tempered with Vinegar.

The Medicaments ready compounded are, *unguent. album, nutritum, populeon, tutiæ, de plumb. usto*, Lead it self. And all the Unguents prescribed ought to be wrought in a leaden Mortar. Lead beaten into thin *laminæ* is usually worn in these cases; so is Gold after the same manner.

The Oyl of Frogs is commended in this case, and is made by baking them with Butter in their Mouths. Frog spawn-water is of good use in the Summer, if cloths be dipt in it and applied: but they ought to be shifted as they dry, and fresh ones applied. The often changing them in the Winter may cause the Patient to take cold, therefore you may apply then this, or such like Cerote: *R* ranar. virid. ʒiij. pulv. cancror. fluviatil. combust. ʒss. lithargyri aur. ʒij. plumbi usti, tutiæ præparat. an. ʒij. cerussæ ʒvj. succor. solan. plantag. an. ʒvj. aceti ʒij. olei ranar. & unguent. popul. an. ʒiij. sevi vitul. ʒiv. ceræ q. s. fiat Ceratum. Or, *R* sem. papaveris albi ʒj. sem. hyoscyami ʒss. opij ʒj. gum. Arabic. ʒss. pulverizentur, & cum ol. ros. & myrtill. an. ʒiij. ceræ q. s. fiat ceratum. This is proper in case of pain, in the extremity whereof you may double the quantity of Opium; or in such cases you may foment the Tumour with a Decoction of Poppy-heads, Flowers of Roses, and tops of Melilot, and apply the following

following Unguent: *Rx theriacæ vet. ℥j. succ. cancr. fluviatil. ℥ss. suc. lactucæ & ol. ros. an. ℥ss. vitell. ovor. sub cinerib. cott. num. ij. camphoræ ℥ss. agitentur in mortario plumbeo.*

The Discutients are *Ceterach, Agrimony, lens palustris, scabios. stramonium, succ. coriandri, ranar. limac. cancror. fluviat.* Raisins of the Sun stoned and beaten with Rue and Garden-Nightshade into a Pultice, are proper to resolve them. Many such like Medicaments are designed to this purpose; Cancers requiring variety of Applications.

If notwithstanding all your endeavours the Tumour increase, and be like to ulcerate, you may do well to forewarn the Patient of the danger: and if it be loose, and in a place where it may be safely extirpated, propose it to them, lest afterwards they desire it when it is too late.

That you may be the more successful in the Operation, I shall offer to your consideration these few Qualifications. First, that the Patient be of a strong Constitution, and of a tolerable good habit of Body, and not in a declining Age, when the *Menstrua* are ceased. Secondly, that the Cancers be loose, and the *Axilla* free from painful Glands. It were also to be wished that the Cancer took its Original from some Accident, as a Bruise, &c. Thirdly, that the Operation be performed in the Spring or Autumn of the Year: lest through the great heat of the Summer the Spirits be resolved; or by reason of the extream cold in the Winter the native Heat should be choaked.

In order to the Operation you ought to have good Rowlers, Compresses, restrictive Powders and Defensatives, as in other Amputations. The use of *Chalcantum* or other Escaroticks I do not approve: for you cannot apply them so to the Mouths of the Arteries, but they will corrode the adjacent Parts, and cause pain, which ought not to be, especially in a Cancer. Besides, they require a strict Bandage, which is very troublesome on the Breasts. To avoid which Inconveniences, I propose the stopping of the Blood by a small Button-Cautery; which I acknowledge is not done without some Pain, but that is momentary, and serves to correct the indisposition of the Part: whereas the other lieth gnawing so long as it is upon the Part, and rendreth it crude and ill-disposed. There ought to be actual Cauteries of different sorts ready heated in some corner of the Chamber, lest in the Extirpation there happen to be left some reliques

liques of a cancerous Gland behind. All things being ready, the Patient must be placed in a Chair to the light, and held steady. It is then at the Operator's choice, whether he will make a Ligature about the *basis* of the cancerous Tumour, or pull it to him with one Hand while he cuts it off with the other. For the cutting into the Breast, and pulling out the cancerated Knot, rarely succeeds well: nor indeed is every Breast so capable of being freed of the Cancer, when it is cut off, by making a Ligature. If the Cancer be cut off clear, your Business is then to stop the Blood as you please: but if any Scirrhusity remain, you shall do well to consume it by actual Cautery. The Ancients used in these Operations to permit them to bleed freely, nay provoked them to it by crushing the Blood out; after which the actual Cautery was applied all over, then they dressed the Wound as a Burn: But according to my Method, *pulv. Galeni* is most proper. Then place the Patient in Bed, and give her an Anodyne Draught that Night to quiet the Ferment. The second or third Day after you may dress her with some Digestive, as that *ex terebinth. cum vitello ovi*; or, *R̄ terebinth. lotæ ℥iij. syr. de ros. siccis ℥iss. succ. plantag. solani, an. ℥ij. succ. apii ℥j. coquantur ad dimid. succor. consumptionem; dein adde far. hord. & ciceris an. ℥ss. croci ℥ij. vitell. unius ovi: Misc.* If there be pain, you may apply this Anodyne over it; *R̄ mucilag. rad. & fol. althææ, malvæ, violar. lbj. far. tritic. ℥ij. ol. ros. ℥iij. coq. ad consistentiam Catapl. addendo in fine coctionis vitell. ovor. num. ij. croci ℥j. Misc.* But if there be no pain, dress it with *Empl. è bolo*. After Digestion proceed with Detergents, and incarn and cicatrize as in Wounds is shewed; remembering to keep the Body soluble the while by Clysters, and purge or bleed as you see occasion. And if they had no Fontanels before, make them some now: for though the Cure may seem successful, yet if there be any evil quality in the Humours remaining, the Ulcer will scarce cicatrize.

If in cicatrizing it the Lips do grow callous, attempt the eradicating it timely by actual Cautery, whilst it is within a narrow compass, and lieth in the superficies: for if you defer it till it hath siezed the musculous Flesh, it will be too late, it being then scarce capable of Palliation. Yet some Authors have left us Prescriptions whereby they gives us hopes to cure them, or extirpate them. Those they have offered to us for the cure, are
much

much the same with what I have already set down: viz. *R* *ol. ros. ceræ alb. an. ℥iiss. succ. granat. & solani an. ℥ij. cerussæ lotæ ℥ij. plumbi usti loti & tutiæ præp. an. ℥ss. thuris, mastich. an. ℥ij. fiat Unguentum S. A. Or, R* *unguentum tutiæ Vigonis ℥iiij. theriacæ Venetæ ℥j. sacchar. Satur-ni ℥j. succ. geranii, q. s. ducantur in mortario plumbee, &c.* Others commend the Juice of Mullein boiled with Honey. *Riverius* tells you in one of his Observations, that he cured one by the often dressing it with *aq. ros. plantag. & rhead.* with a mixture of *mel rosat.* *Aetius* propoeth *extract. sumach.* but that is more proper in Cancers of the Uterus.

Empiricks amongst us brag much of their Skill in curing of them; and, by the giving of *Matthew's Pill*, or *Opi-um* mixed with some Purgative, they do now and then alleviate the Pain, and thereby encourage diseased People to commit themselves into their Hands, whom if they can perswade to an Amputation, they get some Money in Hand: but their frequent miscarriages in that work, have taught the more prudent People to avoid them.

Some eminent Chirurgeons, I suppose, after a fruitless endeavour to cure them, have attempted the extirpating of them by Escaroticks. *Guido* hath commended to us Arsenick powdered and sprinkled daily upon them, the Escar being first pulled off. *Riverius* in his Observations tells of a Cancer that was extirpated by this Application: *R* *aq. fortis ℥j. sublimati crudi ℥viii. salis Armeniaci ℥ij. arsenici ℥j.* These are to be distill'd *ad siccitatem*, then the *caput mortuum* powdered, and the like weight of Vinegar to be put thereto and distilled again, to the consistence of a soft Paste for use. *Ol. arsenici, aq. regia, ol. vitrioli, lap. caustic. &c.* have been proposed. When such are applied, there will be need of good Defensatives. By the Authority of some of these Authors young Chirurgeons have been sometimes engaged to their prejudice: And some Years since an eminent Chirurgeon, since deceased, undertook the eradicating of an ulcerated Cancer in the Breast of a Woman that had strength and courage to endure it. He applied the strongest of the forementioned Escaroticks: They penetrated deep, and made great Sloughs, which he pulled off, and by repeating the Escaroticks raised new: but the use of them was not long continued, for the Gleet partaking of the Corrosives ulcerated the adjacent Parts; and the Cancer was so enraged by the Escaroticks, as shewed there was

no good to be done by them. Instead if they had contrived Medicaments that could have penetrated deep with little pain, there might have been some hopes of Success. So cancerous Excrescences and Ulcers in the Mouth are increased by the touching them with *ol. vitriol. sulphur. &c.* Upon which consideration there remain but two ways, either the actual Caustery, or palliative Medicines. If the Cancer be in such a place as you may hope to eradicate it, the actual Caustery is then a sure help: but not by applying it lightly upon the upper Parts; but by thrusting at the Root with a Scoop or Chisel-like Caustery, carrying it away before you. If there remain any rags of it, with a proportionable Button-Caustery burn it down to a crust: but if this cannot be effected, then endeavour Palliation by such Medicaments as above have been proposed; and in case the *Menstrua* or *Hæmorrhoids* be stopt, bleed by *Venæsection* or by Leeches, and make Fontanels: for by such means many People live tolerably well who have Cancers ulcerated; when others who ailed less, by their impatience are dead. As you may see amongst the following Observations.

A Maid of about twenty Years of age, of a healthful 1. Observat.
Complexion, came to me complaining of a Pain in Of a Cancerous Gland in the Breast.
her Breast. I looked upon it and felt a hard Gland of an oval Figure moveable. I advised her to keep her Hands off of it, and to give her Breast what liberty she could, by cutting the Stiffening out of her Bodice, there being little more to be done in such Tumours. I prescribed her a Solution of *sacchar. Saturni in aq. spermat. ranar.* to dip cloths in, and apply to her Breast, in case of pain; advised her to bleed Spring and Autumn, to purge with Whey, *Manna*, *cremor tartar.* and to temperate the Humours with clarified Whey, wherein Borrage, Bugloss, Cichorie, Fumitorie, &c. had been boiled. Some time after upon a new complaint, I added *troch. alb. Rhas. cum opio* to the former Water. By such like Remedies she lived with more quiet of Mind many Years, and with much ease, and hath lately recommended others to me upon the same account.

To another very much pained with a Gland in her 2. Observat.
Breast of the bigness of a Chesnut, I prescribed the dressing of her Breast with cloths dipt in the forementioned Of a Cancerous Gland in the left Breast.
Solution, and some Days after let her Blood, and prescribed an Electuary of *cassia, manna, pulp. tamarind.*
cum

cum resina jalapii & sal. tartari, to take the quantity of a Nutmeg at any time to keep her Body soluble. Her Pain continuing, I prescribed an Infusion to be made of *sem. cydon. psyllii, papaver. alb. hyoscyam. in aq. solani & plantag.* She was purged with decoct. *epithymi cum syr. de pomis purg.* Barly-creams, Emulsions with Cray-fish, &c. were prescribed. After all she removed into the fresh Air, and drank the Waters of *Barnet* and *Tunbridge*; by which she was somewhat relieved: and by the repetition of the abovesaid Prescriptions the Gland continues quiet, and may to her Death.

3. Observat.
Of a cancerous Gland in the right Breast.

A Gentlewoman came out of the Countrey with a cancerous Gland in her right Breast, she supposing it was the Evil: but being informed what it was, she desired my Advice. I prescribed her such like Medicaments to palliate it. She was after some while advised to consult others. Some of them applied an *Emplastr. galbani* to it: from which time the pain encreased, and the Breast swelled. She then returned to me. I anointed it with *valentia stramonii*, let her Blood, and purged her with Whey, Manna, &c. by which I calmed the Ferment, and she returned into the Countrey well contented to palliate it, and by that Unguent it is quieted.

4. Observat.
Of a cancerous Gland behind the Ear.

A Gentlewoman pained with a cancerous Tumour behind her left Ear, was by the said Ointment palliated many Years; and, for ought I know, is yet alive.

5. Observat.
Of a cancerous Gland in the left Breast.

A Gentlewoman aged about fifty Years, of a Scorbutical and very ill Habit of Body, had also a painful Gland in her left Breast. Sir *Fr. Pr.* was her Physician, and commended the Cure of that swell'd Gland to me. She was in a Scorbutical course of Physick, and had been let blood by Leeches, Fontanels were made, and several Medicaments had been applied unsuccessfully to her Breast. I applied this: *Rx sevi vitulini ʒvj. unguent. rosati, popul. an. ʒij. ol. myrtillor. ʒiij. succ. plantag. solani, geranii, an. ʒij. suc. rute murarie, summit. rubi, an. ʒj. lithargyr. aur. ʒiij. tutie preparate, cancror. fluviatil. an. ʒvj. plumbi usti & cerussæ an. ʒj. mucilag. sem. psyllii, papaver. alb. hyoscyami extract. in aq. spermat. ranar. ʒiij. cere q. s. fiat Unguent. in mortario plumb. S. A.* By the use of this her pain was eased; yet, being a melancholick Person, she was not without suspicion of ill from it, and in the Country sometimes consulted me in it. But of late Years the Gland lessened and resolved. Some while after she complained of a pain in her Back, and made

bloody Water, which growing more foul, she came to London. Her Physician being dead, she consulted others. They all suspected an Ulcer in her Kidneys, treated her accordingly, and sent her to Tunbridge; from whence she returned little the better. She retired into the Country, and enjoys there a tolerable Health. I suppose this of her Kidneys is a Translation of some of those sharp Humours which affected her Breast.

A Gentlewoman of about forty Years of age, subject to the Gout and Scorbute, consulted me about a small painful Gland lying superficially under the Skin of her right Breast, two Fingers breadth above the Nipple, not bigger than a small Hazel Nut. It was a Cancer incipiens, and like to be of ill quality, beginning with so much pain. I proposed the palliating of it, or the taking of it out by Incision. To the former I rather inclined: she replied, she would have it broke and cured by Digestion. Some Days after she met with one that applied a Caustick upon it, and treated it that way; and, being confident of the Success, she sent for me to see her dressed. I went, and saw the Ulcer in a seeming good condition; but, in handling of it, I perceived part of the Gland remaining hard, which confirmed to me the unsuccessfulness of the Undertaking. He dressed the Ulcer with *Præcipitat. alb.* upon Lint, and applied over it a piece of boiled Tripe scrap'd thin, (as I was afterwards informed.) About ten Weeks after the Patient sent for me. She was much emaciated, and her Breast ulcerated, and fixt to the Ribs, with inverted Lips, and a foetid Gleet issuing from it. I dressed her Breast with *unguent. diapompholyg.* and applied on the Parts about it *unguent. nutritum*, prescribing a Pearl-Julep to refresh her fainting Spirits, and an Anodyne-Draught that Night to dispose her to rest. The next Day Sir Fr. Pr. appointed her this distilled Milk: *R̄ rad. garyophyll. chelidon. symphit. tormentill. gentianæ, an. ℥ss. fol. plantag. sedi vulg. hederæ terrest. vinc. pervinc. agrimonie, an. M. vj. fol. veronicae utriusque an. M. iv. glycyrrhiz. Anglic. sang. porcin. an. ℥ij. lactis vaccini cong. ij. distillentur in organis rosaceis; sumat. ad q. ℥iv. tribus horis medicinalibus, addendo singulis vicibus aq. cinamomi hordeat. cochlear. ij. vel iij. & tabell. magist. perlar. ex duplic. vel triplic. caudar. cancor. q. s. in saporis gratiam.* And in extremity of Pain, *R̄ syr. è cort. citr. & de pomis alterant. an. ℥ij. theriac. solani gr. iij. sumat. hcrâ somni.*

*6. Observat.
Of a cancerous Gland
in the Breast,
the extirpation attempted
by Causticks*

I fomented her Breast with a Decoction of some of the abovesaid Plants, and with some of the Unguents prescribed in the method of Cure of Cancers ulcerated, dressed her up, by which she was restored to such a condition as to return to her House in the Country. About half a Year after her Physician writ to me, and by her Order offered me a sufficient Reward, with convenience answerable to come to her. To which I returned for answer, That if he could propose how I might extirpate the Cancer, or palliate it otherwise than I had directed her from hence, I would gladly make a Journey to her: otherwise I desired to be excused. How long she lived afterward, I have not heard.

7. *Observat.* A Person of Honour aged about thirty eight Years, was taken with a pain in her right Breast, she thought from some Bruise. A while after she felt a hardness two Fingers breadth above the Nipple, which growing more painful, she put her self in the hands of some who pretended to cure it: but the Blood burst out at the Nipple the while, which eased her of the Pain. During this the Nipple contracted inward, and by the large and frequent bleeding the Humour became sharp, affecting her Kidneys, and at other times her Hands and Arms, with a *Rheumatismus*: mean while her Breast was easier. Thus she suffered some Years under the Fermentation of sharp Humours in one part or other, but for the most part in her Breast, which in progress of time raised it into a great unequal Tumour of a brown and livid colour, with turgid Veins overspreading it. Dr. *Whistler* had been often consulted by her, and relieved her as often by Purging, Venæsection, Leeches, Traumatick Decoctions, &c.

The Cancer growing great, and the Tubercles ready to disburthen themselves of the corrupt *Serum* which distended them, I was consulted, and, observing the danger the Patient was in, desired a Consultation, and that Dr. *Whistler*, who had discontinued his Visits, might be present, with Sir *Alex. Fras.* Dr. *Walter Needham*, and Mr. *Hollier* Chirurgeon, to join in the Consultation. Accordingly we met and considered the Cancer. It was of a very ill aspect, ready to burst, and not fixed. But I, apprehending that after its eruption it would fix, and rage, as is usual at such times, offered to their consideration the taking off the Breast while it was capable of it, lest afterwards it should be objected as a fault. It arising from

from an outward cause, gave me the more encouragement: but the Patient not admitting of it, we consulted how to treat it. Cordials, Emulsions and Anodyne Draughts were prescribed; external Medicaments were also considered to calm the heat of the Cancer. Some few Days after a stinking Gleet burst its way out in great quantity by a small Opening, to the great ease of the Patient: upon which the Tubercles and Breast sunk, and, after the casting forth of some corrupt Sloughs, the Matter became well scented, the Breast also contracting into an uniform shape, grew less than the other, and the Patient recovered strength to rise out of her Bed. Dr. Whistler attended the Cure, and by good Balsamicks, Traumatick Decoctions, &c. disposed the Humours to better temper, insomuch as the Lady appeared abroad, to the wonder of those that had seen her some Weeks before. She being so recovered, it became a Question whether it had been ever cancerated. But since that there have happened new Eruptions, and there yet remaineth such hardness and inequality in it, as will demonstrate what it was.

The Year before the Sicknes a young Woman came to me complaining of a grievous pain in her right Breast. She was of a healthy Complexion, and her Breast seemed to look as well: But in handling of it I did feel a couple of hard Glands. She had consulted others, and came to me to cut them out. I dissuaded her at that time from such thoughts, by telling her the inward Cause was first to be removed, and the Humours better disposed. To which purpose she was let Blood, purged with Infusions of *Sena*, &c. and advised to drink the Waters of *Epsom* and *Tunbridge*. I also directed her some of the Medicaments set down in the method of Cure, to alleviate her pain. Some Weeks after she came again, and told me she was informed that she should not be eased of her pain till those Knots were taken out. I told her those Glands lay deep, and the musculous Flesh and Parts about were infected with the same Juices, and consequently the Operation could not be successful unless the Breast were cut off. Upon which she departed from me unsatisfied, and some Days after put her self into the hands of another, who cut out those Glands; and endeavoured to cure. But it grew cancerous; and then he cut off the whole Breast. Some Months after, when it was near cured, she came and shewed it me

8. *Observat.*

with much joy. I felt it hard round about, and suspected it would not cure; as indeed it did not: for some Months after she came again to me with it ulcerated deep and wide into the pectoral Muscle and Parts about, and fixed to the Ribs. She grievously bemoaned her misfortune, in permitting it to be cut off. By this and such like work I have been taught not to cut off Breasts that cancerate from an internal Cause. I did what I could to ease her Pain by palliating the Ulcer, but it was too late.

9. Observat.
Of a Can-
crous Breast
cut off.

In the time of my waiting at the publick Healings, there came to me a Country-Maid, aged about twenty six Years, of a sickly Complexion, diseased with a Cancer in her right Breast arising from some accidental Bruise. It first swelled, then grew hard, and in progress of time ulcerated, and had frequently bled to the quantity of a quart at a time, and sometimes to two quarts, as her Friends told me. I considered the Breast as incurable, and judged the Bleeding to arise from a *Fungus* which lay too deep to be reached by any Medicament: therefore thought it reasonable to propose to them the extirpation of the Breast before it should be fixed to the Ribs. They had tried many things unsuccessfully in the Country: and, being now informed that it was not the *King's Evil*, they were not unwilling that it should be cut off, but took time to consider of it, and about a Month after came to me again resolved for the Work.

The taking off of this Breast happened to be seasonable for the experimenting of the Royal Stiptick Liquor, which was given me the Morning before by His M A J E S T Y's Command: upon which Consideration I provided no other Astringent than a couple of Buttons made of Lint, which lay wet in a spoonful of that Water. But, in order to the bringing the Lips of the Wound together, I had prepared a couple of Needles with a strong twisted Thread cered, also a Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitello ovi*, &c. spread upon Pledgits, with Compress and Bandage. Being thus provided, I attended some Friends who desired to see the Efficacy of the Water. But Dr. *Walter Needham* being come, and it growing late in the Evening, we proceeded in the Work. He pulled up the Breast while I made a Ligature upon the *basis* of it, and cut it off. The two Arteries bled forcibly out, till Dr. *Needham* applied a wet Button on the one, and my Kinsman *Jagues Wiseman* applied the other.

other. That of the Doctor's stoppt the Bleeding at that very instant, and the Compress adhered to it; but the Blood dribbled from under the other; which we supposed happened by reason of the Blood streaming upon it in the putting it on. But by the application of a fresh Button the Bleeding there also stoppt. During this the Lips of the Wound were brought nearer to each other by a cross stitch. We then applied our Digestive with convenient Bandage over it, and laid the Patient in her Bed. In our absence she fainted, and upon the drinking a draught of cold Water vomited, and her Breast bled through the Dressings. Upon sight thereof I took off the Dressings, and seeing one of the Arteries seepe, I applied a fresh Dossil, and stoppt it: but it being Night, and dreading mischief might happen if it should bleed again, I sent for a small Button-Cautery, and that way secured it. The third Day we took off the Dressings, and found it well digested; and from that time it cured daily. But she complained of a soariness of that side of her Throat, which she had done ever since her Breast was cut off, and within a Week after of a shortness of Breath; upon which she was let Blood; and by my Friend's Prescriptions she was also purged with *infus. senne, rhubarb. &c.* and afterward with *pil. fetida*, &c. Her Breast being near cicatrized, she was supplied with Dressings, and returned to the Country the sixth Week after the cutting it off. But she continued there indisposed, and the *Cicatrix*, by reason of the sharpness of Humours, fretted off, and enlarged the Ulcer very much: whereupon she returned to me again. I dressed the Ulcer with *unguent. tutia*, &c. and let her Blood: then purged her as abovesaid, made her a Fontanel in her left Arm, and in few Weeks cicatrized her Breast. Since which time I have seen her often in Town in very good health, and her Breast firmly cicatrized, without pain or hardness.

A Person of about fifty Years of age, having some *10. Observat.*
scirrhus Glands in her left Breast, was impatient to have them discussed or suppurated: to which purpose she consulted several of our Profession, and afterwards my self. She was under the hands of some Empiricks, that were endeavouring by Pultices to break it: there was also a Fontanel made in the lower part of her Breast under the Tumour, she hoping that way to spend it. I advised her to forbear the use of such Applications as might
heat

heat her Breast, telling her the ill consequence in breaking those Swellings. She did not approve of what I said, but pursued her design. Some time after a false Suppuration was made in her Breast, and an effusion of Blood followed; and by the continued use of Pultices the Ulcer enlarged, and by frequent Bleeding her Body emaciated. She being very near wasted by a new Eruption, sent for me. I stopped the bleeding by the application of *pulv. sang. dracon.* with Pledgits of *unguent. desiccativum rubrum*, with a soft cap of Tow pressed out of *Oxycrate*. The next Day I took off the Dressing, and found it had not bled. I also observed the Tumour to be a meer *Fungus*, and the Ulcer an Excoriation of the Skin which encompassed it round, and the frequent bleeding occasioned by Escaroticks and hot Cataplasms. I dressed the Breast with Epuloticks, as *unguent. tutie Vigonis*, and such like, and with cloths dipt in *aq. spermat. ranar.* with *sacchar. Saturni*; and in some parts I applied Pledgits dipt in the same, with a Solution of *troch. alb. Rhas. cum opio*, by which the heat was tempered, and the Excoriation cicatrized. Sir *Fra. Pruj.* was in the while consulted, and prescribed her this; *Rx antimonii diaphoretici gr. 15. magist. perlar. gr. 6. fol. auri num. j. Misc. pro una dosi, & sic pro aliis; detur horis matutin. & quartis pomeridianis, superbibendo sequent. Fulep. ℥iv. singulis vicibus: Rx aq. stillat. borraginis, buglossi, cardui benedict. scordii, dracon. an. ℥ss syr. è succ. citr. & de pom. alterant. an. ℥iv. ocul. canceror. ℥ss. aq. cardiace ℥iv. Misc. in usum præscript.* And to dispose her to rest, *Rx syr. è succo citr. garyophyll. an. ℥iij. theriac. solani, gr. iij. sumat. hora somni.* Distilled Milk, Emulsions, &c. were prescribed; her Body was kept open by Clysters; and, after she recovered her strength, she was purged with Whey, Manna, &c. Thus in a few Weeks she was cured: but the Tumour remained, and retained the colour of the Blood lying underneath it. In the time of the Bleeding, by the application of Escaroticks and hard Bandage, a Gland was raised under the right *Axilla*: but by forbearing the use of Bandage, and by dressing her Breast with Lenients, the pain therein ceased, and she enjoyed a good measure of health, and was my good Friend, till about a Year after it was told her that one Mrs. R. who laboured of a Cancer in her Breast, had caused a Mounrebank to cut it off, and that she was thereby cured. Upon this she sent for me, and would have her Breast cut

cut off. I declined it, and shewed her, as I thought, such reasons as might have dissuaded her from such an Enterprize: but she was resolved, and, after I was gone, sent for the Empirick, who undertook to extirpate it by Escaroticks: and she bled to death in few Days. I was sent for; but being out of Town, she was dead before I came to her. If she had not been in such hast, she might have out-lived that Gentlewoman: for her Breast cancerated, and she died within a few Months after.

A Person of about forty Years of age, of a very ill habit ^{11. Observat.} of Body, from her very Youth had a hard Gland on her right Side near her Breast: it had some pricking pain in it, but was moveable: it seemed to me a *Cancer incipiens*. I was willing to apply somewhat to it, but suspecting that the increase of the Gland might be imputed to it, advised her to keep her Hands off it, and to lace her Bodice more slack; telling her, that upon her return to *London* the Autumn following, if she were not better, she might consult those of our Profession. She did so, and accordingly as she had proposed came to Town again, and sent for me. The Gland was then grown bigger and more painful, but was moveable; there was also a small painful Gland under that *Axilla*, which much discouraged my undertaking. I acquainted her Physician of the Danger she was in, and wished him to propose to her the consulting some others. The next Day Doctor *Wharton* met the Lady's Physician, Doctor *Windebank*, and my self. At the Consultation I declared my thoughts of that Gland, *viz.* that it was a Cancer, and by the Progress it had made in three Months, it was like to be a difficult work, and wished the Patient might be acquainted with the danger; for by her discourse to me, she expected I should speedily cure her, and that by suppurating the Gland: which way was destructive. For, according to *Galen*, and our daily Experience, *ab emollientibus exasperantur*: and to proceed by Repellents and Discutients were only to palliate; which I doubted we should not be long able to do. The only hope then remaining was, cutting into the Skin, and taking the Gland out while it was moveable. This was not approved of. We then considered what to dress it with. Doctor *Wharton* would needs leave that to my care: but I, having no Inclination to be engaged in it, desired it might be prescribed by us, and made by the Apothecary; which was as followeth: *Rx aq. spermatis*

ranar. ℥j. sem. psylli, papaver. albi, cydon. an. ℥ij. extra-
hatur mucilag. cui add. troch. alb. Rhas. cum opio ℥j. sac-
char. Saturni ℥j. Misc. fiat mixtura parti affectæ tepide
linteris in illa madefactis applicanda: then a distilled
Milk; R̄ sol. agrimonie, veronice utriusque, garyophyll.
plantag. borrag. fumarie, heder. terrest. an. M. iij. limac.
cum testis ℥ij. passul. maj. ℥j. astacor. fluviat. num. 24.
glycyrrhiz. rec. ℥ss sem. fœnic. dulc. coriand. an. ℥iv. fiat
omnium distillatio in congiis ij. lactis vaccini recentis;
dulcoretur cum sacchar. perlar. q. s. capiat ℥ss. 3 horis
medicinalibus; in haustu ultimo, hora somni, capiat alternis
noctibus ℥j. syrup. de papaver. erratic. R̄ Ascellor. recent. num.
xx. pistentur, & macerentur in haustu aq. lactis præscript.
capiat horis matutinis tres dies continuos. Many things
were prescribed, both internal and external: but she was
no way relieved. When the Glands were not painful,
she was sick of some *Diarrhea*, *Catarrh*, &c. and if she
was well in health, then the Glands were painful: and
while this bigger was treated, it would feel soft in some
part, and be protuberant, and after a while harden a-
gain. Thus every new Fluxion increased this Gland,
and gradually made it unequal; yet it continued move-
able: which gave me one time an occasion to tell her,
that the cutting the Skin, and taking that Gland out
whole, was the best way to free her of it, she perceiving
that I had no inclination to suppurate it, as she hoped
I would, was contented that I should draw off, to make
way for some other. About two Months after I met
with one that attended the Cure; who told me they
had suppurated it, and were in hopes to cure. I replied,
You will only have a Gleet; as indeed it proved: and
afterwards it thrust out a large *Fungus*. She was then
desirous to have it cut off, but it was too late.

12. Observat.
Of a cance-
rous Wen
gangrened
and cured.

A Woman of about thirty six Years of Age was sup-
posed to have a Cancer in her left Breast, and had been
palliated many Years by Sir Fr. Pr. One Day, she be-
ing at her House in the Country, it did break, with very
exceeding pain. She writ to her Physician, who sent
me to take off the Breast. When I came I saw it gan-
grened, and was somewhat surprized at the novelty. The
Tumour was round, of a very great bulk, and moveable;
it was gangrened by reason of the overstretching of the
Skin. The Morrification had eaten through the Skin the
compass of the palm of a Hand. I cut it into the Body
of the Tumour, and found it a cancerous Flesh, and
lying

lying within a *Cystis*. I, supposing it a cancerous Wen, (how properly I know not, it being the only one I ever saw), fomented it with Wine, dressed it up hot with *unguent. basilicon*, and gave her an Ounce of *syr. de meconio* in a draught of Mace ale, to quiet her pain. The next Morning I found her much afflicted, and saw many cloths wet with the Gleet, the Mortification was much spread in the Skin, and the cancerous Body cracked as a Pomegranate over-ripe. I considered the Gangrene, and supposed it would save me the labour of cutting off the Breast, and that it would cease upon the pulling away of the cancerous Body. Upon which consideration I pulled out that part which was outermost, I believe the fourth part of it; and would then have pulled it all out by dividing the Skin, but she would not permit it. I continued my way of dressing as before, stay'd at the House with her three Days, and dressed it twice a Day, pulling out some part of the Wen each time. The Gangrene in the Skin stopped, and she became very easy. But perceiving she would not permit me to thrust out the remaining Wen, I desired a neighbouring Chirurgeon might be sent for: who being come, we dressed the Patient. I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy Body with the *Cystis* would come away, and by that time the Lips with the Skin would be ready to unite with the whole: which accordingly came to pass, and she was perfectly cured in less than six Weeks, and is yet well.

A Man of about fifty Years of age came to me out of the Country, with a hard unequal Tumour, of the bigness of a large Wallnut, between the Coronal and Sagittal Suture: it had been ulcerated, but was at that time crusted over with a Scab, and seemed to be a milder sort of Cancer. He supposed it the *King's Evil*, but being assured by me otherwise, he desired my help. I considering its *basis* resting upon the *Cranium*, made no difficulty in the undertaking it. Therefore providing Dressings ready, I made an Incision round it to the Scull; then raised it off with a *Spatula*, and permitting the Blood to flow, while I dressed it up with Astringents. The third Day after I took off the Dressings, and saw the Lips of the Wound well disposed, and the *Cranium* uncorrupted. I rasped it till the Blood appeared under it, then dressed up the Wound with Digestives *exterebinth.* &c. and after Digestion incarnated and cicatrized it with as little difficulty, and dismissed him cured.

A Man

13. Observat.
Of a cancerous Tumour
on the Head.

14. Observat.
Of a Cancer
on the left
Cheek.

A Man about twenty eight Years of age came out of the Country recommended to me with a Cancer on his left Cheek, stretching it self from that side of his Nose close under the lower Eye-lid to the external *Canthus*, so making a compass downwards. It was broad in its *basis*, and rose copped like a Sugar-loaf. It gleeted, and was accompanied with Inflammation and much pain. He had also some scirrhus Glands under that Jaw. The extirpation of this Cancer had been attempted in the Country, but it growing afterwards bigger, and threatening his Eye lately with Inflammation, he hastened up, and importuned me to undertake it. I complied with his desire, and four or five Days after, having prepared all things ready, viz. actual Cauteries, Digestives, Defensatives, Bandage, &c. Doctor *Walter Needham* and my Kinsman *Jaques Wiseman* being assisting, I pulled the Tumour towards me with the one Hand, during which I made my Incision close by the Eye-lid, and cut it smooth off, as close to the *Os jugale* as I could do it, avoiding the *Periosteum*. The Blood at first spurted out forcibly from many Capillaries, besides two considerable Arteries, we permitted them to Bleed a while. The lesser Vessels stopp'd of themselves, and we cauterized the greater afterwards. Then viewing our Work, and observing some relick of the Cancer remaining above the external *Canthus*, we consumed it by actual Cautery, and dressed up the Wound with our Digestive, with Embrocations, Defensatives, and moderate Bandage to retain them. The third Day we took off the Dressings, saw it well disposed to digest, and dressed it as before. The second Day after, dressing it again, the Cancer appeared rising from the side of the Nose and Eye-lid; it also overspread the Cheek bone. I dressed it as I had done the time before, and the next time came prepared with actual Cauteries, and consumed it all, then dressed it up with Lenients. From that time the Ulcer healed daily, and contracted in ten Days space to the half: yet since that it begins to bud again here and there, which will put me upon a necessity of using the actual Cautery: and what account to give of it, I yet know not.

15. Observat.
Of a Cancerous
Excre-
scence of the
lower right
Jaw.

A Gentlewoman aged about forty Years, of a strong healthy Constitution, came out of the Country diseased with a large fleshy Excrecence, painful, and of a livid colour, thrusting it out from the Gums of the lower right Jaw. It had rotted the Teeth nearest to it, and weakened

kened the rest, by the Ulceration and Relaxation it had made in the Gums. It had been viewed by some of our Profession, who declined the meddling with it as Cancerous; for which reason I undertook it: for supposing it a Cancer, it ought the rather to be extirpated whilst it affected some particular Part that was capable of it. The ill consequence of such Omissions may be judged by the following Observation. I readily undertook the freeing her of the Excrecence by actual Cautery: which she consenting to, I caused a Scoop-like Cautery to be made proportionably big, to thrust off the Excrecence at once with its root: then sent for *La Roche*, we punched out the stumps of the Teeth that were in my way. Then, one of my Servants holding her Head steady, whilst another held her lower Lip down, and her Tongue on one side, I pressed with the Cautery well heated into the lower part of the Gum, and extirpated it quite; then with a Bolt-cautery consumed and dried the lax and rotten basis: which being done, she held in her Mouth a decoct. *bordei cum sem. cydonior.* and used it daily till the Escar separated. I then made her a decoct. *plantag. equiset. summitat. rubi, flor. ros. rub. balaust. cum syr. de ros. siccis*, with which and the Vitriol-stone I cicatrized the Ulcer firmly. I neither purged her, nor let her Blood; supposing the latter would be more seasonable after in case of Inflammation: but there happening none, that was omitted. And so was the Purging. I supposing it might put the Humours rather upon a Ferment. She was cured in less than three Weeks, and continueth well.

A Person of about fifty Years of age, of a strong Constitution, by cracking of an Apricot-stone caused a pain amongst the great Teeth of his upper Jaw on the left side. From that time that part of the Gum swelled, and one Tooth grew loose, and after some time a *Fungus* thrust the Tooth out. A Frenchman, Chirurgion to his Regiment, endeavoured to consume the *Fungus* with *oleum vitrioli* and such like: but it increasing spread farther, and affected the whole Jaw, insomuch that all his Teeth dropt out to the *Sceptum*. The *Fungus* greatly increasing thrust out two distinct Lips, the one whereof stretched out the Cheek, and the other overspread that side of the Roof of his Mouth. The Patient being in this condition, came up to London, and called to a consultation Sir Fr. Pr. and Dr. Bate, Physicians: of Chirurgions there were Mr. *Arvis*, Mr. *Edward Molin* (deceased) Mr.

16. Observat.

Mr. Shunbub, a German, Chirurgeon to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, Mr. Troutbeck, and my self. We, being met, saw the Patient dressed: his Chirurgeon pulling out a Tent very big and long from between the two *Fungi* in that place where the Disease began. After we had severally considered the Malady, we withdrew to consult, and, unanimously concluded it an ulcerated Cancer, proposed various Remedies in order to Palliation; as shaving the Hair off his Head, applying Cephalicks, a Seton in the Neck, Fontanels, Blistering, Bleeding, Purging, &c. Coming to the Patient with the Prescriptions, he asked what way we had designed to cure him? After some Pause (for we having no hopes of curing him, had not discoursed of that,) Sir *Fra. Pr.* answered, the Attempt of Cure in such Ulcers had been always unsuccessful and extream painful, viz. by Burning, and thereby the Disease hath been for the most part exasperated, and the Life of the Patient shortened. The same was affirmed by us all. The Patient replied, God's Will be done: I pray go and consider of the way; for I had rather die than live thus. We withdrew, and resolved to comply with his desire, returning suddenly again to him with that Answer, and commended to him Mr. *Edward Molin*, that excellent Operator. But he refused it, as being preingaged to go out of Town. It was then put upon me: and at their desire I undertook it, and gave Directions for the making actual Cauteries of various Sorts, some Bolt-like, others like Chisels, others of other Fashions. There were Instruments also made to defend his Tongue and Lips. While these were making, the Patient was let Blood, purged, and prepared for the Work. That done, we met again, and had the Instrument-maker attending to heat the Cauteries, and mend, or alter them as occasion should offer. One of the Assistants held his Head and upper Lip, whilst I with a *Speculum oris* held down the Tongue with the one Hand, and with the other passed a plain Chisel Cautery just under the upper Lip into the body of that part of the Cancer which stretched it self along the Roof of the Mouth to the Palate, and repeated the use of that fashioned Cautery till I had made a separation of so much. The carrying the Cautery thus in the middle of that cancerous Lip, was the way to preserve the sound Parts from being scorched with the reflection of the glowing Iron. It was also a great encouragement to the Patient

to

to see such gobbets burnt off with so little pain: After I had scooped off what I could of that Lip, then with Olive and Bolt-like Cauterics by burning I dried up the remainder to a crust. That done, I went to work with the other Cancerous Lip, which lay stretched along that part of the Jaw to the Cheek, and raised it up as a Trumpeter's in the time of Sounding. I passed a Chisel-Cautery into the Body of that, and made a riddance of a great part of it, cutting and burning through the *Alveoli*, which were as rotten as dirt, till the Patient grew weary, and the Physicians thought it was enough for that time. We then gave him of this Lotion to hold in his Mouth to cool it: *Rx sem. cydonior. ℥j. sem. psyllii & papaver. albi an. ℥ij. extrahantur mucores in aq. plantag. solan. & ranar. an. part. aq.* That Night he was laid to Rest with this; *Rx aq. paralyseos ℥ij. aq. theriacalis ℥iij. syr. de meconio ℥vj. Misc.*

The next Day in the Afternoon the two Physicians and some of the Chirurgeons met me at the Patient's Chamber. He had slept well, and was for the work; he said, placing himself very cheerfully in the Light. Renewing my work, and feeling with my Finger the length of that Lip stretching by the Roof of the Mouth, I felt a moisture in a chink, which I searched with a Probe, and found a hollownes over the Roof, from whence there issued Matter. On the other side, which I burnt last, the Flesh was high. I began with that over the Roof, and burnt all that part dry, and left it lying hollow like an Arch: then burnt the other side with Olive and Bolt-Cauteries down towards the *basis* of the *Alveoli*, and found the remaining Sockets full of the same loose Flesh. I burnt into each of them, and at the same time dried them what I could; and wherever I saw any Excrecence, I consumed it, and thereby smoothed my work. It was not easie to distinguish the sound from the unsound, by reason of the swelling in the neighbouring Parts. It was also much more painful to the Patient, as the sense of the Nerves and Membranes were more exquisite than that of the hard Lips which I consumed the Day before. Yet he sat cheerfully, till I declared that I had not left a cranny uncauterized: then he rose, and washed his Mouth with some of the forementioned Mucilage, to which there were some beaten whites of new-laid Eggs added. His constant Drink was this: *Rx rad. sarsaparille ℥vj. infund. in aq. font. ℔ix. per horas xij. tum add. rad. scorzonera*

zonera ℥iij. *summitat. majoranae, melissae, an.* M. j. *flor. cordial. an.* Mss. *pomp. redolent. num.* vj. *coq. ad tertiæ partis consumptionem.* R̄ *decocti præscripti.* ℥j ss. *canor. fluviat. coct. num.* xvj. *amygdal. dulc. num.* vj. *nuc. pin.* ℥iij. *manus Christi perlatae* ℥j. *fiat Emulsio.* Of which latter he took thrice a Day. About 12 of the Clock that Night he sent for me, and told me I had changed his Pain: It was before, said he, a gnawing pricking pain, but now it is burning hot; yet, said he, I did not send for you so much to ease my pain, as to rejoyce with me in my Recovery. I embrocated the Cheek *cum oleo & aceto rosac.* and afterwards applyed soft cloths dipt in the same, advising him to hold some of his formerly prescribed Lotion in his Mouth, and gave him a draught of his Anodyne, which laid him to sleep. In the Morning, when he wakened, he called his pain a comfortable Heat. His Physicians prescribed him a Clyster, and this cordial Electuary and Julep: R̄ *pulpæ conf. Iululae, garyophyll. an.* ℥j ss. *confect. de hyacintho* ℥j ss. *marg. præparat.* ℥j. *magist. e coralliis* ℥ij. *syr. garyophyll. q. s. fiat Opitatum; capiat q. nuc. moschat. 3 horis medicinalibus, superbibend.* Julep. *sequens,* R̄ *aq. cerasor. nigror. flor. tilia, an.* ℥vj. *aq. theriacalis* ℥ij. *syr. garyophyll. ℥j ss. Misc.* I visited him daily, and where I saw loose Flesh arise, I burnt it down with one Caustery or other moderately heated. A learned Person visiting him often, and for the most part finding me there drying and smoothing my Work with the actual Caustery, suspected the event, and went out from us mumbling that Aphorism of Hippocrates, *Quibus sunt Cancri in Palato, Sede, Utero, &c. si urantur ulcera, cicatrice induci non possunt.* It much disturbed me, but I prosecuted my Cure more industriously; and by drying the loose Flesh wheresoever it appeared, as also the Bones, I disposed them to cast off, and the Flesh to a hard Callus, which cicatrized with the adjacent Parts. In the time of the cicatrizing I prescribed him this Water to wash his Mouth before and after Meat: R̄ *aq. plantag. equiseti, fragor. an.* ℥j. *flor. ros. rub. balauft. an.* Mj ss. *coq. ad 3 partis consumptionem; colaturæ add. syr. diameron, de ros. siccis, an.* ℥j ss. *acet. rosac.* ℥vj. *Misc.* By this method he was cured in the space of six Weeks, with a firm and smooth Cicatrix. Dr. Bate whispered Sir Fra. Pr. that it would not hold a Month: but it held seven Years, or thereabouts. Others of our Profession, who at our first Consultation had declared it an incurable

ble Cancer, did afterwards, when they saw it cured, declare amongst their Companions that it was no Cancer. Such an irresistible Disease is a Cancer.

In the Year Sixty Eight, the same Person being at his House in the Country, was taken with a Fever, which after some Days terminated by a *Crisis* in the outside of the same Cheek, from which the cancerated Jaw had been extirpated. They dressed it with Pulvices of Chickweed, and the like, by which it suppurated, and discharged its thin Matter by small Eruptions; the grosser remaining rendred the Ulcer sordid and callous. Upon which they sent for a Chirurgeon, and afterwards for a Physician of that Country. They dressed it about half a Year. It not yielding to their Application, they consulted me by a Letter, to which I returned answer, that I suspected it cancerous. Upon the receipt of it, he came to *London*, believing at the worst I could burn it out. He here consulted divers eminent Physicians and Chirurgeons. It was now a Cancer, and indeed not capable of extirpation, having seized that side of his Throat: I attempted some part of it within by the actual Caute-ry: but it not succeeding, and I being soon after fetch'd into the Country, others were employed: but after all he languished and died.

A Captain of a Company in one of his MAJESTY'S Regiments of Foot, Quartering in the North of *England*, was troubled with a small Excrecence under his Tongue. He consulted the Physicians and Chirurgeons in his Neighbourhood: but it increasing with Pain, he was persuaded by his Friends to come to *London* to me. But after he came to Town, he met with some who told him that such a small thing was not worth the troubling me. Upon which he went to some other, and having got somewhat to dress it, he returned to his Command in some of the Neighbouring Counties, and there fell into the Chirurgeon's Hands, where it encreasing and spreading much infected the internal salivary Glandules on both sides the Tongue, all the lower left *Maxilla*, and part of the right. 'Twas fixing upon the lower Lip, the Teeth all loose, and some of them fallen out: There were also some Glands without under the Jaws. In this condition he came to me. I acquainted his Friends that it was a Cancer, and incurable. If an attempt was to be made in hopes of Cure, it was to be by burning it out. They consulted their Friends: and afterwards

17. Observat.
Of a Cancer
under the
Tongue.

terwards Dr. *Tho. Cox*, Dr. *Walter Needham*, and myself met. It was concluded by them, that there was no other way or hopes to cure him: how that might succeed we doubted. If he would have it attempted, it should be at his desire, and not upon any Assurance from us to cure him thereby: for indeed it was doubtful. The next Day he sent for us to meet at his Chamber in order to the extirpation. Accordingly we met, and having Mr. *Gosling* with us, and our actual Cauteries and all things ready, we placed the Patient in a clear Light, then pulled out the Teeth that lay loose, and as it were buried in the *Fungus*. Then having his Head held firm, and his lower Lip defended, I passed in a plain Chisel-Cautery under the *Fungus*, as low as I could, to avoid scorching of the Lip, and thrust it forwards to the Tongue, by which I brought off that *Fungus* and the rotten *Alveoli* at twice or thrice repeating the Cautery; then with Bolt-Cauteries dried the *basis* to a crust. After with a Scoop-Cautery I made a thrust at the *Fungus* over-spreading the left Jaw, and made separation of that, and what was rotten of the *Alveoli*: then with Olive and Bolt-Cauteries I dried that as well as he would permit, and left the rest for the next Day's work, giving him some decoct. *hordei cum sem. cydon. psyllii*, & *alb. ovor.* beaten in it, to cool the heat in his Mouth, and applied on the outside under his Chaps this Defensative: *Rx boli armen. pulv. ℥j pulv. stor. rosar. rubr. balaust. sumach. an. ℥ss. gallar. pulv. ℥ij. coq. in acet. acer. ℥ss. ol. ros. & myrtill. an. ℥ij. empl. de minio q. s.* The Physicians prescribed this: *Rx laudani gr. iij. solv. in aqu. epidemic. cinnamom. hordeat. an. ℥ss. syr. kermes ℥ij. capiat tertiam partem statim, repetatque altern. horis donec placide dormierit.* The following Cordial was also prepared: *Rx aq. epidemic. ℥viij. syr. caryophyll. è succo citr. cardiac. an. ℥ss. sumat cochlear. iv. ad libitum in languoribus.*

The next Day we met again, and found our Patient much relieved with the good Night's Rest he had got: he was cheerful, and resolved for the Work. I began with Bolt and Olive-Cauteries to make an end of drying that *Fungus* on the left Jaw; which having done, I burnt the salivary Glands on both sides of the Tongue: then I placed a Tin-Instrument between the Tongue and the Excrecence which was rooted on the *Ranula*, of the shape of a *Crista*, thick and hard, bearing the tip of the Tongue backward. The Tongue thus defended, I thrust

at the root of it with a Bolt-Cautery, by which I eradicated and burnt it off. Having thus cleared the Mouth of the *Fungi*, I desired the Physicians Judgment of it: they looked, and liked what was done: the Patient washed and cooled his Mouth with the same Lotion as before, and had liberty to repeat the use of the Opiate and Cordial.

The next Day we met again, and found our Patient well satisfied with what had been done, it being only stiff and hot, otherwise not painful, and he could take his Sustainance with more Ease and Gusto. The Physicians prescribed him this Clyster to make his Body soluble: *Rx decoct. com. ℥x. elect. lenitiv. 3vj. mell. violac. & sacchar. rub. an. 3ls. ol. amygdal. dulc. 3j Misc. fiat Clyster.* The second Day they purged with the following Apozem; *Rx fol. senæ 3j turbitib. & hermodact. an. 3ij. ligni sassafras, sem. coriand. an. 3j. nuc. moschat. 3ls salis tartari 3ij. infund. & bull. in aq. beton. f. q. fiat colatura ad. 3xij. cui adde syr. de pom. magist. 3ls. syr. res. solut. manne, an. 3j. clarificentur ovi albumine, & fiat Apozema pro tribus dosibus matutinis, sumend. horis duabus ante jusculum cum custodia.* There was also prescribed this following Traumatick Decoction: *Rx sarsaparill. 3ij chinæ 3j. ras. eboris, corn. cerv. an. 3j. infund. & bulliant. in aq. fent. ℥vj. addendo debito tempore summitat. elatin. hyperici, millefolii, herb. Robert. an. M. j. sem. coriandri 3ij. cinnamomi 3j 3ls. passul. enucleat. 3ij colat. ad. ℥iv. bibat ℥iss. in die quotidie.* By the extirpation of the *Fungus* within, the hard Glands under the Chaps without dissolved: but the Patient not permitting me to keep down the *Fungus* afterwards as it arose, it quickly over ran all his Mouth, and those Glands swelled again and Apostemated, and afterwards indurated amongst the internal Muscles of the *Larynx*, and hastned his Death. Yet long before that he admitted me to use the actual Cautery, but so sparingly as it signified nothing. Indeed some Empiricks promised him great hopes of Cure by their Specificks: but he languished and died, notwithstanding all our endeavours.

Thus another Person of about sixty Years of age, having been long diseased with a Cancer on the left side of his Tongue, staid in the Country till it had corrupted one half from the Root to the tip of it, as also the *Ranula* and Salivals of that side, as well the external as internal parts. Then being at a loss what to do, he came up to London recommended to Dr. Walter Needham for Cure;

O

who,

12. Of a Cancer
Of a Cancer
in the Tongue

who, seeing his case so deplorable, advised him to consult others. He assenting to it, Dr. *Micklethwayt*, Mr. *Arris*, Mr. *Hollier* and my self met Dr. *Needham*. At a Consultation we proposed to palliate the Disease. But he declared to us that he came to Town with resolution to have the Cure attempted, tho' he died under it. We endeavoured to dissuade him from it; but he persisted earnestly in the having it attempted: to which we at last complied and agreed to cut off that part of his Tongue, and to cauterize the sordid Ulcer that lay on the side of his Mouth between that Jaw and his Tongue. To which purpose we presently sent for some actual Caustery, and in the presence of that Company I put into his Mouth a Raspatory, and, fixing it between the root of his Tongue, and edge of that Tonsil, pulled away the corrupt Flesh; and then with Olive-Cauteries burnt that to a Crust. Having, as we supposed, consumed the Cancer there, I passed a Probe with a Ligature into the Ulcer under the Tongue, and brought it out above thro' a Tubercle, then pulling his Tongue forward, I cut off the cancerated part as it lay, according to its length, from the tip to the root of the Tongue: and after I had permitted it a while to bleed, I cauterized it. We then gave him of a *decoct. bordei, cydon.* &c. to cool his Mouth, and treated him as hath been said in the preceding Observation. In this Patient the Escars separated, and the Ulcers digested, and that part of the Tongue near the Tonsil cicatrized; but the while a hard Swelling arose in his right Thigh, and became so painful, that he was forced to keep his Bed: the Matter fermented also in the salival Glands, and made Apostemations on the outside under the Jaws: of which together he languished and died.

These unsuccessful Attempts may render us extream cruel to those who feel not the misery those poor Creatures suffer with Cancers in their Mouths.

If the Cancer be but in some particular part, as the Tongue, Gum, &c. tho' the Patients have no certain hopes of being cured by Knife or Fire, yet they generally put it to trial sooner or later. How much more then shall these poor Creatures, who have Cancers overspreading their Mouth, eating and gnawing the Flesh, Nerves and Bones? who, besides the danger they are in every Minute of being choaked with a fierce Catarrh, do suffer Hunger and Thirst; and if they can swallow
Broth,

Broth, Caudle or Drink, yet it is with an unsavoury taste, by reason of its passing thro' such sore corrupt Parts, from which Putrefaction their Stomach nauseates its Sustenance, and their Spirits are infected with the stink, whence Fainting frequently happens; Sleep is a stranger to their Eyes, their Slumber very troublesome, and death is only their desire. At such a time as this it is not to be wondred if they try a doubtful Remedy, tho' painful. What I have attempted of this kind hath been at the earnest request of the Patients and their Friends, and by the authority of a Consultation of eminent Physicians and Chirurgeons. That the Cure succeeded not, must be imputed to the greatness of the Disease, and may teach others how dangerous it is to neglect the consulting the experienced Chirurgeon while the Disease is recent, and easie to be eradicated.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Noli me tangere.

AUthors in their Chapter of *Cancer* do usually mention *Noli me tangere* and *Lupus*. These two most Men esteem to be but particular names of a Cancer when it is fixed in some peculiar place: as in the Face, Nose or Lip it is called *Noli me tangere*; in the Legs and Shins, *Lupus*. Whence it is plain that our vulgar Language useth the name of *Wolf* in a large sense, applying it very often to the Breasts, and indeed any other place, where the Cancer groweth highly corrosive. I *Description.* shall think it more instructive to the young Chirurgeon, if I appropriate this word *Noli me tangere* to a small round acuminated Tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless it be touched or rubbed, or otherwise exasperated by Topicks. Concerning which *Rogerus* saith, that Cancer *plus corrodit uno die quàm Noli me tangere in uno mense*. But if so exasperated, it is immediately enraged, and becomes a true Cancer. Such as these are sometimes found in the Face and Lips: but do likewise happen in all other Parts of the Body. I have seen them in the Arm. Particularly a Person of about sixty Years of age; of a healthy Constitution, hath one in the outside of his right Arm, a little above the Elbow. He weareth a Cup upon it of a light Wood, with Straps fastned to it, which
 O 2 brace

brace is on, and defend the Part from the pressure of the Sleeve. He sent for me one Morning to see it when he was in Bed, his Arm lying out covered with a light Mantle. He turned up his Sleeve, took off the Cup, and shewed it me. The Tubercles were small, of a blewish colour, and looked as if it had been a *Varix*: it was without inflammation, hardness, or change of colour in the parts about it. He did not permit me to look long upon it: the while I did, I saw it rise into a Tumour as big as a Kernel of a Hazel-nut. Such another I saw in the Arm of a Woman of about forty Years of age of a blew colour, on the outside of her Arm: but it was not defended from the pressure of her Sleeve. I offered to undertake the Cure of them both, but they had been dissuaded by most of those that had seen them. I should not have doubted of good Success, having before seen a Person so diseased and cured by an eminent Chirurgion in his time, who by the application of an actual Cautery burned it to the Flesh, supposing it had lain no deeper; but after the separation of the Escar it rising again, he burned it deeper, and from that time it returned no more.

Observat.

While I was attending a Noble Family in the Country, a Person of Quality in the Neighbourhood sent his Daughter of about eleven Years of age to me. She was diseased with an unequal Tubercle upon her left Cheek, of the compass of a half Guinea when undisturbed; but if any thing were applied to it, it heated the whole Cheek. It was a great blemish to her Beauty, upon which very account her Parents had much endeavoured to have it cured, or at least to be disposed to such a calm temper, as it might bear a black Patch. Some Weeks after the Lady her Mother brought her to London, and put her into the care of the late deceased Dr. Stanly and my self. He purged her with this: *R \acute{e} sol. fene ʒijss. rhabarb. ʒj. sem. fenic. dulc. ʒss. salis tartari ʒj. infund. in aq. cichorei cum succo aurantior. colat. ʒij. adde syr de pomis purg. ʒj. Misce.* This was repeated often. *Merc. dulc. ʒ ceruss. antimonii* were also given her at distinct times, and distilled Milks, such as have been set down in the Cure of Cancers. I begun my Application with this; *R \acute{e} litharg. auri ʒij. sem. cucurbit. excorticat. ʒss. aceti vini q. s. trituratur in mortario in formam unguenti addendo camph. dissolut. in aq. ros. gr. vj.* This was

was applied spread thin upon Sarsenet: but it immediately swelled and heated all the Cheek. I then took it off, and anointed the inflamed Parts about the Tubercle: but it did not agree with it. We wiped it off again, and by exposing it to the Air it cooled, and returned in a Day or two to its former temper. After I had tried several Medicaments unsuccessfully, a Friend gave me a black concreted Juice to work into a PASTE to cover the Disease, it being then all the Mother desired from me: and this being laid upon it, adhered to it as if it had been Pitch, and seemed to agree well with it. But after four or five Days it heated her Cheek, and was taken off. Upon which the Mother grew impatient, and had some thoughts of going with her Daughter into Gloucestershire, to a Man there who pretends to the Cure of Cancers. Which coming to my Knowledge, I made an offer to Dr. Stanly to undertake the Cure by extirpating that Tubercle by the actual Cautery. But he replying, that the very mention of it would fright them out of Town; I then proposed it by Caustick to the Lady-mother; which she accepted upon a promise not to do it while she was in Town, nor then till I heard from her in the Country. Some while after she went into the Country, and wrote to some of her Friends to see the Work done. Upon the receipt of which I met Dr. Stanly and them; and, having placed the Patient in a clear light, I drew a Line with Ink how far I intended to burn, and they took the compass exactly in a piece of Paper, which they kept. I began with a Caustick-stone pointed, and pressed upon the middle of the Tubercle, burning deep into it; and, to quicken the work, I touched it with *ol. vitrioli* upon a Stick, and then with the Caustick-stone interchangeably, till I had consumed the Tubercle and the parts within the marked Line. The while I was thus working, I dried up the Salts which mixed with the *Ichor* with armed Probes. Having thus finished the work as I designed, to the satisfaction of the Physician and Relations, I washed out the Salts of the Caustick with Wine warmed, then divided the Escar, and washed it again with Milk, till I had freed the Escar and the Part from pain: then I dressed it with *unguent. basilic. cum oleo ros.* on a Pledgit, and applied an *Empl. è bolo* over all. By these Lenients the Escar separated, and left a deep round Ulcer: which in few Days I digested with *unguent. basilic. magn. & Merc. præcip.* and incarned and cicatrized with

unguent. tutie, &c. but within ten Days after it broke out again. We repeated purging with *calomel. Bezoard. miner.* &c. and healed it up with a firm *Cicatrix* by the aforesaid method, adding a few drops of *tinct. vitrioli. dulc. in aq. rubi.* From which time it hath continued well, she not having worn any Mouch upon it of late Years. I have now under cure one of this kind; but, it not being perfected, I shall insert it in the Treatise of *Strumæ*.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of Waterish Tumours.

Waterish or *Hydropical* Tumours are the effects of an extravasated *Serum*, which according to the place on which it lights doth denominate the Disease.

If it fall inwardly into the Cavities of the Bell, it is *Hydrops ascites*; of the *Thorax*, *Hydrops pectoris*; of the Skull, *Hydrocephalus*: which name it also retains if it affect the outward parts of the Head. When it is lodged between the Skin and the Flesh, or in the Interstices of the Muscles, it is *Anasarca*: in the *Scrotum*, *Hydrochele*, or *Hernia aquosa*, &c.

Differences.

Waterish Tumours that are external differ from the Phlegmatick by their shining and the manner of their pitting. *Hydropical* Swellings, if they be pure, do glister and are pellucid, they take impression easily, and do as soon lose it. *Oedemata* receive the impression easily also, but they keep it longer. The transparency in the surface or change from the natural colour in the Skin is less than in the other. But these Humours are very apt to mix both in the *Anasarca* and other Swellings; which, where they do, the Symptoms are confounded.

Ascites differs from *Tympanites* by its weight, and the swagging of the Water in the Belly; whereas the Tumour in a *Tympanites* is more light, equal, hard, and, say Authors, sounds like a Drum.

Causes.

Causes of Waterish Tumours are whatever may either increase the *Serum* of the Blood beyond its proportion, or restrain it in part of the Body preternaturally, so that, wanting its natural course, it stagnates in some one or more places. Of the former sort are ill Digestion in the Stomach;

Stomach; Defect of Sanguification, which is frequent in intemperate Persons; also great Hæmorrhagies, where the Blood, being weakened by much diminution of its quantity, is not able to digest the Aliments assumed, but lets them run into *Serum*, from which cause alone several waterish Tumours arise; so also any defect in the Ferments of the *Viscera*, as when the Kidneys do not separate the *Serum* from the Blood, or the Conglobate Glands do not their office; likewise too great acrimony in the Blood, which, though hot in it self, yet melts down the Blood into a thin *Serum*, as in hot Catarrhs. Of the latter sort are, 1. a check of transpiration thro' the Pores of the Skin, which keeps in a greater part of the thinner *Serum*, and forceth it to stop in the Body: 2. retention of Urine: 3. the forming of some *Cystis* in which it is contained: 4. its extravasation in any part of the Body, external or internal.

Waterish Tumours are, as we have reckoned, internal or external.

The internal ones are described in Physick-Books; and their *Signs* shall be given particularly by me as I have occasion.

The External, if they be pure indeed and very much *Signs*. external, do by a visible resplendency betray themselves to the Eye; those especially that lie near the *Cuticula* and *Cutis* making a very thin pellucid Tumour. Those that lie deeper under the Skin do shine less: yet in some of them, if in a dark Room you shade them, as Women do an Egg with their Hands, and hold a Candle to the other side, you will find at least a faint transparency. Those that lie yet deeper, or are contained in a *Cystis*, do not discolour the Skin at all, nor cause any considerable pain: but if the Swelling be large, you may by shaking it perceive an Undulation.

Watery Tumours as such portend no danger to the *Prognostick*. life of the Patient, unless the *Viscera* be obstructed or otherwise tainted. If such Obstructions or Corruptions happen, the measure of the danger is to be taken from the degree of the Corruption. Those inward Tumours are more dangerous than the outward; and the more noble the Part affected, the more important the danger.

In the *Cure* of these Tumours there are four Intentions *Cure*. required.

The first consists in a regulation of Diet and manner of living: the second in evacuation of those se-

rous Humours by Stool, Urine or Transpiration : the third, in rectifying the Concoction, and restoring the *Viscera* to their natural state : the fourth, concerning the Tumour it self, is performed by Discutients and Exsiccants, or by Apertion.

1. The Diet ought to be with great moderation, excess in eating or drinking being prejudicial to their Cure. As to the quality of it, Physicians generally prescribe it drying and attenuating, such as hath been proposed in the Chapter of *Oedema*; and after that manner they ought to regulate their way of living : yet it is not unfrequent to see those Tumours arise from a hot Cause, in which case cooling Diets are requisite.

2. The second Intention is usually performed by Purging with such things as are prescribed in Oedematous Cases. Only here there ought to be a more particular regard had to the *Hydragoga*, as *elaterium*, *camboya*, *sambucus*, *ebulus*, *rad. bryoniae*, *syr. de spina cervina*, &c. If the Cause be hot, Bleeding and *Barnet Waters* may be necessary, of which you may find some Instances.

3. The third Intention, of restoring or rectifying the *Viscera*, ought to be the work of the Physician.

4. The fourth Intention is, of removing the conjunct matter by drying and discutient Medicaments; for which all those set down in Oedematous and Flatulent Tumours are suitable. *R^x summitat. abrotoni, absinth origani, calaminth. majoranae, an. M. ij. flor. sambuci, chamæm. anthos. ros. rub. an. M. j. baccar. lauri, juniperi, an. ʒij. coquantur in s. q. aquæ font. to which may be added Wine, Vinegar, Salt, Sulphur, or Alume. Or you may make the Decoction in the common Lixivie, if the Tumour require it. You may also embrocate with such like; R^x salis nitri ʒx. piperis albi ʒvj. euphorb. ʒij. ol. laurin. ʒvj. Misc. and apply this over the Part affected; R^x sem. anisi, cumini, bacc. myrtil. lauri, an. ʒss. succi ebuli ʒiv. ol. rutac. ʒ ceræ q. s. fiat Ceratum. If by application of these or the like Medicaments the Cure succeed not, it may be reasonable to make Apertion, and give vent to the Water, and proceed in the Cure as shall be shewed in the following Observations. Where the *Hydrops* hath affected the Breast, I have not seen any Operation attempted by letting out the Water, the Disease it self being rarely discovered till after the death of the Patient. In some such I have taken out about a Gallon. Nor is there often found better Success where the Water affects the*

the Belly, as in the *Ascites*: it being for the most part the product of long chronical Diseases, which either took their original from, or ended in Obstructions of the *Viscera*; in which cases the Cure usually depends upon the Physician; the best assistance of the Chirurgeon being that of Bandage, which, if applied even to the whole Belly by a strong Dimitee or *Holland Bracer* made to encompass the *Abdomen*, and tied or laced behind, may conduce much to the prevention of a sudden encrease of the Swelling.

The like or greater Success we may hope for in *Anasarcous Swellings*, where the Legs, Arms, Hands, &c. are affected, to which a freight Stocking, Sleeve, &c. being accommodated doth usually repress the Humour, and dispose it to be carried off another way by Medicine:

Where the *Ascites* follows *Hæmorrhagie*, Fever, or any acute Disease, it admits more often of Cure: but those of our Profession are rarely consulted while there is hopes thereof by internal Remedies, which is so long as the Patient hath strength to bear them. At last, when the *Viscera* are tainted, the evacuation of the Water hastens their deaths, and the Operation is scandalized: whereas if the *Paracentesis* were made in time, better Success might be expected.

The way of making a *Paracentesis* or Tapping, hath been variously set down, according to the several fancies of Chirurgeons. Some have made the Apertion in the Navel by Bodkin, Needle, &c. others three Fingers below it on either Side, chusing that on which the Patient did least lie; for the Orifice ought to lie uppermost, to prevent too great an effusion. Those that open below the Navel have likewise devised several ways. Some take up the Skin, and perforate that first; then make a Perforation in the *Peritoneum*. A method not practicable where the Belly is very hard and stiff, with much Fat between the Skin and Muscles. Therefore it is that we generally strike through all at once. The worst way is by Caustick, and Incision after that.

But the down-right Puncture, being the best of Cures, is to be so managed, as that the *Serum* may not fly out all at once, but be retained according to the desire of the Chirurgeon; nothing being so pernicious to the Patient as great Evacuations, though of an excrementitious Humour. Hence it is that much Art hath been used in this affair as to designation of quantity, and contrivance of Instrument.

Instrument. *Barbett* hath lately publish'd the Use of an Hollow Needle, which being thrust in, will let out what quantity you please; but being pull'd out, leaves little or no passage in the Skin. The repeated intrusion of this into the same or into fresh holes (say he and *Silvius*) will evacuate Water at your pleasure. Truly, the whilst the Belly is distended with abundance of Water, it may succeed well: but they themselves dare not pretend farther than the evacuation of half the Liquor, for by that time you will be in danger of wounding the Intestines. Several Experiments I have made of that Instrument, and one lately, rather to satisfy the Patient and his Relations that the Swelling was an *Ascites*, than that we could propose any Cure by it. I made the Apertion in the presence of Mr. *Hollier*: We discharged about a Pint of Water, and part of that by a Catheter; for feeling some opposition in the cavity within the *Abdomen* which obstructed the flowing of the Water, I pulled the pointed *Cannula* out: And it was well I did; for afterwards, in Opening the dead Body, I found the Intestines floating above the Water, though there were above two gallons in the Belly. Upon which Observations, I do conclude it a very unfit Instrument to discharge a Dropsie: besides, our People will not admit of so many Openings as would be necessary to empty an Hydropical Belly. This very Person, as earnest as he was at first for the Operation, chose rather to die with the Water in his Belly, than suffer a second Apertion.

I therefore do conclude the good old way of a *Cannula* made taper-wise with holes in the side, whose description you may find in *Pareus*, to be the best; which being conveyed through a hole made by Puncture, may be kept in by Bandage till the Water be evacuated, the hole of it being stopped by a Screw or otherwise, as you will find in the aforesaid Author. I shall now give you some Observations of this Work, though it be for the most part unsuccessful: as indeed what can be expected from rotten *Viscera*?

1. Observat.
Of Ascites.

A Woman near fifty years of age, of a gross Body and strong Constitution, laboured of an *Ascites* a long time: after much Physick ineffectually taken, the Water burst its way through the Skin by a small Opening on her right Side, near the place where we usually make the *Paracentesis*; and after some Days, the Aperture

ture wearing larger, the Water flowed more abundantly. I was fetch'd, and stopp'd up the Orifice with a Tent of Lint, applying a Pitch-plaster, and over that another of Yeast and Wheat-flower, with Compress and Bandage. Then I advis'd her to lie on the contrary Side, by which that part was kept dry. The fourth Day I opened it, and gave vent by a *Cannula* to three Pints of Water; then bound it up again. As the Belly emptied, the Opening contracted: Therefore I put in a *Cannula*, retaining it in with Compress and Bracer, and thereby discharged the Water at pleasure, and afterwards left it to her own and her Servants ordering. I visited her some while after; and, finding most part of the Water discharged, I took out the *Cannula*, and permitted it to cure. The Water seeped out sometime upon rising or lying on that Side; but she was a strong Woman, and recovered.

A young Man of about eighteen Years of age fell from a Fever into a Quartan Ague, which held him long, and ended in an *Ascites*: his Belly swelled exceedingly, and he became extenuated. While he languished in this deplorable condition, one undertook the Cure of him, by letting out the Water with a Thorn thrust into his Navel, (though it were not at all swelled up.) The Water was let out gradually, and a sticking Plaster only applied over it. Thus in a month's space it was evacuated, and the Belly contracted proportionably. During this Evacuation he took opening Broths and Apozems. After the Water was discharged, and the Puncture cured, he continued extremely emaciated, and the Skin of his Body and Limbs was withered; yet he was ordered to be let blood about six Ounces: at which time he was so very a Skeleton, and his Skin hung so loose, that I doubted how I could hold it over the Vein to open it. Yet after this I saw him Fat, and perfectly cured.

A Gentlewoman of about thirty eight Years old laboured of an *Ascites* with Anasarcaous Swellings on her Belly, Thighs and Legs; and, having taken much Physick unsuccessfully in the Town, was removed to her House in the Country to die: but after some while, being tired with the weight and stretching pain of her Belly, she sent for me to give vent to the Water. I went provided for the work, and found the Patient resolved to undergo the Opening. Other Symptoms to encourage me I had none. The next Morning, she having prepared

2. *Observat.*
Of *Ascites*.

3. *Observat.*
Of *Ascites*.

pared her self, and being placed on that Side she could best lie upon during the Evacuation, her Bracer being well fitted, I made the Perforation according to custom three Fingers below the Navel on the upper side. The Water spurted out forcibly whilst I passed in my taper-pointed *Cannula*, which fitting exactly, I let out about three Pints of Water, then applied an *Emplastr. ad herniam* over it, with a Stupe wrung out of a carminative Decoction, and Bandage. She seemed somewhat relieved at the present, but rested ill that Night, and was much indisposed in the Morning, yet would have more Water let out. I discharged two Quarts of Water, and dressed it as before.

After I had continued there three or four Days, and shewed the Servants the manner of letting out the Water and Dressing, I returned to *London*. After a few Days going back, and finding her Belly very much sunk, and the Water not over-ready to flow, I took out the *Cannula*, applied a Pledgit of *unguent. basilic.* and an *Emplastr. ad herniam* over it, with a warm Stupe and Bracer, as before. I left her weak, and not like to recover; and indeed she died a few Days after.

4. Observat.
Of Anasarca
in the Legs,
&c.

A Gentlewoman of about thirty Years of age, big with Child, was much diseased with Anasarcaous Swellings in her Legs and Feet. Sir Fr. Pr. was sent for; who seeing her in such a condition, and unfit to take Physick, desired my Opinion concerning them. I saw the Swellings pale and shining, yielding to the impression of my Fingers, and returning slowly. She was very uneasy in her Bed, and not in a condition to sit up. I proposed Fomenting, with good discutient and exsiccant Medicaments, to dispose them for Bandage, and then to put on Laced-Stockings and Trouzes. After he had a while considered of it, he wished me to write a Form of the Fomentation; which I did thus: *Rx summitat. absinthii, majoranae, origani, rorismarin. an. M. iv. flor. chamemeli, sambuci, ros. rub. an. M. ij. baccar. lauri, juniperi, an. ℥iv. sulph. vivi, aluminis rup. an. ℥ss. salis com. M. iij. coq. in q. s. aquae pro usu.* He gave way to the use of it and the Bandage. I began the next Morning with the Fomentation, causing her Legs to be bathed, then rowled them up from the Feet above the Knees equally streight. After I had repeated this Method three or four Days, and disposed her Legs by Bandage for the Laced Stockings, I saw them laced on with Knee-pieces and Trouzes: these were

were daily streightened to such proportion as the Patient could easily bear. By the wearing of these she recovered the use of her Legs, to the great advantage of her health. She went her full time, and was deliver'd of a healthful Child, which is yet alive.

A Gentleman having long laboured under a complication of Diseases, particularly a Dropsy, sent for me. I found his Body much extenuated, his Legs anasarcaous, and his Back and Hips excoriated with lying in Bed. I propos'd to him the use of a Fomentation, and equal Bandage, viz. a pair of Laced-Stockings. After some reasoning with me about the use of them, he complied, and I caus'd a pair to be made, and laced them on. They were easie, and did all I design'd by them. He was able to walk to his Closet, and take the Air in his Coach, and was well pleas'd with them. But afterwards, being inform'd by some-body of great inconveniencies that might happen to him from the wearing of them, he caus'd them to be pulled off: upon which his Legs swelled again, and he was confin'd to his Bed, whereby his Hips and Back galled: also by the great increase of those Waterish Swellings, the Native Heat was overcome, and a preternatural one arising, inflam'd and blister'd them. I was fetch'd, and by Fomentations, &c. got off the Mortification, and in six Weeks heal'd the Ulcer and Ulcerations. I made him a Fontanel by Incision in his right Leg, and put him on the Laced-Stockings again, by the use of which he recover'd.

5. Observat.
Of Anasarca
of the Legs.

A young Woman of about twenty five Years of age, of a healthful Constitution, came to me out of the Country, suppos'd to have the *King's Evil*. Upon enquiry I found none of that *Evil*, but a large Tumour lying upon the Muscles of the Back: the Skin of the Tumour was thick, without inflammation or discolouring.

6. Observat.
Of a Watery
Tumour in
the Back.

I was then in quest of Windy Tumours, and thought this might be one, having Symptoms not unlike it, the Sound excepted. I had a great desire to see what it was which made that bulk, and offer'd her the Cure of it gratis: which she gladly accepting, I order'd my Servants to make ready Astringents and Bandage. Then I made an Apertion into it with a Knife, upon which a Water forc'd out: we receiv'd it in a Chamber-pot. Whilst it was discharging, I slit up the Tumour, and gave way to the Dregs, which were like Honey, but not contain'd in a Cyst. I cut off as much of the Skin as was superfluent,

superfluent, and brought the rest together, dressing it up with the common Digestive *ex Terebinth.* &c. with a restrictive Emplaster, Compress and Bandage. Being thus dressed, she walked with her the Friend, more briskly than she came, to her Lodging in *Shoe-Lane*; from whence she came to my House the third Day after, to be dressed, and so daily till the Wound was cured; which healed by agglutination in less than three Weeks.

Hydrocele. **O**F Waterish Tumours, *Hydrocele* is one very remarkable Species, which subdivides it self into many others.

Definition. It may be generally defined, a Waterish Swelling of the *Scrotum*.

Differences. This may be either part of another more general Tumour, or else an original Disease of that Place. When it is part of another Tumour, the Body is Hydropical, *viz.* either *Anasarca* or *Ascitical*: in both which cases it is frequent to see the Cod swelled up after the manner of an *Anasarca*. And indeed, when in *Ascitical* cases we find a Swelling of the Testicle, there is for the most part an *Anasarca* of the lower parts of the Belly joined with it. When it is an original Tumour of the Part, it either lieth without the *Tunica vaginalis*, affecting the whole *Scrotum*; or else is contained within the said Tunicle, or at least in a *Cystis* of its own: in which case you will find one side swell'd, whilst the other remains in its natural state; or if both Testicles are concern'd, the Tumours are distinct.

Causes. The Causes of *Hydrocele* are the same with those of a Dropsie, at least when it is part of a Dropsie. But when it cometh alone, it is generated as all other waterish Tumours are, *viz.* by a separation of *Serum* out of the Arteries, which never returneth into the Veins, but lodgeth in the Skin or other Parts of the Body. This Extravasation may be caused from some Bruise by Blow, Fall, &c.

Signs. Signs of an *Hydrocele* may be taken from the Distemper of them: *Viz.*

1. The *Anasarca* *Hydrocele* may be known by the splendour, softness and thickness of the *Scrotum*. It taketh impression from the Fingers easily, and may be wrought like soft Wax. The Prepuce is usually swelled, if it attend the Dropsie of that Name.

2. The simple *Hernia aquosa*, as it affects the whole *Scrotum*, fills it like a Bladder, and discovers it self by its shining.

3. When

3. When the *Hydrocele* lieth within the *Tunica vaginalis*, between it and the Testicles, or in a peculiar *Cystis*, the *Scrotum* is proportionably stretched, and somewhat wrinkled; and indeed, at first sight, it is not unlike an *Hernia intestinalis* or *zirkalis*: but you may distinguish them by pressing with your Fingers upon the Production; which when you do, bid the Patient cough: if nothing press upon your Hand like Wind, it is an *Hydrocele*. If the Water be lodged in the *Tunica vaginalis* of both Testicles, the Swelling appears double.

This Disease is more or less dangerous according as it is complicated. That which is joined with a Drop^{Prognostick.} sic cannot be cured, unless that be first cured: yet it sometimes serves to discharge anasarcaous Swellings in the Parts lying above it. Those which arise from an external Cause are more easily cured. If the Habit of Body be tolerably good, the *Hydrocele* may be cured; and if it be bad, the Water may be let out as often as it fills, without danger.

In the Cure of these Tumours there is required a regulation in Diet and manner of living, as hath been set down in the preceding Discourse of *Waterish Tumours* in general: only here they are to be proportion'd according to the greatness of the Malady, and the Accidents that attend them. They also require to be treated with such Discutients and Exsiccants as have been there proposed, and you must retain your Applications close to the Part to which they are applied. A Bag-Truss is necessary, it serving also to sustain the Part, lest by the weight of the Humour the Tumour be encreased: also after the discharge of the Water it furthers the corrugation of the *Scrotum*.

While the Swellings are small, they may happily yield to Discutients. An accidental Bruise, by stirring up an Inflammation, hath sometimes disposed them to discussion. If they tend to Suppuration, further it by Suppuratives, as in a *Phlegmon* hath been shewed, and treat them as such. But if the Tumour hath any quantity of Water in it, your speediest way of Cure is by giving vent. If it be an *Anasarca* that possesseth the whole *Scrotum*, the way to discharge it is either by Scarification, or by Seton.

Scarification is proper when only the *Scrotum* is Anasarcaous. If it be made by Puncture with a Lancet, the Water will discharge in few Hours, and the Wounds aggluti-

agglutinate soon after, without other Application than a warm Stupe. An Instance whereof you may see in the Observations of *Oedema*.

If there be an *Anasarca* of the Belly, the Seton is most proper, in consideration of the Time which is required for such an Evacuation. It ought to be made transverse the *Scrotum* in the depending Part. It is to be kept open till the Serosity be discharged ; and the while you are to preserve the Native Heat of the Part by the application of warm Stupes wrung out of Wine wherein have been boiled *summitat. absinthii, majoranæ, flor. chamæm. ros. rub. balauft. bacc. myrtil. nuc. cupres. &c.* And take care lest the *Scrotum* excoriate from the sharpness of the Humour, and inflame : for in Hydropical Bodies it is apt to gangrene. If you apprehend such mischief, pull out the Seton.

In the Opening the other Species of *Hydrocele*, you are to consider the quantity of Water, and the place it is lodged in. If it have not a Pint of Water in it, forbear opening it till it be bigger, lest you hurt the Testicle : besides, it is not worth the while. But if it be a Child that labours of it, you may open it though there be scarce half a Pint of Water. In order to the Opening them, you are to place the Patient in a clear Light ; then with the one Hand to press upon the Production, that the Tumour may be more tense : and if the *Hydrocele* be in a Man, your Servant ought to press with his Hand upon the other side, that the *Scrotum* may be the more steady. You are to make the Puncture in the depending Part, and avoid the cutting of the greater Veins lying upon the *Scrotum*, lest thereby the Water be made bloody, and you be thought to have hurt some Part within. You are to make the Apertion big enough to receive a small *Cannula*, which you are immediately to put in, and keep it there till you have drawn out all the Water. That done, apply a Pledgit of *unguent. basilicon*, and an Emplaster to retain it on, with a Flannel Stupe wrung out of an astringent Decoction, and put such a Bag-Truss on as may keep your Dressings close. By this Method you will in two or three Days find the Puncture cured, and the *Scrotum* contracted. Yet it may be reasonable to apply an *Emplastr. Cesaris*, or some other astringent Emplaster, over the *Scrotum*, and to put on a less Truss, which the Patient may wear for more security. For they are apt to fill again with Water once in

in a Year or two, if the Habit of Body abound with ferrous Humours.

If the Water be lodg'd in a *Cystis*, or within the proper Coats of the Testicle or Testicles, they require accordingly to be opened distinctly. And in these *Hydrocele's* you are to be careful to pals in your *Cannula*, and keep it in till the last drop of Water be discharged: for if by any accident it slip out, you will scarce get it in again; the inner Tunicle hanging loose, the holes may not answer each other; nor is the Tumour capable of being opened so well again as at first; and if you leave any Water behind, the Operation will be thought ill done. The Water discharged, you are to proceed in the Cure as abovesaid. What hath been hitherto delivered of these *Hydrocele's* doth only concern the palliative Cure.

If you purpose the perfect Cure, you ought then to make the Apertion large on one side of the *Scrotum*, reaching towards the Production, in such manner as it may lie according to the length of the Testicle, that you may open it after the Water is discharged, and thereby the better apply your Medicaments to it in case it be affected. In these Operations the Patient should be of a tolerable good Habit of Body, and in his not declining age: for whether they be made by Incision or Caustick, they are generally subject to Inflammation, Colick and Fever, till Suppuration be made. In which case Bleeding and Clysters are necessary, and outwardly Lenients and Anodynes are to be applied, also good Fomentations to keep up the natural Heat: of which you will find some Instances amongst the following Observations.

A Boy of about six or seven Years old was brought to me labouring of an *Ascites*, with an *Hernia aquosa* in *Scroto*, and Anasarcous Swellings possessing the outside of the *Scrotum* and Prepuce. I made an Apertion on the left side of the *Scrotum* in a depending Part, and, passing in a *Cannula*, discharged near a pint of Water; then fomented it with warm Stupes wrung out of red Wine. While I was fomenting it, suspecting the Anasarcous Humour would soon fill up the *Scrotum* again, if the Apertion were not kept open, I therefore without delay thrust a Seton Needle with a small twist of Silk thro' the Aperture before made, and passed it out transverse the *Scrotum*, about an Inch distant from the first opening; then cut off the Seton from the Needle, and tied the

i. Observat.
Of Hernia
aquosa with
an Anasarca
and Ascites.

ends together, fastening them with an Emplaster above the *Scrotum*, and trussed it close with a warm Flannel Stupe, covering also the *Penis*, and dismissed them with Directions to stupe it at least thrice a Day with a *Decoct. absinth. flor. ros. rub. &c.* as it is proposed in the Method of Cure. If in this case the Stupes be not often shifted, the serous Humour, which so continually drops into it, will excoriate the *Scrotum*, and stir up a painful Inflammation. Some few Days after I visited the Patient, and saw the Swelling in the Prepuce and *Scrotum* discussed, the Seton having well discharged its part. I cut out the Seton, and dress'd the Ulcers with *unguent. tutie*, by which they healed; and by the continued use of the Fomentation in a few Days the *Scrotum* contracted.

2. Observat.
Of Hernia
aquosa with
Anasarca.

A Gentleman of about sixty Years old came to London, diseased with a *Hernia aquosa*. The lower parts of his Belly and upper parts of his Thighs were Anasarcons: the Prepuce and *Scrotum* were not free from it. Sir Fr. Pr. being his Physician, advised the opening of the Tumour, and was present the next Day: where, having all things ready, I placed the Patient in a Chair to the light, the Physician laying his Hand upon one side of the *Scrotum*, while mine was on the other side. I made a Puncture in a declining Part, then passed in a *Cannula*, and let out about three pints of Water in a Basin. It was much of the colour of Urine in healthful People. The Water discharged, I pulled out the *Cannula*, and applied a warm Stupe, and trussed it up close. In the space of two or three Days the *Anasarca* discussed, and the *Scrotum* contracted and cured. I applied an *Emplast. Cæsaris* over the *Scrotum*, and fitted him with a Truss accordingly. Two Years after I opened this Tumour again.

3. Observat.
Of an Ascites
with Anasarca
swellings in
Scroto, &c.

A Man of about forty Years of age, of a strong Constitution and sanguine Complexion, being of late Years Asthmatick, was about two Months since swelled with an *Ascites* and an *Anasarca* of his Belly, *Scrotum*, Thighs and Legs. Dr. Denton and Dr. Brook were his Physicians, and consulted me in the Chirurgery, especially in that of the *Scrotum*, which was very much distended (as we supposed) with Water, the external Parts being (as I have said) Anasarcons.

I proposed Scarification, in order to the present discharge of the *Anasarca*: but in consideration of the necessity that appeared of continuing a vent to the serous Humours

Humours which would most certainly affect the *Scrotum*, whilst any thing of the *Hydrops* remained in the Parts above, we resolved upon the use of a Seton. To which purpose the Patient was seated upon the side of his Bed, and a Bason placed under the *Scrotum*. I raised up the Anasarcous Skin, and, whilst Dr. Brook held part of it, passed through the Needle with a twisted Silk. Immediately upon the Apertion there discharged a Bloody *Serum*, (as it seemed to us by the Candle-light,) which we permitted to flow to the quantity of at least a pint and half: during which the colour not changing, we stepped to the Window with the Bason, and saw it a pure florid Blood; so also was that which flowed the while into a Porringer. Upon sight whereof, I pull'd out the Seton, and placed a Servant's Finger upon the two Apertions, till I hastily made Dressings ready of *farin. tritic. cum albumine ovor.* spread upon a couple of Pledgits and upon Linnen-cloth in the form of a Plaster, which I applied upon that part of the *Scrotum* with Compress and Bandage, whereby the bleeding was stop'd. We did not perceive that he was the least discomposed by the Evacuation. The second Day after we met again, and saw the Patient walking in his Chamber marvellously relieved both in his Breath and Strength. He formerly took his rest by leaning upon his Knees and Elbows; but that Night he slept lying down in his Bed, and had discharged in our absence above a Gallon of Urine well coloured, and made more than a Quart during our being in the House. In the taking off the Dressings the Apertions were seemingly healed, and had not bled one drop after the application of those Emplasters. We fomented the *Scrotum*, and trussed it up. His Physicians prescribed Antiscorbutical Juices, Cordial Juleps, &c. The second Day after we met again, and, seeing the *Scrotum* big, made Scarification by puncture of a Lancet. The Blood trickled down apace; but after a while it stop'd, and a *Serum* flowed forth. A warm Stupe was applied, and renewed often, and continued the most part of that Night; during which the *Serum* was plentifully discharged, and he urined well. At our next Meeting, which was within two or three Days, we found our cure succeed well; but the *Scrotum* was big, and likely to be so whilst there remained any Water in the *Abdomen* or Parts about. Upon which Consideration we were inclined to make a Seton again: but suspecting a new

P 2

effusion

effusion of Blood, we contented our selves at that time in making an Apertion with that Spear-pointed *Cannula* described by *Barbett*. It bled at first opening about two Ounces, then gleeted a serous Humour. We dressed it as before, and thereby the *Serum* was discharged for the space of three or four Days: during which the Patient removed from his Lodging at *Lime-house* into the Town, nearer his Physicians. Then we again pierced the *Scrotum* with a round Needle and twisted Silk, whereby the Bleeding was restrained, and the Serosity discharged, but the *Scrotum* from that time began to indurate, and thereby streightned the Seton, and stopt the Water in its passage. Upon sight whereof we fomented the *Scrotum* with Emollients and Discutients, viz. *ex foliis & radic. althææ, bryoniæ, cucumeris sylvest. summitat. ebuli, flor. sambuci, sem. fenugraci, &c.* and of the *Fæces* made a Cataplasim, with an addition of *farin. bord. lentium, axung. porcin. &c.* During these applications the Patient was purged with *Hydragoga* once in two Days, whereby great quantities of Waterish Humours were each time evacuated. The Juices were also repeated those Days he intermitted Purging. Thus the Patient was daily relieved, the hardness in *Scroto* resolving as the Seton digested, and indeed the *Scrotum* was well nigh restored to its natural bigness. We then designed Scarification of his Legs, to evacuate that *Serum*: but he not permitting it, we fomented them with Discutients; and embrocated afterwards *cum oleo olivar. aceto & sale*, we rowled them from the Toes upwards; and having that way disposed the Parts for Streight Stockings, we laced them on, and fitted laced Trouzes to the Thighs. During which, the Patient was frequently purged, to much advantage; yet the swelled Thighs and Legs did not yield to our Bandage, but continued hard and painful. He was also streightened in Breathing, and often delirious, and too much debilitated to bear so frequent Purging as was requisite to evacuate the daily encrease of Water. Upon which consideration we scarified his Legs and Feet, and by the application of Cupping-Glasses discharged a quantity of bloody *Serum*: from which time the evacuation of *Serum* was continued by the application of warm Stupes and Emplasters. About ten Days after, having notice that his Legs and Feet were exceeding painful, I made him a Visit, and found him upon his Feet: his Stockings being pulled off, I saw his Legs inflamed, and in one place livid, and the very Toes inflamed, also blistered, and in some parts livid. I scarified them, and fomented them with *decoct. summit. absinth. flor. ros. balauft. in vino rubro*; then dressed the Scarification with *unguent. basilic. hot*, and applied *cerat. Galeni*, with moderate expulsive Bandage from the Feet to the Knees; then put him into Bed, placing his Legs upon Pillows, to prevent the descent

of Humours. The next Day the Patient was let Blood about ten Ounces, from which time he began again to urine plentifully, and thereby was freed of the *Delirium* and difficulty of breathing; the Inflammation of his Legs and Feet went off, and those Ulcerations healed: yet there afterwards appeared a small collection of Matter upon one of his Legs; which being discharged, and disposed to cure, the Patient was again purged, and is at this present in a hopeful way of Recovery, his Belly Thighs and Legs being soft, and in a manner restored to their natural state, and his Physicians are sending him into the fresh Air to perfect his health.

A Gentleman of about twenty seven Years of age came to ^{4. Observat.} London diseased with a Swelling in *Scroto*. Dr. Walter Need-^{Of Hydro-}ham was his Physician. It was soft, and possess'd the Tun-^{cele.}icles of the right Testicle, making a Swelling only in that Testicle. It did not shine, as the simple *Hernia aquosa* is wont to do. We made compression upon the Production of that Testicle, and concluded the Tumour Water, and lodged within the proper Coats of that Testicle, the other lying unconcerned. We made an Apertion in the declining Part, and, passing in a *Cannula*, discharged about a quart of Water, all that was in the *Scrotum*: then pulled out the *Cannula*, and applied a Pledgit of *unguent. basilic.* and an Emplaster to retain it on, with a hot Stupe wrung out of Wine, and trussed it up close. By which Method of Dressing the Puncture cured, the *Scrotum* contracted, and he returned cured.

A Person aged fifty eight Years, having been long trou-^{5. Observat.}bled with a large Tumour in *Scroto*, desired my Advice.^{Of Hydro-}The Production of the *Peritoneum* on the right side was much^{cele.}dilated. I press'd upon it with my hand; and upon his Coughing, felt nothing of Wind. That Testicle was lodged within the Tumour, so as I could not feel it. The Tumour was soft, and without Pain. I concluded the Disease to be Water lodged within the *Tunica vaginalis*, or some particular *Cystis* encompassing the Testicle; the other Testicle and Production being unconcerned, and the *Scrotum* thick, as is usual in such cases.

I propos'd the letting out of the Water; but he desired time to consider of it. After two or three Days I was sent for again, where I met Sir Charles Scarburgh, Physician to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and one of His MAJESTY's Physicians, and Dr. Denton. We together considered the Tumour; and they, being satisfy'd that it was Water, encouraged the Patient to admit the Opening of it. I, having all things ready, made a Puncture in a declining Part, and, passing in a *Cannula*, discharged near two quarts of Water, dressing it up as abovesaid. I opened this Tumour afterwards twice in the space of four Years.

6. Observat.
Of Hydro-
cele.

A Gentleman of about sixty Years of age, labouring of an *Hydrocele*, was commended to me by Dr. Morison, His MAJESTY's Botanick. The Swelling was within the Tunicles of the right Testicle, the *Scrotum* thick. I let out the Water by Puncture and *Cannula*; it was about a quart: then dressed it as abovesaid, and the third Day applied a restrictive Emplaster over it, with Compress and Bag-truss, and within a few Days after dismissed him cured of his Disease.

A Year after, or thereabouts, the aforesaid Person came to me again, the *Scrotum* being replete with Water. I opened it, discharged the Water, and dressed it as abovesaid, and thought him well, and gone out of Town. But after some Days, accidentally hearing he was sick and kept his Bed, I hastened to him, and found him afflicted with a Colick and Fever: the *Scrotum* was also swelled and inflamed. I ordered him a Clyster, let him blood, and applied an Anodyne Cataplasim. By these means the Pain was mitigated, and the accidents of Fever, &c. ceased: but the *Scrotum* remained relaxed and big. In consideration of which, I applied Cataplasms powerfully discutient, *ex rad. bryoniae, fol. cicuta, flor. cham. sambuci, sem. sanugrae, &c.* by which the Swelling lessened. He being in hast to go out of Town, I supplied him with Medicaments to dress himself, by which the Tumour was discussed. He hath not been troubled with that watery Swelling since.

7. Observat.
Of Hydro-
cele.

A Person having a Swelling in the left Testicle desired my Opinion of it. The Tumour was soft, and of the bigness of a Goose-egg, without Inflammation or Pain, the *Scrotum* it self not much concerned. I supposing it an *Hydrocele*, and within some of the proper Coats of that Testicle, advised him to truss it up close, and in case it grew bigger, I would open it; for at that time there was not half a Pint of Water in it. After a Year or more, this Person in Riding bruised the same Part against the Pommel of his Saddle; it immediately became painful and hard. He came to London and sent for me. It seemed to me then to be in a capacity of discussion by reason of the access of heat: to which purpose I prescribed this Fomentation; *℞ fol. hyoscyami, cicuta, an. M. ij. fol. malv. bismalv. an. M. j. flor. cham. sambuci, an. M. ss. rad. bryon. ℥ lilior. an. ℥ iij. sem. lini ℥ sanugraei an. ℥ ij.* these to be decocted in *brodio ex capite & pedibus ovinis*, and the *Feces* made into a Cataplasim, with the addition of *medulla panis tritic. mel comm. & axung. porcine*. By the application of these emollient and resolvent Medicaments, the Hardness and Swelling were removed, and the Testicle reduced to its natural state.

8. Observat.
Of an Hy-
drocele re-
turned.

One between forty and fifty Years of age, of a full Body, came with his Chirurgion to consult me concerning some kind of *Hernia* which of late began in *Scroto*, and was since by

by accident of Bruise much increased. At sight of the Tumour it appeared to be overspread with an *Echymosis*, and I supposed the Humour within it to be an extravasated *Serum*. I advised a discutient and exsiccant Fomentation and Emplaster, also a Bag-truss. Some little while after, seeing the Extravasation discussed, and the Tumour inconsiderable, I advised the continuance of the Truss. About a Month after we visited the Patient, and saw the Tumour very large and tense, and by holding a lighted Candle on one side it appeared splendent. We concluded it an *Hydrocele*, and proposed the opening of it: but the Patient at that time declined it; and some while after his Chirurgeon assured me that it went off of it self, without any manner of Application.

Whilst I attended the KING at St. Johnstone in Scotland, 9. Observat.
a Man of about forty Years of age desired my advice; he Of an Hydrocele with
having been some Years troubled with a Swelling in *Scroto*, Sarcomata
which through length of time was grown so big, that he was of both Testi-
not capable of following his Affairs without much Pain. It cles.
was soft, and seemed to make a double Tumour. I concluded it an *Hydrocele* distinctly lodged within some *Cystis*, or the proper Tunics of the Testicles, for I could feel neither of them. The *Scrotum* it self was not concerned, otherwise than by its giving way to the Humours within. The Patient desired to be cured: to which purpose I began my work on the right Testicle, it being the most swelled. I applied a Caustick according to the length of the Part on the outside, so as after the discharge of the Water the Opening might fall upon the side of the Testicle, that, in case it should be corrupted by the long lying of the Humour, I might the better apply Medicaments to it. The next Day I divided the Escar, and gave vent to a quantity of Water; then to a rotten Matter, with some rags of corrupt Flesh; and at last a bloody *Serum* discharged; upon which this side sunk, but the other remained full as before. I dressed it up with *unguent. basilicon* hot, and applied all over *Empl. e bolo* with Compress and Bag-truss. The Patient was that Night seized with a Cholick, and rested ill; and in the Morning finding him distempered with Fever, I prescribed him a carminative Clyster, and some Hours after let him Blood. That Evening, taking off the Dressings, I found the Escar dry, and the Parts about it swelled and beginning to inflame. I fomented it with *decoct. absinth. flor. cham. sambuci, ros. rub. &c. in vino rubro*, and applied *unguent. basilicon* as before, and a Cataplasim *ex far. hord. fabar. &c.* decocted in Oxymel over the diseased Part. In the next Dressings I added *ol. terebinth.* to the aforesaid Unguent, and continued the use of the Fomentation and Cataplasim. By these Applications the Ulcer tended to Digestion, and the Escar separated; but the Swelling continued big. I

then applied the Cataplasim mentioned in the former Observation, doubling the quantity of *cicuta*, and dressed the Ulcer with *mundif. Paracels. cum præcipitat.* After a few Days I observed in dressing of the Ulcer a rotten Slough to lie within, which I took hold of with my *Forceps*, and feeling it loose pulled it out. It was the corrupt *Cystis*. Upon the coming away of which the Tumour sunk. I dressed it up with Dossils spread with the Mundificative, and upon the Ulcer without applied *unguent. diapompholygos*, as also where the *cicuta* had blistered the *Scrotum*. From this dressing the Ulcer digested well. My endeavour was then to dry up the humidity, and contract that part of the *Scrotum*: which I did by adding *flor. balauſt. nuc. cupress. sumach. &c.* to the former lomentation of red Wine, and by a Cataplasim of *far. bordei & fabar.* boiled up in some of the said Fomentation: Whilst I was healing the Ulcer within, a hard Swelling arose near the Production, and a *Fungus* thrust out from that Part of the Testicle. Upon search I found that occasioned the hard Swelling; whereupon I laid that part open by a Snip with a pair of Scissors, and covered the *Fungus* with *Præcipitate* and Dossils of Lint; and by the use of that and the *Vitriol-stone* I consumed it, and cured the Ulcer.

After the Patient had a little recovered his strength, I began with the other by Incision, making it about an Inch in length, supposing it would sooner digest, and thereby escape those accidents. It discharged the like Matter as the other did. He suffered also Cholick and Fever, till the corrupt *Cystis* digested out, which was the space of ten or twelve Days. After which the Ulcer digested, and by the same method it healed, and the *Scrotum* contracted, so as it was not easie to judge that it had ever been diseased. The Patient is yet alive, and hath never been disturbed in those Parts since.

10. Observat.
Of the same. A Citizen aged about forty six Years laboured of such an *Hydrocele* in both Testicles. I opened and treated them after the same method as in the former Observation hath been said. He was subject to the same Accidents of Colick, Fever, &c. After Digestion the *Cystis* cast forth, as in such like cases is usual, and by the blessing of God I cured him. Dr. du Molin saw him dress once or twice, and prescribed him some Cordial Julep, &c. as he thought fit.

These *Hydrocele's* do not differ in the way of Cure, therefore I forbear a more particular Discourse, or giving you more Instances of them; but wish you to consider the Age and habit of Body before you begin this way of Cure; for they are generally subject to Colicks, Fevers, *Singultus*, &c. and, if the native heat be weak they are apt to gangrene.

Hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalus is a watery Swelling of the Head, having the same Original with other Hydropical Tumours. It

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is most usually the Disease of Children. The Part affected is (as I said) the Head, either within or without the *Cranium*.

The *Causes* of it are an effusion of the *Serum*, either out-^{*Causes*}wardly between the *Cranium* and the Scalp, or inwardly between it and the Membranes.

Those that happen on the outside are too often the effect of ill-handling by Midwives and Nurses, whereby the capillary Vessels are bruised, and the serous part of the Blood extravasated. From this Bruising it is that Corruption often followeth, and the Humour is apt to stink.

The other more internal *Hydrocephalus*, affecting the Parts within, is an effusion of *Serum* within the Scull, either between it and the *Dura mater*, or between that and the *Pia mater*. It is not less frequent to find this *Serum* so extravasated to coagulate into a stiff gelatinous substance all about the Vessels under the *basis* of the Brain, and thence to involve all the Roots and the *Caudex* of the Spinal Marrow, quite over the *Nates* and *Testes* and *Glandula pinealis*, reaching into the Ventricles of the Brain. Many Instances of this kind I could give you in Ricketty Children: but these things are not to be discovered till the Patient be dead.

The *Signs* are suitable to the Part affected, and the qua-^{*Signs*}lity of the Humour. If it lie immediately under the hairy Scalp, and possess it, all the whole Head must be swelled. If the Matter within be œdematous, it will pit under your Finger: if it be a pure *Serum*, it will return to its seat when your Finger is taken off. The Face is pale and swelled, so also are the Eye-lids, sometimes bloody and shining. In the increase of it, it sometimes thrusts out a Tumour like a Wen, but the Fluctuation of it sheweth it to be Water. If it be between the *Cranium* and *Pericranium*, you may feel the *Cranium* bare, and a Fluctuation between it and the *Pericranium*. If it lie between the *Cranium* and *Dura mater*, the Sutures are loose, so that you may often bury your Finger between them. When it lieth under the *Dura mater*, it maketh that swell, and frequently thrusts it self through between some of the Sutures of the Skull; as particularly it did in a young Child, of which anon. What is within the Ventricles of the Brain is not easily discovered whilst the Patient is alive, only it may be guessed at by great Stupidity and Insensibility, if any such thing be.

Dr. *Walter Needham* did tell me of one that in *Bedlam* was observed to sit upright with his Back to a Wall, without speaking or opening his Eyes for many Months, only some odd mimical Gestures he used. Upon his death he was opened by order of Dr. *Thomas Allen*, Physician of the Place. An œdematous Tumour was found to occupy all the upper part of the *Cerebrum*, between it and the *Pia mater*, which descend-

descending by the posteriour parts of it did possess the entrance into the two Ventricles, the *Glandula pinealis* it self being turned into a Bladder of Water.

But the Story cited out of *Vesalius* by *Sennertus* is yet more wonderful, of a young Girl, that kept her Senses well enough, yet her Head swelled so great as to hold nine Pints of Water. The like Observations we find in *Hildanus*, *Kirkringius*, and others, where the Brain hath been so little, and so oddly placed, that the whole hath been judged to be Water. By which we may judge that Stupidity, though when we find it, it may give us cause of suspicion that such a Tumour is there lodged, yet it is not the necessary Concomitant of the Disease.

Prognostick. Children labouring of this Disease are for the most part very unhealthful, and in their Infancy subject to Convulsions. If they scape that, they fall into *Rachitis*, which for the most part terminateth in the *King's Evil*.

Those that thrust out from within the Skull are deadly. Those next the *Cranium* are not without great danger. If the Tumour be large, and possess all the Head, the Cure is not without difficulty: but if it possess only some particular external Part, it is more easie.

Cure. The Cure of this Disease is much the same with that which hath been delivered in the general Discourse of Watery Tumours, viz. by powerful discutient and drying Medicaments; as *summitat. thymi, absinth. majoranae, fol. beton. salviae flor. sambuci, chamam. ros. rub. balaust. sumach. bacc. myrtill. nuc. eupress. gland. querc. gallæ*. These may be boiled in Wine, or in a *Lixivium*. And if stronger Medicaments be required, you may add to them *sulph. vivum, alum.* and the various Salts, with which you may foment the Parts. You may also embrocate with such like; *℞ ol. laurin. anethi, an. ʒij. ol. de spica, de laseribus, an. ʒj. sulph. vivi, salis com. aluminis, usti, an. ʒss. ciner. filiquar. fabar. ʒij. terebinth. styracis calamitæ, an. ʒj.* Or with the addition of Wax make it into a Cerote. Or, *℞ pulver. summitat. absinth. origani, flor. ros. rub. balaust. an. ʒj. salis com. ʒvj. mellis com. q. s. fiat Cataplasma.* *Empl. de baccis lauri, cephalicum, empl. diasulphuris, de sinapi,* are proper. In order to the applying of these the Hair ought to be shaved. Fontanels are also of use in the Neck and behind the Ears, &c.

If the Humour doth not discuss by the aforementioned Remedies, you may let the Water out by small Apertions, that it may as it were insensibly discharge; and the while continue the use of the milder Discussients and Exsiccants to restore the Scalp to its natural tone. But if, through length of time, the Humour hath united it self into a Tumour of some particular Part, if you be satisfied that it doth not arise from within the Scull, you may cut into it, and let out the Water; or, if it hath a small basis, make a Ligature on it, and cut it off. But if you suppose it ariseth from within the Skull, forbear the extirpating it.

A Child of about four Years of age was brought to me, ^{1. Observat.} supposed to have the *King's Evil*. The Head was extraordi- ^{Of Hydro-} nary big, the Face full and pale, the Eye-brows and Eye- ^{phalus.} lids swell'd. I laid my Hand upon the Head, and feeling it soft, I advis'd them to purge the Child with *resina jalapii* or *diagridium* and *Calomel*, in the form of a *bolus*, cum *syr. de spina cervina*, and to make Fontanels in the Neck and behind the Ears, and afterward, if there were occasion, to shave the Head, applying such Medicaments as have been set down in the method of Cure. Sometime after the Parents told me the Child was cured only by the Fontanels behind the Ears.

In a Child of half a Year old, labouring under a watery ^{2. Observat.} Swelling of the upper part of the Head, between the hairy ^{Of Hydro-} Scalp and *Pericranium*, I made Issues behind the Ears and ^{cephalus.} in the Neck, and fomented the Head with a Decoction of the milder Discutients and Exsiccants boiled in red Wine. But it being cold Weather, they rather desired an Emplaster. In compliance with their desires a cephalick Emplaster was applied. After some time it made such an itching and soreness, as put us upon the necessity of taking it off; which was not done without difficulty, the Scalp being much excoriated underneath. We fomented it again as abovesaid, and applied Cole-wort Leaves on the Parts affected. It healed up in few Days, and the Disease was not much lessened: the Issues behind the Ears also healed as the Escars cast off. Having applied several Medicaments unsuccessfully, I made two or three Punctures into the Scalp, and let the Water out, then applied a Cataplasim *ex far. fabar. flor. ros. rub. balaust. nuc. cupress. bacc. myrtill. & summit. hyssop. pulver.* decocted in red Wine. By the use of this and the aforesaid Fomentation the Child was cured.

A Gentleman of about forty Years of age, having a large ^{3. Observat.} Tumour on the *Os lambdoïdes* bigger than a Goose-egg, was ^{Of Hydro-} commended to me by Sir Fr. Pr. I shaved the Hair from a ^{cephalus.} about it, brought the *basis* in by a Ligature, and cut it off; then made a cross Stitch, taking up the Artery with the same Stich, and brought the Lips as close as conveniently I could; then dressed up the Wound with *pulv. Galeni cum albumine oui*, and applied an *Emplastr. à bolo* over all, with Compress and Bandage. The Humour was a crude *Serum*, as in *Hydrocele*; only in the bottom of it there were dregs that seem'd to be a melicereous Matter. The third Day after, finding the Wound tending to digestion, I dressed it with a common digestive *ex terebinthia*: after Digestion I cut the Stitches, and incarned and cicatrized it in few Days by the usual Medicaments set down in Wounds of the Head. Many as big I have taken off the same way, and cured accordingly.

Some Years since I was fetch'd to a little Infant not ten ^{4. Observat.} Days old, that was born with two of the above-mentioned ^{Of Hydro-} Tumours. ^{cephalus.}

Tumours. They were of the shape of Cupping-glasses of the middle size, seated upon the *Sutura lambdoides* and *sagittalis*; they had their Original within the Skull. I felt the Holes they thrust out at; each Hole was round, I suppose of the Compass of an Half-Crown, and, as I afterwards found, had their *Cysts* from the *Dura mater*. The Infant seemed to be a dying when I came; it died that Night. The next Day I opened it, and found it as I have said. There was also great quantity of Water floating within the *Meninges*, and in the Ventricles of the Brain, and a gelatinous substance all about the Vessels on the upper part, as also under the *basis* of the Brain, &c. as I have before related.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of Scabs and Itch.

Causes.

AFTER Waterish Tumours I find Authors frequently treating of the *Scab* or *Itch*; a Disease which seems to have its Original either from abundance of vicious Salt in the Blood, or possibly from a local Ferment in the Skin.

A Scab caught by Infection seems pretty manifestly to owe its Origin to a local Ferment, there being no other fault in the Body than what lieth in the Skin it self, and converteth the nutritious Juices thither conveyed into the Disease here mentioned. And it's probable that most other Itches do begin in the same place, there being in the Skin a vicious Ferment which makes a Concoction accordingly, and consequently causeth all the other Degenerations that happen. These Degenerations do increase to a farther Infection, if the Blood abound with a salt *Serum*; in which case the Fermentation becometh exorbitant, the Disease groweth more vigorous, spreads farther inward, and infects the whole Mass.

This way, I say, the Itch is very often generated, pressing from without inward: nay, I believe that most commonly it so happens. But I do not deny that it may likewise rise from within, as some of the greater sort of Scabs certainly do.

Differences.

The *Differences* may be taken from the Cause, and accordingly as it affects the whole Body, or some particular Part, as the Hands, &c.

The Disease needs not much Description; it's known by it's nastiness and trouble, and upon that account is more important than it would otherwise be thought.

Prognostick.

The Scab or Itch is not esteemed dangerous to life when it proceedeth from an outward Infection. But if it owe its Original to an inward indisposition of the Blood it may prove dangerous; either when it is accidentally stopped by external

external Applications and Causes, upon which occasion Fevers, Epilepsies, Consumptions, and many other like Accidents, have arisen: nay, when the Scab hath not been hindered in its outward progress, the Blood hath notwithstanding been wholly corrupted, and the Patient brought to the Grave. Another mischief it hath, viz. Infection, especially if the Scab be moist and full of subtil Humours. Upon all these accounts, both of the Turpitude, Danger, and Infection, it is convenient to propound a Cure.

Whether this Disease arise from an outward Infection, or inward indisposition of the Blood, the Cure is much one: only this latter requireth more your Consideration, to take the indication from the Cause, and to make Evacuation accordingly before you apply your external Remedies.

In the first place, a good Diet ought to be prescribed, of Mutton, Veal, Pullet, Chicken, &c. and those rather boiled than roasted. All sharp, salt and spiced Meats are forbidden; so are all Fish, Milk, and Herbage, as being corrupters of the Blood. Their Drink may be a small Wine diluted with Water, or a well boiled small Ale, which may also be medicated with Dock-roots, Succory, and Grass-roots, the tops of Agrimony, Pimpernel, Harts-tongue, Fumitory, Hop-buds, &c. Or, *℞ sol. agrimonie, origani, veronice utriusque, an. M. ss. rad. enule, camp. scorzonere, hirundinariae, an. ℥ij. macis, cinnamomi, an. ℥j. coq. in cervisia tenuis ℥vj. ad dimid.*

The Evacuation ought to begin by Bleeding: and if Blood abound, the Venesection may be repeated, after the Body hath been somewhat emptied by Purging.

The Purgatives may be Whey and Manna, with *crem. tartar.* or a Decoction of some of the opening Roots, with *senæ, rhabarb. &c. ℞ summit. fumariæ, M. j. rad. cicorii. polypod. lapathi acut. an. ℥j. flor. trium cordial. M. ss. epithymi ℥ij. senæ ℥ij. rhabarb. incisi & in nodulo inclus. ℥j. liquoritiæ ℥ij. sem. fœnic. dulc. ℥ij. coq. in aq. font. ad ℥j. colatur. adde syr. ros. cum agarico j. ss. manna ℥ij. vel q. s. dividatur pro tribus dosibus. Decoct. senæ, Gereonis, Decoct. epithymi, in the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, are proper in this Disease.*

If the Body be strong, and the Humours contumacious, you may purge with *pulv. diaturbith. pulv. cornachin. pil. cochiæ, de agarico*; or with this: *℞ tartari vitriolati, diagridii, an. ℥ss. turbith. albi gummosi, hermodact. an. ℥ij. pulverizentur, & cum oleis caryophyll. & cinnam. an. ℥ss. Misc. Desis a ℥ij. ad ℥j. Merc. dulc. ethiops mineralis, Bezoard. mineral. ceruss. antimonii,* are also of use in the Cure of this Disease. If the season of the Year be proper, *Barnet* or *Epsom* Waters may be also good. Amongst the common People *Brimstone* and *Milk* is a usual Remedy.

The outward Applications prescribed in the Cure of this Disease are numerous, and may be proportioned to the quality

lity of the Person, viz. as he is poor or rich, and the greatness of the Disease.

If it affect but some one part, as the Hands, the Cure may be performed by Fomentations, Unguents, or Cerotes: but where the whole Body is infected, there I propose Bathing as most necessary. A Fomentation may be made of such like; \mathcal{R} rad. enulæ camp. lapath. an. \mathfrak{z} ij. rad. bryoniae \mathfrak{z} j. summit. fumariae, abrotoni, an. M. ij. flor. ros. rubr. M. j. cort. granat. sumach. an. \mathfrak{z} ss. vitrioli albi \mathfrak{z} ij. salis petrae \mathfrak{z} ij. aluminis, sulph. vivi, an. \mathfrak{z} ss. coq. in aq. font. \mathfrak{t} iv. colatur pro usu. After which the diseased Parts may be anointed with some of these following: \mathcal{R} unguent. rosat. \mathfrak{z} ij. balsam Peruvian. \mathfrak{z} ss. arcan. corallin. \mathfrak{z} ij. Misc. Or, \mathcal{R} sevi agnini \mathfrak{z} v. ol. amygd. dulc. papaveris, an. \mathfrak{z} j. ol. hyoscyami per express. \mathfrak{z} ij. unguent. tutiae Vigonis \mathfrak{z} iss. aluminis usti, zinziberis pulv. an. \mathfrak{z} ij. olibani \mathfrak{z} j. croci \mathfrak{z} ij. cerae alb. q. s. Or, \mathcal{R} unguent. nutrit. \mathfrak{z} ij. unguent. popul. \mathfrak{z} j. styracis liquidae \mathfrak{z} j. cinnabaris \mathfrak{z} ij. Misc. Or, \mathcal{R} unguent. popul. \mathfrak{z} j. unguent. rosati \mathfrak{z} ij. opii \mathfrak{z} ss. Misc. In Chops of the Hands or Fingers, \mathcal{R} unguent. rosati in succo aurantior. lot. \mathfrak{z} ij. cerae alb. \mathfrak{z} vj. misceantur super ignem; addatur piperis albi, zinziberis pulv. an. q. s. fiat Ceratum.

Where the Disease hath overspread the whole Body, there (as I have said) Bathing is necessary; and if the season of the Year be proper, the River of Thames, or other Rivers may serve: but in the colder Seasons, Bathing in warm Water is effectual, the Party sitting the while on a Bag of Wheat-bran. Persons of Quality may have sweet Powders, as those of lign. cassia, Rhodium, calamus aromaticus, &c. If the Disease require it, they may have such Ingredients boiled in the Bath as have been prescribed in the Fomentation above: they may also have a mixture cinerum sarment. fraxini, alum. rup. sulphur. viv. &c. cap. pulverizatorum an. p. aq. It may be quilted in Bags, or made into Balls with Wheat-bran and Soap, with which they may rub their diseased Bodies.

In the time of the late Civil Wars, our Soldiers in the Western Parts of the Kingdom were much annoyed with this Disease, which being gotten amongst them, they infected one another. I commonly let them blood which fell under my care, and advised them to drink for their Mornings Draughts Brimstone and Milk, and to anoint themselves with Brimstone and Butter. But in warm Weather frequent Bathing in the Rivers was their Cure.

x. Observat.

Change of Diet and manner of living is frequently the Cause of the Itch. So a Youth of about seventeen Years of age, newly entertained in a Gentleman's Service, raised from a slender mean Diet, to a more plentiful Fare, brake out with Itch and Scabs all over his Body. Several Ointments were applied, and after all a Quick-silver-Girdle was put on him; but the Disease enraged, and under the Girdle the

the Skin was heated and excoriated much. I caused the Girdle to be thrown off, and advised the raw Parts to be dressed with a mixture of *unguent. nutrit.* and *populeon*; then caused him to be let blood, and purged with a Decoction of *radic. lapath. sena, sem. carthami,* &c. and directed him to bath in warm Water for some few Days; by which he was cured. Such like Youths so diseased in the hotter seasons, after Purging and Bleeding, I have commended to bathing in the River of *Thames*, and thereby cured them.

A Girl of about twelve Years of age was infected by her Play-fellows at School in the Country, and brake out in mattery Scabs and Itch all over her Body, insomuch as her Shift was frequently bloody with scratching her self. I let her blood, also purged her often with Infusions of *Sena, Rhubarb,* &c. I endeavoured to contemperate the Humours by *calomel.* and *athiops mineralis*, but without success, it itching so intolerably, that, do what we could, she would rub and scratch, so as it no sooner healed on one place, but it brake out in the same or in another. So difficult a work it is to extinguish this Disease where it hath been of any long continuance. The Weather growing warmer she bathed in warm Water, rubbed her Body with some of the above-mention'd Bagns the first three or four Bathings, and in about three Weeks space was freed of her Itch, and perfectly cured thereby. The Scars and discolouring of her Skin on her Hands and Arms were removed by anointing them with a mixture of *jacch. Saturni* with *unguent. rosac.* 2. Observat.

A Gentleman of about thirty six Years of age, was infected with the Itch all over his Body, I let him blood and purged him, as hath been set down in the Method of Cure; and having so evacuated the *Plethora*, I prescribed him the taking of *athiops mineralis*, and sent him some *unguent. popul.* &c. and cured him. By the same means I have cured some others since. 3. Observat.

A Gentlewoman of about fifty Years of age was very much disturbed by an Itch. After the taking divers Medicaments unsuccessfully she sent for me. I made her some Pills of *athiops mineralis*, which she took Morning and Evening, without any observance of keeping her House; by which she was cured in eight or ten Days, and hath not been troubled with it since, as she her self told me three Years after, which was last Summer. 4. Observat.

A Person of about forty Years old, of a melancholick and scorbutical Habit of Body, was sorely afflicted with the Itch all over her Body. Her Physician at the same time being indisposed could not visit her, but, according to the relation her Servants gave him of her Disease, prescribed her Clysters, and Purged her with such opening Apozems as were proper in her case, advising Blood to be drawn from the Hemorrhoidal Veins by Leeches, and afterwards prescribed her 5. Observat.

her a Bath in which she bathed often, but without success. Upon which consideration I was desired by the Physician to give her a Visit, to inform him of her condition. I did so, and saw her Hands, Arms and Breast overspread with brawny Scales, under which were mattery Wheals. She was very hot, and her Tongue parch'd; her Pulse seemed to be oppressed. I told her she had a Fever. She replied, it was for want of Sleep occasioned by the intollerable Itch and Soreness. I gave an account of her condition to the Physician, who thereupon prescribed her to be let Blood about eight or nine Ounces, and that Night after a Clyster and and cordial Julep; by which she was relieved. About three or four Days after, she complained of a Pain on her left Side, and had a Fever with great heat and thirst. The Physician prescribed more Blood to be taken away; which was done to the quantity of nine Ounces or thereabouts, by which she was relieved of her Pain and Fever, and daily recovered strength. And upon farther information of her Recovery, her Physician advised her to remove to *Epsom*, and there to drink the Waters. She did so, and by his Prescriptions was also cured there of her Itch.

8. *Observat.*

A Girl of about four Years of age was brought to me in a poor Woman's Arms, in the very midst of Winter, the Ground being covered with Snow. She was broken out all over the Body with an Itch and mattery Scabs. The Woman desired my Opinion of it, whether I could Cure it. I told her the Cure was difficult; but when the Weather should be more seasonable I would readily undertake it. The following Spring I was fetch'd to this Child, saw the Body so diseased as I before represented it, and was perswaded to undertake the Cure. I, considering that they were but few things I could give such a Child, and those required to be well tasted, therefore began with a small Ale medicated with *sarsaparilla*, *lign. lentisc. China*, and some of the Herbs and Roots proposed in the method of cure for such Drinks. In some of this Ale I mixed a purging Syrup, by which the Child was frequently purged: then I gave her *Merc. dulc. in conf. ros. damasc.* once in three Days, and continued medicated Ale for her ordinary Drink, with which they also sometimes made a Posset-drink. By this method the Itch lessened, and the Scabs dried: but by the prosecution of it the Child's Chaps became somewhat sore. I cured the Child and finished my course by bathing it in Milk and Water, and some few Diaphoreticks. The Parents were well pleased with the Cure; but afterwards consulting a Physician (since deceased) in some case concerning their own Healths, and discoursing of the Child's Cure, he perswaded them I had effected it with Mercury, and put them upon such a prejudice to the Medicament, as they from that time declined the advising with me, suspecting I might again repeat the use of it.

C H A P. XXV.

Of Lepra, or Elephantiasis.

Lepra and Elephantiasis have so many acceptions *Description* in Writers, that it is fit to distinguish them in the *and Dis-* first place. I shall therefore understand by *Lepra* *ferences* the highest degree of the Itch, where the Scabs grow dry, and break out in the form of white Scales, sticking hard to one another, not easily to be pulled off: but if they are, they leave the place red, and soon return again. The *Leprosy* of the *Arabians* was a quite other Disease, which by the *Greeks* is called *Elephantiasis*, and is nothing else but an universal Cancer of the whole Body, black, and indeed a most miserable Disease, but I think scarce known in *England*. The *Arabians* also have an *Elephantiasis*, differing from that of the *Greeks*, which is a kind of *Varix*, of which Authors may be consulted.

The Disease I purpose to give you an Instance of is the *Lepra Græcorum*, supposed to be *Celsus* his *Impetigo*, and by others *Psoa*, the white Scurf, proceeding from a vicious Salt in the Blood, that doth diminish the *Serum* of it, which when the Skin should separate by a just Transpiration, in stead thereof it converts it into a dry, salt, itching, white Scab, very troublesome to the Patient and difficult of Cure.

The immediate *Cause* of this Disease is, as I have *Cause* said, a vicious Salt in the *Serum*. Authors will have it to be generated of a mixture of *Atrabilis*, to be of a more gross matter, and to arise from evil Diet, a dry *Intemperies* of the Skin, a Suppression of the *Hæmorrhoids* or *Menses*, also from a Quartan Fever; and to proceed by the way of Infection, as Scabs do, it being an excess thereof.

It is known by the Description I have given of it, and *Prognosis* from thence a judgment may be given of the difficulty *tick* and contumaciousness of Cure. If salt Humours abound very much in the body, it proves often incurable.

The *Cure* of this Disease consists in the prosecution of *Cure*

the same method with that of the Scab; only this as it exceeds that, requires to be treated more strictly, and with Medicaments more powerful. I shall not trouble you with the particularizing them, but refer you to the Observation following.

1. Obser-
vat. of
Elephan-
tiasis.

A Young Woman about 20 Years of Age had been long afflicted with a Species of an *Elephantiasis* upon her left Brow. Many endeavours had been used by prescriptions internal and external, viz. frequent Venæsections, application of Leeches, &c. The Disease increasing, I was consulted, and advised her to purge once in four days with *Merc. dulc.* and *diagrid.* and the intermitting days to take *Bezoard mineral.* and to drink for her ordinary drink *decoct. sarsæ, lign. lentiscin.* with some of the alterative Plants prescribed in the method of Cure. The Part affected we fomented daily with the *Fotus* proposed in the method of Cure: and after the Scabs and Scurf were removed, it was anointed with some of that unguent of *Vigo's*, prescribed in the Cure of *Herpes miliaris*. I began this Cure in Winter, presently after *Christmas*, and cured her before the Spring; yet advised the continuance of the internals, purging her weekly, and when the weather should grow seasonable, bathing in fresh water temperately warm. I saw her half a year after perfectly well.

2. Obser-
vat. of
Elephan-
tiasis.

A Maid of about Thirty Years of Age, having been a long time diseased with an *Impetigo*, or Species of *Elephantiasis Grecorum*, in her Arms, Thighs and Legs, came commended to my care. It began with a *Serpigo*, making many round spots, such as are generally called *Ring-worms*, with extream itching, which by frequent scratching heated and mattered, and afterwards scabb'd, and in progress overspread her Limbs with a dry white Scurf, under which the serpiginous circles lay covered. She had passed through the milder Remedies frequently without success: upon which account I designed Mercurials; and beginning with Venæsection, afterwards purged her with *decoct. epithymi*, as it is prescribed in the method of Cure. After the second Dose I gave her twenty grains of *Calomel.* over night, and purging it off in the morning with the said Apozeme: during which I caused her Limbs to be bathed and rubbed often with

with the Decoction to that purpose prescribed in the method of Cure, by which the Scurf was moistured and brought off; then it was anointed with one of the fore-said Unguents. After I had thus evacuated the *Plethora*, and disposed her Body for Mercurials more operative, I gave her each morning and evening a few grains of *Mercur. diaphoret.* in a *bolus* with *cons. lujula* and *Mithridate*, disposing her thereby to a breathing sweat, and caused her Limbs to be daily anointed with *unguent. enulat. cum Mercurio*. These Medicaments proving unsuccessful, and her Chaps not growing fore, I caused her Limbs to be anointed with Sir *Alex. Fras.* his Uction, prescribed in *Lues venerea*, and vomited her once in four or five days with *Turbith. mineral.* By this course she emaciated, and her Skin became clean of the *Impetigo*, &c. but she did not salivate, nor indeed were her Chaps very fore. I concluded her course of Physick with Bathing, and sweating with Diaphoreticks, purging her between whiles, for the space of a fortnight, and dismissed her, with advice to drink a Decoction of *rad. lapath. summit. fumaria dulc. amara*, &c. About two months after she shewed her self to me cured and well complexioned, and is well at the Printing of this.

A Maid of about fourteen years of age, of a fallow ^{3. Obser-} Complexion and lean dry Body, having been diseased ^{vat.} from her Infancy with a white dry Scab from the crown of her Head to her Feet, her Skin of a Moorish tann'd colour, after taking divers Remedies without success, was at last put into my hands for Cure. I purged her with a draught of the *DecoStum epithymi*, and the day after let her blood about eight ounces or more. She bare it well, and the Blood was of good colour and consistence. The day after I purged her with some of the same Decoction, with the addition of *syr. de pomis purg.* and in the while caused a medicated Ale to be made according to the Prescription hath been set down in the preceding Chapter of the method of Cure, which was her ordinary Drink, and served to make Posssets those days she purged. Then I prepared a Bath wherein had been boiled *fol. radic. althae, lapath. enula camp. bryonia fol. scabiosa, majorana, fumaria, saponaria, bacc. laur. juniper. sem. staphisagria. sem. sinapis alu-*

Q 2
men,

men, *sulp. vitriol. Hungaric.* and a Bag of wheat-bran to sit upon. I prescribed her likewise the mixture afore-mentioned made in a Ball, with common Soap, for her to rub her self with while she sat in the Bath. She had also a Pearl-Julep ready to take upon occasion. After she had thus bathed according to her strength half or three quarters of an hour, she was lapt in a warm Sheet, put into bed, and took a morsel of a cordial *bolus ex theriaca, conf. borrag. lujule, Bezoard occident. ocul. cancr. troch. de viper.* made up *cum syr. & cort. citr. & pom. alterant.* Upon which she swet an hour or more, then dried, and anointed with one of the fore-mentioned Unguents. A waist-coat, &c. was put on, and she arose and was dressed. Her Diet was of good nourishment and easie digestion, such as hath been already proposed. I continued this method of Bathing some while, and purged her every third day with *calomel. ℞.* at night, and a draught of *decoct. epithymi* next morning. Her head was full of white dry Scabs; for which reason her Hair was clipt close off, and her Head bathed with a *Lixivium* wherein had been boiled some of the same materials which were prescribed for the Bath, and then anointed with burnt Butter *cum fugiline & sale an. p. equ.* In the time of Bathing I caused her Head to be rubbed with common Soap, and bathed, to loosen the Scurf and dry Scales. Sometimes during her Bathing I rubbed some of the largest Scales and such as stuck firmest with a Caustick-stone, which did not only hasten their fall off, but scoured the Skin notably well. Where the bigger Scabs separated, there remained for the most part an ugly discolouring of the place, and little Excrecences of Flesh, by which those Scabs had been held on so close as if they had been thereby nailed fast. These Excrecences I rubbed off with the Caustick-stone; and where there was occasion I dressed the Parts with *unguent. tutie* or *li-thargyr.* yet notwithstanding the Disease rose in one part as it dried in others. Upon which consideration I vomited her with a few grains of *turbith mineral.* and repeating it twice or thrice, intermitting a day or two between, her Chaps swelled. Upon which I forbore the use of the Bath, and kept her warm, then salivated her seventeen or eighteen days: in which time the Scurf fell

fell off quite, and her Skin became clean. I then Purged her with Sir *Alex. Frasc.* his *Potus amarus*, and put her into a *decoct. sarsae, China.* &c. with some of the hepatick Plants; I sweat her for some days with Diaphoreticks, Purging her once in three or four Days; then bathed her in warm water, washing her Body with Balls of Wheat-bran and Soap for some few days. Thus we concluded the course, she being to all appearance perfectly well and her Complexion fresh. She should then have returned into the Country, but that I desired she might stay the Spring of the year for a farther trial of her Cure, it being then *February*. She did stay, and in *April* the Disease began to appear in her right Arm, and rise scattering about her Body; which encreasing, I let her Blood again, purged her with Whey and Manna, and bathed her in warm water, wherein I put a Solution of Sublimate, designing that way to flux her. But it not rising to my mind, I anointed her Legs and Arms with Sir *Alex. Frasc.* his *unguent. Neapolit.* by which I salivated her near thirty days; in which time the Scabs fell off again. As the Salivation declined, I put her into a *decoct. sarsae* as formerly, sweat her and purged her, and having finisht the course with Bathing as I had done before, delivered her once more cured. Her Friends, seeing her thus recovered, put her to School, to give her that Breeding which her diseased Body had hindred her so long from. Since that she is married, and, as I have been lately informed, continues well: yet is not so freed of that Disease, but that she hath sometimes little Remarks of it.

CH. A. P. XXVI.

Of Gutta Rosacea.

THE Face is also subject to these irksom Diseases, which have been anciently distinguished by the names of *Impetigo* or *Lichen*, *Mentagra*, and *Gutta Rosacea*. The former of which raged in *Italy*, and

and was taken notice of by *Pliny* in his days as a malign Disease; but it is not known in our times, unless it be in the *Lues Venerea*, where are sometimes found all the Species of *Impetigo* and *Pustula* that ever were mentioned by any of the Ancients. Put in this place I shall only take notice of the *Gutta Rosacea*, a Disease which when heightned by acrimony, is not inferior to the most malicious of other Diseases, and as difficult of Cure.

*Descripti-
on.*

Gutta Rosacea ariseth in little hard Tubercles like so many *Hordeola*, affecting the Brows and Face all over with great itching, which being scratcht look red, and rise in great Welks, rendring the Visage fiery, and in progress of time made those totting *Copper-noses*, as we generally express them.

Cause.

The immediate *Cause* is a gross hot Blood affecting the Face with such a flushing heat as is commonly seen in Blushing, and by reason of its gross consistence can neither return back, nor suddenly discuss, but remaineth in the Part, and after some time riseth in red Pimples, which so vitiate the tone of the Fibres, that though the Patient do get afterwards a better Habit of Body, yet doth he for the most part suffer under the Disease. Ill Diet is a Cause, hot Spices, Onions, Garlick, and the like; so are strong Wines: yet it's thought more commonly to befall those that drink strong Beer. A suppression of the *Menses* or *Hæmorrhoids* is often a Cause of this Disease.

Signs.

The *Signs* of the Disease are, a flushing heat, with red Pimples and Tubercles, which in progress of time become blewish, and of a more dark red colour.

*Prognos-
tick.*

The *Gutta Rosacea* is difficult of Cure in its recency: and if it be of long continuance, the Tubercles grow big, and Excrecences arise out of them, and they accompany the Patients to their graves.

Cure.

The *Cure* is begun with regulation of Diet, removing of the Obstructions in the *Viscera*, and temperating of the evil quality of the Blood. The Diet ought to be of good nourishment and of easie Digestion, as hath been above said. The Evacuation consists in Bleeding, and Purging with opening Apozemes; as *R. fol. cichor. acetosæ. an. M. j. senæ ʒiii. tamarind. ʒß. flor. trium cordial. an. P. j. liquiritiæ. ʒij. sem. fenic. dulc ʒj. coq. qd ʒiv. in colat. dissolv. Rheiz in aq. cich. infus. ʒj. syr. ros.*

ros. solut. ℥i℥. aq. cinnam. cochl. j Misc. Or, R rad. oxylapath. acetosæ, cichor. gramin. an. ℥j. fol endiviæ, fumariæ, dent. leon. capill. Vin. an. M. j. sem. quat. frig. maj. an. ℥iij. liquiritiæ ℥℥. senæ ℥ij. tamarind. ℥j. galang. ℥ij. santal. citr. ℥j coq. ad lbj. colat adde expressionem ℥℥. rhab. in prædict. decoct. syr. de pomis purg. & diasereos an. q. s. fiat Apozem. With which you may purge your Patient. After which Chalybeats may be of use, &c.

In the use of externals, if the Disease be recent, only with a flushing heat in the Skin with some small Pimples. a decoct. *malvæ, bismalvæ, viol. sem. verbasci, psyllii*, or the like, may give a breathing to the Humour; and a Posset made with Juice of Limons or the like, may restore the Face to its former good Complexion. But if the Disease be of longer standing, and the Tubercles many and hard, you must then bath them with more powerful Emollients; as *rad. sigil. Solomon. cucumer. agrest. rad. lilior. sem. lini, fenug. &c.* and *cerat. dialthææ* may be afterwards applied on them, and such Medicaments as may dispose them to Suppuration: then they may be opened with a Lancet, and the Matter discharged. You shall afterward deterge and cicatrize them with as small a Scar as may be, and smooth the Skin with such like; *R camphoræ ℥j. ol. amygd. dulc. ℥iij. mix them in a mortar, then add ol. Tartari per deliquium ℥ij. vitell. ovor. num. ij sacch Saturni ℥℥. aq. flor. fabar sigill. Solomon. & aq. ros. an. ℥iij. Or a lac virginis thus made; R lythargyr. aur. ℥iij. aceti optimi lbj. coq. ad dimidium, & colatur. adde salis com. in aq. font. soluti ℥iv. aq. ros. ℥vj. sal. armoniac. ℥j. Misceantur omnia simul pro usu.*

A Gentleman of about forty years old was very much *Observat.* vexed with a flushing heat all over his Face, with some red Pimples not considerable. Many Medicaments he applied, but in progress of time they terminated in Tubercles, some whereof were round, others of an oval figure; some were hard, others soft. They all itcht extreamly, and put him upon a pinching of them, upon which they grew the bigger. One of them he opened with a Pen-knife, and gave vent to a viscous

white Matter, but the Tubercle fill'd again. Upon which consideration he advis'd with me, and desired my help. I caus'd a Fomentation to be made of some of the Emollients above-mentioned, and to the *Feces* beaten and pulped I added *axung. gallin. anatis ol. ex ped. bovinis*, and with a little *terebinthina* and wax made a Cerote, which after the use of the Fomentation was daily applied. In the while he was purged, as hath been above propos'd, and let blood, and afterwards drunk *Epsom Waters*. By this Method much of the Matter was evacuated, the heat contemperated, and the Tubercles in part breathed forth. Those that suppurated I opened, and discharged the Matter: and those that would neither suppurate nor discuss. I cut into, and permitted them to bleed. By the continuance of Emollients they resolv'd, and in the space of six weeks he was in a manner freed of these Hillocks, and his Countenance became smooth and clear.

Some others I have cured by the same Method, and of the female Sex, where it was more discernable. I shall forbear the instancing them, because it was a work of time, and performed after the same method.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Flatuous Tumours.

WE have already treated of Tumours coming from *Humours*, which was our first general Head: we shall now say somewhat of those that owe their Origin to *Wind*, called by the *Latins*, *Inflationes*, by the *Greeks*, *Emphysemata*.

They are by Authors usually ranked next to *Oedema*, as partaking much of the nature of those Tumours, having generally a watery Phlegm joyned with them.

Definition. *Emphysema* is a light puffy Tumour easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers, and ariseth again in the instant you take them off. It is of an uncertain bigness, some times very large, other times small without any weight to the Part that contains it.

As

As to the *Differences*, they are either pure or mixed. A pure *Emphysema* is found rarely, unless it be in cases of Wounds in the Breast, where the air getting in between the Muscles and Membranes doth puff them up like to the inside of a Shoulder of Veal. Most usually they are mixed with Humour, which is always Phlegmatick. They differ also as to their place, some being inward, others outward. The inward belong to the Physicians. Outwardly we find them upon the Eye-lids, on the great Joints, and in other membranaceous Parts. The Belly is very subject to them, both in the *Scrotum* and Navel, which are the usual seats of the *Hernia ventosa*; and indeed in other parts of it wheresoever of the Guts, &c. The *Peritoneum* is relaxed. In which places we do first find a soft windy Tumour, and at length, if it be not prevented, an Extuberance of the Gut it self.

The *Cause* of the pure *Emphysema* is evident, viz. the ingress of air. But that of the mixed ones is not so easie to be assigned. And possibly he that reads what the learnedest Authors have said on this Subject will depart unsatisfied.

In the inward Parts, as in the Ventricle and Guts, we find manifest acidities, which meeting some fermentacious Matter do huff and puff, and, being contained within the bounds of these Cavities, do blow them up into a Tumour, which is usually dissolved by Evacuation upward and downward; which notwithstanding doth not prevent the successions of new Inflations, unless the fermenting principle be destroyed.

In the outward Parts, as the Knees, &c. we do imagine some proportionable degeneration of the local Ferment, which doth make the like Ebullition with the extravasated Humour. The Vapour so generated being confined within the Skin, so as not to be suffered to pass out, and remains there in a windy or flatuous Swelling.

Those Tumours are without alteration of colour in the Skin, or pain, unless they lie deep amongst the sensible Parts near the *Periosteum*. One *Sign* is given us of them, viz. the sudden increase and diminution. The Ancients distinguish an *Emphysema* from other Tumours by the Sound it giveth when struck upon. But that Sign

Sign I have not met with, no not in the *Tympanites*. Indeed a crackling is often felt, if the Tumour be in the Knee or other outward Part; and in the Belly Wind is heard to rumble: but what concerneth inward Diseases is not within compass of my Discourse.

Prognosis.
sick.

Flatuous Tumours affecting the great Joints are of most difficult Cure, and not to be opened without mature consideration. All Tumours of this nature are more easily cured in Summer than Winter. But those off from the Joints may be opened at any time, and are of easie Cure.

Cure.

In the Cure of those Tumours you may proceed by Internals as hath been shewed in *Oedema*, the Causes differing but little, both being from a Phlegmatick constitution of the Blood. Phlebotomy may be admitted, if Blood; but generally the Pituitous Humours are here in fault, and they are to be prepared and purged as aforesaid.

The external Applications ought to be such as may by their heating and attenuating quality discuss the Flatulencies. Such are *summitates majorane, abrotani, hyssopi, organi, rute, rorismarin. bacc. lauri, juniperi, sem. anisi, feniculi, carui, cymini, &c.* Of which Fomentations may be made in Lixivies or Wine. *Saculi* likewise may be made *ex sem. milii, cymini. &c. sale.* Embrocations may also be as followeth. *R. ol. rutacei, sambucini, chamemeli, anethi, an. ʒi. ol. majorane. carui. an. ʒi. Misc. ol. sulphuris, terebinth. bals. sulphuris Rulandi, Empl. de baccis lauri, & cymino.* Or, *R. facis cere nova lb̄ss. mica. panis furfuracei lb̄ss. flor. ros. rub. ʒi. coquantur in vino albo; deinde contunde, & adde piperis, caryophyl. nucis myristica, zinziberis an. ʒiʒss. sem. cymini. anis. fenic. ammeos, an ʒ ʒ. ol. chamemeli, anethi rute, an, ʒij. Misc. S.A. & fiat Cataplasma.* Scarification, Blistering and Cupping are also commended. If by none of these it yield to Discussion, but inflame and grow painful, treat it with Anodynes; of which *cerat. æsypi* and *lana succida*, hath the preemience. But if the Tumour be in such place where it may be safely opened, the speediest way of Cure is by cutting into it. Some Writers have advised the binding of the Part above and below, and opening the Tumour between. If you think there be reason

reason for it do so; but there is no fear of its flying away from the vent you shall give it. The Cure of the Abscesses is afterwards effected as in other crude Abscesses hath been shewed.

In penetrating Wounds of the *Thorax*, and where the external Orifice is small, there Flatulent Tumours may be frequently seen greatly blowing up that and the adjacent Parts. The Cure is performed by enlarging the external Orifice in the Skin. You may see an Observation of it amongst those of the Breast in the Treatise of *Wounds*.

Of the many that have come to me supposed to have the *King's Evil*, there were not a few diseased with crude Tumours of other kinds. Some of those which seemed most like Flatulent Tumours I opened, but they proved all to be phlegmatick and waterish Tumours. Those in the very Knees, which are so generally esteemed flatulent, I opened by puncture with a Lancet, some to the very Bone: in the most prominent parts there issued forth only a few drops of serous Blood, and that without any diminution of the Swelling. In some of those in which I made the Puncture less deep I passed in a Probe, where feeling a Tumour under the *Perioosteum*, I penetrated it with my Lancet, and discharged an *Ichor* in small quantity: the Bone was there carious. Upon which consideration I am apt to think that all these painful Swellings in the Knees (which are not strumous) do arise from an over-moisture of the Membranes and Ligaments, which in progress of time doth corrupt the Bone underneath, so that they apostemate and terminate in carious Ulcers. Those which are less painful are generally superficial, proceeding as I suppose, from an over-moisture of the *Membrana carnosæ* and Parts above it. It being so, our best endeavours ought to be in the applying moderate attenuating and exsiccant Remedies with good Bandage.

A Young Gentleman of about eighteen years of age I. *Observed* was commended to my care by Doctor *Denton*. He had a round soft Tumour upon the fore-part of his right Thigh, without Inflammation or Pulsation. I applied a Caustick upon it, and the next day divided the

the Escar : there came nothing of Matter forth. I thrust my Knife deeper into it : there followed only a few drops of Blood, but the Tumour sunk. I dressed up the Escar with *unguent. basilicon.* to digest off the Slough. During the separation of it there appeared no more Matter than might reasonable be expected from such an Escar. After separation thereof the Ulcer incarned and cicatrized in few days. This we judged a flatulent Tumour, yet it was not discovered by its Noise or Sound.

2. Obser-
vat. of a
flatulent
Tumour on
the outside
of the Thigh
near the
Knee.

A Citizen's wife aged about thirty six years, of an ill Habit of Body, had amongst other Diseases, a soft white Swelling a little above her Knee on the outside of her right Thigh. Many Applications having been ineffectually applied, Doctor *Walter Needham* and my self were consulted. We concluded it a Flatulent Tumour, and proposed the opening of it : to which purpose she was purged. Her Body being so prepared, I applied a Caustick on the most prominent part, and the next day divided the Escar, and passed my Knife deep into it : there came out nothing of Matter or Blood. I made a search with a Probe, and passed it almost to the Bone, meeting no other opposition by the way than a soft puffy membranous Flesh, such as is usually seen in a Shoulder of Veal. I dressed it with Lenients, Emplasters and Bandage.

The fourth day, the Physician being present, I took off the Dressings ; on which there appeared little more Matter than what is usual from such Escars. The Tumour continued, and was somewhat inflamed, it required Digestion. To which purpose I sprinkled in about ʒj. of *Merc. præcipitat.* and dressed it up with Lenients before. The third day after I dressed it again, and saw the Escar separating, and the Abscess digested. I dressed the Abscess again with *Præcipitate*, and the external parts with *unguent. tutie.* By this method the Abscess digested, and the Tumour sunk, and was cured as hath been above shewed. Many of these Tumours we meet with which are certainly raised by a *Flatus*, yet give no Sound, nor yet doth there appear any Wind to puff out upon opening.

3. Obser-
vat.

In the time of the Wars a Soldier was brought to me much wounded. During his Cure we took notice of a large white Swelling on the outside of one of his Thighs, which

which we supposed Matter; and after the Digestion of his Wounds I opened that Tumour. There issued out only a little waterish Humour, part whereof was tintured with the Blood dropping from the incised Lips. There was neither crackling of Wind or hallow Sound, yet the Tumour sunk from that Dressing; and by Discutients and Exsiccants with good Bandage it was soon cured. Some other such like Tumours I have met with, and cured accordingly.

A Gentlewoman of about Thirty Years of Age had 4. *Obser-*
a Swelling on her right Knee encompassing the *Rotula*: *vat.*
it had been growing about a year or two. I supposed it flatulent, and treated it as hath been set down in the method of Cure, by Fomentations, Embrocations, and Emplasters; but it heating thereby and encreasing, I applied an *Empl. à bolo*, and caused a Knee-piece to be laced on: by the continuing use of which the Swelling was restrained, and the Knee recovered its former strength.

Another about Forty Years of Age, of a full Body, 5. *Obser-*
had a round soft Swelling, lying on each side of the *Rotula* without alteration of colour in the Skin, it had *vat.*
some time disabled her from going up or down a pair of Stairs, and often hazarded her falling in other motions. In this case I applied an Emplaster *ad herniam*, with an addition of *cerat hyssopi* over each Tumour, and a Compress of brown Paper soaked in *aqua fabrorum*, over which a laced Knee-piece was put on, and streightned proportionably. By the renewing these Dressings once in a week or ten days the Swelling discussed, and her Knee recovered its former strength: yet she continued the wearing of the Bandage some years.

A young Person having been some years afflicted with 6. *Obser-*
a Swelling in one of her Knees, after various Applica- *vat.*
tions it encreasing, I was sent for, and saw it overspreading the Joint and parts about, retaining the natural colour of the Skin. It yielded to the impression of my Fingers as a Bladder half blown up; by which I judged it flatulent. The Bone on the inside of the Knee was also protuberant, which at their first discovery of the Tumour gave the Parents a suspicion it was luxated. I began with a Fomentation made of a Decoction of some of those Plants proposed in the method of Cure, and embrocated it with *unguent. nervinum*, and with Wax made

made up a Cerote of the same, which I applied with good Bandage till I got a Knee-piece made. Being made, I laced it on, and from that time repeated the Dressings once in a week or ten days. By this method the pain and Swelling diminished, and she walked on it with more strength. Indeed the Cure of these chiefly depends on the well-lacing of them; for accordingly as it was streightned, so the Swelling lessened. The weather growing seasonable, she went to the *Spa*, and afterwards to the *Bath*: from whence returning no better, she was again recommended to my care. I then attempted the discussing it by Medicaments more powerful: they heated the Tumour, and blistered it here and there, but did not lessen it. After I had asswaged the heat by Lenients, and healed the Excoriations, I applied over the Tumour *Empl. diasulphuris Rulandii*, laced on the Knee-piece again, and renewed the Application once in ten days. In their over-hard lacing of this Bandage the Leg swelled: To prevent which, I caused a laced Stocking to be put on it. By the wearing thereof the Knee-piece was laced with more advantage, and she recovered strength of it daily, to walk, dance, and visit her Friends abroad. During this, Doctor *Mickelthwait* being in the House visited my Patient, prescribed such Internals as were proper for her, and proposed the embrocating of the Tumour *cum oleo sulph. terebinth.* which was used daily for some time. Afterwards a Pultice was advised of the tops of green Wormwood, Rue, Sage and Feverfew, with Hogsgrease: this was applied till it became offensive to her. After these several Applications, it appearing to them more visibly that her Cure consisted in the well-lacing of her Knee-piece, there was taken more care therein by her Servants, and a warm Cerote applied under it. The Tumour lessened, and is since very much diminished. I have lately taken off the Plaister and Laced-stocking, and hope in few weeks she may leave off the Knee-piece, the Swelling being now inconsiderable.

7. Obser-
vat.

A young Gentlewoman came to *London* with a puffy Swelling on her left Foot near her Toes; part of the Swelling stretched over the Toe next the Little one, on which the Tumour was near two fingers breadth. It was without Inflammation or considerable Pain. I supposed it
to

to be Wind, and would have given vent to it: but, not being permitted, I endeavoured then by Discutients to scatter it; it inflamed, and would not yield thereto. I then applied *Emplastr. à bolo*, and put on a Laced-Sock with a Bracer tacked to it for that Toe, and by Compress and careful Lacing suppressed the Swelling, and gave her so much ease, that after some time it hindered her not from taking those Divertisements others her School-fellows did. After she had worn this Sock some months, she left off the use of Emplaisters, but continued the Bandage some years. The Swelling on her Foot is since discussed, but the Toe continues still big, yet inconsiderably to what it was.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of Hernia.

HAVING thus far treated of Tumours by *Humour* and *Wind*; it remaineth now that I say somewhat of a Tumour made by the *interposition of a solid Body*. Examples of this nature are frequently to be found in some sorts of *Hernia*, viz. the *Zirbalis* and *Intestinalis*, the falling out of the Kell or Guts: which, being both of them solid Bodies, are often interposed preternaturally between several Coats of the *Peritoneum*, *Scrotum*, or other adjacent places, and do denominate the Tumour an *HERNIA* of that Part where it is raised.

If it burst out at or near the Navel, extending there *The Kinds.* the *Peritoneum*, together with the several Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles of the *Abdomen*, *Exomphalos.* it is called *Exomphalos*. If either of these break down *los.* into the Cod, that Tumour is most strictly call'd a *Hernia*. And though only these which I have here mention'd be strictly that Disease, yet other Tumours of those Parts, for their likeness to these, obtain the same name: viz. the *Hernia aquosa*, which is an Hydropical Tumour; the *Hernia carnosa*, which is a *Sarcoma*, or sometimes *Scirrhus*, of that Part; the *Hernia ventosa* which also belongs to another Head, as also doth *varicosa*:

*Hernia
Scroti.*

varicosa: of the former notwithstanding of these two I do add something in this place, by reason of the affinity of the Cure.

I shall first begin with the *Hernia Scroti, intestinalis* and *zirbalis*: both which are manifestly the falling down of the Gut or Kell, either quite into the *Scrotum*, which is a perfect *Rupture*; or else part of the way only, which is usually termed a *Relaxation*.

That this Disease may be thoroughly understood, it will be necessary to give you an exact Account of the Parts concerned. The principal is the *Peritoneum*, or strong Membrane that lines all the inside of the Abdominal Muscles, and then passing to the Back, doth there some-way or other involve and give Coats to all the *Viscera*. It is a strong Membrane, every-where double; in the duplications of which all the *Viscera* of the *Abdomen* are hid, and through which all the Vessels do pass. Its thickness and thinness is very different in several Parts, according to the several necessities of Nature. The lower part of it is strongest, to enable the Belly the better to bear the weight of the Intestines; and is usually presumed, by inadvertent Men, to be perforated in the Navel, for passing of the Umbilical Vessels; and in the Groin, for the transmission of the Seminals. But he that will consider the case will find it otherwise. For the Membrane, being every-where double, doth so receive these Vessels between its Coats, as that they passing behind the first Coat leave it every-where entire, both at the Navel and *Inguen*. But in the latter place, the Seminals do take the outward *Lamina* of the *Peritoneum* along with them, which, containing them in it self, doth at length make that Tunicle which involveth the Testicle, by the name of *Tunica vaginalis* or *Elytroides*.

This, I say, is the most natural structure of the *Peritoneum*, in which if the inward *Lamina* be strong, it keeps within the hollow of the Belly the Guts and Humours, if there; so that tho' the Cavity be full of Water, yet it transmits nothing into the *Scrotum*; and the Tumours that happen to the *Scrotum* of Hydropical Persons are usually anasarcaous, coming outwardly into the Membranes of the *Scrotum*, not passing from one Cavity to the other.

Bat

But if this inward *Lamina*, either through its own weakness, or the force put upon it in straining, &c. do relax, the Entrails thrust forward to the *Scrotum*, and in the top of the Process (usually so called) suffer an Angle to be excavated wherein part of the Guts is contained, and the Membrane extended, but not broken. In which case, the membranous partition that intercedes between the Guts and the *Scrotum* is visible. But if the Membrane break, then the Entrails rush down without controul into the *Scrotum*.

In Women also Ruptures are apt to happen in the Groin in the same place, by reason of the transition of the *Ligamenta uteri teretia*, which pass between the *Lamina* of the *Peritoneum* after the same manner as the Seminal Vessels do in Men. These Tumours usually end in the Groin, and are known by the name of *Bubonocoele*, which is a common name to all the *Hernia* in that place, whether they be in Men or Women.

The *Causes* of *Hernia intestinalis* and *zirbalis* are *Causes*. divers. In Children it proceeds from abundance of Crudity or Moisture, vehement Crying, and holding their Breath too forcibly. In those of more Age, from violent Exercise, hard Riding, Jumping, Vaulting, Hal- lowing, carrying great Burthens, a Blow or Fall, or any thing that may over-stretch the *Peritoneum*. The very weight of the Bowels and Kell in Fat People is often the occasion of a Rupture. In such Bodies Vomiting may be a Cause; yea, the very straining upon the Close- stool (if they be costive) is enough to make a Relaxation in some part, and a Rupture frequently followeth.

In Women, Hard-labour in Child-bed hath often been the Cause of a Rupture in the Groin, as also in the Na- vel.

The *Sign* of a *Hernia* by Relaxation, is, a certain *Signs*. Eminence or soft Tumour appearing under the Skin in either of the Groins, or other part of the Belly, without Inflammation or Pain, which disappeareth after the Patient hath lain some time on his back in bed, and appeareth again when he is up: and by laying your hand then upon it, if he cough or sneeze, you will feel the impulse of the Bowels, which is not to be felt on the sound Part. According as this Swelling is greater or less, so it is more or less accompanied with an uneasiness or Colick.

R

In

In Infants this Disease is scarce taken notice of by their Nurses, till it hath made its way into or near the *Scrotum*, to which place these through neglect do fall.

The Sign of a *Hernia intestinalis* made by Eruption, is, the sudden rise of the Tumour, whether it be made by Blow, Fall, or the like; in which case the Intestines or *Omentum*, or both, slide down into the *Scrotum*, or lie in a great Tumour in *Inguine*. If it were caused by a Blow or Fall, there is sometimes Blood extravasated, and the Swelling is painful, whether it be in *Inguine* or *Scroto*; and it soon descendeth from the *Inguen* to the *Scrotum*, where you may distinguish it from a *Sarcoma* by laying your hand upon the Production of the *Peritoneum* just at its exit from the *Abdomen*, then putting the Patient upon coughing or sneezing; upon either of these you will perceive the motion of the Gut, if it be there. If this *Hernia* be neglected in the Female Sex, it will make a round Tumour near the *Pudenda*.

The *Hernia omentalis* is an unequal soft slippery Tumour, of a continued bigness, whether the Patient be full or empty: whereas that of the Intestine is round, and hath a certain murmuring, if it be empty; and if it be full of Excrements, they may be felt in it. The Tumour is also greater or less, according as the Patient is full or empty: a painful Colick attends it; and if it be not timely reduced, a Fever and Vomiting followeth.

The *Hernia umbilicalis* is discerned by the Prominence in the Navel. Whether it be of the *Omentum* or Intestines, may be judged by what I have already said of the other.

The *Pneumatocoele* or *Hernia ventosa*, affecting the Belly in divers parts, is distinguish'd by its quick growth and roundness. Infants are frequently subject to it, sometimes in one Groin and Testicle, and other times in both. It lodgeth between the Testicle and *Tunica vaginalis*, making a Tumour like the Bladders which are found in some Fish: it is long or round, according as it possesseth only the cavity of the Testicle, or that and the whole Production.

No *Hernia intestinalis* is without danger; those made by Relaxation are least dangerous. Those by Ruption in Children and Youth under twenty years of age, or while

Prognostick.

while they are growing, are curable if they be timely reduced, though the Intestine be fallen down into the *Scrotum*: But in People of full growth they are for the most part capable only of being kept up by good Bandage. If the Intestine be not speedily reduced, there followeth grievous Pain, with Colick and Fever, because the excretion of Excrements is prohibited: from whence Inflammation, vomiting of Excrements, yea, sometimes Gangrene and Death, ensue. But if the Rupture in the *Peritoneum* be very large, the Intestines frequently perform their office as safely in the *Scrotum*, as if they were in their natural place within the *Abdomen*.

The *Hernia umbilicalis* is subject to the like Accidents as that of the *Scrotum*, if not timely reduced.

In other cases the Skin is sometimes worn so thin that it breaks, and the Cure is most difficult, by reason of continual pressure of the Bowels.

The *Hernia omentalis* is not dangerous, yet by reason of its softness and slipperiness it is difficultly reduced and retained within after it is reduced; but in Children it is of easie Cure: and those People who are of a sanguine and humid Temper are of more hopes of Cure than those of a dry Habit. Yet if the Tumour be small and recent, and only in *Inguine*, the Cure is feasible, be the Habit of Body what it will.

Hernia arising from Wind is of more easie Cure, especially in Children, whom it generally afflicts.

In order to the Cure, you are to consider the *Hernia*, *Cure*, whether it be *intestinalis* or *omentalis*, recent or of long continuance, made by Relaxation or Ruption. You are, in the first place, to endeavour the reduction of it; to which purpose, you ought to advise the Patient to lie upon his Back, with his Head declining, and his Hips raised high, with his Heels retracted towards his Hips. Then with warm Cloths you are to try how you can reduce it, pressing moderately and gradually, taking care that you do not bruise it or the Testicle. If it yields not to such endeavours, you are then to consider whether the repletion of Excrements or Crudity were the Cause; in which cases you may prescribe a Clyster: *R rad. & fol. althææ, fol. malvæ, viol. betæ, parietariæ, an. M. j. flor. chaem. meltot. sambuci, an. M. ss. sem. lini, fenu-græc. an. ʒvj. sem. anisi, fenicul. an. ʒj. coq. ad tertias;*

tias ; colat. sume ℥viii. in quibus dissolv. sacchar. rubr. ℥ij. mellis rosat. colati; diacathol. an. ℥j. hiere picre ℥vj. ol. cham. lilior. an. ℥ij. salis com. ℥ij. fiat Enema. Or else Clysters of fat Broth with a little Salt. These may be repeated till you have emptied the Bowels, and the while the remaining Decoction may be applied hot with Stupes : and if the Excrements be hardned in the prolapsed Intestines, you may make a Cataplasm of the *Feces*, by beating them up with *axung. porcin. unguent. dialthææ, ol. lilior. &c.* and apply it hot to the *Scrotum*. Thus the Excrements may be softened and evacuated. If Flatulency be the cause of its not reducing, foment and embrocate with such Discutients as have been proposed in *Flatulent Tumours*, (if what is prescribed be not sufficient) then reduce the *Hernia* : which being done, your next work will be to shut up the *Foramen* by which the *Omentum* and Intestines passed forth ; and that we shall propose with Medicaments that have a binding and agglutinative quality : such are *Emplastr. contra rupturam* in the *London Pharmacopœia*; and *Emplastr. de pelle arietin.* Or, *R mastich. thuris, aloes, sang. dracon. sarcocolla, bol. Armen. gypsi, gallar. an. ℥ij. ichtbyocolla & taurocollæ in aceto dissolut. an ℥ij. malaxentur, & fiat Emplastr.* Spread some one of these upon Leather, and apply it with some convenient Truss ; of which some are made of Dimity or coarse Holland, others of Whale-bone, Steel, &c. Those made of Dimity have Boulsters stuffed with Cotton for one or both Groins, with two Straps to come betwixt the Legs, and fastned behind or to the Boulsters by Clasps or Points. Those that are designed for the *Bubonocèle* have a couple of Straps tack'd to the end of the Boulster, and, passing betwixt, are fastned with Points behind. These Trusses are proper for Infants and tender Bodies, where the Rupture is recent, and for the most part made by Relaxation. They are necessary in the Cure of Ruptures in People of Years, and have always served my purpose in the Cure of Children. There is great care required in the putting them on and wearing them. In Children it is the work of Nurses or Maid-servants, who frequently tie them too slack about the Loins, and too streight betwixt the Legs ; by which negligence they bring the Truss over the Buttock, or else permit the Rupture

to slide down under the Boulster into the *Scrotum*: all which Errours, though they be forewarned, yet they do often commit, and thereby the Cure is delayed, and imputed to the ignorance or neglect of the Chirurgeon. To avoid which, we are sometimes necessitated to put them on Straps over the Shoulders, such as Labourers commonly wear to keep up their Breeches. Nor indeed are Children only Sufferers in this case; for People of full age, by reason of carelessness in putting on and wearing their Trusses, permit small *Hernia* by Relaxation in *Bubonocoele* to encrease and slide down in *Scrotum*. To prevent which in Men, I commonly order a Bag-truss to be fastned near the Boulster, by which the *Scrotum* is tucked up, and rendred the less capable of receiving the prolapsed *Omentum* or Intestine. In Women, through ignorance and shyness in consulting, small *Hernia* in *Inguine* do also encrease to a great bulk: in which case a hollow Boulster-truss may be fitted proportionably to the Rupture; or a Bag-truss, to retain it up. In Men, through the often descent of the Bowels, the Eruption is made sometimes so large, that the Intestines do their office in the *Scrotum* with as little disturbance as if they were in the Belly: in which case a Bag-truss is to be proportion'd, with a hole for the *Penis* to pass through; which being put on whilst the Patient is in bed, and in a declining posture, will much hinder the prolapse of the Bowels, and ease the Patient much in his going abroad about his affairs; and by the continuance of the Chirurgeon, and his endeavours, the Rupture may be restored to a good condition. These sorts of Trusses are well made by Mr. Syms in Bell-Ally near Temple-Bar.

There are other sorts of Trusses made of Whale-bone; the stuffing of the Boulster is placed upon Cork, which will sit firm upon Children and Youth. There are others made of thin *Lamine* of Tin and Steel, with and without Joints, which do sit easily about the Loins: they have also Boulsters, that, by virtue of Worms and Screws fixed in them, do sit closer or more distant, and retain the Rupture up without pressing upon the Spermatick Vessels or *Os pubis*. They are useful in old *Hernia*. These are made by Mr. Smith, a Scotchman, who lives near Fleet-bridge. He is the most ingenious Man in

that work, and maketh the best Trusses for the retaining the *Hernia umbilicalis* within its bounds. But in great fat Bellies we find it often necessary to put them on a Bracer to encompass the Belly, which may be laced behind or on one side, to bear part of its weight.

Having thus far provided for the retaining the *Hernia* within its bounds, you ought to have the Hair shaved, if there be any, and apply Agglutinatives with good Bandage. If the Boulster sit uneasie, a Quilt may be made to lie under it, or a Compress of a Brown-paper soak'd in *aqua fabrorum* wherein some Astringents have been boiled; by which your Truss will sit the easier, and retain the relaxed or torn Parts, and thereby they may be the sooner agglutinated.

Our next Consideration will be matter of Diet, and manner of Living. Their Diet ought to be sparing, but of good nourishment, as Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pullet, Chicken, and the like; avoiding all Herbage, Fruit, Fish, and White-meats, such as may ingender Crudities. Their Bread ought to be of Wheat, with carminative Seeds in it. The confectioned *semina carui*, *coriandri*, *feniculi*, and the like, are commended after Dinner, and at other times, to further Digestion. Their Drink a red Wine with a little Water wherein gads of Steel have been quenched; or Ale wherein some of the specifick Plants have been infused.

Rest is of great advantage in the Cure of these *Hernie*. *Fabricius Hildanus*, and others who have writ of this Disease, will tell you, that some have been cured of great Ruptures by keeping their Bed upon some accident of a Fracture, or fit of the Gout, when before their best endeavours in the Cure signified nothing. In consideration of which, they forbid all manner of Exercise; and advise them, that, whilst they keep their Beds, they should often feel with their hands about the Part affected, principally in case of a sudden Sneezing, or violent Coughing, and especially in easing Nature by Stool; that, if any Relapse happen, it may be helped. But that you may the better avoid such Accidents, you ought to keep their Bodies soluble by Clysters, Suppositories, or lenient Electuaries. Where the pituitous Humours abound, they require sometimes also to be purged; for which I refer you to the Chapter of *Oedema*.

After-

Afterwards it may be proper to prescribe some Agglutatives; and they are either Simple or Compound.

The Simple are reckoned among the Vulnerary Plants; not all of them, but such as have a moderate Astringency, and are without remarkable Heat or Acrimony, and have specifical virtue: such are *consolid. maj.* & *minor*, *quinquefolium*, *equisetum*, *sanicula*, *auricula ursi*, *pilosella*, *jacea utraque*, *sigil. Solomonis*, *tormentilla*, *osmunda regalis*, *hippoglossum*, *lunaria min.* *perfoliata*, *herniaria*, *herba trinitatis*, *cort. cypres.* *grant.* &c. The distilled Water of *osmunda regalis* is commended in the Cure, so are also *pilosella*, *hippoglossum*, *lunaria*, and severally given in a Powder in a Decoction of Comfrey-roots. *Perfoliata* and *herniaria* are delivered to us to be of so great virtue as to cure this Disease in few days, conditionally the Rupture be kept in by a good Bandage. They may be given as Tea; or they may be juiced or powdered, and mix'd with red Wine.

The more Compounded are these: R *cons. ros. rub. vet. symphyti*, an. ℥j. *florum salviae*, *acori*, an. ℥ss. *trochisc. de carab. vel de spodio. vel e bolo*, ℥iij. *cum syr. cotoneorum*, fiat *Electuarium*: of which the Patient may take twice or thrice a-day, drinking thereupon six ounces of this medicated Wine; R *herba alchimilla*, *ophioglossi*, *nummular. fragar. auricul. muris*, *veronic. artemisia*, *scolopendr. perfoliat. an.* M. j. *virga aur.* M. ij. *rad. cichor. tormentil. bistort. vincetoxici*, id est, *hirundinarie*, an. ℥j. *perfoliat.* ℥ss. *cort. citr.* ℥ss. *sem. anisi, feniculi*, an. ℥iij. *coriandri preparat. cinamom. an.* ℥j. *flor. borraginis, buglossi*, an. ℥ij. *prunel. sylvestr.* ℥ss. *galang.* ℥ij. *passul. enucleat.* ℥ss. *Misc. infund. in f. q. vini optimi*; *colatura reservetur pro usu.*

If after the afore-mention'd Endeavours to reduce the Hernia, (whether it were by reason it had been too long relapsed, and the Excrements grown hard and dried in the Intestine, or that they were stuffed with Crudities, or inflamed by the constriction in the Production, &c.) you do not succeed, you ought to consider what the impediment is, and proceed accordingly to let blood, purge or vomit, or put him into a *Senicupium*, keeping on his Bag-truss the while: after which, he may, if occasion require, be carried to and fro upon the back of a strong

Man with his Head downward, by which the prolapsed Bowels are often reduced. Mr. *Smith* the Truss-maker told me he had made such an Engine by which he set them on their Heads, and thereby had reduced many, which could not otherwise be relieved.

But the afore-said ways, I bless God, have served the most deplorable Patient labouring of these Diseases under my hands. Yet if it should so happen that all Endeavours of this kind prove ineffectual, and the Patient's Life be threatned by frequent Vomiting and inflation of the *Abdomen*, and nothing pass through him by Stool, I would ask whether in such a case it be not more reasonable to offer in Consultation the laying open the Production while there is strength, than to suffer the Patient miserably to perish under the Disease? I referr it to the judicious Artist, there seeming nothing of difficulty or danger in the work; yet would not have it attempted whilst there is hope of otherwise reducing it.

To perform this Operation, the Patient ought to be laid flat on his Back upon a Table or Form, and bound thereon; then an Incision must be made upon the upper part of the *Scrotum* to the Production, which requireth also to be divided, without touching the Intestines or *Omentum*: then you are to pass in a *Cannula* (like our common Director, but as big as a large Goose-quill) into the Cavity, under the Process of the *Peritoneum* upwards, avoiding the Intestines: then make your Incision of such a length as may serve to put your fingers into the *Scrotum*, and raise the Intestines and *Omentum*, which you are to reduce into their natural place within the Belly. They being thus reduced, you must stitch up the Wound, as is said in the Wounds of the *Abdomen*, taking up with your Needle so much of the Production as may shut up the Cavity, and prohibit the relapse of the Intestines. That done, cure the Wound, as is shewed in the Treatise of those Wounds; it not being so large or dangerous as many of those we have cured in the Wars.

In the farther Cure of these, various Ways have been proposed by Chirurgeons, viz. the Actual and Potential Cautey, also Puncture and Deligation of the Process of the *Peritoneum*, also Incision, with or without extraction of the Testicle. These Ways are not
pra-

practised amongst our People, they esteeming such Operations full of hazard and cruelty: yet they having been delivered to us by good Authority, I shall shew you how they are performed, and begin with that of the Actual Cautery. In the effecting of which work there are required various sorts of Buttons, some bigger and less than other. Whilst these are in the fire, the Patient must stand, and hold in his breath; by which doing, the Tumour in *Inguine* will be more apparent. Then it is to be circumscribed within a triangular figure: after which, the Patient being placed on his Back, press with your hot Cautery on the middle of that Triangle, and repeat it often, making the form of the Greek letter Γ so deep till you reach to the *Membrana adiposa*, taking care you do not scorch the *Peritonæum*: then dress the burnt Parts with a little Salt and Onion beat together, and afterwards digest and heal the Ulcer as you find proposed in the Chapter of *Burns*, he keeping his bed till he be cured. By this method the Author proposeth a contraction of the Skin by reason of the *Cicatrix*. How this will do without the wearing of a Truss, I much suspect.

Another proposeth the reducing of the *Hernia*, and the thrusting up of the Testicle to the *Os pubis*; then marketh the Compres of the Prominence made by the Testicle, and, shoving it and its Vessels out of the *Scrotum*, he burneth in the middle of that Mark (with a pointed Cautery a little curved) to the very Bone; then dresseth it *cum albumine ovor.* and cureth it as a Burn: by which if he burneth the Bone, it must necessarily exfoliate, and unite with the Skin and fleshy Parts over it, and hinder the prolapse in *Scrotum*. But yet there must remain a *Bubonocèle*, which will require a Boulster-Truss, to prevent its swagging down, as is frequently incident to Women.

The way by Caustick is propounded by others as more easie. The mildest of them is Soap-lees boiled to a stone, with the addition of *sebum vitulin.* and a fourth part of *opium* added to it at the last. The other are as follow: \mathcal{R} *vitrioli usti* \mathfrak{z} iiij. *salis ammoniaci* \mathfrak{z} j. *calcis viva*, *ciner. è vini facc,* *an.* \mathfrak{z} iiij. these must be bruised and mixed with a *lixivium è cineribus ficuum* & *tithymal.* then strained out and boiled to a stone.

Or

Or, *R salis nitri, chalcitidis, an ʒx.* distill them, and cast away the first Water, it being black and unfit for use. The second Distillation is clear, and must be put into a Glass-bottle, in which dissolve *arsenici albi ʒij. tartari albi usti, merc. sublimati, an. ʒj.* then put it into a Copper Vessel, and by a moderate heat consume the humidity; the remaining *faces* is the Caustick.

In order to the applying of any of these Causticks, the Part must be marked, and the Patient afterwards laid upon a Table, as hath been said in the preceding Operations; then the Caustick is to be applied cross-wise, an inch long and as much transverse, near the *Os pubis*; which having operated to the Bone, it's supposed that Bone shall exfoliate, and the *Callus* arising from it will unite with the Ulcer in the fleshy Pannicles and Skin, and stop the descent of the *Viscera*: which notwithstanding cannot prevent a *Bubonocoele*. Another way is by the application of a Caustick in *Inguine*, then to raise off the Escar, and taking up the *Membrana adiposa* with a Hook, to divide it, and free the Seminal Vessels from the Process of the *Peritoneum*. Then pass a Needle with crude Silk under it, tie it close, and leaving it hanging out, digest the Ulcer, incarn and cicatrize it: during which the Silk will have cut through, and fall off: and the Production uniting with the Wound, absolutely confirms the Cure. The Cure by Puncture, is the Invention of some of the Moderns, and is set down by *Ambrose Pareus*.

There yet remain two ways of Cure by Incision: in order to which, the Patient must stand upright, (as hath already been said) that the Rupture, by falling down, may plainly discover its bigness, and that the Part so swell'd may be encompassed with a Circle: after which, the Patient must be laid flat on a Table with his Heels raised up, as in the fore-mention'd cases: then one of the Assistants shall press with his hand upon the bottom of his Belly, whilst the Chirurgeon with his left-hand raiseth up the marked Skin as much as he can, then divideth it with his Knife long-wise down the length of the Process or *Tunica vaginalis*, so as to open that Coat, and lay the Seminal Vessels bare; which he is to avoid the hurting whilst he takes up the divided Tunicle, and stitcheth it with the Skin so close that the

Hernia

Hernia may be retained within the Belly from starting out. Then by Agglutinatives, as *bol. Armen. sang. dracon. thus, aloe, cum albumine ovi*, dress it up, and place him in his bed. If afterwards there be occasion to apply Digestives, & *vitel. ovor. num. ij. far. tritic. thuris pulv. q. s.* After which, you may deterge with *mundif. apii*, and incarn with some such-like *Sarcotick*: & *terebinth siccata. ℥iij. thuris, mastich. sem. fenugrac. an. ℥β. cera ℥i. ol. hyperici 3x. Misc. S. A.* Then cicatrize it, as in other-like Wounds.

The Empirical way is by Extraction of the Testicle; in the doing of which, the Patient must be laid on his Back, as afore-mention'd, and bound fast upon the place: then the Intestines being reduced, the Assistant shall retain them up with his hands, whilst the Operator maketh an oblique Mark in the Groin, to which place he thrusteth up the Testicle; then makes an Incision so deep and large upon it, as to take it out with the Spermatick Vessels, which he holdeth with the one hand, while with the other he separates it from the Membranes. (In all which cases he must be careful not to lacerate them, for thereby he shall cause Convulsions, and hasten the Death of the Patient.) That done, he maketh a Ligature above the Testicle upon the Vessels, and cuts it off. If there be fear of a flux of Blood, he cauterizeth the ends so tied: then, replacing them within the Belly, leaving the ends of the Ligature hanging out, he stitcheth up the Wound, dressing as above-said: and during the time of Cicatrizing the Ligature falls off.

In order to these Operations, the Patient ought to be of a strong Constitution and Well-habited, his Bowels emptied by Purging and Clysters, and to be very sparing in his Diet, at least three or four days preceding the Work. But I never yet met one that would submit to any of these ways.

The Cure of the *Bubonocoele* in Women requireth its being reduced and cured as those in Men, by Emplaisters and good Bandage, &c. as hath been already shewed in th ose.

In the *Hernia um bilicalis* the Cure also consists in the well reducing of it, and in the retaining it so by Agglutinatives and good Bandage. If through neglect of treating it timely, as afore-said, the Skin do wear thin

thin and mortifie, you must dress it as such: and after the separation of the Escars, you must then endeavour to take up the *Peritoneum*, stitch it close together, and incarn it with the rest of the Ulcer, as hath been shewed: and after it is cicatrized, endeavour by good Bandage to retain it more easily within its bounds.

There is scarce any Disease little Infants are more subject unto than Ruptures. They are not difficult of Cure, if their Nurses would be careful to keep their Trusses well on: but, through their negligence therein, the Cure is frequently rendred vexatious. Therefore I shall begin my Observations with them.

1. Obser-
vat.

AN Infant of about four months old was discovered to have a Swelling in the left *Inguen*, another in the Navel, and another three fingers breadth higher. That in the Groin, which we generally call *Bubonocèle*, was made by Relaxation of the Intestine, as appeared by the noise it made in the time of Reduction. The other two proceeded from Wind. I took the compass of his Hips with a Ribbon, and the next day brought a soft Boulster-Truss of *Holland* Linen, with two Straps fastned to the Boulster: and, having applied an *Empl. ad herniam* spread upon Lamb-skin on the Tumour in the Groin. I fitted the Boulster to it, and reduced it, then tied it on; then passing the Straps between his Legs, I fastned them with Points on each side behind; by which the Rupture was retained within the Boulster, not pressing upon the Thigh or Cod. On the Rupture of the Navel, or *Hernia umbilicalis*, I applied a mixture *pulver. thuris, mastich. aloes, &c. sang. draconis, cum albumine ovi*, and made a Compression with an *Emplastr. è bolo* by a small Button sticking in the middle thereof, made of some snips of the same Emplaster, by which the Emplaster under it was retained the closer. On the other above the Navel I applied a Compress made by some pieces of *Emplastr. ad herniam*, and retained them close by applying over them *Emplastr. è bolo*. By this method these *Hernia* were cured in few weeks. For that in the Groin they had half a dozen Trusses sent them, for thist as occasion offered; and it was cured thereby in few months.

A Child about two month old laboured of some in- 2. *Obser-*
 disposition of Body, and was observed to have a Swel- *vat- of*
 ling in the right Cod. In pressing upon it with my fin- *Hernia in-*
 gers, it seemed to me not to lie loose in the *Scrotum*; *testinalis.*
 it yielded to a moderate pressure; and, being somewhat
 reduced, the residue of it jerk'd suddenly up with a
 noise, which confirmed it an *Hernia intestinalis* by
 Relaxation. I took the compass of his Loins to the
 Groin, and the next day brought him an *Emplastr. ad*
herniam with some Boulster-Trusses. I reduced the
 Rupture as easily as I had done the day before, then ap-
 plied the Emplaster, fitted the Boulster over it, and
 tied it moderately streight. These Trusses had the Straps
 stitched on behind; they were brought between his
 Thighs, and fastned to the upper part of the Boulster
 cross each other by Points. I shewed the Nurse how
 they were to be put, and gave her caution lest the Boul-
 ster should at any time gall the Thigh or *Scrotum*, or
 that by too strict a Bandage the Hip should be hurt, or
 by too slack a Bandage the *Hernia* should slide down
 under the Boulster, or whilst it was loose tied those Straps
 between the Legs should be tied so streight as to bring
 the Bandage over his Hanches and slip down. Having
 thus forewarned her, I made my visits the seldomer, as
 not desiring to appear too officious; and indeed was
 fetch'd the next day to a Patient some miles off, where I
 staid three weeks. At my return I made a visit to this
 little one, and felt the Rupture slipt down into the *Scro-*
tum by reason of the slackness of the Bracer; and the
 Nurse had pull'd the Straps between the Thighs so over-
 streight as to bring the Bracer down, and would not be-
 lieve it could be kept up without a Bandage from the
 Shoulders. But I reduced the Rupture, tied it streighter,
 slackned the Straps between the Thighs, and shewed
 her it could not fall over the Buttocks whilst it was so
 tied. The next Errour she committed was in bracing it
 too streight about the Hips, whereby she had gauled it
 on the right Hip; and then she complained to her
 Lady, that it was not possible to cure the Child without
 giving it some healing Drinks; such and such had been
 cured so in few days. To this I replied. That the
 Cure consisted in the keeping up the Rupture; that done,
 it would cure without Drinks; That there was but little

to be given to such an Infant. Yet I wished them to consult their Physician therein. I applied an *Emplastr. diachalciteos* upon the Excoriation, with two or three folds of soft linen over it, and braced the Bandage flacker : by which Dressings the Excoriation cured, the Nurse became more experienc'd, and the Child was happily recovered in few weeks; but left not off the wearing the Trufs till the Summer following.

3. *Observat. of Hernia intestinalis.*

I was fetch'd to a Child half a year old having a Swelling in *Scroto* on the left side. It was a *Hernia intestinalis* by Relaxation. I reduced it easily, and the next day fitted it with a soft Boulster-Trufs; and, having reduced it, applied *Emplastr. ad herniam*, put on the Bandage, and supplied them with more Trusses for change, (they being apt to be-piss them daily; so that, if they be not carefully attended, they are subject to Excoriation.) Once in four or five days I called in, to see how the Nurse ordered her affair: and by her diligence the Child was cured in few weeks, but continued the use of the Trufs till it was grown stronger, and had bred its Teeth.

4. *Observat. of Hernia intestinalis.*

A Youth aged eleven years, had been some Months diseased with a Rupture before his Friends discover'd it: Through which neglect it fell into the *Scrotum*, and indisposed him with Colicks. I was sent for, and saw it an *Hernia intestinalis* on the left side. I endeavoured to reduce it, but could not. I then took measure of his Loins, and the next Morning found him in Bed, and placed him on his Back, with his Hips high, &c. and with warm Cloths reduced the Rupture: Then put him on a Boulster-Trufs made of strong Holland, with a couple of Straps fastned to the lower part of the Boulster; and having fastned the Trufs about his Loins with Points, I brought the Straps between his Legs, and tied them behind. Thus I retained the Rupture. The next day I made him a visit: and seeing the Rupture well retained, I loosened the Bandage, applied an *Emplastr. ad herniam*, and braced it on again, leaving Directions with his Servant to take care in the bracing the Trufs close every morning. This Patient was very active in running and playing daily; yet by the use of these Emplaisters, and careful Bandage, he was cured in few months. I scarce making him six visits the while.

A Child of about six years of age was brought out of the Country, having some-while suffered under a *Hernia* ^{5. Obser-} *in Scroto*. He had a Truss, but it was not well made. ^{vat. of} *Hernia in-* ^{testinalis.} I laid him upon his Back, with his Heels retracted to his Hips. It did not presently yield to a Reduction; whereupon I caused some warm Cloths to be applied, and then pressed it moderately upward: it returned up with a murmuring noise. I then applied my Emplaister and Bandage; and, having advised them concerning the use of the Truss, I left them to prosecute the Cure, supplying them with Emplaisters and Bandage. About half a year after I saw him cured.

A Youth of about nine years of age was brought to me out of the Country with a Swelling in his right Groin: it was supposed to be a *Bubonocoele*, and to that purpose Emplaisters and Trusses had been put on, and the Part thereby inflamed. I felt the Swelling, and, as I thought, the Testicle which was wanting in the *Scrotum*. Upon which consideration I forbade the use of the Truss, and applied an *Emplastr. oxelæi*: by which the heat was removed, the Child freed of his Bandage, and the Testicle left to fall down by degrees; which accordingly it did, and his Parents were well pleased. ^{6. Obser-} ^{vat.}

The *Pneumatocoele*, or *Hernia ventosa*, appeareth often ^{7. Obser-} ^{vat. of} *in Inguine* in the *Tunica vaginalis*, and maketh a Tu- ^{Hernia} ^{ventosa.} mour not unlike that of the Testicle. Such a one was brought to me in the Groin of a Child of about seven years of age. It was as big as a Pullet's-egg, soft, but withal so tense that it yielded little to pressure. It had been treated by Bandage, but yielded not thereto, but became more painful. I prescribed a Fomentation and Emplaisters, as hath been set down in *Flatulent Tumours*, and caused a soft Broucher-Truss to be put on, rather to keep it warm and retain the Dressings on, than to make any streight Compression. I treated him by Internals proper in such Tumours, by which he was sometime after cured.

A Gentlewoman brought a Son to London with a ^{8. Obser-} ^{vat. of} Swelling in his left Testicle. Several of our Profession ^{Hernia} ^{ventosa.} had seen it, but delivered no certain Judgment of it, nor prescribed ought in order to the Cure. The Swelling was Wind gotten into the *Tunica vaginalis*, which encompassed the Testicle round, so as I could not feel it.

it. By reason of the Tumour, which was so tense that it would not yield to the pressure of my Fingers, I proposed Discutients, and a Bag-Truss. They were dissuaded from my Opinion by some who had rather their Friend should fail of his Cure, than receive it from me. Which hath somewhat appeared in this case: For two years after, the Father of this Child told me he continued as I had formerly seen him.

9. Obser-
vat. of
Hernia
ventosa.

A Child about two years old had one of these Tumours lying in the whole length of the Production to the Testicle, like unto the uppermost of those Bladders which we find in Carps: And the same Wind, having raised up the *Tunica vaginalis*, made the Testicle not unlike to the lower round Bladders that are united with the fore-mention'd upper Bladders in the same Fish. The Cure was performed by Discutients and a Bag-Truss.

10. Obser-
vat. of
Hernia
ventosa.

I was fetch'd to see a Child who was (as I supposed) not two Months old: It was a very small Infant, much emaciated. A Swelling had been newly discover'd in *Scroto*, and supposed a Rupture: It affected the right *Inguen* down into the *Tunica vaginalis*. The Tunicle of the other Testicle was likewise distended. And the next day, when I brought a Bag-Truss, I found that *Inguen* also affected with the same Disease. Whilst the Infant cried, the Tumour was much; but by an easie pressure with warm Cloths it lessened. I designed a Fomentation: But the weakness of the Child, together with its frowardness, deterred me. Whereupon I applied *Emplastr. à cymino* over the *Scrotum* and *Inguina*, and put on the Bag-Truss. The next day I met the Physicians, took off the Truss and Emplaisters, and shewed them that it was a *Hernia ventosa*, not capable of Reduction nor of other Bandage. There was also a *Hernia umbilicalis*, which was likewise from Wind, which I treated as hath been shewed in the first Observation. The Physicians resolved the Milk should be changed: Upon doing of which the Child began to thrive. But this Nurse not keeping the Child very dry, the Piss fretted the Thighs and Cod; upon which account I put on a *Diachalciteos* Emplaister, and renewed it daily. It not only cured the Excoriations, but also supplied the place of the other Plaister. During the Cure,

Cure, I observed that upon good Bandage the Tumour appeared very inconsiderable, and sometimes would be quite discussed: But then through neglect in bracing the Truss close, it would appear very big. The last time I saw the Child it was grown fat, and the Flatulency seemingly discussed: But a Rupture appeared in both Groins. Upon which account a double Boulster-Truss was put on, whereby it is kept up, and in a hopeful way of Cure.

A Man of about thirty years of Age, of a full Body, having some time a Swelling in his left Groin, consulted me. I declared it a *Hernia inguinalis*, and advised the use of a Boulster-Truss, which accordingly I brought the next Day, with an *Emplastr. ad herniam*; which, after I had shaved the Hair, I put on, and left him Directions how to wear it. He carefully observing the Direction, it was in some Months happily cured.

A Man of a full Body, by a Fall in riding, bruised his left *Inguen* and that side of the *Scrotum* against the Pommel of his Saddle, by reason whereof a Rupture was made in his Groin, and much Blood was extravasated in the *Inguen* and *Scrotum* to the very Prepuce. It was too late to apply Repellents, therefore I prescribed this following Fomentation: *R summit. majorane, absinth. flor. cham. sambuci, an. ʒvj. flor. ros. rub. balauft. an. Mʒ. nuc. cupres. bacc. myrtyll. sumach, an. ʒiʒ. coq. in vino austero, addendo in fine sp. vini ʒiv. fiat Fotus.* A Cataplasm was also made thus: *R farine fabar. lbʒ. furfuris tritici M. i. flor. cham. sambuci pulv. an. ʒi sem. anis. fenic. pulv. an. ʒij.* These were boiled with some of the Fomentation, and towards the latter end some Spirit of Wine, *mel. commun. ol. rutac.* which was applied upon the diseased Parts with a Bag-Truss. We let the Patient bleed, prescribed him Clysters, and keeping of his Bed during the Cure. This method of Dressing continued till the Swellings were discussed: Then I shaved the Hair, and applied to the Groin a mixture of *Emplastr. Paracels. & diachalciteos*, with a soft Boulster-Truss, to which a Bag was fitted for the *Scrotum*, to retain the Dressings on. Some few days after, observing that the *Scrotum* was over-moistened as in an *Anasarca*, which hindred the Corrugation of it, I applied *Emplastr. diasulphur.*

by which the Humour was dried up. After the tenderness of the Groin was removed, I applied *Emplastr. ad herniam*, with a Quilt under the Boulster, and braced it streighter; then, having caused a less Bag to be stitched on to retain the *Scrotum*, I gave him leave to sit up. His Rupture having been reduced from the first Night I saw it, there was little doubt but his lying in Bed had disposed it to Cure. Indeed, from that time I heard no more of it; but he continued the wearing his Truss longer.

13. Obser-
vat. of
Bubono-
cele.

I was sent for to one about thirty six years old, of a full Body: he complained of a Swelling in his left Groin. It was *Bubonocèle*, and, by the manner of reducing it, seemed to be of the *Omentum*. I applied an *Emplastr. ad herniam* with a Boulster-Truss, and advised him how to govern it. I heard not from him again in five or six years; about which time being sent for, I found him in bed, bemoaning himself that his Rupture was fallen into the *Scrotum*, and he could not reduce it. I felt it lie unequally in the *Scrotum*. He had, it seem'd, neglected the bracing of the Truss while it lay in *Inguine*, and so it happened that in progress of time it slipped down under the Truss; upon which he consulted some, who put him on a Steel-Truss: but that pinching and gauling, he caused others to be made, of which he shewed me at least half a dozen; but they all hurt him, and did not keep his Rupture from falling down. But now it was so great, that he could not reduce it but with warm cloths: which being done, I fitted to it a Boulster-Truss with a Quilt, and Bag. To those Excoriations occasion'd by his Steel-Truss I applied *Emplastr. oxelai* spread upon coarse linen, which soon cured them; and if his occasions would have permitted him to have kept his bed, he might have been restored to a better condition: but this served his turn as a palliative Cure.

14. Obser-
vat. of
Bubono-
cele.

A Man of about thirty years of age, of a healthy Constitution, came to me with a *Bubonocèle*. I advised him the wearing of a Boulster-Truss, with an Emplaister under it: which for some time he did with much ease, but afterwards became more secure and careless in the bracing it, upon which the *Omentum* slid down half way into the *Scrotum*. It being yet within the

the Proceſs, I eaſily reduced it, and applied a freſh Emplaſter, and ſupplied him with more and new Truſſes. His affairs would not permit him to ſtay within-doors, yet by his well-ordering it he was cured in a few months, and, for a trial, he left off wearing the Truſs three or four days: but, having been uſed to it, he could not be without it; ſo that he continued the uſe of it, but without the Bag or Quilt.

Another of that Age, but not of ſo good a Habit of ^{15. Obſer-} Body, being diſeaſed with a *Bubonocèle*, had for ſome ^{vat. of} time worn a Steel-Truſs: But the *Hernia* ſlid down in *Bubono-* *Scrotum* notwithſtanding, tho' often reduced, and the ^{cele.} Truſs braced more cloſe. Upon an extraordinary Re-lapſe, when Endeavours of his own failed, I was ſent for, and upon Examination found the Inteſtines and *Omentum* both in *Scroto*. I could not reduce them by warm Cloths, therefore preſcribed him a Clyſter, and after it a Fomentation, Cataplaſm, and Bag-Truſs. The next Morning I fomented the Part again, and, placing him in a convenient Poſture, reduced the Rupture; then ſhaved the Hair, and applied an *Emplaſtr. ad herniam*, with a Compreſs made of Brown-paper, which had been all Night ſoaked in an aſtringent Decoction, and faſtned thereon a Boulſter-Truſs, with a Bag fitted to it for to bear up the *Scrotum*, that, in caſe the Rupture ſhould ſlip downwards, yet it ſhould meet with a check. Having thus by Bandage truſſed it up, I adviſed him to keep his Bed ſome Days, at leaſt till the Excoriations which the Steel-Truſs had made in his Hips were cured. During which, his Diet was ſlender, and his Body kept ſoluble by lenient *Boliſ's*, and conſolidating Drinks were preſcribed him. He was one that had no great employment abroad, ſo was perſuaded to keep his bed the longer; during which, the lacerated Parts did unite, and he was cured.

One Summer, whiſt I attended the KING at ^{16. Obſer-} *Hampton-Court*, an Officer belonging to the Larder, a ^{vat. of} Man of above ſixty years of age, having been long *Hernia in-* *teſtinalis*, which frequently *teſtinalis* ſlipt into the *Scrotum*, had it then fallen down paſt his ſkill of reduction. I, finding him vomiting and in a Fever, endeavoured by warm cloths to reduce it, but could not. I therefore preſently cauſed a Clyſter to be

given him of fat Broth, with a little Salt in it. and applied a Fomentation made of the same Broth: and, at length, putting him in a declining posture, I reduced the Rupture, and put on his Truss with a Compress under the Boulster: by which I retained the Rupture up. I would have prescribed him other helps; but he was satisfied that it was reduced. After two or three days he went abroad again, and, for ought I know, is yet alive.

17. *Observat. of Hernia.* A Person having been long afflicted with a *Hernia*, in *France*, through ill fitting of Trusses had it much encreased, till at length he threw them off, as not only useless, but painful to him. The Rupture was so large, that the Intestines did their office in the *Scrotum* without Reduction. But the weight of them was uneasy, and often accompanied with Colicks, and would by degrees have proceeded to worse inconvenience. I helped it by the palliative way of a Bag-Truss, with a perforation for his *Penis*. This sustained the weight, and enabled him to follow his occasions without farther trouble.

In some People I have seen the Rupture so great, that they have not been able to go; yet not any of them would admit of the most probable of the fore-mentioned Operations, but contented themselves with such accommodation as a Bag-Truss would afford them.

18. *Observat.* A young Woman, after hard Labour, had a Rupture in her left Groin. I supplied her with a Boulster-Truss, with one Strap and Emplaster, by which she was cured, or at least palliated. In others, where they have not timely consulted, whether through ignorance or shame, they have encreased to a greater bigness, and have made, in progress of time, such a swagging Tumour as became extremely troublesome to truss up.

19. *Observat. of Hernia umbilicalis.* One of about thirty years of age, of a gross fat Body, laboured of a *Hernia umbilicalis* about the breadth of the Palm of a Hand. He had worn the common Navel-Trusses; but they, not sitting steady upon the diseased Part, pinched him sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, and did not retain the Rupture. I being advised with, and considering his Belly very great, and likely to suffer greater Ruptions, if the weight of it were not timely born up, persuaded him

him to permit a Bracer to be made to lace in his whole Belly, under which a Boulster might be placed on the Navel. I took measure of it, and fitted him with such an one as reached from the *Pubes* to the *Cartilago ensiformis*, and laced behind. Under this I applied an *Emplastr. ad herniam*, with a quilted Boulster which was worked upon Sole-leather: this was tacked to the Bracer. In some others I have made a Bandage over that Bracer; but here it was needless.

One had three *Hernie* besides that of the Navel, viz. 20. *Obser-*
one in each Groin, whereof the one descended in *Scro-* *vat. of*
tum, and the other not; the third lay on the left *Hernia.*
side of his Belly, raising up a Tumour under the Skin
like half an Apple. The *Hernie in inguinibus* were
kept up by a Steel-Truss with a double Boulster, to
which a Bag was tacked to retain the *Scrotum*. To that
on the side of the Belly was applied an *Emplastr. ad*
herniam, with a Compress in the middle of it, made
of some folds of the same Emplaister, and a quilted
Boulster over it. To the Navel there was an *Emplastr.*
ad herniam applied, and such-a-like Boulster as was
used in the like case in the former Observation of a
Hernia umbilicalis: and, to retain these close, a Bra-
cer was fitted to the Belly with Straps, which went
from the lower part of it between the Legs, and fastned
behind, where the Bracer was laced. This Person being
fat, was also gauled between the wrinkles of his Belly,
which was for some time dressed daily with Epulo-
ticks.

A Person of Quality, of a full Body, having been 21. *Obser-*
sometime subject to a *Hernia umbilicalis*, which *vat. of*
through defect in Bandage encreased much, so that the *Hernia um-*
Skin was excoriated by the unequal sitting of the quilted *bilicalis.*
Boulster, I was consulted. The Rupture in the *Peri-*
tonæum was great, and the *Omentum* and Intestines
had made their way out to the external Skin of the *Ab-*
domen, so that between them and the Boulster it was
worn very thin. The Excoriation was dress'd with
Epuloticks, as *unguent. tutie*, &c. and a soft Compress
applied between the Quilt and Emplaister. A Belly-
piece was made, to bear the weight, and retain the
Compression. After this was cured, Mr. Smith was
advised with. He made a Boulster with a Bracer to

fit under the Belly-piece, which retained the Rupture, and the Patient went abroad daily. But one day, whilst he was about his Affairs, the Boulster slipt off, and the Intestines started out between the Muscle and external Skin, so that he was brought to his Lodgings very ill. Physicians were consulted, and I was sent for, and reduced it with a warm Cloth in their presence, and an Emplaister and Bracer were put on. From which time he hath not been so subject to a Relapse.



A TREA-



A
TREATISE
OF
ULCERS.

The SECOND BOOK.

CHAP. I.

Of Ulcers in general.



AN **ULCER** is a Solution of Continuity *Definition.*
in a soft Part made by Erosion with loss
of Substance, which loss is in this De-
scription presumed to be the effect of the
Erosion: For if it be the effect of the
Wound, as a piece of Flesh being cut
out, &c. it is not immediately an Ulcer; nor doth
it deserve that name properly, till by ill handling there
do fall upon it corrosive Humours, which cause a
farther diminution of the Substance: for till then the
Digestion and Matter their produced do not alter the
name, but continue the appellation of a Wound; but
having once lost part of its natural flesh by such Erosion,
though preternatural do arise in the room of it much
more in quantity than what was lost, as *Fungus*, &c.
yet the name of *Ulcer* remains.

To this Ulcer many Accidents may happen, and especially Tumours of all sorts: but these are not parts of the Ulcer, being separable from it; for they may be taken away, and the Ulcer remain. The subject of an Ulcer is chiefly Flesh, especially in the larger Sense of the Word, as it signifies Membranes, Tendons, Guts, Bladder, &c. When an Erosion happens in a Bone, it is commonly call'd *Caries*.

Differences.

For the *Differences* of Ulcers, some are more proper, by some Writers call'd *essential*; others accidental. The more proper, or, as some call them, *essential*, are taken from the form of the Ulcer and efficient Cause: as from the figure, magnitude, equality, and inequality, and Part affected. From the Figure; they are straight, oblique, round, or crooked. From the Magnitude; some are great, others small, superficial, deep, long, short, broad, and narrow. From the Equality and Inequality: those are equal in which the flesh is alike plain; unequal, when it is corroded more in one place than another. From the Part affected; some Ulcers are in the Flesh, others in the Membranes; or in this or that Part, internal, or external. Differences from the Causes will be best understood by viewing the Causes themselves.

The accidental Differences are taken from those Things which are not intrinsic to the nature or constitution of an Ulcer; as, to have Inflammation, Tumour or Putrefaction joined with them, as *Phlegmon*, *Erysipelas*, *Cancer*, *Gangrena*, *Callus*, *Varix*, or *Caries*: Also from the Symptoms; some Ulcers are painful, with Pulsation, and pricking burning Heat, others with Itching and Excoriation: From the quality; Ulcers are malign, benign, contagious, or not; rebellious, or easie of Cure: Also from the age of the Ulcer; some are recent, others annual: Also some in their state, others in their declination, only requiring Desiccation.

From these fountains the Differences and Distinctions of Ulcers do arise; the methodizing of which hath already pozed able Writers: we shall endeavour to put them into such order as shall be most plain to the young Chirurgeon.

Therefore, 1. we shall speak of Ulcers in general: 2. of a Simple Ulcer: 3. of Ulcers with *Intemperies*: 4. of Ulcers with Pain: 5. of Fluxion: 6. of Ulcers with

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Hypersacrofis or superfluous Flesh: 7. of Ulcers with *Caries*: 8. of Sordid Ulcers: 9. of callous Ulcers: 10. of Ulcers called *Phagedena* and *Dysepulota*: 11. of Ulcers with *Varix*: and, lastly, of Sinuous Ulcers. I should also treat of Fistulous Ulcers from *Gangrena* and *Sphacelus*; but they have been heretofore occasionally put into the Treatise of *Wounds*, to which I refer you.

We shall begin with Ulcers in general, and treat, *Causes of* first, of their *Causes*; of which some are Internal, *Ulcers in* others External: both are (if we speak of immediate *general* *Causes*) corroding Humours, which eat away the Flesh, Membrane, &c.

If this corrosive quality arrive from Internal Causes, it oweth its original to the excess of an acrid *Serum*: which *Serum*, if it mixeth with any other Humour, whether Choler, Phlegm, Blood, Melancholy, &c. gets a denomination from that.

These Humours, when they abound so far in the Body as to exceed that Temperament *ad justitiam* which is always necessary to health (to which Temperament a latitude must be allowed,) are apt to separate from the whole Mass, and flow either quite out of the Body by natural Excretions, or else upon some Members of it; whether they be carried thither by their own source, or drawn by some attractive Cause.

Being so cast out from the Mass of Blood, they are no longer subject to the Balsam of that, but become acrimonious and corrosive: and by how much the longer the Humour hath been extravasated, by so much the more acrid it becomes, and is the more corroding; acquiring in its degeneration a quality suitable to the Humour out of which it is ingendred.

The External Causes are Poisons, corrosive and caustical Medicaments. Nor do we exclude actual Fire, hot Water, scalding Oil: to which may be referred the Contageons of Scabby, Leprous and Pocky Persons, which are communicated to the Skin, and ulcerate it, and beget the like Disease.

From these diversities of Causes different sorts of Excrements flow: three sorts whereof give name to Ulcers.

1. The one is a thin serous Humour, called *Sanies*; by the Greeks, *Ichor*; by others, *Virus*, from whence they are called *virulent*. *Celsus* reckoneth two sorts of *Sanies*; the one he calleth *Ichor*, and the other *Meliceria*. They are taken notice of by *Fabricius Hildanus*. The *Ichor* is a thin whitish Gleet incident to ill-disposed Ulcers, especially amongst the Nerves and Tendons. The *Meliceria* is a thick glutinous Humour of a pale colour, and it may be yellowish, not unlike Honey, from whence it taketh its name. This also affects Ulcers of ill condition near and in the Joints, where the Membranes and Tendons are eroded. But that which we generally in our common Chirurgery call *Sanies*, is a thin excrementitious Humour begotten from abundance of serosity in Ulcers, and rendring them humid. Of which Humours some are hot and reddish-coloured, others cold and pale-coloured. These are called *Sanious Ulcers*.

2. There is a second sort of Matter affecting Ulcers, that is thick, generated of abundance of gross tough Humours, and rendering the Ulcer foul; whence it is called a *Sordid Ulcer*. This kind of *Sordes* differeth as it is white or grayish, though unequally coagulated, or else as it is blackish and fœtid.

3. The third sort of Matter is of a middle consistence between thick and thin; sometimes of greenish or yellowish colour, and then it hath a rank smell; but for the most part it is of a white colour, and is called *Pus* or Matter. And this is supposed to proceed from a benign *Serum* flowing to the Part affected for its nutriment; which, by reason of the weakness of the Part, is not assimilated, but converted into a whitish substance, and giveth the name of a *Purulent Ulcer*.

These Differences of Excrement in a Sore are best understood by considering the causes of their generation. For if the nutritious *Serum* be well conditioned, and the Part not affected with Wound, Tumour, or other preternatural weakness, it is by Nature converted into Nourishment: but if there be a Solution of continuity, then she, failing of her first Intention, acteth according to her Ability, and according to the quality of the *Serum*. If the Constitution be good, and the *Serum* well-conditioned, then we find a laudable *Pus* to rise, which

which is white, smooth, and easie to the Part, and every day approacheth nearer and nearer to the true nutritious Juice, till by degrees the Ulcer fills up with Flesh and heals. But if it degenerate towards a sharp virulent *Serum*, then the Ulcer appeareth full of a thin *Ichor* or *Sanies*, Nature's Balsam being weak, and her heat insufficient for a due concoction of the Matter. If the Blood grow phlegmatick, its *Serum* is so too, and groweth gross and slimy, and wanting heat, doth corrupt into a thick glutinous Matter, which we call *Sordes*; and sometimes a stinking Matter, which makes a *Putrid Ulcer*.

An Ulcer, if it be in the outward Parts, is discoverable by the Sight. If it be inward, viz. in the Ventricle, Guts, *Uterus*, Kidneys, &c. it must be guessed at by the Excrements that come from it, and other Symptoms. The greatness and littleness is likewise distinguishable by the Eye, if it be in the Superficies. But Ulcers that are deep require farther search of Probes, &c. and, if inward, must be presumed proportionable to the quantity of the Matter that floweth from them. Equality and Inequality are also judged by the view; so Sinuosity and *Caries* by Probing.

Sanious Ulcers are known by the undigested *Serum* that gleets from them: And if the Gleet be corrosive, we find the Flesh waste apace. If that Erosion be with jagged and callous Lips, it is *Phagedana*, or at least virulent. If the Matter issuing out be slimy and gross, it is a fordid; if foetid and corrupt, it is a putrid Ulcer. If it be only superficially corrosive and spreading, it is a *Herpes exedens*.

The nearness of a Nerve, Tendon or Ligament, is best understood by the Pain, which is commonly acute. If a Nerve lie near, and cause Pain, it is apt to contract the Limb, or cause Convulsion. An Artery if near, is discovered by Pulsation.

To make a right *Prognostick* in the Cure of Ulcers, *Prognostick* we ought first to observe well the greatness of the Disease, and what Strength the Patient hath to overcome it: For if that be deficient, our Endeavours to cure them will prove vain.

The greatness of the Disease is known, either by the quality of the Part affected, or by the depth or other conditions of the Ulcer.

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As to the quality of the Part: Those in the Skin are not dangerous, nor difficult of Cure, but as they are accompanied with *Intemperies*. Ulcers in the Emunctories, by reason of the great Vessels, may be dangerous, and through moisture of the Place are difficult of Cure. Those near any principal Part are not without danger, for that by their penetration the neighbouring *Viscera* may suffer. Ulcers in the Muscles of the Spine of the Back, and in great Joints are of great danger and hard Cure: Amongst the Tendons and Bones of the Hands and Feet they are painful, by reason of their exquisite Sense, and of difficult Cure.

The depth and largeness of the Ulcer makes the Cure hazardous: For in great and wide Ulcers the native Heat is much weakned; and if they penetrate under any great Artery, Nerve or Tendon, that you cannot safely lay them open, the Cure must needs be slow, and the great discharge of Matter may exhaust the Spirits of the Patient.

The Condition of the Ulcer is of great moment in Prognostick: Where we are to consider both the quantity and the quality of the Humour flowing to it. If it be in a depending Part, and the Body Plethorick, the very multitude of Humours (tho' otherwise not bad) is a sufficient impediment of a Cure: So also if the quality be amiss, tho' the quantity be not great. For when the Ulcer is accompanied with a dry *Intemperies*, it frequently eludes your Medicines. The case is as bad when Ulcers have continued so long as to bring an habitual Discreasy upon the Part: As we see in the *Noma* and annual Ulcers, which are either not cured at all, or with danger to the Life of the Patient. A degree beyond these are the Phagedænic Ulcers, and worst of all the Cancerous and Sphacelous: Of all which in their due Places.

Cure.

In the Cure of Ulcers in general, we shall consider the Ulcer first as it is simple, with Solution of Continuity and Erosion; then as it is compounded, and hath other Symptoms or Indisposition joyned with it.

The simple Ulcer, as it consisteth in a Solution of continuity, requireth Union; and as it hath lost of Substance, Restauration: And this is effected by Exsiccation; for so long as the Ulcer continueth sanious or
fœtid,

fordid, it cannot heal : Therefore in such cases Digestion or Deterfion are required.

The loss of Substance is either of Skin or Flesh. If only the Skin be wanting, the Flesh is so to be dried with Medicaments, as the Juices coming thither may be hardened into a callous Substance resembling Skin : for that it is a spermatick Part, and cannot be regenerated. If the Flesh be wanting, it must be renewed : Which Work is performed by the Benefit of Nature out of a part of that Blood which was designed for the nourishment of that Member. But forasmuch as in the generation of Flesh in an Ulcer there is a two-fold Excrement separated, the one thin, the other thick ; the thin, as I said, requireth to be dried up, and the thick to be deterged.

But in the Cure of compound Ulcers many Indications are requisite, according to the variety of Causes and Symptoms which attend them. In the application of Medicaments to those Ulcers you ought to consider their beginning, augment, state and declination. In the beginning the *Sanies* is crude and waterish, and requireth the benefit of Concoction whereby it may be made thicker, and turned into good Matter ; in which case Suppuratives are of use : Which is not allowable in putrid Ulcers, for in that case they increase Putrefaction ; and in purulent ones also they render the Ulcer more lax, and at length fordid. If the Indisposition of the Ulcer be caused meerly by the Pain, Suppuratives are convenient ; for by their digestive and lenient Quality they mitigate the Pain, and thereby remove the Cause : Which Suppuratives are to be continued till the Matter be well concocted. And for this reason it is we use them in the beginning, lest the extravasated Humours should corrupt, and stir up Pain and Inflammation. In the Augment, when the Matter is less in quantity and thicker, we use Detergents to cleanse it. In the State, when the Ulcer is well cleansed, it may be reasonable to use Sarcoticks : And in the Declination, as the Ulcer fills with Flesh, we do our Endeavours by Epuloticks to cicatrize it.

But if the Ulcer labour under any Distemper or Symptom, whether it be internal or external, as influx of sharp corrosive Humours, whether they abound in
the

the whole Habit of Body, or affect only the Part it self; they are all to be removed before you can hope for Cure. The consideration of which indicateth many Intentions: we shall reduce them to four Heads. The first shall be of a regulation in Diet, and the other Non-naturals: The second of Evacuation, Revulsion, and Derivation of the antecedent Matter: the third shall have a regard to the Part in which the Ulcer is seated to strengthen it against the Influx: and the fourth and last treateth of a due application of Medicines to the Ulcer it self.

1. To satise the First Intention, their Diet shall be proportioned to the strength of the Patient, according as the Humours are peccant in quantity or quality, and abound the whole Body, or in some particular Part; that their heat and acrimony may be contempered. To which purpose there is regard to be had that the Air be good, and their Exercise, Passions of the Mind, &c. be moderated, according as hath been said, in the former Treatise, of *Tumours in General*.

2. The second Intention consisteth of Evacuation, Revulsion, and Derivation of the Humours. If they abound in quantity, or offend through their evil quality, it may be made either by bleeding, if their strength permit, and other things be consentaneous, which also makes Revulsion; or by Purgings or Vomiting.

Derivation is always made in the remote Parts, and according to the rectitude of the Vessels, either by opening a Vein by Lancet, or by the application of Leeches, Cupping-glasses, Blistering-plasters, Friction, Binding, &c. for which I refer you to the Treatise of *Tumours*.

3. The third Intention hath regard to the weakness and *Intemperies* of the Part affected: to which purpose the Humour may be intercepted in their course by the application of astringent and repellent Medicaments on the sound Parts above the Ulcer, in the nature of Defensatives. If the Member be dependent, the raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the Body, may be of great advantage: the Influx may also be restrained, and the Part strengthened by expulsive Bandage. We may also by Alteratives correct their acrimony, and, if the Humours be too serous, in-
crassate

crassate them, or, if otherwise they offend, rectifie them by their contraries. How farther to resist the various Symptoms attending Ulcers, shall be set down in the particular Cure of each several Species.

4. The Fourth Intention is in curing the Ulcer it self; which is, as I have already said, by drying up the excrementitious serous Humour, and deterging the more gross. The Medicaments proper thereto, with the method in applying them, shall be treated of in the particular Cure of each Ulcer, to which I hasten.

C H A P. II.

Of a Simple Ulcer.

A *Simple Ulcer* is a Solution of Continuity with *Descripti-*
Erosion, having no other Symptom or remarkable *on.*
Affection joyned with it. Of these, Authors
make two kinds; the one only with Skin off, and the *Kinds.*
other with the loss of Skin and some part of the Flesh.
As they call the first *planum* or equal, so they call this
latter *Cavum*. The former is inconsiderable: the Cure
of the latter I shall here deliver.

In the doing of which two Things offer themselves: *Cure.*
the one is the generation of Flesh, to fill up that Ca-
vity; and the other is the making a *Cicatrix*, to unite
the separated Lips of the Ulcer.

To the prosecution of the first Intention, in restoring
the lost Flesh, it is necessary that the Part affected be free
from distemper: for the generation of Flesh is the work
of Nature, and her strength consists in the just tempera-
ment of the Part; which being so, our endeavour
ought to be, that the *Succus nutritius*, whereof the
Flesh is generated, be good, and that it flow moderately
into the Part affected. To which purpose a good Diet
must here also be observed, with a regulation of the
Non-naturals; that the Air be temperate, Exercise mo-
derate, and in some cases none at all. In Sleeping and
Watching a mediocrity ought to be observed; natural
Evacu-

Evacuations are to be continued, and the Quiet of the Mind to be preserved. If these Things be duly observed, and the Tone of the ulcerated Part preserved by the moderate inflowing of good Juices, and the Matter in the Ulcer well digested, it is then capable of being healed: But if the Ulcer be too dry, moist, or crude and undigested, it cannot incarn. Therefore it behoves that we consider the temper of the Part ulcerated, and the Excrements flowing thereout, and thence take indication whether to use Suppuratives or Detergents, and when Sarcoticks are convenient, or one more than another. Suppuratives ought to be of a lenient quality, temperately hot and moist, proportioned to the Habit of Body, as it is weak or strong, and to the temper of the Part they are to be applied unto. The common Digestive is *terebinthina* in tender Bodies, with *far tritici*, a little *crocus*, *pulv. cum. vitell. ovi.* In drier Bodies we add *far. hordei fabar. colophon. thus, pulv. sem. fenugraci*: to which we sometimes add *mel. rosat. & syr. de ros. sicc. Unguent. basilicon* is not inferiour to any. These Medicaments ought to be of a moderate consistence: not too liquid, lest they make the Flesh too lax, or run off the Pledgits, and leave them uneasie to the Sore. For the same reason your Medicaments are not to be of too hard a consistence: The deeper Ulcers may admit of the more liquid, that they may reach to the Bottom. They are to be used upon Lint in the form of Pledgits, Dossils, or Tents; and over them may be applied Refrigerants, to temperate the heat of the Part, and resist the Fluxion.

Suppuratives are of no longer use than till the Matter be well digested; for through the too long use of them the Ulcer may be made sordid: Therefore when the Matter appears well digested, we mix Detergents with them, to cleanse the Ulcer. Of the milder sort is this: *R terebinth. lot. in aq. acetos. ℥iv. succ. apii ℥vi. coq. ad consumpt. succi, deinde adde vitell. unius ovi.* Such is *mundiff. Paracelsi*. In these kind of Ulcers I have frequently digested, deterged and incarned by the use of *Merc. precipit.* mixt with *unguent. basilicon* more or less. The Ulcer deterged, (which you may know by the good condition of the Matter, together

ther with the ruddy colour and firmness of Flesh,) you may then proceed by Sarcoticks. In the use of which you are to remember, that in the generating of Flesh two sorts of Excrements arise, the one thin, called *Sanies*, the other thick, distinguished by the name of *Sordes*. How they disturb the Ulcer in its healing, I have elsewhere told you, and now advise you that you consider the temper of the Part, and what Sense it hath, and fit Sarcoticks accordingly, moderately to dry and cleanse; lest through Error therein by over-drying you consume the Flesh you designed to raise, or by too moist Applications render it corrupt. The Season of the Year is herein to be observed: For in the hotter Season Medicaments more cooling are required, and in cold Weather more heating. Therefore at such times we put thicker Compress, and take more turns with our Rowls, than in hot Weather. The Habit of Body is also to be regarded. For in lax and tender Bodies Sarcoticks require to be moderately drying, such as are *olibanum*, *thus*, *aloe*, *cort. thuris*, *far. fenugraci*, *orobi*, &c. The Compounds are, *unguent. matrisylv.* or *basilicon magn. diapompholyg. unguent. tutie, calaminaris*: Or this, *R. myrrhe, aloes, an. ʒss. thuris ʒj. mastich. ʒss. gum. elemi ʒiij. terebinth. Venet. ʒiv. oil hyperici q. s. fiat Unguentum.* The more drying are, *rad. ireos, aristoloch. rot. far. lupinor. sarcocoll. assa fetida* made up with *mel despumat.*

If these Medicaments be well proportioned to the nature of the Ulcer, the Matter will appear of good colour and consistence, and in less quantity, and the Flesh of a natural colour, firm, and drawing into a healing Condition. But if the Medicaments were too drying, the Flesh in the Ulcer will be pale, the Matter thin, and the Parts about heated with the Disturbance.

The Ulcer incarned, you are to endeavour to cicatrize it by drying the Flesh into *Callus*: And forasmuch as *Callus* is drier and harder than Flesh, therefore your Medicaments ought to be more drying than those you incarned with, and to be endued with an astringent Quality.

The making of this *Callus* is the Work of Nature, yet is furthered by the application of Medicaments, (as I have said.) If the temperament of the Part be

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well

well disposed, you may observe the Ulcer to skin from the Edges while it is filling with Flesh within and without the help of Epuloticks: But where the Part hath been long affected with Ulceration, it is usually weak and out of temper, and is very difficult to cicatrize; therefore it requires Epuloticks accordingly more drying and astringent.

The milder cicatrizing Simples are, *bolus Armen. sang. dracon. creta, pulv. ostreorum combust. ros. rub. balauft. sumach, calx lota, cerussa, plumb. ustum, tutia*. A mixture of some of these may be sprinkled upon the Ulcer, or a Decoction of them applied upon Lint. The stronger are, *sacchar. Saturni, vitriol. Rom. as ust. squame eris, ferri, croc. Martis astringens*. These Powders may be mixed with Unguents. Or, *R unguent. calaminaris, Emplastr. grisei, an. ʒi. liniment, Arcei ʒβ sacchar. Saturn. ʒi. cere q. s. fiat Emplastrum*. Or some of the abovesaid Powders may be decocted or dissolved in proper Waters, and applied upon Lint, taking care that you do not by the use of them consume the Flesh, instead of condensing it into Skin.

The time of applying Epuloticks is, when the Flesh is rising up near the Lips of the Ulcer, (before it grow too high) that it may be dried to cicatrize even with it; for Nature is not wanting the while to incarn. Therefore if you defer the use of Epuloticks till the Flesh be grown equal with the Skin, you will be forced to use Escaroticks, or make an unseemly *Cicatrix*: to avoid which we generally apply Epuloticks to the edges while we are incarnating the middle. For by the way you must take notice, that none but ill conditioned Ulcers begin to cicatrize from the middle. If the Lips of the Ulcer lie not level with the Ulcer, it will not easily cicatrize: therefore in such case you must make a more strict Compression by Bandage.

AMongst the various and sundry sorts of Ulcers that happen daily under my Cure, I find it difficult to make out one Simple Ulcer, as Authors have described it to us, without other Symptom or Affects joyned to it; every Ulcer having somewhat of distemper till it be digested and brought into a healing

ling condition. In which regard we shall call that a Simple Ulcer which hath fewest Accidents attending it, and shall give you an Instance of one in a Gentleman who having a small inconsiderable Pustle risen upon one of his Legs on the outside, he not taking notice of its mat- tering, it adhered to his Stocking, and became ulcerated in the Skin, with a small Inflammation and Swelling. I dressed the Ulcer with *unguent. basilicon* upon a Pledgit of Lint, applying *Emplastr. oxelai* with a soft Compress of linen over it, and rowled it up from the Small of the Leg to the Gartering, advising him to favour his Leg what he could, by laying it sometimes upon a Stool. Thus in two or three days it was digested, and freed of the Inflammation and Swelling. From that time I dressed it with *unguent. tutie Vigon.* by which I cicatrized the Ulcer to the compass of a silver Half-penny. The Patient supposing himself cured, left off the use of the Bandage, and gave himself the liberty to walk abroad: upon which the Lips of the Ulcer grew high, and became incapable of cicatrizing that way. I therefore made a Paste of Ceruse with *unguent. rosat.* which with Compress and Bandage pressed the Lips even with the Ulcer, and cicatrized it in three or four Days, whilst he was attending his Affairs at home.

Such another was commended to my hands by Doctor Weatherly. The Ulcer was in the Leg, and had been very vexatious to the Patient; it was accompanied with some little Fluxion, enough to relax the Parts and keep the Ulcer from digesting, and consequently from healing. I dressed it as in the former Observation hath been said; only instead of a Rowler I put on a laced Stocking: by the wearing of which the Humours were restrained, and the Patient cured himself in a few days by the Unguents fore-mentioned.

C H A P. III.

Of Ulcers with Intemperies.

IT frequently happens that Ulcers are subject to various complicated Effects: Therefore the Cure must necessarily vary accordingly. For which cause we shall now treat of Ulcers as they have Symptoms or Diseases joyned with them: and begin with those that labour under *Intemperies*, whether from corrupt Juices in the whole Body, or Imbecility in some particular Part. Whatever it is, that Cause must be first removed, before you can hope to make good Digestion in order to the incarning or cicatrizing of the Ulcer.

Kinds. *Intemperies* is simple, or compound. The Simple are four; hot, cold, moist, and dry: the Compound are, hot and moist, hot and dry, cold and moist, cold and dry. We shall begin our Discourse with the Hot *Intemperies*.

Hot In-temperies. A hot *Intemperies* may arise from a Fermentation of the *Serum* in the Blood, and that from ill Habit of Body, ill Diet, or the like; also from heat of the Air, or keeping the Part affected too hot, by lapping too many Cloaths or Rowlers upon it, or by reason of too strict Bandage, or by the application of too sharp Medicaments.

Cold In-temperies. A cold *Intemperies* is caused by abundance of pituitous Humours, or by exposing the Ulcer too much to the air in the time of dressing, or by the not enough defending it in cold weather by good Compresses and Bandage, or through the Application of Medicaments too cooling.

Dry In-temperies. A dry *Intemperies* may be occasioned by the exhausting of the natural heat, as in long Chronick Diseases, Hectical Indispositions, or by too slender Diet, or the like; also through defect of Aliment in the Part it self for want of use, as it frequently happens where Ulcers have long affected the Member.

A moist *Intemperies* may proceed from abundance of *Moist In-* Humours in the Body, and Imbecility of the Part af-temperie s fected from hard Bandage or too slabby Applications, or possibly want of Bandage. Wet and foggy weather is frequently a cause of it.

If the *Intemperies* be hot, the Ulcer and Parts about *Signs of* it are red, and the Patient complains of heat in the *hot.* Ulcer. Also the Matter is sharp, whence a pricking and burning is frequently felt, and sometimes an itching in the Part. The Cause preceding will shew the nature of the *Intemperies*.

These sorts of Ulcers are relieved with cooling Medicaments, and exasperated by those that heat.

The cold *Intemperies* may be distinguished by the li- *Signs of* vid or pale colour of the Ulcer and Parts about it: the *cold.* Flesh in the Ulcer is whitish and loose; the Patient also complains of cold. It finds relief by Medicaments that are heating.

A moist *Intemperies* may be judged by the too much *Signs of* humidity in the Ulcer: and if that Humour be not moist. acrimonious, the Flesh will be luxurious and flaccid. The great discharge of excrementitious Humours and the Habit of Body will evidently discover the Cause.

A dry *Intemperies* is for the most part judged by the *Signs of* Habit of the Body, it being lean and dry: the Member *dry.* or Part diseased is also dry and squalid, the Lips thin and lank, and with little moisture.

By the Signs of these Simple *Intemperies* the Com- *Progn-* pound may be judged of. *stick.*

As all Ulcers complicated with great Diseases are of difficult Cure, and therefore called Cacoethe: so these Ulcers labouring under *Intemperies*, though they be well handled, are hard of Cure, and may be truly reckoned among the Cacoethe, malign and rebellious Ulcers. But those accompanied with Siccidity are the worst: for that we are necessitated to neglect the Cure of the Ulcer, to succour the Part affected. The Cure is also long in effecting, by reason that the whole Habit of Body requires by Humectation to be altered, which is a work of time, whereas the Ulcer distempered with heat, cold, or moisture may be cured while you are removing the *Intemperies*.

*Cure of a
hot Intem-
peries.*

THE Cure of these Ulcers consist in the removing of the *Intemperies*. Therefore in the first place you are to consider whether it be hot, cold, moist, or dry, and endeavour to restore the Diseased Part to its natural temper by its contraries; as if it be hot, treat it with Refrigerants, to the moist apply Desiccants, and so the rest: having care the while that you do not neglect the Cure of the Ulcer. But if it be so that both may not be relieved at one and the same time, then you are to regard that which most requires your help. If the Ulcer be accompanied with a hot *Intemperies*, that must be first removed by Refrigerants of an astringent and repellent quality, milder or stronger according to the greatness or smallness of the Distemper. Also a cooling and moistening Diet is to be observed, with regulation of the Non-naturals. If there be *Plethora*, Purging and Bleeding are necessary, as well for Evacuation as Revulsion. The Ulcer itself requires detergent and exsiccant Remedies: But in consideration that the hot *Intemperies* consumes the humidity in the Ulcer, and renders it less moist, therefore these Ulcers are to be treated with the milder Driers, yet with regard to the greatness of the *Intemperies*, and the quantity of Matter the Ulcer discharges. The Topicks are *unguent. diapom. phol. tutia, album unguent. e plumbo, e calce, basilicon*, with Præcipitate.

The external Remedies to be applied over the Part affected, to abate the heat of the *Intemperies*, may be *unguent. album camphorat. Emplastr. diapalm cum succis, Emplastr. oxelaum, &c. unguent. refrig. Galeni, nutritum, & populeon*. The Unguents may be applied simply, or made into a Cerote with white Wax. Over them may be applied cloths dipt in *Oxycrate*, or red Wine, or Juices of *fol. plantag. polygon. lactuc. burs. pastoris*, with *acetum*, or Red Wine, wherein have been infused *flor. ros. rub. bacc. myrtil. balaust. sumach, &c.*

*Observat.
of an Ul-
cer with
hot Intem-
peries.*

A Reverend Divine of a good age, having laboured some months under an Ulcer on the inside of his right Leg along the Shin-bone with much pain, sent for me. The Part affected was distempered with great heat, and the

the Ulcer discharging a *Sanies*, Endeavours had been used to digest it *cum terebinth. & vitell. ovi*, and such like, unsuccessfully. I fomented the Ulcer and Parts about with Claret-wine, and dressed it with two Parts of *unguent. diapompholyg.* and one part of *unguent. basilicon maj.* with Precipitate. Upon the Lips of it I applied Pledgits spread with *unguent. diapomphol.* and an Emplaster of some of the same *diapomphol.* over all with Compress wrung out of the Wine, and rowled it up lightly, placing his Leg in bed as before. The next day I brought a Decoction of *fol. plantag. summitat. rubi equiseti, flor. ros. rubr. balaust.* to which I added some Wine; and while it was heating I took off the Dressings, and found the heat somewhat allay'd, and the Ulcer well disposed to Digestion. I stuped the Ulcer, dressing the Parts about with *unguent. tutie mag. Vig.* and rowled it up as before. By this method the hot *Intemperies* removed, and the Ulcer digested: after which by the help of *unguent. desiccativum* and the Alume-stone I cicatrized it firm, to the satisfaction of the Patient and his Relations, leaving him again to the care of his Physicians Sir *Alex. F.* and Sir *Fr. P.* by whose order I made him a Fontanel, and some while after put him on a laced Stocking.

IN the Cure of an Ulcer with a cold *Intemperies* there *Cure of, a* is required an Observance in Diet and other Non-cold *In-* naturals as hath been prescribed in cold Tumours, with *temperies.* Purgations to evacuate the *Cacochymia*, and alterative Decoctions to attenuate and dry the Humours. Outwardly are required Medicaments heating; and, forasmuch as it is the nature of cold to streighten the Pores and harden the Flesh in Ulcers, they ought also to be attenuating and rarefying. The Medicaments proper to dress the Ulcer ought to be drying and detergent. The degrees of these qualities must be taken from the distemper of the Ulcer and Part affected, as it is much or little; also from the Age of the Patient, and Season of the Year; and from the greatness or smallness of the Ulcer.

The *Intemperies* of the Part we correct by Decoctions of *absinth. scabios. agrimon. salv. betonic. flor. cham. bacc. lauri, juniperi,* with the addition of Wine or
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spirit

spirit. vini, and all those Medicaments proposed in the Cure of Oedematous Tumours, applied hot with Stupes. Those proper to deterge the Ulcer are, *mundif. ex apio, mundif. Paracels. unguent. apostolor.* The Emplasters are, *diachyl. ireat. betonica, barbarum uagn. diasulphuris, flos unguentorum.* After which you may proceed with Sarcoticks and Epuloticks, as shall be said.

Observat. A Person of about twenty five Years of Age, of a *of an U-* gross fat Body, was vexed with an Ulcer in his right *cer with* Leg. The Ulcer was large, crude and undigested, and the Lips thick, the Parts about the Ulcer pale, and *cold In-* yielding to impresson. I fomented the Ulcer and Parts *temperies.* about with Wine, fill'd up the Ulcer with Præcipitate, and applied *unguent. nicotiane* over it, with *Emplastr. de sandyce*, Compress and Bandage, and dressed it not again till the third Day. In the while I purged him with an Apozeme made with a *Decoct. polypodii, senne, rhabarb. agaric. sem. carthami*, to which was added *syr. despin. cerv.* and put him into a Decoction of *sarsa, lign. guaiaci, fassafra, &c.* then provided a laced Stocking and a Fomentation made of *absinth. hyperic. centaur. flor. cham. bacc. myrtill. ros. rubr. and balaust.* boiled in Wine and Water, with an addition of *spirit. vini*: After that I took off Dressings, fomented the Part affected, and dressed the Ulcer *cum unguent. Nicotiane*, with a mixture of *pulv. præcipitat.* and *Emplastr. diachyl. ireat.* and laced on the Stocking with the good Compress under it. By which I brought the Ulcer to Digestion, flatted the Lips even disposed it to incarn, and afterwards cicatrized the Ulcer with Pledgits pressed out of a *spir. vini*, wherein was dissolved a few Grains of *sacchar. Saturni*.

Cure of a **I**N the Cure of an Ulcer with a moist *Intemperies*, *moist In-* slabby and greasie Medicaments are to be forborn, *temperies.* and drying to be used: And, in consideration that the Part is weakned by the too much humidity, you are to mix Corroboratives of an astringent faculty; the Ulcer also requireth to be dried. The Medicaments ought to be proportioned according as the *Intemperies* affects the whole Body, or some particular Part, and as the Ulcer is great or small. Diet, Air, Contemperatives are

are also here to be considered. The simple drying Medicaments in these Ulcers are, *Litharg. auri* & *argenti*, *minium*, *cerussa*, *plumb. ust.* and the like, of which Medicaments may be made up. Or you may make choice of some of these Compounds. *R plumbiusti, diapompholyg. lot. an. ʒi. ol. myrtill. & cera q. s.* or, *unguent. diapompholyg. tutie mag. unguent. è calce lot. unguent. nutritum, album camphorat. desiccativum rubr.* or, *R cadmie ʒss. eruginis, eris combusti, an. ʒii. alum. scissilis ʒss. cere novæ ʒv. sevi arietin. q. s. Misc. fiat Unguentum.*

If the Ulcer requires to be fomented, a Fomentation may be made of *summitat. absinth. fol. beton. flor. ros. rub. summitat. rubi, bacc. myrtill. nuc. cupress. balaust. sumach, &c.* boiled in Wine or Oxycrate. Also *aq. calcis* and *aluminosa* are useful in the drying up of the humidity in the Ulcer and Parts about it.

A Gentleman of a full Body, between fifty and sixty *Observat.* Years of Age, abounding with *Cacochymia*, and sub-*of an Ul-*ject to Swellings in his Legs by reason of the Gout, *cer with* which he was frequently afflicted with, by some acci-*moist In-*dent rubb'd the Skin off his left Leg. He endeavoured *temperies.* the curing it by healing Medicaments, but it was thereby the more exasperated, and spread larger. I, observing the too moist *Intemperies* of the Part, and the Matter crusted about upon the sound Edges, bathed it with *aq. calcis*, dressed the Ulcerations with *unguent. de lithargyr.* and applied a Compress wrung out of the said *aq. calcis* over that with good Bandage. After I had thus dressed him, I let him Blood in the Arm about ten Ounces, and the next Day purged him with half an Ounce of *Elect. Caryocostin.* But notwithstanding these Endeavours, I found in the taking off Dressings a great discharge of a hot serous Humour, which increased the Ulcerations much. I therefore caused a Fomentation to be made of some of the aforementioned Ingredients, to fortifie the weak Part against the Influx, and to dry up the Ulcer, and applied my Pledgits, spread with Epulotick, somewhat more distant one from another, that the thin Humour might get out between them; then applied a Com-
press

press spread with *unguent. nutritum* over all, rowled it up equally, repeated the Purgation, and ordered him each other Night 3vi. *syr. de meconio in aq. papaveris rhead.* with a little *aq. cinnamom. bordeat.* Observing in taking off my Dressings, that the Matter would in spite of my Endeavours be here and there shut in by the Pledgits which lay upon the Edges of the Ulcerations, I sprinkled them with *pulv. lap. tutie preparat.* and forbore the use of Pledgits there, supposing that way to give vent to the Matter, and at the same time to cicatrize them, and the while dressed the Ulcer with Pledgits pressed out of a stiptick Decoction in some place, and in other with *unguent. è plumbo.* But I found on the next Dressings that the Powder crusted upon the Edges, and by retension of the Humour caused Erosion underneath. I then made a Solution of *pulp. lap. tutie, corn. cerv. ust. calx lot. &c.* in a Decoction of *fol. plantag. salicis, summitat. rubi & equiseti,* dipping little bits of fine Lawn in it, and applied Desiccatives upon that; on the Edges, *unguent. desiccativum rubr.* mixt with *unguent. è calce lot.* in the middle I sprinkled some Powders, as *bol. Armen. corn. cerv. ust.* Various Endeavours were used; but by this last way the Ulceration was cured. Then a laced Stocking was put on, which restored the Part to its natural Tone. Of this *Intemperies* you will find an Observation in *Herpes*, and another in the Treatise of *Wounds*, particularly that in the outside of a young Nobleman's Leg, which puzzled two eminent Chirurgeons, as well as my self. And where-ever you meet it, you shall find difficulty.

Cure of a
dry Intem-
peries.

IN the Cure of an Ulcer with dry *Intemperies*, you are to apply your Endeavours more immediately to the removing the *Intemperies*, and content your self the while in digesting the Ulcer, and keeping it clean. You are here to consider the Cause of the Drought; whether it were from defect of Nourishment in the whole Body, or in some particular Part, or in both. If the first, then a good Diet must be directed of such Meats as are of easie and good Nutriment. In this case Wine is allowed to be moderately drank. In the second and third cases, you are to endeavour that the aliment

aliment be attracted into the affected Part by putting it upon action, if it may consist with the Cure of the Ulcer. Otherwise Friction, Pitch Emplasters, Fomentations, Embrocations, Fontanels, and the like, are to be used, to stir up Heat in the Part affected. The Fomentations are to be applied moderately warm, and the Member to be bathed till it looks red and begins to swell: Then you are to desist; for if the Member be longer fomented or chafed, you may dissipate what you attracted. The Medicaments afterwards to be provided ought to be humecting, as a mixture of Water and Oil; also such like Cerote may be applied: *R succ. bismalve & parietariae an. ʒij. ol. amygdal. dulc. ʒvj. cere albe q. s. fiat Ceratum.*

The while the *Intemperies* is removing, the Ulcer may be dressed with the milder Digestives, or with *unguent. basilicon* and *Præcipitate*; which is also a good Detergent and Sarcotick: Or this; *R thuris, mastich. sarcocolle, an. ʒj. ol. hyperici ʒij. terebinth. Ven. ʒiʒ. cere albe q. s. fiat Unguentum.* In the treating of these Ulcers, you are to be careful that your Application to the Ulcer be not too drying, lest you thereby bring the *Intemperies* again upon the Part. The Ulcer incarned, you may proceed with Epuloticks, as hath been all along delivered.

A Youth of about thirteen Years of Age was brought *Observat.* out of the Country, and lodged near me. He laboured *of an Ul-* under several Ulcers in his right Leg, one especially *cer with* upon an *Exostosis* on the *Os tibiae* on the inside near *dry Intem-* the Ankle. The Ulcer was large, and of an oval figure, *peries.* the Lips pale, dry and thin, the Matter little and famious, the Leg it self emaciated and squalid; which I supposed was by the weakness of the native Heat from not using of the Limb. I caused his Leg to be bathed with warm Water, and dressed the Ulcers with *unguent. basilicon* and *Præcipitate*, applying a Cerote over all of a mixture of *unguent. dialthae, ol. ex pedibus bovinis*, and Wax: then rowled a soft Compress on it, to retain the Dressings on and keep it warm, and ordered his Diet as above-said. The lesser Ulcers digested and cured by the ordinary Epuloticks; but the larger upon the *Exostosis* would not digest for three Days together with

with any Medicaments : which gave me cause to suspect the Bone under it to be carious, and that I should be necessitated to lay it bare : But I could not by search of my Probe feel it. I continued to nourish the Part by bathing it with emollient Decoctions and Embrocations, with *ol. ex ped. bovinis*, and gave the Patient liberty to use his Leg by setting his Foot on the ground ; by which it swelled, and became more humid. After some while, when I saw the temper of the Member alter, I ordered a laced Stocking to be put on, for that I could not with a Rowler make such a Compression so near the Ankle as I would, without causing a swelling in his Foot. I dressed it with Pledgits of Lint dipt in a Solution of Tincture of Vitriol in *aq. rubi*, and made the Compression over it ; by which method the Ulcer cured with a firm *Cicatrix* upon that *Exostosis*. He went well cured out of my hands, and I suppose is well to this day. These kind of Ulcers are frequently seen in Heetical and emaciated Bodies and withered Limbs.

C H A P. IV.

Of Ulcers with Pain.

PAIN is also one of the Symptoms which interrupts the Cure of Ulcers, and affects the Part sometime after the Ulcer is cured, whence various Accidents are stirred up, as Fever, Watching, and a Prostration of Spirits. Therefore it requireth our utmost endeavour speedily to remove or mitigate it.

Causes.

The *Causes* of Pain are acrid sharp Humours corroding the Ulcer and Heating the Parts about ; proceeding either from a repletion of evil Juices abounding in the Body, or through misapplication of Medicaments in Chirurgery, as not timely digesting the Ulcer, or from too long use of Abstersives.

Signs.

The Complaint of the Patient will demonstrate the Pain, and the Symptoms will shew the Cause ; whether it arise

arise from want of Digestion or Detention, the Matter will testifie.

The removing of the Pain requireth a right distinguishing of its original Cause. The Habit of body also to be considered, how it is in fault: and accordingly as there is *Plethora* or *Cacochymia*, you ought to make Evacuation by Purging, or Bleeding, or both, and use contempering Juleps, Opiats, and the like. Also the Patient's eating and drinking ought to be regulated proportionately.

These things premised, you are to apply your speedy endeavours to remove the Pain by proper Anodynes. If the Ulcer be sanious, it wants Digestion; and that is furthered by such Medicaments as have a temperate heat, as we have already shewed. The heat in the Parts about may be mitigated by Lenients, as is before said in *Tumours*, and after in *Wounds*, or by such like; as the Mucilages of *sem. cydon. psyllii, althæa*, extracted in *decoct. malvar. and far. bordei, croc. & vitell. ovi, axung. gallin. porcin.* made into the form of a Captaplasim, or with Wax into a Cerote, or *ceratum Galeni*, or that with *populeon*: if more cooling be required, *unguent. nutritum, alb. camphorat. Emplastr. è bolo.*

If the Pain arise from hot acrid Humours fretting the Ulcer, it may be dressed with *unguent. diapompholygos*, or *unguent. è plumbo*, *unguent. tutie* simply, or mixed with *basilicon*, with a little Præcipitate, with Compress wrung out of *Oxycrate*, or red Wine, whereby the heat may be contempered, and the Part strengthened to resist the Influx, by which the Cure of the Ulcer may happily be affected.

If the Pain be caused by a sordid Matter sticking to the bottom of the Ulcer, and hindering transpiration, you cannot remove the Pain without Detersives; of which *Merc. præcipitat.* is the best and mildest.

Pain is so familiar an attendant of Ulcers, as it is not easie to represent you any one without: but in complicated Ulcers it may not possibly be so easie to distinguish its cause, nor yet so directly to demonstrate the way of relieving it, as in a Simple Ulcer, where there is no other Symptom joyned with it. Amongst which I suppose it may appear most conspicuous in Fontanel's:

tannels : I therefore have chose to give you a few Instances of such, but shall begin with one arising from an Accident.

1. Observat.

A Person of about forty years of age, of a full and scorbutical Body, by some accident broke her Shin, and endeavoured the curing of it: but it daily growing more painful, and not to be endured, I was sent for, and, observing the Ulcer sanious, proposed Digestion as the only way to remove the Pain. I dressed the Ulcer with two parts of the common Digestive *ex terebinth.* and one part of *unguen. tutie mag.* spread upon a Pledgit. The Ulcer was of so exquisite sense, that it would scarce bear the Pledgit. I applied *unguent. alb. camphorat.* spread Emplaster-wise, with a Compress of soft Linen over it, and rowled it up from the Foot to the Gartering lightly, a little to restrain the Influx. This method I continued three days, by which the Ulcer was pretty well digested, and less painful; but the Leg was subject to Fluxion: and I doubted how it would cure so suddenly as was expected without the help of a more steady Bandage, meaning a laced Stocking. But she replied they had alway made her sick. I then proposed Purging. To which she objected the want of convenience. I continued the dressing of the Ulcer as before, till it was digested well; then I dressed it with Pledgits dipt in *aq. calcis* overthwart the ends of the Ulcer, with a Pledgit of *unguent. tutie* in the middle, to cicatrize it from the end, and applied *unguent. desiccativ. rub.* over them as an Emplaster, then rowled it up; by which it cicatrized in a few days. After the Patient saw her self so suddenly cured, she became well inclined to have a laced Stocking put upon that Leg, and, finding no inconvenience by it, bespake another for the other, and returned well satisfied to her house in the County.

2. Observat. of Pain from Sordes.

Some Months after this Person being again in the Town was grievously pained with a Fontanel in her left Arm, which she had kept for the space of eight years, but now, not being able to ease her self by the usual method, she threw out the two Peas and endeavoured to cure it: but it became more painful, and would not heal. I, being sent for, observed the Ulcer to retain the

the form the Peas had given it, by reason of a grayish viscid fordid Matter that covered the bottom and sides thereof. This hindered the Transpiration, and stirred up a great heat about and in the Ulcer: the Lips grew turgid with the anguish, and so painful that she could not endure the wiping the thin *Ichor* from it with a soft Rugin with her own hand.

This Ulcer required Deterfion, and the best Anodyne had been to have filled it with Præcipitate, and to have applied Lenients over it. But her Complaints put me upon the dressing it with such Medicaments as she had least Apprehension of, which were *unguent. basilicon* with Præcipitate upon a Dossil, which I laid in the Ulcer lightly with Pledgits of *unguent. diapomphol.* over the Lips, and *unguent. album* over all; she fastning a Cloth over it, according as it would bear. She then complained grievously of the Pain she felt by the Dossil in the Ulcer, and was, as she told me next Morning, in a Fever all that Night. I continued the same Dressings, only applied *Emplast. à bolo* over all that Part near the Ulcer, which remitted the Heat and Pain thereabout; but the Ulcer was excessive painful for the space of two Hours after dressing: Yet the Lips of the Ulcer had cast off part of the *Sordes*, and the Ulcer it self looked better after three or four Days Dressings. The Parts without were so well tempered, that she could bear a Compress and Bandage: But the Pain in the Ulcer continued for some Hours after Dressing, and returning again in the Evening, lasted a great part of the Night. Upon which Consideration I desired her to give me leave to dress it with Præcipitate, assuring her Ease from it. She permitting me, I dipped my Dossil in the Præcipitate, and sprinkled some of it where the *Sordes* was thickest. I then applied my Dossil over it, and a Pledgit with *unguent. diapomphol.* over that, with Emplaster and Bandage, as before, and resolved not to open it again till the third Day after; but was called the next Morning, and informed by her self, that she had been much easier since the Dressing: And indeed, at the next Dressing I found a Slough come away with the Dressings, which was the *Sordes*. I dressed it with *unguent. basilicon* and Præcipitate mixed as at first, with the other Applications
and

and Bandage; and the second Day after Dressing it again, and finding it well digested, and free from Pain, I put an Orange-Pea in the Ulcer, and continued it as a Fontanel with much ease.

Thus in scorbutically-habited ill Bodies, abounding with *Cacochymia*, we frequently see these simple Ulcers afflicted with sharp Humours, which cor-corrode them, and render them painful sordid Ulcers; which, if not timely relieved by Deterfives and Lenients, do terminate in putrefactive Ulcers.

3. *Observat. of Pain from Putrefaction.*

A Person of Honour of about thirty six Years of Age, labouring under sharp Humours, was ordered a Fontanel in her Thigh, which a Chirurgeon made and fitted with an Orange-Pea. It grew very painful; but the Patient, supposing it should be so, endured it so long till she could not stand with it. I was sent for, and saw the Thigh much swelled and heated with the excessive Pain, and the Ulcer covered with a brown *Sordes*, and a quantity of a thin Gleet issuing from it. I threw out the Pea, fomented the affected Part and Ulcer with Wine, filled the Ulcer with *Merc. precipitat.* and applied *unguent. tutie* with Pledgits over it, with *Emplastr. e bolo* over all, rowling it up, and advising her to keep her Chamber and Pallet. The third day after I dressed her again: the Slough came in part away. I dressed it up again as before; and the third day after found the Ulcer digested. The pain mitigated the first night, and the heat went off the next dressing. I healed this Fontanel in few days, and made her one in her Arm.

4. *Observat.*

But in such indisposed Bodies pain doth not affect the Ulcers only, but the parts also where they have been, after they are cured.

A Maid of about thirty five years of age of a scorbutick habit of Body had an Issue made in her left Arm, which was continued running many years; but at length, whether through negligence, or from some other reason, she suffered it to dry up. The Winter following she grew very much out of order by reason of a great complication of ill Symptoms, of which the most important was an intolerable pain in that Arm and place where her Issue had formerly been. After various courses of Physick and external applications, she was in some measure

measure relieved, and was pretty free all the following Summer: but in the Winter, viz. 1672. Her pain returned with such violence, as to afflict not only the place of the Issue with such pains, that she likened it to the cutting off of the Arm, but it stretched it self a while after to the whole Arm, Shoulder, yea the very Side it self; so that many Attempts being made, the Chirurgeons in the Country opened two Issues on each side of the seat of the old one. Many other things were done, till at last she came into my hands. Doctor *Walter Needham* was her Physician, and upon examination found her afflicted with a *Rheumatismus*, for which he instituted a convenient course, and judged withal that the Pain of the Part was from the usual way Nature had taken to the old Issue, whither the sharp Humours making their passage, and finding no vent, did disperse themselves through all the branches of the Axillary Artery on that side, viz. To the Scapulary and Thoracick branches, &c. the Pain being every where found according to the places of their distribution.

To the Cure of this, besides what was inwardly administered, it was thought requisite to eat down deep by a Caustick into the place where the old Issue had been, and thereby to divide the Fibres of the Membrane of the *Biceps*, which lay just under it, and seemed to be the place of the principle Pain. When this was done, we divided the Escar, and cut it out, then filled the Opening with *Præcipitate*, and applied a Pledgit of *unguent. basilicon* with *ol. liliorum* upon it, and dressed it up. We dressed it every other day, till the remaining Escar and Slough separated; then we incarned and cicatrized the Ulcer even. From the time of the Opening this her Pain ceased, and she was well of that, but laboured under a *Rheumatismus* in great measure, it swelling her Thighs, Legs, Hips, and lower Belly: but by frequent Phlebotomy, Purging and other Prescriptions, she was by my said Friend happily cured.

C H A P. V.

Of Ulcers with Fluxion.

BUT it rarely happens that Pain afflicts an Ulcer without Afflux of Humours: we shall therefore say somewhat of that, it being a great cause of the difficulty we meet with in the Cure of Ulcers.

Cause.

What the *Causes* of Fluxion are, hath been delivered when I treated of *Tumours in General*, viz. The Part mittent, and Part recipient: That vicious Humours peccant in quantity and quality are either thrust forth by the Part mittent, through the strength of Nature; or attracted by the Part recipient, by reason of heat or pain; or are moved to it by reason of its weakness, or low situation, which rendreth the descent of the Humours more easie.

Signs.

An Ulcer with Afflux of Humours is discerned by the tumefaction of the Lips and Parts about it; and from the abundance of excrementitious Humours flowing from the Ulcer. It is also accompanied with Inflammation proportionably to the quality of the Humours.

Prognostick.

All Ulcers with Fluxion are of difficult Cure, the Ulcers being thereby rendred lax and indisposed with Pain, Tumour, &c. and by how much the greater the Influx of Humour is, so much the more difficult is the Cure.

Cure.

In the *Cure* of this Ulcer, the Cause of the Fluxion is to be enquired into; whether it proceedeth from Humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part mittent upon the inferiour weak parts, or that it was attracted to it by reason of heat or pain. If Heat was the Cause, that must be removed as hath been said in the Chapter of a *Hot Intemperies*. If Pain was the Cause, you must endeavour to mitigate that by Lenients, as hath been shewed in the preceding Chapter. If Plenitude be the Cause, a slender Diet ought to be prescribed, and Vænesection if nothing hinders, and the Body kept soluble by Clysters and the like.

If

If the Humours offend by reason of their equal quality, Purgatives are proper, according to the quality of the Humour: And if they be too fluid, they must be incrassated and contempered by Alteratives, as Endive, Succory, Sorrel, Purslane, Lettice, in Broths; also Barly-cream, Emulsions, Violets, Citron, Raspberries, and the like: And the Humour flowing to the weak Part may be averted by Revulsion, Interception, and Repulsion. What they are, and where they ought to be applied, you may see more particular in the Treatise of *Tumours in General*.

The Medicaments proper to strengthen the weak Part, and resist the Influx, ought to be of a cold and astringent quality; as *fol. plantag. polygon. summit. rubi, equiseti, cort. ulmi, flor. ros. rub. bacc. myrtill. balauft. nuc. gland. querc. cypress. gallar.* Some of these may be juiced, others powdered and mixt with Unguents, or boiled in *Oxycrate*, or red Wine, and applied with Stupes to the Part. In great Fluxion and in strong Bodies *aq. aluminis* and *aq. calcis* may be of use; to the latter of which may be added a few grains of Sublimate.

The Unguents may be *unguent. nutritum, alb. camphorat. unguent. desiccativ. rub. cerat. Galeni, Emplastr. de minio è bolo, &c.* But forasmuch as these Ulcers are frequently disturbed by sharp Humours impacted in the Pores, which cannot be repelled, and by their acrimony may stir up Pain and Inflammation; you shall therefore have regard to the Ulcer, to digest and deterge it, while you outwardly resist the Influx upon the Parts about it: and let your Detergents be such as are more drying than in simple Ulcers, but with little acrimony: of which sort you may find choice set down in the Chapter of the *Moist Intemperies*, to which I refer you. The Ulcer deterged, you may incarn with such like: *R terebinth. Venet. ʒij. sevi vaccini ʒj. plumb. usti ʒvj. tutie prepar. corn. cerv. usti, an. ʒij. Misc.* To which may be added, *thus, sarcocolla, resina pin. &c.* For in the dressing of Ulcers the proportioning of Medicaments ought to be left to the discretion of the Chirurgion, avoiding greasie Applications in these Ulcers as much as may be. The Ulcer

incarned, you may proceed by Epuloticks, as hath been all along shewed.

1. Obser-
vat. of an
Ulcer with
Fluxion.

A Maid-servant living in a Noble Family had cut the inside of her right Leg by a Fall upon a hot Grate-iron, and, having suffered about eight Weeks under ill Chirurgery, was commended to my care. The Ulcer was with loss of substance and sanious, with some pituitous Swelling in the Lips and Parts about. I dressed it with *unguent. basilicon* mixed with Precipitate, as it is usually in my Salvatory, ʒj. of it to one ounce of the Unguent. I applied over it an *Emplastr. diachalcit.* sprinkled with a little *acetum*, and a Compress wrung out of *Oxycrate*, then rowled it up with the expulsive Bandage; the Cure indeed consisting mainly in the well rowling, the want of that causing frequently Crudity in the Ulcer. By the use of it both the Influx was restrained, and the Member strengthened, and with the help of the Unguent aforesaid it was digested: as the Lips flatted by the virtue of Compression, it incarned, and by *unguent. tutia* and Pledgits dipt in *aq. calcis* cicatrized in few days without Purging or Bleeding.

2. Obser-
vat.

A Man about fifty years old, of a gross Body, frequently afflicted with the Gout, and labouring then under it in his left Leg, (as I remember) was commended to an Empirick, who pretended extraordinary skill in the Cure of that Disease, but understood no more than what he had learned by Books. The Patient's Leg was much swelled with pituitous Humours, as most fat Bodies are that have long laboured under the Gout, and no Medicaments or Bandage were used to fortifie the weak Member. He began the Cure by Purging, and then proceeded by bathing his Leg in a Tub with some Decoction of Herbs, &c. The Bath might possibly be good; but the putting his Leg into it as it seemed, served but to lead the Humours more powerfully down to it and encreased the Swelling. Whereupon he was again purged by strong Catharticks, it was supposed *Lockyer's Pills*: he was also frequently vomited as roughly; but without success, the Gout continuing, and the Leg growing more weak and swelled. Endeavours were used by Emplasters of various sorts, and Purgatives repeated, till

till the Patient's spirits and strength were near exhausted, the Empirick confidently promising a Cure thereby. But the Patient not able longer to endure his Applications, I was sent for, and found him extreamly weak, and complaining much of Pain. I took an Emplaster off his Leg, I suppose *Emplastr. de ranis cum Mercurio*, or some Solution of Mercury with Gums; it was spread thick upon Leather, and lay in great wrinkles about the whole Leg: under it was great Excoriation, with Tumour and Inflammation. I caused some Water to be warmed, and while it was held over a Vessel my Servant bathed it with a Sponge, to cleanse it, and give a breathing to the Humour. I then dressed the Ulceration with *unguent. tutie*, and applied *ceratum refrigerans Galeni*, cut into pieces, to give way for the discharge of the Humour, and rowled the Leg from the Foot to the Knee. After I had continued this method of dressing a few days, mitigated the pain, and digested the Ulceration. I left off the use of the Cerote, dressed the Ulcer with *unguent. desiccativ. rubr.* applied *unguent. nutritum* over all, then rowled the Member more strictly, and thereby cicatrized the Ulceration, and he was free from the Gout. I ordered him a laced Stocking, and by moderate and equal lacing it restored the Leg to a better shape than it had been in many years before, and left him well recruited in his strength: forwarning him again to trust such Braggers.

A Servant to a Nobleman in the Country, by a Fall ^{3. Obser-} upon a sharp piece of Timber, bruised and cut his Leg ^{vat.} from the Shin-bone transverse the outside of the Calf of his Leg. Through neglect in the Country it inflamed and swelled very much, and the Ulcer became undigested. He was sent up to Town, and lodged near me. I fomented the Part affected with Wine, dressed the Ulcer *cum terebinth. vitell. ovi & far. borderi*, applied *Emplastr. è bolo*, with a Compress wrung out of the said Fomentation, and rowled it up; then let him bleed. The next day I fomented his Leg with a Decoction of some of the Simples above mentioned, dressed his Ulcer as before, and applied an Emplaster of *farina fabarum, pulv. ros. rubr. balaust. bacc. myrtill. sumach.* decocted in Wine, adding some *mél commun* to it, Thus in few days the Ulcer digested,

and the Tumour wasted. Then I deterged with the same Digestive, adding *pulv. rad. aristoloch. ireos, sarco-coll. & mel. ros.* touching the Ulcer with the Vitriol-stone daily more or less, and applied *Emplastr. è bolo* as at first; then by a more strict Bandage disposed the Lips of the Ulcer to incarn; and by *unguent. è plumbo & desiccativ. rub.* I cicatrized it, and directed him a laced Stocking to be put on, and returned him to his Lord.

C H A P. VI.

Of Ulcers with Hyperfarcosis.

THE arising of luxurious Flesh in Ulcers, sometimes createth a difficulty in their Cure.

Cause.

The *Cause* is either from abundance of ferrous Humours flowing into them; or the ignorance of the Chirurgeon, in not distinguishing the superfluous Flesh from the good, who thereupon continueth the use of mild Detergents or drying Medicaments.

The *Signs* are so evident, that they need no Remarks.

Cure.

The Indication of *Cure* is taken from the Cause. If Fluxion were the Cause, Purging and Bleeding may do good, and a regulation of Diet, with the use of such Remedies as may resist the Fluxion; as you may see in the preceding Chapter. But if too mild Detergents or Sarcoticks caused the Flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful Driers are required, yea, cathæretick or caustick Medicaments, as you see cause.

The milder are, *spong. ust. cort. granat. nuc. gallar. lapis tutie, alumen ustum*; and amongst them *Merc. precipitat.* may well be reckoned, if used alone. Compounds are these: *Rx nuc. gallar. cort. granat. an. ʒij. balauft. ʒj. aluminis ust. ʒj. pulv. subtil. Misc.* It may be sprinkled on the Ulcer thick, and dry Pledgits with Compress bound over it; or it may be boiled in red Wine, and Pledgits dipt in it and applied. *Aq.*

chalca's

chalcis is also moderately drying without Pain: If you add a few grains of Sublimate, it is more powerful. *Aq. lapidis medicamentos.* *aq. viridis*, & *Fallopia*, are more strong; but by the addition of *aq. plantag.* or the like, they may be made milder. The Vitriol and Alume-stone serve well to this purpose, to keep down loose Flesh, and to cicatrize those Ulcers which are most luxurious; and if they be discreetly used, will perform the Work with little Pain, and cicatrize these kind of Ulcers most firmly.

A Gentleman of about twenty Years old, of a good *Observat.* habit of Body, put himself into my Hands for the *of an Ul.* Cure of an Ulcer on his right Side, the breadth of the *cer with* Palm of an Hand. It was occasion'd by a Burn, and *loose Flesh.* had been bigger. The cause why this remaining part of the Ulcer did not cicatrize was most evident, it being over-grown with loose Flesh. I applied Pledgits of a mixture of *unguent. basilicon*, with two parts of *Aegyptiac.* upon it, with Bandage: But observing it not to yield to that so soon as I designed, I levell'd it with the Caustick-stone, and after separation of the Escar, digested the Ulcer with *unguent. basilicon* and *Merc. precipitat.* and afterwards cicatrized it with some of the Waters above-mention'd.

C H A P. VII.

Of Ulcers with Caries in the Bones.

A *CARIES*, or Rottenness in the Bone, is frequently found in Ulcers, and sometimes giveth rise to them: but however it is, it always longeth and rendreth the Cure of them difficult.

The *Causes* of *Caries* in the Bones are either *inter-Causes.* nal, as through retention or acrimony of the Matter, or some occult quality, as in *Lues Venerea*, where the Bone is carious, and the Skin is whole; or in strumous Ulcers near the Bones, where the Erosion begins in the

Bone it self: or they are corrupted externally by the Air. Bruises, Wounds in the Head, through ill Chirurgery, may corrupt both Tables, &c. But this I never met with in any Patient of my own, or where I had power to govern. The Bone may also be foul'd by over-sharp Medicaments.

Signs.

If the Bone be bare, its Corruption is easily discerned, though sometimes it be covered with a grumous or viscous Matter; which rubb'd off, the Bone appeareth white, brown, or black. If the white be porey, the *Caries* may be deeper and more dangerous than if it were black and hard. If the Bone lie so hid as that you cannot feel it with your Probe, yet you may judge it carious from the quantity or quality of the Matter. If the Bone lie near, and the Flesh lax and white, it is shrewdly suspicious that the Bone is carious: but if the Matter stink or be oily, it is a more certain sign of a Rottenness. Ulcers of long continuance near a Bone do also foreshew a *Caries*, according to *Hippocrates*; *Si Ulcera annua etiam diuturniora fiant, ossa corrumpi necesse est*. Also the difficulty in cicatrizing them, and the frequent and sudden Eruption of them after they are cured, giveth a suspicion of a foul Bone. But if the Bone be much corrupted, the Matter is fætid, and the Probe will penetrate into it.

Prognostick.

Ulcers with *Caries* or Rottenness in the Bones are of difficult Cure, and reckoned amongst the Cacoethe and malign Ulcers; but are more or less dangerous where the great Joints or heads of the Bones are affected, where the Chirurgeon cannot safely apply such Remedies as are proper for Exfoliation.

Cure.

In the Cure of Ulcers with *Caries* a good Diet is to be observed, and the peccant Humours to be evacuated and averted by Bleeding, Purgings, &c. lest they cause Fluxion. And forasmuch as in the Cure of these Ulcers the corrupt Bones must be first removed, and a *Callus* generated, before you can hope for Sanation, therefore you must in the first place make way to the Bone, that, if it be possible, you may have it in your sight. To which purpose, if the outward Orifice be small, you must enlarge it proportionably according as the *Caries* is greater or lesser, and scrape the rotten Flesh away, or consume it by Escaroticks. But if by reason of the nervous

nervous and great Vessels, as in the Hands, Feet, and in the great Joints or Spine, you cannot safely do it, you shall then, by prepared Sponge, Gentian-roots, or the like, dilate the Ulcer till the *Caries* be bared. But if the *Caries* lie just under some considerable Nerve, Tendon or Artery, so that you cannot well come to apply your Medicaments to the Bone; you are then to consider whether the *Caries* can be removed without laying the Bone more bare: and if that be not feasible, you are then to consider the prejudice may happen to the Patient in the cutting off those Vessels; and, comparing the Worthiness of them with the Inconveniences which may happen to the Patient from the *Caries*, proceed accordingly.

The Bone laid bare, you are then to consider the *Caries*, whether great or small, deep or superficial, hard or soft; and proceed by Medicaments or Manual Operation accordingly. The Bones of the Head do not admit of the hot Iron, nor need it. The *Vertebra* of the Back will neither admit of Cauteries, Rugin, or sharp Medicaments, the Spine of them excepted: nor will the *Sternon* or Rib admit of the Cautery. The Heel-bone requires also great caution, for that it is soft, and rarely exfoliates by rough handling. In the rest you may proceed by Cautery, Actual or Potential, Rugin, or otherwise.

If the *Caries* be superficial, and the Bone firm, you may by Medicaments of a moderate drying quality consume the moisture in the *Caries*, and thereby dry the Bone, and dispose it by virtue of its ossifick faculty to thrust out a *Callus*, and make separation of its *Caries*.

The milder sort are, *rad. ireos*, *peucedanum*, *rad. aristoloch*, *myrrha*, *aloe*, *cort. pin.* and *spir. vini*.

The stronger are, *euphorbium*, *unguent. Egyptiac.* *ol. garyophyll.* *spir. vitriol.* *sulphur.* *pastill. Andronis*, *Mase*, *polyid.* But these require to be used with caution, and the sound Parts to be well defended from their acrimony.

The Powders above-mention'd may be applied upon the Bone with Dossils of Lint over them, to keep the Lips of the Ulcer distended; or may be mixed with *syr. de ros.* *siqc. aut mel. rosat. vel commun.* or used in
a Spi-

a Spirit of Wine, or with *unguent. Egyptiac.* Or thus in the form of Injections: *R symphit. maj. gentian. aristoloch. rot. ʒ long. rad. ireos, an. ʒj. flor. ros. rub. sumach, balaust. an. ʒss. coq. in vin. alb. ad ʒij. colature adde spir. vini ʒij. mell. ros. aut Egyptiac. q. s.* Where you can safely dilate the Ulcer, you ought to do it, and keep the Bone bare and dry, by filling it up with Dossils, that the Lips of the Ulcer encroach not upon your Work, lest the Matter dropping from thence corrupt the sound Bone under them: for to exfoliate well, it should begin to rise from the sound Edges.

The spongy Bones in the Hands or Feet are to be kept bare by Dossils, according to the length of the *Caries*: and if the whole Bone be corrupt, it will dry and separate from the Joints in time, and the Ulcer happily cure; yet, to hasten it, you may dry it with an actual Cautery. But if the Bone be only carious in one part, as in the middle or at the end, to hasten the Cure you may nip it there in pieces with a pair of Pincers, pull away the broken bits, and dress it lightly with some of the above milder Driers; whereby in few days the *Caries* will cast forth, a *Callus* thrust out, and unite the two ends, as in fractured Bones, if the Native Heat of the Part be preserved the while.

But if the *Caries* be in the great Bones, and lie deep, and be subject to the inflowing of Matter; your speediest way will be by Manual Operation, *viz.* Either by Rugins or actual Cautery. If you can come easily to the Bone to scrape it, as in the *Cranium*, that way will be most proper. You are to scrape till you find it firm, or that you discern a ruddiness in the Bone; and not only till it look white, for that is the natural colour of the outer Shell of the Bone: yet in some it is frequently found porey and carious while it retains that colour; and if you do not rugine that away, the *Callus* will be slow in thrusting out; and if you do rugine it, the deeper you enter into it, the browner and softer the Bone will be. Therefore you must be cautious in this Work, lest you penetrate to the Marrow of the Bone, when possibly you needed not have taken away more than the external Shell of it.

The Bone rugined, dress it up with the milder Sarcoticks : or, if you had rather use an Unguent, & *terebinth, claræ* ℥iv. *gum. elemi* ℥ij. *resin. pineæ, mastich. an.* ℥vi. *thuris, sarcocolla, an.* ℥iij. *Mis. super ignem.* Apply this warm upon Lint, and in few days you may see the Flesh thrust forth in small grains which is *Callus*, and in a few days more thrust off small Speels from the Bone you scraped.

But if the *Caries* be so deep that you cannot rugine it, then with a *Terebellum* make penetration into it to the sound Part, or by an actual Cautery consume the Rottenness. In order to this Work, if the Ulcer be narrow, you are to pass it through a *Cannula* fitted to go down through the Ulcer to the Bone: which *Cannula* or Pipe ought to be covered with an Emplaister, or Linen starched on, and oiled, to pass in more easily. Then having a Bason of Water ready to cool the Pipe, you shall place the *Canula* upon the carious Bone, having first cleansed the Matter from it with armed Probes: then pass the actual Cautery down through the *Cannula* to the Bone so often till you have dried it, pulling out the *Cannula* after each heat. So you may perform the Work without scorching the Lips of the Ulcer.

According as the Bone is rotten, so the Humour will spurt out from it upon the first application of the Cautery: but upon repeating it, that Bone will be so dry that you shall not hear it hiss; besides, you may feel the Bone firm. Then dress it with the White of Eggs beaten with the Mucilage of Quince-seeds extracted in *aq. germ. querc.* or the like, and dress the scorched Ulcer and Lips with *unguent. refriger. Galeni*, and a Cerote of the same over that and the neighbouring Parts. Continue this way of dressing till the heat of the Ulcer be mitigated: then, if the Lips be vesicated, dress them with *unguent. album, tutia*, or the like, and the Bone with the milder Exfoliatives, and keep the Ulcer open till the burnt Bone cast off; then throw out the Dossils, and you shall see the Ulcer incarn and cicatrize by the most familiar Epuloticks.

I N the year 1652, passing from *Cheshire* into the *1. Obser.*
County of *Rutland*, taking *North-Luffenham* in my *vat.*
way to *London*, I was desired there to visit a Free-
holder,

holder, who had laboured under a Fever, and had been long Bed-rid by reason of a grievous pain in his right Thigh, which was supposed the *Crisis* of that Fever. I saw him much emaciated, and his pained Thigh was somewhat the bigger of the two, but it retained its shape without any visible Tumour, Inflammation or Hardness; nor was the Fluctuation so distinguishable as that I could positively say there was Matter, it lying so deep and equally in the outside of it: but, suspecting Matter, I opened it on the outside according to the length of the Member, and feeling my Knife in the Cavity, I made the Apertion large, and discharged a putrid Matter like the Lees of Beer. After I had discharged a Porringer-full, I dressed the Opening *cum unguent. basilic.* upon a Tent, with an Emplaster *de minio* over it, and with Compress and Bandage rowled it up. The next day, finding the Patient relieved, and the Matter plentifully discharged, I fomented the Tumour with a Decoction of *absinth. flor. cham. ros. rubr.* and such-like; and making a search with my Probe, found the Bone bare a great length. I enlarged the Opening, to make more way for the Matter, and the better to apply my Medicines to the Bone; then dressed it up as before, and against the next day made an Injection *summitat. hyperici, centaurii, rad. consolid. maj. bistort. tormentill. gentian. ireos*: to which strained Liquour I added *syr. de ros. ficcis*, and cast some of it daily in warm to deterge the Ulcer. His Body was kept soluble by Clysters of Milk and Sugar, and his Spirits relieved by a morsel of *theriac. Lond.* with *cons. lujule.* I also ordered him a Julep made with a few Strawberry-leaves and roots, a little Ivory, and a crust of Bread, infused a stick of Cinnamon in the strained Decoction, put in a few drops of *spir. sulphur.* and sweetned it with Sugar. His Diet was Oatmeal-candle, Broth, Grewels, and Eggs; and as his Appetite encreased, we allowed him a more liberal Diet. Although the Opening was large, and the Thigh very bare of Flesh: yet, by reason of the distance the Bone lay from the Opening and the hollowness of the Ulcer, it was not possible to make any Applications to the Bone by Medicaments to exfoliate it, that should not be offensive to the Ulcer, if they were so powerfully drying as the Bone

re-

required. Therefore I caused an actual Cautery to be made at the next Smith's, and dried the Bone that way, and the while continued the abovesaid method of dressing, keeping the Orifice moderately dilated with Dossils press'd out of the Injection; then by good Compress and Bandage squeezed out the Matter, insomuch as it lessened daily, the more remote Cavities agglutinated, and the Ulcer was like to cure, if the Caries in the Bone did not obstruct it. That it might not, I got the Cautery made in the form of a Wedge, but thicker, to retain heat; and having fitted it with a Cannula, I placed it upon the Bone according to the length of the Caries, passed the Cautery through it to the Bone, and repeated it again and again, cooling the Cannula each time in a Dish of Water near me: then I covered the Bone, and dressed the Opening with Dossils dipt in a mucilage of Barley and Comfrey-roots, fastning a Thread to those Dossils which I conveyed first in towards the Bone, the better to bring them out again, and applied *unguent. refrigerans Galeni* outward upon the Ulcer, with an Emplaster of *cerat. Galeni* over all. This way of dressing I continued daily till the Excoriation was healed without: Then I repeated the use of the former Injection, adding *flor. ros. rubr. balaust. sumach*, with a little *alumen*, and by Compress and Bandage hastned the union of it within, leaving the Exfoliation of the Bone to Nature. While I stay'd in that Country, the Cavity filled up, and by the well-digested and little Matter the Ulcer seemed near cured; and I was afterwards informed that the Patient followed his Husbandry some one or two months after. The Exfoliation was here insensible, as it most frequently happens, the Scales mouldering away, and discharging with the Matter.

A Gentleman of about forty Years of Age, having been long afflicted in the Country with Ulcers on his right Leg and Foot, came to London, and put himself into my Hands. There was one large Ulcer upon the *Fibula* near the Ankle here and there superficially cicatrized. Upon search with a Probe, I found the Bone carious in several places, but cover'd with the Tendons of the *Penonziis*. On the inside of the Leg upon the *Tibia* near the Ankle there were also Ulcers with

2. Obser.
vat. of an
Ulcer with
Caries in
the Tibia
and Fibula
of the right
Leg.

Ca-

Caries: The Foot was also ulcerated, and the Leg and Foot swelled. I began with the laying open of that Ulcer on the outside upon the *Fibula* by the application of a Caustick, and dividing the Escar took out some small pieces of Bones which lay loose in the Ulcer. The *Fibula* it self was covered with the Tendons of the Muscfe *Peronæis*, so as there was no possibility of applying Medicaments to exfoliate the Bone, nor indeed of curing the Ulcer, whilst those Tendons lay in the way. Wherefore I cut them transversely; upon which division the upper part of them contracted, and then the *Fibula* appeared bare and black. I applied dry Lint upon the Bone, and dressed the Ulcer with *unguent. basilicon* hot, to hasten Digestion and separation of the Sloughs. The other Ulcers and Excoriations I dressed, some with Detersives, and others with Epuloticks, according as they required; and with Compress and Bandage endeavoured to press out the pituitous Humours affecting those Parts. As the Escars began to separate, I deterged by the use of the Vitriolstone and Præcipitate, and dressed the Bone with Dressings pressed out of *tinctura vitrioli dulc.* of Felix Wurtz. The upper ends of the Tendons suffered Convulsion with great *tremor* upon the application or taking off Dressings; but it was without Pain: Yet, suspecting the worst, I cut as much off of the Tendons (with a pair of Scissors) as lay bare, then dipt them *cum oleo terebinth.* hot, and dressed them with Præcipitate. By this way of Dressing, the remaining Ends of the Tendons digested and incarnated with the fleshy Parts, and by the application of Epuloticks cicatrized: So also the main Ulcer cicatrized round from the Edges to the carious Bone, thrusting off the rotten Edges of them before it. During this, I healed the Ulcers and Excoriations on his Foot; and by the help of a Lacedstocking press'd back the pituitous Humours, and reduced the Member to its true shape. Having thus happily succeeded, I began with the laying open the Ulcer upon the *Os tibiæ* by Caustick; and in dividing the Sloughs, took out several fragments of Bones which lay entangled in the Flesh. After separation of the Escar, I deterged that Ulcer after the same manner as the former; and indeed, by rubbing the carious Bones with the

the Vitriol-stone, I hastened the Exfoliation of them. They came away in bits at several times, but that of the *Fibula* was thrust off by the *Callus* underneath in one piece. After the Exfoliation of the Bones I purged the Patient with a cathartick Apozeme, and prescribed him a Decoction of *Sarsa*, &c. and soon after cicatrized the Ulcers; but advised him to continue the wearing of the Laced-socking.

A young Man, by some accident, bruised the Back of his Hand: It inflamed and apostemated; and after some while terminating in a sinuous Ulcer, and underneath corrupting the Bone, I was consulted, and advised the way of dressing it: But that Method not being observed, other Bones of the Hand became carious, and the Hand in great hazard of being lost. Upon which he was commended to my Care. *Sir Alex. Fras.* being present, I took off the Dressings, made a search with a Probe, and felt the Bones leading to the two Middle-fingers bare, rough, and, as I suspected, rotten. The Orifice being small, I applied a Caustick large enough to make way for the taking out those Bones; then divided the Escar, and dressed up his Hand with Digestives, Emplaister and Bandage. *Sir Alex. Fras.* prescribed him a Vulnerary Decoction, and left the prosecution of the Cure to me. As the Escar separated, I saw the Bones leading to the two Middle-fingers black, and softened with Putrefaction. I laid hold on the one with my *Forceps*, and pinched it into pieces with much ease, bringing part of it away. I fomented the Hand with *decoct. absinth*, &c. in Wine, dissolved a little *Aegyptiac.* in some of it, washed the Ulcer, and applied a Dossil dipt hot in it upon the Bone, and *unguent. basilicon* over the Escar. I then pinched out what was most rotten, dressed the remaining ends of them with a mixture of *unguent. Aegyptiac. spirit. vini* and *extract. scordii* actually hot with an armed Probe, applied Pledgits of the same upon the Bones, rubb'd the loose Flesh in the Ulcer with a Vitriol-stone, and laid *unguent. diapomphol.* upon Pledgits over the tender edges of the Ulcer. By this way of dressing I deterg'd the Ulcer; and at several times pinching out those rotten Bones that led to the two Middle-fingers, disposed the rest to cast off. During which, I laid the

3. Obser-
vat. of an
Ulcer with
rotten Bones
in the Hand.

Ulcer

Ulcer higher open to the Joint of the Middle-finger: Which Knuckle I also found rotted to pieces, and took out what would come easily away; then dressed the remaining *Caries* as the other in the Hand, and after some time made a separation of the *Caries* there. Having the while digested and healed the Ulcer I first laid open, I also cicatrized this Part, and dismissed the Patient well cured, as I thought. But some while after he came to me again with a Tumour upon that Knuckle of the Middle-finger, from some remaining Splinter of a Bone. I laid it open, and took that out. While I was curing this, I observed a small Opening, with a Tumour near it as big as a small Hazel-nut, upon that part of the Bone which led to the Fore-finger. I opened this by Caustick, and, discovering part of the Bone black, pinched it off, and dressed the remaining end with *Egyptiac*. scalding hot upon an armed Probe: I kept the Ulcer open with Dossils press'd out with *spir. vini* till I made separation of it, then cured this Ulcer also. And from that time, which is more than five Years, he hath continued well, and his Hand is firm and strong; Nature having supplied that loss of Bones with *Callus*. But he beareth the Marks of the Disease, which will assert the Truth of what is here delivered. You may see more of this Work in the Treatise of *Struma*.

4. Obser-
vat.

An Officer of the KING's Regiment of Foot, of a sanguine and healthful Constitution, marching at the head of his Company in a hot Summer's-day, heated his Blood, and was seized with a pain in one of his Teeth of the lower right Jaw. He sent for a Tooth-drawer, who pulling out the Tooth brake the *Alveoli* off from the Jaw according to the length of it. The Pain made great Fluxion, and required Evacuation and Revulsion by Bleeding, and the like. But this being omitted, and the Part affected not treated as it ought, the Pain encreased, the neighbouring Parts swelled and apostemated, and all his Teeth and part of the *Alveoli* cast off. After some Weeks continuance in the Countrey, finding his Disease encrease upon him, he came to Town, and sent for me. That side of his Head, Face and Neck were extremely swelled outwardly, so was the Cheek and Tonsil within, and the fractured Bones hid-

hidden within the Tumour. Upon a pressure with my hand on the outside of his Cheek, seeing the Matter flow into his Mouth out of a small Opening near the farther part of that Jaw, I made a search with a Probe and felt the Jaw bare. There was a necessity of laying that Orifice open, for the more easie discharging of the Matter: which being done, I employed my Endeavours to take off the Fluxion and Fever he laboured under, let him blood from that Arm ten ounces, prescribed Fomentations and Cataplasms to be applied outwardly to discuss the Tumour, and inwardly an Injection to deterge the Ulcer of *rad. ireos, tormentill. bistort. aristoloch.* with *syr. è rosis siccis*, and a little *spir. vini*; also a Gargle to wash his Mouth of *flor. ros. rubr. plantag. summitat. rubi*, &c. with *diamoron* and *spirit. vitrioli dulcificat.* Dr. Warner being consulted, he directed Anodyne-draughts, Cordial Juleps, Emulsions, and Purging Apozems. The *Cacochymia* thus evacuated, and the Humours contempered, we hoped the outward and inward Swellings and discharge of Matter would have lessened: but they not yielding one jot to our endeavours, I laid open the Cheek from the Orifice I had enlarged forward along the Bone, with intention to take it out; but it was so shut in, that I could by no means get it out, till with Watch-makers Files I cut through that Bone; then the ends thrust out into his Mouth. These I pulled out: they proved to be pieces of the *Alveoli*. Then I felt the Jaw it self arise: and, considering that if it was loose, it must out, I passed the end of my Probe under it; whereupon it rose up, having been some while loose, and was only held down by the aforesaid *Alveoli*; which being removed, the Jaw came away without the least pain, or one drop of blood, he only crying out of his Ear, as if it had made a hole through there.

The Jaw being extracted, the side was ready to fall in: to prevent which, I caused the Patient to hold it stretch'd out with his fingers in his mouth, and a Looking-glass held before him, that he might the better see to keep it more exactly even, whilst I by agglutinative Powders *cum albumine ovi* made a Crust upon the outside; which with Pastboard wet in *aceto* applied over it fate close to it; and after it was dried kept that side of

the Cheek firm, and by Bandage it continued so, he helping it as hath been above said. It also was somewhat stiffened by the hard Swelling which was in the Cheek.

To hasten the *Callus*, I gave him daily *osteocoll.* as I had read in *Fabr. Hildanus's* Works. Whilst his Chaps were thus bound up, I continued to wash his Mouth with the Decoction above-said injected often in a day with a Syringe; by which means the Ulcer was cleansed and cured, and disposed to a *Callus*, which grew and hardened in less than twenty days so equal with the other, as without looking in his Mouth it could not be discerned.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Ulcers with Callous Lips, &c.

IT also frequently happens that *Ulcers* become *Callous*, *Hard* and *Livid*, and are thereby rendred difficult of Cure.

Cause.

These *Ulcers* are generally annual, and through length of time contract this *Callosity* and *Hardness* with a *Livid* Colour. The *Causes* of these are the frequent defluxion of a hot *Serum*, which hath been condensed by the Air, or by over-cooling or drying Medicaments.

The *Signs* are evident from what hath been said of them.

Prognostick.

The *Prognostick* of them, is, that the Ulcer cannot cure till the *Callosity* be removed: and if the Ulcer be of a round figure, that ought also to be changed.

Cure.

In the *Cure* of this Ulcer you are to consider the *Hardness* of the Lips; for from what cause soever it ariseth, that must be removed, or depress'd, to cicatrize with the Ulcer; for no Ulcer skinneth well but from the edges. Therefore if the Lips be hard and callous in the Superficies, you shall endeavour by emollient and discutient Medicaments to soften them, and by good Com-

Compress and Bandage dispose them to cure, first, by a Fomentation of *rad. & fol. althææ, lilior. malvæ. sem. lini & fenugræci, flor. cham. melilot. sambuci.* By this you may also rarefie the condensed Blood, which maketh the lividity in the Parts about the Ulcer, and preventeth the generation of good Flesh. Then you may embrocate the indurated Lips with *unguent. dialthææ, ol. amygdal. dulc. ol. lilior. lumbricor.* and apply *cerat. æsypi, cerat. Galeni, Emplastr. è mucilag. diachyl. ireat.* or, if stronger be required, *Empl. de ranis cum Mercurio*, or a Plate of Lead rubb'd with Mercury, or a Paste of Ceruse or *calx lot.* made up with *axung. porcin.* and over this a good Compress and Bandage; of which sort the Laced-stocking is best for the Leg, which being well made, preserveth the other Parts from Fluxion, better than a Rowler doth. But if the edges of the Lips be inverted and callous, or the Ulcer be in such a place where you cannot make good Bandage, your best way then will be by Caustick or Knife to remove it, and then digest and heal the Lips even with the Ulcer.

A Young-man of about eighteen years old, of an ill *1. Obser-*
habit of Body, having laboured long under an Ulcer *vat.*
on the inside of the Ankle, of a round figure, with the Lips thick and callous, and the Parts about livid, put himself into my hands for Cure. There was in this case no hopes by Emollients or Bandage to flat the Lips so as to dispose them to cicatrize; therefore I rubb'd them with a Caustick-stone round, and dressed the Ulcer with *unguent. basilicon* and Præcipitate, and applied *Emplastr. diachyl. ireat.* over all, with Compress and Bandage, designing to dispose the Lips to unite with the Ulcer. But the Escar separating slowly, the Lips skinned underneath, and disappointed me. Notwithstanding the inverted Parts being removed with the *Callus* underneath, I made a Paste with *calx lota* and *axung. porcin.* and with good Compress forced the Lips even with the Ulcer, then united it with a smooth and firm *Cicatrix.*

A Maid in *Faneburch-street* labouring under such an *2. Obser-*
Ulcer with livid callous Lips, but not inverted, I di- *vat. of*
gested with *unguent. basilicon* and Præcipitate, and fo- *Callous*
mented with a Decoction as above-mention'd; then ap- *Lips.*

plied *Emplastr. diachyl. ireat.* over the Parts about, and put on a Laced-socking, with a Compress under it, thereby digesting the Ulcer, and flattening the Lips; incarning and cicatrizing it with *unguent. diapompholyg.* in less than three Weeks, which had been more than three Years the Work of some Barber-chirurgeon. The speedy Cure of this, I imputed to the Laced-socking, it performing all the Intentions necessary to the curing of many such-like Ulcers.

CHAP. IX.

Of Putrid Ulcers.

ULCEERS labouring under Fluxion of sharp acrid Humours, are (as I have elsewhere said) for the most part sordid. The *Sordes*, as it encreaseth in the Ulcer, rots the Flesh, renders the Ulcer putrid, and the Matter fœtid.

Causes.

The immediate *Cause* of these Ulcers, are gross viscid Humours heated in them by the *Intemperies* of the Part, whence they contract a malign quality, and corrupt. They also happen through the unseasonable application of lenient or greasie Medicaments, or by too powerful Detergents, which resolve the sound Flesh, and stir up a putrefactive Heat in the Ulcer, where the Humours become so sharp that they corrode the Parts about: whence they are sometimes deservedly call'd *Ulceræ serpentina* & *depascentia*.

Causes preceding.

The preceding *Causes* are excrementitious gross Juices abounding in the Body from ill Diet, Air, &c. Malign Fevers are also the Cause, by transmitting their malignity outward.

Sign.

The *Sign* of a sordid Ulcer, is a viscous tough Excrement sticking in it with great heat and pain. As the *Sordes* encreaseth, it changeth its colour, by reason of the suffocation of the Natural Heat, and the Ulcer corrupts, and the Matter stinks.

If from abundance of *Sordes* Transpiration be *Prognosticated*, a corruption of the Part follows, and it terminates in a corrosive or putrid Ulcer: and if that Putrefaction be not check'd, a Gangrene and *Sphacelus* follows.

In the *Cure* of these Ulcers a good Diet is to be observed, with a regulation of the Non-naturals: the viscid Humours require to be purged, and Revulsion is to be made by Bleeding, and otherwise. Vulnerary Decoctions are also to be prescribed, to waste the excrementitious Humours. The Topicks or outward Medicaments are to be proportion'd according to the quality of the Ulcers. In sordid Ulcers made by too strong Detergents, *unguent. basilicon cum Merc. præcipitat. unguent. diapompholyg. mag.* be proper to dress the Ulcer with; and some cooling Unguent or Cerote, as *refrigerans Galeni*, may be applied over it, with a Compress wrung out of *Oxyerate*.

If the Ulcer became sordid by the use of Lenients, and be lined thick with the *Sordes*, doubt not to fill the Ulcer with Precipitate, and apply some mild Detergents on Pledgits of Lint over it, with a Compress wrung out as is prescribed in Humid Ulcers, and dress it not till the third day after: thereby the Pain will lessen, and the *Sordes* come away in a Slough. After which, digest the Ulcer till it look more fleshy and natural; then proceed with milder Medicaments, and incarn.

In the common sordid Ulcers, *unguent. basilicon* and *Præcipitate*, *ʒiij.* to an Ounce *mundiff. Paracels.* with *alumen ust.* and *unguent. apostolor.* are proper Detergents.

If the Ulcer be putrid, wash it with a good *Lixivium* wherein *absinth. scordium*, &c. have been boiled, or with *spirit. vini* and *unguent. Egyptiac.* or sprinkle the Ulcer with *pulv. sine pari Joan. Ard.* or *pulv. troch. Andronis*, &c. and outwardly defend the Parts from Fluxion.

If the Ulcer be corrosive, and undermine the Lips, and render the Flesh soft and unfit for healing, dress it as shall be shewed in a *Phagedæna*.

But if the Putrefaction encrease, and the Ulcer tend to Mortification, treat it as is said in *Gangrena* and *Sphacelus*.

I. Obser-
vat. of Pu-
trid Ul-
cers.

A Woman of about forty Years of Age, scorbutically and hydropically affected, having long laboured under a sordid Ulcer, in the Country, on the inside of her Leg, with great Pain, came at last to Town, and put her self into my Hands. The Ulcer was large and deep, with great Putrefaction; the Leg was much swelled, inflamed, and had been excoriated in the Parts about by the acrimony of the Matter; and by the application of *Nutritum*, or such-like, the Matter was cruisted in, and also an *Hypersarcosis* was risen underneath very large. I fomented the Parts affected with Wine, and washed the Ulcer with *spirit. vini* and *unguent. Egyptiac.* then with a *Spatula* thrust out the putrid Fleth, and strewed the Ulcer with *Præcipitate*, dressing it with Pledgits press'd out of the same Solution, and applying an *Emplastr. diachalcit.* over it, with Compress and Bandage. The next Morning I took off the Bandage and Emplaster, fomented the Ulcer with a *Lixivium* as above-mention'd, applied *mundif. Paracels. cum oleo terebinth.* on the Ulcer, and a Cataplasim *ex far. fabar.* with *oxymel.* and rowled it up as before, causing her to keep her bed. The day after, I purged her with an Infusion of *Sena*, &c. *cum syr. de spina cervin. & de ros. sol.* and prescribed her a *Decoct. farsæ, lign. guaiaci*, with Antiscorbuticks. Having by the Dressings abovesaid removed the Putrefaction, I endeavoured to incarn with the sarcotick Unguent, and applied *cerat. oxelai* over it, with good Bandage: but it would neither deterge, nor incarn, nor yet digest, for two days, till I put on a Lacedstocking; by the use whereof the Influx was restrained, and the Lips pressed down. Having disposed the Ulcer to a healing condition, I incarned it with the aforesaid Unguent of *mel despumat.* mixed with sarcotick Powders. While I was doing that, I rubb'd part of the Lips which were callous with a Caustick-stone, and also rubb'd the *Hypersarcosis* off by some of the same Caustick. After separation of the Escars, I cicatrized the

the Ulcer and neighbouring Ulcerations with Epuloticks, then made her a Fontanel in the other Leg, and returned her into the Country cured.

A Maid of a gross full Body, aged about twenty-^{2.} *Olfer-*
three years, wanting her natural Evacuations, an abscess ^{*vat.*}
thrust out on the inside of the Calf of her left Leg, and
terminated in a callous sordid Ulcer. After some en-
deavours ineffectual in the Country, she was sent up to
London, and commended into my Hand by Sir *Fr. Pru-*
jean. The Ulcer was large and deep. I dressed it
with *unguent. Egyptiacum, basilicon, and Emplast.*
diachalcit. with a Compress dipt in red Wine, row-
ling it up from the Foot to the Knee. The Physician
began with the direction of a Purging-draught; and
the second day after, I let her blood. She was also pre-
scribed the *Decoct. traumat. Londinens.* and once a
week purged with *pulv. cornachin.* I furthered the
Deterfion of the Ulcer by rubbing it with the Vitriol-
stone, and afterwards digested it and endeavoured to in-
carn with Sarcoticks, as in the former Observation: but
on a sudden, without any cause, the Matter became
famous, and flowed in great quantity. I then dressed
the Ulcer with *pulv. Andronis* mix'd with *unguent.*
basilicon, fomented the Part with *summitat. absinth.*
centaurii, hyperici, flor. ros. rubr. bacc. myrtyllor.
balauft. decocted in Wine; and by Intercipients up-
on the Knee, and good Bandage, endeavoured to resist
the Influx. Upon my complaint to the Patient and
her Relations of the difficulty I met with in the Cure,
I perceived by them that the Ulcer had been frequently
subject to such discharge. The Physician was again con-
sulted, who concluded they were the *Menstrua* that thus
periodically affected the Ulcer. She was again let
blood, and purged, and put into a Chalybeate-course, a
Fontanel was also made in her other Leg; during which,
I proceeded again by Deterfives, *viz.* the Vitriol-stone,
Merc. precipitat. alone, and with *mundificat. Para-*
celsi, &c. and applied Defensatives, with Compress,
and a Laced-socking. By which method the Ulcer
seemed a while well-disposed to incarn: but the *Men-*
strua being still obstructed, the Ulcer became again
distemper'd, and rendred all my Endeavours fruitless.

I having spent some Months in this Work to little purpose, they grew weary of me, and were desirous to make use of an Empirick, who had seen it in my absence, and promised a speedier Cure. I gave way to the entertaining him; he also dressed the Ulcer after his way: But his Endeavours proving also unsuccessful, they came to me again. I, finding the Leg much inflamed and swell'd, and more sordid, dressed the Ulcer with Detergents as above-said, applying *ceratum Galeni* over the diseased Parts, with Compress and Bandage as heretofore, and, by Sir Francis Prujean's leave, gave her a few grains of *Turbith mineral*. the next Day, and it gave her four or five Vomits, and a Stool or two. The next Day after, I fomented the Ulcer as at first, continued the use of the former Dressings, put her on a Laced-socking, and repeated the use of the *Turbith* three or four times, avoiding Salivation. We also put her into a *Decoct. sarfa, lign. guaiaci, &c.* and by this method incarned the Ulcer; and by a *malagma* of *calx lot.* beaten up with *axungia*, cicatrized it. By the continuing of the Laced-socking she remained well; and after some Months those Evacuations came naturally down of themselves, which by no Art would be persuaded, and she remained well.

C H A P. X.

Of Phagedæna, Noma, Dysepulota.

BESIDES all the Difficulties we find in curing of Ulcers upon the fore-mention'd Accidents, there yet remain divers others which are not easily described, nor easily reconciled to the ancient Nomenclature of Ulcers; I mean those called *Annua*, *Phagedenica*, *Depascentia*, *Noma*. Out of which Words that I may pick some Sense, I shall refer them to two Heads.

One, of the Corrosive Ulcers, which from their corroding the neighbouring Parts, have obtained several Names in the *Greek* and *Latin*; as *Phagedænica*, *Depascentia*, and *Noma*: All which depend upon an acrimony of the Humour.

The other are rather the affect of some continuance of an Ulcer, which after long *Intemperies* doth by degrees so weaken the Tone of the Fibres, destroy the natural Balsam of the Part, and, by frequent Fluxion, induce Callosity, that the Disease groweth very hard of Cure: and when cured, is apt to break out again. These, from their continuance, are called *Annua*; from the evil-disposition of the Part, *Cacoethe*; from the hardness of cicatrizing, *Dysepulota*; from the reputation *Chiron* the Centaur had in Chirurgery, *Chironia*; and *Telephia*, from the hard fate of *Telephus*, whose Wound could not be cured but by the Spear that wounded him. These latter being insignificant Names, not describing the nature of any Ulcer, I shall content my self only to have explained them in few Words: But the former, namely, *Phagedæna*, or *Ulcus depascentis*, *Noma* and *Dysepulota*, deserve further Consideration, and are our present Task.

Phagedæna strictly so called, is an Ulcer with swelled Lips, that eats the Flesh and neighbouring Parts in the bottom and edges of the Ulcer. It differs from *Herpes*, because that always begins in the Skin, with little moisture; this always affects the Flesh, and abounds with Matter. Description.

Noma is a deep Ulcer that eats and spreads without Tumour, but hath a Rottenness and Putrefaction joined with it.

Both these are venomous malignant Ulcers, and both spread: but they differ, in that one hath Tumour, and no Putrefaction; and the other Putrefaction, and no Tumour. Differences.

These Ulcers do all take their original from vicious Humours abounding in the Body. Whether they be simple Choler, or a soft Phlegm mix'd with it, or that the Humours are made sharp and corrosive from a hot and dry *Intemperies* of the Part affected, I leave others to judge: But in Bodies abounding with *Cacochymia* it is frequently seen, that an *Herpes exedens* ariseth in the Nose Causes.

Nose and Face from a small Wart or fiery Pustule, which being heated by scratching or picking with their Nails will terminate corrosive, and from an *Herpes exedens* become Phagedænicall; and by a farther exasperating, cancerate; they differing but as the Humour becomes more or less fierce.

Signs.

The *Signs* are evident from what hath been deliver'd of them. Some take their original from Abscesses deep in the Flesh, others begin more shallow, and in time spread and eat, not only the Skin to the Flesh, but the Parts about, and dissolve the Flesh in the bottom of the Ulcer very sensibly.

Prognostick.

All these kinds of corrosive eating Ulcers are accounted malign: But some are less malign than other. Those which arise in Venereal Diseases are in themselves difficult of Cure; but by reason of the Specificks that Disease hath for its help, they become easie. The others are extreme difficult, and do frequently terminate cancerous.

Cure.

In the *Cure* of these Ulcers a good Diet ought to be prescribed, to prohibit the encrease of sharp Humours. The Body is also to be purged, the Humours contempered, and the Matter to be diverted by Revulsion, Derivation and Interception, if it be possible. The virulent Humour affecting the Ulcer requires to be dried up, and the *Intemperies* to be corrected. But forasmuch as these Ulcers differ one from another in their corrosive quality, the Medicaments must accordingly vary. If the *Intemperies* be hot, and the Ulcer corrosive, your Applications are to be cold and dry, with some little astringency; as *unguent. tutie, è plumbo, de calce, & de lithargyro*. If these answer not Expectation, you must proceed with more strong Medicaments. But by the Authority of the Ancients you must scarifie these Ulcers, or some way provoke them to bleed, that the sharp Humours may thereby be discharged. Then wash them with some drying Medicaments, which may also restrain the Influx of the Humours; as *aq. calcis, eruginosa* or *aluminosa*, or a *Decoct. plantag. equiseti, rubi, flor. ros. rubr. balauft. nuc. cupres. gallar.* in a Chalybeate-water. After which, the Ulcer may be sprinkled with any of these; *pulv. tutie preparata, corn. cervi usti, pulv. ostreor.*

con-

combust. cort. granat. Or they may be made into Unguents, as thus; *R unguent. diapomphol. ℥ij. bol. Armen. sang. dracon. balauft. an. ʒß. ol. ros. q. f.* Misc. a Compress being applied wet over all, wrung out of some astringent Decoction. The Ulcer thus dressed, is not to be opened again in three or four Days: For in these Ulcers the temperament of the Part is weak, and the frequent exposing it to the Air rendreth it more weak, and the Medicaments less effectual.

But if this Ulcer be with Rotteness and Putrefaction, you are to proceed with Detergents, as *unguent. Ægyptiac. Merc. præcipitat. pulv. Andronis, Musæ*, also Caustick and Actual Cautery. To these Applications Objections have been made; and, but a little above, Medicaments are by my self proposed drying without Erosion: but when those take no place, we proceed to stronger; and where there is Putrefaction, you will find use for the strongest sort of Medicaments, as the Actual Cautery, it not only serving to remove the corrosive Flesh, but to check the malignity: and strengthen the weak Part. But in case that will not be admitted of, you must proceed with the other, and the while defend the Parts about with Refrigerants; and after separation of the corrupt Flesh, treat it by Sarcoticks and Epuloticks, as hath been elsewhere said.

A Man aged sixty odd Years, of a lean dry habit of *i. Obser-* Body, had a long time been troubled with an Ul- *vat. of an* cer on the inside of the Ankle on his right Leg: it had *Ulcer hard* been often cured, but it broke out again soon after. *I of Cure.* I found the Ulcer sanious, the Parts about it swell'd and livid, and endeavoured to cure it by the common Method set down in the general Cure of Ulcers; but it would not digest two days together. I then proposed a Lacedstocking: but he replied, there was no need, his Rowler kept off the Swelling. Observing him to be so very wise, I omitted my accustomed attendance: upon which he employed another, who found much difficulty in it. Whether he cured it or no, I do not know; but about half a year or more after, the Patient sent for me again. The Ulcer was undigested, and the flesh in it soft and rotten, of a florid colour, and the Parts about it as it were bruised; which proceeded from the frequent *Fluxion,*

Fluxion, and unequal strict Bandage. I proposed a Laced-socking, which he willingly permitted. Mean time I deterged the Ulcer with *Merc. præcipitat.* applied Pledgits of *unguent. basilic. mag.* over it, with an Emplaister of *cerat. Galeni*, Compress and Bandage. The second day after, I fomented the Ulcer, and Parts affected, with a discutient and astringent Decoction, and digested it with *unguent. basilicon* and *Merc. præcipitat.* After I had thus digested and deterged the Ulcer, and rarefied the impacted Humours in the adjacent Parts, I fomented it with *aq. calcis*, and applied Pledgits dipt in the same over the ends of the Ulcer, and dressed the middle with *unguent. de lithargyro*, applying an Emplaister of the same over all, with Compress, and laced on a Streight-socking; by which the Fluxion was moderately restrained, and the Ulcer disposed to cicatrize: Yet through the acrimony of the Humour, and the indisposition of the Lips and adjacent Parts, the Work was not without some difficulty, the Matter being apt to shut in, and bring part of the *Cicatrix* with it. But it was cured in less than two Months space; whereas without that Stocking it would scarce have cured in six Months. It was usually painful after it had been cured by former Methods, but was now free.

2. *Observat. of an Ulcer of hard Cure.* A Person of about fifty Years of Age, much subject to the Gout, having long laboured of a sore Leg, sent for me. There was one large Ulcer with callous Lips on the inside of the Small of his Leg, with an Ulceration down below the Ankle. This Leg had been formerly subject to pituitous Swellings, wherein the endeavouring to resist the Influx had impacted the Matter, and made the Tumour scirrhus. The Ankle-joint was stiff, and the Knee as bad, by reason of a contraction in the Ham. Upon these Considerations, the Sores were of difficult Cure. I dressed the larger Ulcer, which was sordid, with Præcipitate and *unguent. basilicon*; the lesser, with *unguent. è plumbo*, with Compress and Bandage; and against the next Dressing, provided a Fomentation of Red-wine with Stipticks, hoping that way to cicatrize the lesser Ulcers at least: But they would not cure so, for the indurated Parts required to be made soft, and the Matter to be discussed first; but

but this was a hard Task, while the Patient laboured under the Gout, or Pain from the weakness and indisposition of the Parts. Therefore, having designed a Fomentation *ex rad. fol. althææ, malvæ, parietariæ, sem. lini, &c.* I bathed the Leg as it was held over the Liquor, continued my Applications to the Ulcers, and applied *cerat. dialthææ* over the scirrhus Parts; continuing this Method till I had relaxed the Hardness. Then I put on a Laced-socking, by which I strengthened the Part against the Influx; and used all my Endeavours to cicatrize the Ulcers, by Pledgits press'd out of astringent Liquors applied upon Lawns, also by epulotick Unguents, Powders, and *Malagma*: But as fast as I healed them in one place, they brake out in another; so that with much Difficulty I cicatrized them at last by the help of a Laced-socking.

A Maid of about seventeen or eighteen Years of Age, ^{3. Obser-} with an Ulcer in her right Leg about a Hand's breadth, ^{vat. of an} on the inside near the Ankle, despairing of Cure, sent ^{Ulcer diffi-} for a Woman who had some Credit in the curing such ^{cult of} Ulcers. She came, and seeing a foul Ulcer with thick ^{Cure.} hard Lips, applied a Caustick to it, I suppose *Merc. sublimat.* It put the Patient to grievous Pain for the space of a Day and Night, causing great Inflammation and Tumour. Upon which Consideration the Woman was sent for again. She saw the effects of her Medicine, and would have applied somewhat to ease the Pain: But the Patient's Friends seeing the disturbance in the Ulcer, and doubting whither it might tend, resolved now to put her into the Hands of a Chirurgeon, and sent for me. I came, and found the Leg swell'd, and the Escar large, covering the Ulcer, and taking in the callous Lips round. It was so thick and deep, that I much feared it would leave the Bone bare under it. My Work was to hasten the separation of the Escar, and mitigate the accidents of Pain, &c. To which purpose, I fomented the Part affected with Milk, dressed the Escar with *unguent. basilicon cum ol. liliorum*, and applied *cerat. Galeni*, with Compress and Bandage to retain it. Thus in few Days the Pain ceased, and the Escar separated, leaving the Flesh of a colour as it were bruised. I dressed the Ulcer with a Digestive *ex terebinth. far. hord, &c.* and fomented the Tumour
and

and Ulcer with *Decoct. absinth. flor. ros. rubr. balauft. &c.* then applied *unguent. tutia* as an Emplaster, with Bandage. After Digestion, I incarned with *mel. despumat. &c.* and continued the use of the Fomentation, hoping thereby to give a breathing, and dry up the bruised Parts which made that lividity about the Ulcer, and were the cause of its difficult curing. As the Ulcer incarned, I endeavoured by Bandage to keep the Lips flat to cicatrize with the Ulcer, and to that purpose dressed them and the Ulcer with *unguent. e calce*, touching the lax Flesh with the Vitriol-stone, to dry it, and fit it to cicatrize, and with much Pleasure cicatrized it to the compass of a Silver-penny, and thought the Work very easie. But, when I least suspected it, the Skin crack'd in the sound Edges, and the Flesh in the Ulcer look'd of a dark-red Colour. I dressed it with Epuloticks, hoping it would yet cicatrize: But the *Cuticula* afterwards crack'd in three places more, and the Patient suspected the cause to be from a fault in the Bone; as in Truth I should my self have doubted it, if I had not seen the separation of that Escar; for the Flesh appeared rotten under the broken *Cuticula*, and as the Ulcer healed in one corner, it broke out again there, or in another place. But this was from the *Intemperies* of the Part, and required again to be digested before I could hope to cicatrize it. To which purpose I dressed it with *unguent. basilicon* and Præcipitate, let her blood, purged and vomited her, prescribed her a *decoct. sarsæ*, put on a Laced-socking, and used my utmost Endeavours to cicatrize it, as in such Ulcers I have accustomed to do; but all to no purpose, the *Cicatrix* would not hold two Days. I then left off the use of the Laced-socking, and desired the Patient once more to give me leave to try whether it would cure without it; and to that purpose persuaded her to keep her Leg upon a Stool level with her Body a few Days, I hoping thereby to keep off Fluxion; and supposing, if I could once more breath out that gross Blood impacted in the Part, I should be able to cicatrize the Ulcer; and if the Ulcer were cicatrized without Bandage, it would be the more lasting. I repeated the Fomentation, digested the Ulcer, and with a Solution of the Tincture of Vitriol in a *Decoct. equiseti, &c.*

ap-

applied Pledgits over bits of fine Lawn, and smeared the edges of the Ulcer with *unguent. tutie*, that it might not adhere to them. With such-like Endeavours I cicatrized it firm, then put on a Laced-Stocking again, with a Compress under it spread with *unguent. tutie*, moderately to dry the *Cicatrix*, and dress'd it once in two or three Days, for fear of the worst. A dry Scale arose upon it, do what I could. I anointed it with *Pomatum*, to supple it; then raised it lightly up, and took it off: And so I did two or three times, and at last left it firm and natural as the rest, and so it continueth to this Day.

This Ulcer, from its continuation, might be *Annum*; from its difficulty of cure, *Chironium*, or *Telephium*; from its rottenness of the Flesh, *Noma*; from its callous Lips, *Callosum*; from its frequent cracking of the Skin after cicatrizing, *Dysepulotum*.

As I was passing one day through *Brainford* to *London*, I was desired to see a poor Servant lying under an Abscess in his left Leg, the *Crisis* of a Malign Fever. The Abscess possessed the outside of his Leg, from the head of the *Fibula* to the Ankle, the Orifice being three Fingers breadth below the said *Fibula*. The Matter could not discharge it self till it overflowed; therefore I applied a Cautick upon the lower part of the Tumour to give vent to it, and left him Dressings till he should be able to follow me. Some days after he came to Town: I visited him, and found the lower Opening discharged the Matter well, as I had designed; but it was sanious, and abounded in quantity more than was reasonably to be expected from the Abscess. I endeavoured to deterge it with *mundif. Paracelsi* mixed with *Præcipitate*, and fomented the Part affected with a *Decoct. absinth. salvia, betonica, flor. ros. rubr. bacc. myrtill. balauft.* in red Wine; then applied *Emplastr. & bolo*, with a Compress wrung out of the Fomentation, rowled it up, and applied a Defensative over the Knee to restrain the Fluxion: I also let him blood, and purged him with an *infus. sene, rhabarb. &c. cum syr. de spin. cervina*. But finding the Ulcer would not deterge, I laid it open the whole length; and seeing it fordid, fill'd it with *pulv. Andronis*, applying the Mundificative upon Dossils between the Lips, with an

4. Obser-
vat. of a
Phagedæ-
nous corro-
sive Ulcer.

Em-

Emplastr. è bolo over all, and rowled it up. The third day after, I dressed it again with the Mundificative as before, only adding some *Merc. præcipitat.* to it. This method I continued some days, rubbing the loose Flesh with a Vitriol-stone, dipping some of the Pledgits in *Præcipitatè*, and applying it under some of the Lips of the Ulcer which was undigested; then cut off some part of the Lips where they were very hollow and troublesome, and put on a Laced-socking. Thus I deterged and disposed the Ulcer to incarn under the Lips and elsewhere; and that it might do so, I put the Patient into a Traumatick Decoction, and vomited and purged him as occasion offered. But after some days, observing the Lips of the Ulcer did not unite with the neighbouring Flesh, nor the Ulcer contract as I expected, I made a search with my Probe, and found the Flesh, which was seemingly good, to be soft, and the Lips hollow and thin, and in some parts callous. I dress'd them with that *unguent. æruginis, Cadmiæ, &c.* as it is set down in Ulcers with moist *Intemperies*, rubb'd the callous Lips with the Caustick-stone, and applied *unguent. basilicon* to hasten the separation of the Escar; supposing by these drying Medicaments to dispose the Ulcer to Incarnation. But as they incarned and cicatrized in one end or part, the Flesh became soft and rotten in another, and here and there the Lips were hollow, which I cut off, and thereby freed the Ulcer of them, and by the help of the former Sarcoticks I incarned it again: but frequently, in the cicatrizing, some part of the Ulcer would be corroded, from the acrimony of the Humour; insomuch that I was necessitated to dress this Ulcer with various Medicaments. In some parts of it I applied Pledgits in drying Waters, as *aq. calcis lapidis medicamentosi*, and Epulotick Unguents, to cicatrize it; while in some others I applied Detergents, yea, and Digestives in others; and was not wanting the while by Mercurial Remedies, and good Diet, to temperate the acrimony in the Blood: yet was it a most hard and difficult work. My Kinsman *Jaques Wiseman* was my Assistant in the dressing of him, and saw this Ulcer with much-ado cured: but he continued the use of a Laced-Stocking for some while after.

Such an ill-condition'd Ulcer affected the Thigh of a 5. *Obser-*
Gentleman of about fifty years of age, of a full Body; *uat.*
it was the *Crisis* of a Malign Fever. Doctor *Wederbourn*
was the Physician. The Ulcer was of the compass of a
Five-shilling-piece, but lay only in the Skin, extremely
corrosive, with Lips standing stiff up round the Ulcer:
and although I took them down with Caustick, yet they
arose again in the same form; and, being in a place
difficultly managed by Bandage, would not cicatrize,
but thrust out in the middle little hard Excrescences of
red Flesh like Pins-head; which encreasing, grew big-
ger, first one, then another. While I was endeavouring
to deterge these Excrescences, they became callous, united
with one another, and made an unequal *Cicatrix*, not-
withstanding my endeavours by the Caustick-stone to
rub down those that rose higher than their fellows. At
last it joined it self to the Lips round, making a firm
and hard *Cicatrix*, which after some while cast off a
dry Scurf, and became soft as the natural Skin.

In the Year after the great Plague, I was sent by Sir 6. *Obser-*
Fran. Prujean to a Gentleman of about fifty Years of *uat.*
age, of a lean dry habit of Body, labouring under a
corrosive Ulcer, running from the left side of the Up-
per-Lip near that Nostril, close along by the Nose, to
the great *Canthus* or Corner of the Eye, penetrating the
Skin here and there deeper than elsewhere: it spread al-
so without the edges of the Ulcer, making as it were a
double Furrow along the ridge and side of the Nose
superficially in the Skin. These latter did not matter
much, nor were they very painful. His Physician had
purged him with an *infus. senæ, rhabarb.* and the like,
in which were dissolved *Manna* and *syr. de pomis purg.*
and put him into a *Decoct. sarsæ, China, corn. cervi,*
eboris santal. with vulnerary Herbs, also purged him
once in four or five Days with *calomel.* and *resina jalap.*
cum Elect. lenitiv. And those days he did not purge,
he took *cerus. antimonii in confect. Alkermes,* with
pulv. coralli & perlar. &c. I began my Dressings *cum*
unguent. tutiæ Vig. with *Merc. precipitat.* upon
Pledgits in some parts where there wanted digestion,
and in others with *unguent. tutiæ* simple, and applied
unguent. comitis. over all. The next day I took off
the Dressings, fomented the affected Parts with a *De-*
coct.

coct. fol. plantag. ros. rubr. balaust. sumach & aluminis in Wine, and continued to dress the deeper Ulcers with the *unguent. tutie* and *Merc. precipitat.* The other, which were more superficial, I sprinkled *cum pulv. c. corn. cerv. ust. balaust. & croc. Martis astring.* and applied *unguent. Comitis* over all. By this method I dried up the upper Ulcer on the side of the Nose, but the *Cicatrices* were unseemly, as in most such rebellious Ulcers they are, we being glad to dry them on any fashion as we may. The other Ulcers also fill'd up with Flesh, and afterwards cicatrized in some parts. The deepest Ulcers were also well disposed to it. The season of the year being hot, the Patient retired into the Country, taking the aforesaid Medicaments with him, they agreeing well with the Ulcer. His Wife, having often dressed him in Town, knew how to apply them, and dressed him in the Country, where he continued all the Summer. He not giving us the least account of his Ailment, I concluded him cured: but in the Fall of the Leaf he returned, and then I found the Ulcer much exasperated, and discharging a virulent Matter, it having corroded deep the whole length from his upper Lip along the Cheek into the great *Canthus* dividing the lower Lid of the Eye, and was passing between the *Glandula lachrymalis* and the Eye: it had also spread beneath into that Nostril, and had passed its Matter through; and in truth the case was most deplorable: for whatever these Ulcers may bear of sharp Medicaments in another Part, here they would not: and possibly this was exasperated by such in the Country amongst those Busy-bodies. I endeavoured to recover it by Lenients powerfully drying without Acrimony, such as I had formerly used in the like Case, and wash'd the Ulcer with a Solution of a Salt drawn off from the Flowers of Antimony in *aq. veronica.* Doctor *Prujean* was again consulted, and Doctor *Bate*, also Mr. *Hollier* and other Chirurgeons. The Physicians repeated the former Course with some additions, and sweat him, and after that prescribed him a Diet of Milk, which he lived strictly upon a long time. Many Topicks were propos'd by us, but they were only drying Medicaments without Acrimony, which agreed well with the Ulcer, and those served only to palliate it.

Whilst

Whilst I attended it, the Ulcer spread it self under that Eye, fretting of the Muscles so, that the Eye was drawn by the contrary Muscles to the external *Canthus*, and distorted so as it was easie to see the Optick Nerve. I was not able to serve him. He lived under Palliation till within this Twelvemonth. The Humour afterwards affected the other side: what progress it made there I cannot tell.

A Gentleman of about forty years of age, of a sanguine Complexion and Plethorick, came to me with an *Herpes exedens* affecting the Eye-lids. It had been of some years growth: it began on the middle of the upper Eye-lid near the *Cilia* or edge, in a small Pustule, (as it is described in the Chapter of those Tumours,) and in continuance spread along the edge to the external *Canthus*, where it eat deeper into the Skin, and by erosion caused an Ulcer of a round Figure of the breadth of a Silver-peny, eating into that corner of the *Membrana conjunctiva*, and thence the length of the lower Eye-lid, consuming it downwards, leaving the neighbouring Parts schirrhous. Its Erosion in these Parts was increased by the continual Fluxion from the inflamed Eye; for the upper Lid where the *Herpes* first arose was not so much concerned, the original *Herpes* lying there not unlike a *hordeolum*. Upon view of this Ulcer I desired a Consultation, and to that purpose Doctor *Tho. Cox* and Mr. *Hollier* met me. *Collyria* of a refrigerant and exsiccant quality were prescribed, Venæsection in the Arm, Purging with *decoct. epithymi*, &c. and the second day after the external Jugular was opened, and about ten ounces of Blood was taken: Fontanels were also made *inter Scapulas*, &c. a Seton was also advised. The Patient thus fitted took a Journey upon extraordinary occasions into the Country. About a Month after he returned, and put himself again into my Hands. I treated the Ulcer with Epuloticks of various sorts and forms, applied Frontals to intercept the descent of Humours, purged him with *Calomel. cum rhabarbaro*, prescribed Vulneraries in a *decoct. sarsæ, lign. lentiscin.* &c. with Balsamicks to temperate the acrimony of the Humours. This method not succeeding, we consulted a Physician, who prescribed cooling Juleps of distill'd Milks, &c. But he growing

7. *Observat. of an Herpes exedens.*

hereby indisposed in his Stomach and the Ulcer raging, he returned to his former Prescriptions; and by the taking *Bezoard. mineral.* those Days he intermitted Purging, and by the application of *unguent. calaminar.* he was restored to better Health, and the Ulcer more sedate; upon which he supplied himself with some of the same internal and external Remedies, and retired into the neighbouring Country. About six weeks after he shewed himself to me. The Ulcer in and near the external *Canthus* was almost cicatrized, and the other Parts well disposed. He then recruited himself with more of the same Medicaments, since when I have not seen him: but hear it increased in the Country, and he hath almost lost the sight of that Eye.

C H A P. XI.

Of Ulcers with Varices.

WE have already treated of *Varix* as it affects the Thigh, Leg, &c. and have there shewed you that it is a Dilatation of the Veins with gross Blood: we also have there delivered the Cause and Signs, and how it differs as dilating some one Vein, or all the Branches of that Vein to the very Capillaries: and so the *Varix* may lie deep between the Muscles and Skin, or more superficially. I have also there shewed the advantage and disadvantage that may happen in repressing them. It remaineth now that I say somewhat of them as they are ulcerated by the acrimony of the Humour, or by some accident of Bruise, Wound, &c. whereby they become painful, inflame and swell the Member.

Cure.

The Cure of these Ulcers with *Varix* are real or palliative. The Real or perfect Cure proposed by the Ancients I have delivered to you in the Chapter of a *Simple Varix*: it is by making an Incision in the Skin, and

and taking up the Vein, and tying it, &c. But this way hath not been admitted (to my knowledge) amongst us; nor have I often seen that a Varicous Ulcer could be cured by cutting off the Branch leading to the Ulcer, there being commonly more Veins concerned in it.

The Palliative Cure consists in dressing the Ulcer with Digestives and Deterfives, according as the Ulcer is sanious or sordid, and the while by good Bandage or a laced Stocking to repress the Humours impacted in the Part, by which Bandage the Lips of the Ulcer are disposed to cicatrize with the Ulcer, I call this method Palliative, for that it commonly lasts no longer than the laced Stocking is worn. In the Cure of these Ulcers, if there be *Plethora*, it may be necessary that the Body be purged, and a Vein opened.

A Woman of a full Body, aged fifty four Years, was ^{1. Obser-} grievously pained with an Ulceration on her right ^{vat.} Leg. Several Medicaments had been ineffectually applied. I being consulted saw the Ulceration large, and the Capillary Veins lie dilated superficially in the Skin; from whence I judged the Ulceration to arise. The Leg was much swelled, and somewhat inflamed. I dressed the Ulceration with *unguent. tutie Vigon.* applied over it a mixture of *unguent. nutritum* and *populeon*, rowled it up with a Compress and Bandage, and bespake a laced Stocking against the next day; which being then laced on, and the former method of Dressing repeated, the pain ceased from that day, and, the Humours being repressed by vertue of the Bandage, the Ulceration cicatrized in ten or twelve Days.

In the Year 1654. I was sent for to an Inhabitant of ^{2. Obser-} this City, who complained of his sore Legs, and that ^{vat.} his Chirurgeon who used daily to dress them was lately dead: He desired me I would supply his Place, and accordingly he would allow me the same Salary. I unrowled his Legs, and saw the Ulcers lying in the Skin in several places among the *Varices* without Inflammation or Swelling; but towards Night they swelled, and were painful. I acquainted him with the nature of his Disease, and proposed the Cure by laced Stockings. I dressed the Ulcers with *unguent. diapomphol.* and rowled them up. Within a Day or two his Stockings were brought

brought him, and after I had dressed his Legs they were put on, with Compress under them upon the Ulcers. There were also pieces of Vellum laid between to defend them from the wrinkles of the Stockings. By the wearing of these the Humours were restrained, and the Ulcers disposed well to cure. I made him a Fontanel in each Leg, and left him some Epuloticks to finish it, which they affected in few Days. The Issues he continued to good purpose, for he is alive to this Day.

3. Observat. of a varicous Ulcer.

A Nobleman of Scotland, of more than seventy Years of Age, being diseased here in Town with a large varicous Ulcer in the inside of his left Leg, was commended to my Hands by Sir Fr. Prujean. The Ulcer reached from the Gartering to the Small of the Leg deep amongst the Fleshy Parts; it was crude and undigested. I dressed it with *unguent. basilicon* and Præcipitate, applied *unguent. tutie* spread as an Emplaster with a Compress wrung out of *Oxycrate*, and with good Bandage rowled it up from the Foot to the Knee. The next Day I fomented it with a Decoction of *flor. ros. rubr. bacc. myrtill. balaust nuc. cupress.* in Wine and Water; then dipt the Pledgits spread with *basilicon* in Præcipitate, and applied *unguent. tutie* as before, with Compress and Bandage. The third Day I opened it again, and dressed it as before. The fourth Day after, finding the Ulcer well deterged, I dressed it with *unguent. basilicon* mixed with Præcipitate; and after I had digested it, put on a laced Stocking; then incarned with this, *R aloes ℥ thuris an. ʒj. assæ fatid. ʒiβ. mellis despumati ʒvj. Misc. ℥ fiat Unguentum.* I afterward added a third part of *unguent. i plumbo* to one part of this Sarcotick, and by the help of the Vitriol-stone, and Pledgits dipt in a stiptick Wine, cicatrized the Ulcer. Mr. Pearce was his Lordship's Apothecary.

4. Observat. of a Varix in the right Breast.

One having been troubled with a sore Breast about a Year after Child-bed, it growing more swelled and ulcerated, she sent for me. It was hard, without Inflammation or discolouring in the Skin, and discharged a well-concocted Matter out of the Nipple and some small Openings near it. I wondered what should be the reason it did not cure. At last, in handling the Breast, I felt a *Varix* lying under the Skin: it felt like
Net.

Net-work. I dressed the Ulcer sometimes with *unguent. basilicon*, and other with *unguent. tutie*, applied *Emplastr. à bolo* over the Breast, with Bandage to support it, and advised the wearing of fine Tow sprinkled with Ceruse under that *Axilla*: By which Method it was afterwards cured in a Month's space or thereabouts.

The last Year, while I was putting these Observations ^{s. Obser-} of Ulcers with *Varices* together, a poor Woman was ^{vat. of a} brought to me out of the Country, suspected to have ^{varicous} the *Kings-Evil* in one of her Legs. The Swelling was ^{Ulcer with} great, and the Ulcer large and fordid. In handling of ^{great In-} it, I felt the Veins dilated under the Skin in the Flethy ^{mesation.} parts of the Leg from the Gartering to the Ankle, by which it was evident that the Ulcer was varicous; upon which account I undertook it *gratis*, and commended her to one of my Servants to cure, with directions to keep her Chamber, and that he should the while foment and dress her Leg after the same method set down in the former Observations, and by Bandage dispose it for a laced Stocking. Accordingly he fomented the Leg, dressed the Ulcers with Deterfives, and with Compress and Bandage rowled it moderately streight from the Foot to the Gartering. After he had thus rarefied the pituitous Humours which were impacted in the Part, and deterg'd the Ulcer, he laced on a streight Stocking with a Compress upon the Ulcer, by which the Blood was streightned in its Passage, and the Humours repress, also the Lips of the Ulcer were brought even and cicatrized in few weeks without Purgings or Bleeding, and this prodigious swelled Leg was reduced to its natural state. Thus may the greatest Swelling accompanying Varicous Ulcers be removed, and the Ulcers palliated if not cured; for it is confessed that they return again for the most part upon the discontinuing the laced Stocking.

C H A P. XII.

Of Sinuous Ulcers.

Hitherto I have treated of Ulcers which take their Names from the Humours which affect them : I shall now discourse of that Ulcer which derives its Name from its Hollowness, and is called a *Sinuous Ulcer*.

Causes.

Sennertus places the Chapter of *Sinus* next to that of a *Phlegmon* : and indeed they frequently arise from such, especially where the Orifice hath not been sufficiently large to discharge the Matter : nay, in some great Abscesses, where the Cavity hath been very large, there, though the Aperture be great, yet for want of good Compression, and disposition in the Humours, the Skin unites so unequally with the Flesh underneath, that it maketh several *Sinus's* and doth as it were *cuniculos agere*, make Coney-burrows. Sometimes Abscesses do arise from within, *viz.* from the Lungs, &c. and pass their Matter externally under the Arm-pits, or through the Back, Breast, or Sides ; or from other *Viscera* in the lower *Venter*, and raise Abscesses amongst the external Muscles of the *Abdomen*, &c. Of which I shall give you some Instances, having already occasionally treated of the other sort in a Treatise of *Gun-shot*.

The Antecedent Cause may be ill Diet, &c. whereby the Humours exceed in quantity, or evil quality, and being too long retained in the Abscess, get a corrosive disposition, and render the Ulcer sinuous.

Difference.

These Ulcers differ from one another, as they are either straight, or crooked ; deep, or lying only under the Skin : or have one or more *Sinus's*. They may be distinguished from a *Fistula*, in that the latter is calous, which these are not, unless it be in the very Orifice.

Signs.

The *Signs* of Sinuous Ulcers may be taken from the preceding Causes, whether it be a translation of Mat-
ter

ter from within outward, or from Phlegmon, or other Abscess, Wound, &c. The *Sinus* may also be judged by the search of a Probe or Wax-candle. The quantity of Matter will also shew the largeness of it.

Sinuous Ulcers of long continuance are of difficult *Prognostick* Cure, by reason of the weakness of the native heat in the Part, which rendreth it incapable of assimilating its proper Aliment, and subject to the receiving superfluous Humours. Also if the *Sinus* run under the Joynt, Nerves or Tendons, where it may not be safely laid open, the Cure is more hard to obtain.

If the *Sinus* proceed from a translation of Matter from within the Body, you cannot hope to cure it till the diseased *Viscera* be healed, during which the Patient is in great danger of a *Marasmus*; but if the sinuous Ulcer discharge little Matter, and that well digested, and be in a place where it may safely be kept open, the Cure is hopeful.

In the *Cure* of these Ulcers Authors have proposed *Cure*. four Intentions. The first consists in a regulation of Diet and the other Non-naturals, accordingly as it hath been set down in the general Discourse in this Treatise.

Secondly, that the Humours be evacuated and con-temperated. If there be *Plethora*, the Evacuation will be necessary by Purging and Venesection. The tempering of the Humours may be by Traumatick Decoctions and other Balsamicks, as all along hath been proposed.

The third is affected in prohibiting the Humour to flow into the Ulcer, and that by Revulsion, Interception and Repulsion: which hath been sufficiently spoken of in the Discourse of *Tumours in general*.

The fourth Intention concerns more immediately the Cure of the Ulcers, viz. by the removing of those accidents of Pain, Inflammation, Tumour, &c. without which there is no hope of Cure. In order to this work, you must consider the *Sinus*, how the Matter may be best discharged. If the Orifice be in the declining part, inlarge that: but if the *Sinus* run beneath downward, your best way will be to open that in the declining and lowest part by Knife or Caustick: so shall the Sinuous Ulcer above be disposed to cure. But if the *Sinus*

Sinus do run under considerable Vessels, or be in such a place where you cannot safely lay it open, you ought then to enlarge the Orifice, and put the Member in such a position as may dispose the Matter to flow forth, and by Compress and Bandage contribute your Endeavours thereto. Having thus made way for the discharge of Matter, you are then to deterge the Ulcer with Medicaments proportioned to the impurity of it. The most usual are, *unguent Apostolor. mund. Paracels. & ex apio*: to which may be added *Merc. precipitat.* &c. If there be a necessity of Injections, you may with a Syringe cast in some of these following Liquors; but do not stop the Orifice the while, for thereby you will dilate the *Sinus*. The milder may be, a *decoct. hordei, cum syr. de ros. sicc. mel. magist. nost.* Or, *R. summitat. centaur. min. agrimon. equiseti, pimpinella, an. Mj. rad. aristoloch. rot. rad. iridis, an. ℥ij. myrrha. sarcocolla, an. ℥iij. coq. in aq. font. lbij. colat. adde spir. vini ℥iv. mell. rosar. q. s.* Other of this sort you may see in the Chapter of *Sinuous Ulcers* in *Gun-shot Wounds*. If the Ulcer arise from some Abscess within the Body, it will not be safe to use Injections, till you can satisfy your self how they will come out again. Therefore in such cases you must consider, as abovesaid, how you may give a vent to the Matter; for while that is retained, there is no hope of detersion. But that being conveniently made, you may keep it open by *Cannula* or with a Pea threaded, as a Fontanel, till Nature shall be disposed by the Physician's help to heal the internal *Viscera*, and then the external Ulcer will heal of it self under the Pea, if you leave it not timely out.

During the Cure of all these Ulcers, you ought to use Fomentations discutient and drying proportionably as the case requireth: *viz. of summitat. absinth. majorana, hyperici, betonica, flor. cham. ros. rubr. balaust. bacc. myrtill. nuc. cupress.* &c. in Wine and Water, with the addition of Brandy.

1. Obser-
vat. of a
Sinuous
Ulcer in
the Leg.

A Married Woman aged thirty four years, having lain a great while lame with a pain in her right Leg, supposed a *Rheumatismus*, after frequent bleeding, purging, &c. it swelled on the outside from the Gartering

tering to the Heel, and discharged its Matter near the Ankle. Some neighbouring Chirurgeon and Apothecary were employed, who dressed it and prescribed her Physick accordingly, and after some time permitted the Ulcer to close, endeavouring to perswade her she was cured. But it swelling soon after with Inflammation, I was sent for, and saw the Ulcer near closed: But the quantity and ill quality of the Matter shewed it sinuous; and upon search I discovered it so to the very Gartering, also a *Sinus* running down towards the Heel. I dilated the Orifice with Gentian Roots, applied a Caustick about an inch and a half in length upon the *Sinus* above, and gave vent to the Matter, dressing it up with Lenients, as *unguent. basilicon cum ol. ros.* and after the fomenting it, applied *cerat. Galeni* with Compress and Bandage, supposing the Matter would be intercepted, and the *Sinus's* beneath thereby dispose to cure. But after separation of this Escar, the Ulcer appeared hollow under the Lips; and the Matter flowing from the remaining *Sinus* above, put me upon a necessity of laying that open by a Snip with a pair of Scissors: and after all my endeavours, I was glad to lay open the lowermost *Sinus*, from the Ankle downwards, before I could dispose it to cure. The several Cavities being laid open, I dressed them with Digestives, Detersives and Epuloticks, accordingly as they required, then cherished the native Heat in the Member by good Fomentations, as above in the method of Cure is set down; and by Intercipients and Bandage restrained the influx of Humours.

To add to this poor Woman's Misery, she had a *Caution in* Fontanel formerly made upon the Tendon of the *Bi-* *making* *ceps*, which had caused a contraction of her Arm, and *Fontanels.* a hard Tumour on the inside of the *Radius*, with great pain and convulsion in her Hand and Fingers. This very pain kept her watching Day and Night, exceedingly exhausted her Spirits, and put such a Ferment in her Blood, as it seemed to me difficult to cure her Leg whilst this disturbance continued on her. Wherefore I began with the Embrocation of the Arm, and so downwards, with this; *R. unguent. nervin. ℥iij. ol. lumbric. ℥ij. ol. vulpin. ℥j. ol. origani, lavend. ana q. s. Misc.* and applied over the Tumour on her Wrist a mixture of *Emplast. diachyl.*

diachyl. cum gummi & *de mucilag.* I also prescribed her an Infusion of *Sena*, &c. with Manna and *syr. de pomis purgant.* and that night one grain of *laud. in conf. anthos*, & *syr. de garyophyll.* and a Cordial Julep of *aq. cerasor. nigror tilie, lil. conval. cinna-moni, confect. Alkerm.* & *syr. è succ. citr.* of which she drank frequently. She was also purged once a Week with *Calomel*, and at other times took *Antimon. diaphorat.* &c. Thus I resolved the Tumour in her Wrist, and the contraction of her Arm, and restored the use of her Hand: during which the Ulcers in her Leg digested, incarnated and cicatrized, according to the method prescribed in the general Chapter of *Ulcers.* Her Leg being extreamly emaciated and weak, I advised the bathing it with Flesh-broth wherein had been decocted emollient Herbs; by which it afterwards grew so full, that I was necessitated to put her on a laced Stocking; and thereby the Swelling was restrained, and she recovered strength to walk on it very well.

2. Obser-
vat. of a
Sinuous
Ulcer pe-
netrating
the Breast.

A Maid-servant, aged twenty six Years, had a small Phlegmon on a part of her right Breast tending to Suppuration. I, supposing it simply such, confidently undertook the Cure; and having suppured it by the application of *unguent. basilicon*, open'd it by Caustick, and discharged a purulent Matter; which increasing daily with diminution of the Inflammation and Tumour, I made a search with a Probe, and penetrated into the cavity of the *Thorax.* I then discoursing with her, informed my self that she had been long diseased with a Cough and frequent Shortness of Breath. I was much ashamed of my confident undertaking it. The rarity of the Case deceived me, and as many as afterwards saw it, every one judging the Ulcer simple. But its penetrating (as I said) shewed the Cure difficult, and and the Work of Time. Therefore I fitted it with a *Cannula*, which I retained with a snip of Plaister, and applied a thin piece of Sponge press'd out of Wine upon it, with Compress and Bandage over it, directing the dressing it twice a Day. After I had thus healed up the rest of the Ulcer, I left out the *Cannula*, put in a Pea, and kept it as a Fontanel, till Nature should dispose the *Viscera* within to a better Condition. But she, growing hectical, removed into the Coun-

Country with internal Prescriptions and Directions to dress her self; where I suppose she is since recovered of her Fever.

Some while since I was accidentally consulted in the 3. *Obser-*
Country by a Chirurgeon there about an apostemated *vat. of an*
Breast, the biggest I ever saw. The Patient was a Wo- *Ulcer pene-*
man of about forty Years old: She had a Cough, and *trating the*
was oppress'd with Difficulty of Breathing. The Chi- *Breast.*
rurgeon opened her Breast in the declining Part, and
discharged a proportionable quantity of foetid Matter.
She was somewhat relieved by it; but it penetrated into
the *Thorax*, and the large discharge of Matter soon
wasted her.

A Child of about four Years of Age was brought 4. *Obser-*
to London, supposed to have the *King's-Evil*. It had *vat. of Si-*
three Ulcers lying near one another on his left Side, be- *nuous Ul-*
tween the two lowermost of the true Ribs: They were *cers on the*
accompanied with Inflammation and Excoriation. He *left Side*
was much emaciated, and afflicted with a Cough and *penetra-*
Shortness of Breath. Upon search with a small Wax- *ting.*
candle into the upper Orifice, I penetrated between the
Ribs, and felt the edge of the uppermost foul. The
other Ulcers were made by the insinuation of the Mat-
ter for want of timely enlarging the first Orifice. I
dress'd the Excoriation with *unguent. album campb.*
Æ cerat. Galeni, and applied some of the mild Cau-
stick, by which I enlarg'd those Orifices. After the se-
paration of the Escars, I dress'd the lowermost with
unguent. tutia, and cured them. The uppermost I kept
open as a Fontanel with a Pea, for discharge of the
Matter from within, not concerning my self in the ex-
foliation of the Bone, but leaving that to Nature,
which seldom fails where the Ulcer is kept well digest-
ed. During my proceeding thus with the Ulcers, the
Child was prescribed a Decoction of *Sarsa* with Pecto-
rals, and his Body kept open with *syr. de rhab. in aq.*
germ. querc. somewhat of *Calomel.* was also prescribed,
cerussa Antimonii, &c. and the Child recovered. But
while the Attendants grew secure and careless in dressing
the Ulcer, the Pea slipt out, and the Orifice closing in
the Matter, he was seized with a Cough, difficulty of
Breathing, and Fever. Upon which account I open'd
that Ulcer again, and relieved him. He went soon af-
ter

ter into the Country, and by the foresaid Method recovered.

5. *Observat. of a Sinuous Ulcer in the Breast.* A Man of about forty Years of Age labouring under a Fever in the Country, it terminated in some Abscess within the Breast, and passed its Matter at last into the right *Axilla*, raising a large Abscess there, which, being left to Nature, made its way through the Skin; but not having Opening sufficient, nor timely, the Matter invaded the *interstitia* of the Muscles, and spread it self over all the Breast and Side, and did not discharge it self outwardly otherwise than as it overflowed: By which means the Abscess became very large, and the quantity of Matter had well-nigh exhausted the Patient. It was my chance to come into that Country, and being desired to give him a Visit, and seeing the cause of it, I presently made a long Incision in the lower part of his Breast, and gave vent to the Matter; and afterwards made another Opening from the Ulcer in the *Axilla* downwards, where the Matter was streightened by a hard *Callus*. In other parts, where the Matter was also contained, and could not be discharged by the former Openings, I applied *Cauticks*, and the next day divided the *Escars*, thereby giving way to the remaining Cavities to empty themselves. This being done, I left Medicaments and Directions for the dressing them: *viz. unguent. basilicon* for Digestion; *mundificat. Paracelsi*, *Merc. precipitat.* and *Vitriol-stone* for Deterision; *unguent. sarcotic.* to incarn; and *unguent tutie & desiccativum rubr.* for the cicatrizing the Ulcer. For whatever People pretend of Cure by Injections, the way is slow and hazardous, they often rendring these Ulcers more sinuous, and being of use only where the Ulcer may not be opened by reason of the considerableness of the place. Here in this case, after the Matter had free vent, the Ulcer cured most easily.

6. *Observat. of a Sinuous Ulcer penetrating the left Kidney.* A Daughter of a substantial Citizen laboured under an Abscess in the Region of her left Kidney, and was long treated by a bold Empirick, who promised Cure: but after all his endeavours, the Child languishing under the Ulcer, sometimes by reason of the great discharge of the Matter by Urine, and other times through the suppression of it, great Pains were stirred up

up within the Body, and outwardly in the Abscess. I, being consulted, observed that the external Abscess took its original from the Ulcer within the Kidney, and required other manner of dressing, its Cure being the Work of Time. I proposed the laying it open to the very Part where the Matter passed forth from the Kidney. To which purpose I applied a Caustick upon the *Sinus* below, divided the Escar, and dressed it up with Lenients. Then after separation and digestion of the Ulcer, searching the same with my Probe, I found the *Sinus* run up above the Orifice; which being also laid open, I discovered the passage into the Kidney, and felt the side of the last short Rib bared by the Matter in its passing out. I dressed the Ulcer with *mundif. ex apio*, and healed up the remaining *Sinus*'s above and below to the very Aperture. While I was doing this Work, Dr. Barwick was consulted to help us in the Cure by Internals, who prescribed a Traumatick Decoction of *Sarsa*, &c. with the more temperate Plants, and balsamick Pills to contemperate the Humours. During my disposing of this Ulcer to retain a *Cannula*, the Matter discharged by Urine in great quantity, and the Patient was as sore afflicted, and had the same Symptom that others have, who are diseased with Ulcers or Stones in the Kidney; but after vent was given by a short *Cannula* of Lead, she recovered. Having continued the use of the *Cannula* some Months, I removed it, and kept a Pea, just in the Opening, and by red Sparadroe and Compress retained it on; then left her to her Mother to dress, and only called sometimes when they gave me Notice of their Wants. After a Year or thereabout that she had kept this Fontanel open, the internal pains and discharge of Impurities ceased, and she grew more fleshy and strong. She went also daily to a neighbouring School, where she was exercised in Dancing, &c. After the space of two Years or thereabout, the Ulcer seeming not to matter more than might be expected from a small Fontanel, the Mother cast out the Pea, and permitted it to heal up. But being soon alarm'd by the old Accidents which returned upon the Child, she sent for me. I opened it again, and left them to keep it so. Dr. Barwick was also again consulted, who repeated the former Me-

Method with some little Alteration. The Ulcer was afterward kept open near three Years, during which she repeated her Course of Physick Spring and Fall, and was frequently brought to me. At length I seeing her well grown and of a flesh and healthy Complexion, and the Fontanel in a manner dried up, I advised them to throw out the Pea, it being of no use. They did so: From which time the Patient hath continued strong and well, and is since married.

1. Obser- A young Gentleman of about ten or eleven years of
vat. of a age, was afflicted with a Sinuous Ulcer on his right side
Sinuous Ul- of the Spine. It had taken its original from a transla-
cer pene- tion of Matter rising from within his Body, whilst he
trating the lay sick of a Fever in the Country. It came at length to
right Side. maturation, and was let out by a neighbouring Chirurgeon: but it proving difficult of Cure, he was brought to Town. He was Hectick, and diseased with a Cough, and Shortness of Breath, the Abscess mattering much, but especially when he bowed his Body downward, or lay in his bed upon the contrary Side; also, in lying upon his Belly, the Matter ran forth some Spoonfuls; and upon holding his breath, it blubber'd forth, which shew'd it came from within. Yet for that sometimes, upon pressing with our hands upon the Muscles of that side the Spine, there discharged Matter, we were apt to think it lay originally between the Muscles of that place. Dr. Micklethwait was consulted, and entertain'd their Physician, and was often present at the dressing the Patient. The Apertion was small, and obstructed by a callous and luxurious Flesh within the Ulcer, whereby neither the Probe nor Wax-candle could make any considerable way. We were satisfied that there were more Sinus's than that transverse the Back, yet by the search of a Probe we could make no discovery: but about three days after a redness in the Skin shewed us a Sinus lying near the *Os ilion* of about two inches long, the Skin seeming thin. I opened it with a mild Caustick, and having divided the Escar, I passed in a Probe from thence towards the Spine: but that not satisfying me, I applied a Caustick upon the old Orifice, and another lower, whence I had pressed out Matter. Then dividing them, I fill'd them with Præcipitate; and by rubbing into those Escars afterwards with the Caustick-stone, I pene-

penetrated into the *Sinus's*. One of these discharged the Matter which flowed that way; and the other served our purpose to discover the *Sinus* penetrating under the uppermost false-Rib towards the Breast; which I dilated, and by detersion enlarged the Passage, then fitted the Ulcer with a *Cannula* of Lead, with an Emplaster, Compress and Bandage over it, by which the Matter discharged very well, and the Patient was relieved in his Cough, and recovered his Appetite. The other Apertures, having emptied the external *Sinus's*, were deterged and cured. After the use of the *Cannula* some days, perceiving loose Flesh to arise in the Ulcer, which hindred the discharge of Matter, and that the activeness of our Patient caused the *Cannula* frequently to start out of the *Sinus*, and sometimes sit uneasie, I left it out altogether, and put in a large Pea, with a Thread in it to pull it out at pleasure. By this, with application of the common Sparadroe for Issues, this Ulcer was as a Fontanel kept open, and the Matter plentifully discharged thereby: his habit of Body was also, by the Physician's prescriptions of vulnerary Decoctions and Balsamicks, with lenient Purgatives, so well restored, that he returned into the Country with his Parents. Some-while after, coming again to *London* with them, I gave him a visit, and found him fat, and well recovered. I did not see the Ulcer, but was assured from himself and his Servants that it was kept open with much ease, and that it Mattered but little. I advised then the keeping it so, while any Matter flowed to the Part: which they did, and thereby cured him.





A
TREATISE
Of the DISEASES of the
ANUS.

The THIRD BOOK.

CHAP. I.

Of Hæmorrhoids.



VARIX in General, hath been handled in one of the foregoing Treatises. But because there is one sort of *Varices* more important than the rest, I mean, the varicous Swellings of the *Vena-Hæmorrhoidales*, I thought it convenient to Discourse of them particularly by themselves. These happen very often both in Men and Women, so as sometimes to break, and void Blood; other times only

to

to swell and distend. But the Consequences of these are very great, both as to the Duration and Intensity of the Pain, and also as to the Tumours and Ulcers that arise from them. These Tumours are sometimes Phlegmonous, sometimes Scirrhus, sometimes Cancerous; many times they are Ulcerous and Fistulous.

I shall therefore take occasion from that Chapter of *Varix*, to add in this place an entire Discourse of the HÆMORRHOIDS, together with all the Diseases that are of the same kindred and family with them; in which if I swerve from the accuracy of Method which learned Men may expect in the disposition of the Parts of this Book, I hope the young Chirurgeon will at least think that fault sufficiently recompensed, by having all the troublesome Diseases of that Part brought at once into one View.

The perspicuity of this Discourse will depend much upon a true Notion of the Constitution of the *Anus*, or uttermost *exit* of the *Intestinum rectum*: In which place it is bound about with a Sphincter-Muscle, the contraction of which shuts it so, as to detain within the Guts whatever Excrements fall down thither, till such times as Nature, being stimulated either by the fulness or provocation of Matter, doth voluntarily relax it, and by the help of several pairs of Muscles dilate it, to make way for the Discharge. All these Things put together make up that organical Part which we call the *Anus*, in a compound Sense; though in a strict Signification it denote only the Extremity of the *Intestinum rectum*, to which all these Things belong, and for the Motion of which they are all designed. These Muscles, and especially the *Intestinum rectum* itself, are fed by several Arteries: As, first, the *Arteria mesenterica inferior*, which being almost wholly designed for the *Intestinum rectum*, doth spread Branches all over it copiously, and very particularly to that end which we call the *Anus*: And, secondly, the *Arteria hypogastrica* doth send Branches to the *Anus*, but chiefly to the Muscles belonging to it. These Arteries bringing Blood hither, have proportionable Veins destined for its return; one of which is the *hemorrhoidalis externa*, usually so called, which is a Branch of the Hypogastrick Vein, and corresponds with its cognomical

minial Artery. The other indeed most important Vessel is the *hemorrhoidalis interna*, which receiving the Blood from all the Parts of the *rectum*, and especially about the *Anus*, unites into a slender Trunk, which passing along the Gut, by degrees creeps into the Mesentery, and usually inserts it self up between the Mesenterical Branches of the *Porta*, sometimes into the right, sometimes into the left, and sometimes into the Trunk of the *Porta*. More rarely it forsakes this Course, and is inserted into the Splenick Branch, sometimes without, and sometimes within the Spleen. This last Case happens but seldom: Yet surely it happened to those that first conjectured this Vein to be the Evacuator of the melancholick Humours of the Spleen. How else should they guess that a Vessel so visibly inserted either into the Trunk of *Porta*, or at least into the Mesenterick Branches, should derive Humours rather from the Spleen than the Liver?

But since the Doctrine of the Circulation hath quite taken away the foundations of this Hypothesis, we are of late taught clear a new Lesson, *viz.* That the Blood descends hither only by the Arteries, chiefly by the *mesenterica inferior*, by which being cast into the middle and inward Coats of the Gut, it is carried back by the Vein aforesaid. Now, if any Man ask me the Reason of the frequent Tumours and Apertions of this Vein, I shall give him this Account: First, That it is set in a depending Part; which reason is common to it and the Legs, both of which are more common to *Varices* than other Parts of the Body. Secondly, That the Legs and all musculous Parts of the Body, when they receive Blood into them, do contract themselves more vigorously for the expulsion thereof, and promoting of its ascent, than the Gut, which is a more lax Part, and contracts with less force at all times, save when Nature aims at an expulsion; in which case, the tendency of Nature is downwards, quite contrary to that of the motion of the Blood, and rather hinders the return than furthers it, binding up the Blood in its own Vessels. Thirdly, the Veins hereabout are in themselves so very small, that they have no Valves; so that Blood being detained in them, is not so easily carried up or hindered from resagnation, as where Valves are frequent.

quent. Fourthly, The place is so often moistned by the frequent afflux of Humours, that it is very forward to encrease the natural Laxity of the Part to dilate the Vessels, and to provoke an afflux of Humours; by virtue of which, sometimes spongy Flesh is thrust out, and sometimes Tumours of other natures generated. Fifthly, That these Vessels being here not only depending but also cutaneous, scattered in a very thin tender Skin, are apter, upon the impulse of Blood, to fly open, than where they are bound in by a thick strong cover: and for this reason the Nose also (if it be seasonable to speak of it in this place) is apter to bleed than other Parts.

The natural construction of the *Anus* being such as I have described, the preter-natural may easily be enquired into. For if by any Fermentation or Ebullition of the Blood any sharpness so affect it as to cause a stagnation in this place, presently the Veins, being not sufficient for the discharge, grow varicous: and if the Humour, by its sharpness or thinness, or both, stimulates Nature, by this means the *rectum* is always offering to squeeze and contract it self, and binds up the Vein so that the Blood cannot ascend, but is by the violence of the motion thrust back again, to the bursting open of the Mouths of the Vessel. If the Coats be thick, or apt to sponginess, then the Parts swell, and either the Vessels themselves appear blue, and in clusters like Grapes, or else Flesh groweth about them, and makes *Ficus*, *Condylomata*, and *Crista's*. If the Humour be of a saline nature, it dries and parches the Skin, and chaps it; from whence comes *Rhagades* and *Fissure*, things frequent in the Nose and Lips as well as here.

This Humour is most frequently lodged within the verge of the *Anus*, and so appears to the Eye: but it likewise very often is lodged on the Muscles near it, where the *Varices* are hidden, and seldom discover themselves, but only an outward Tumour appears, which in progress often-times apostemates, and at last ends in a Fistulous Ulcer; which, according to the duct of the Vessels that feed it, sometimes penetrates the Gut, and sometimes not.

I shall first treat of the *Varices* themselves, and the Tumours that are consequent to them; and then shall

beg leave of my Reader to translate hither a Discourse concerning the Ulcers of these Parts, which I should have placed elsewhere.

The *Varicas hæmorrhoidales* themselves will admit of these following *Differences*; which are either essential, or accidental.

Differences.

I. Essential, are those that are taken from the Parts themselves that are tumefied; viz. either the Vein only swells, or some adjacent Bodies swell with it, or some new Body is generated that adheres to it.

1. When the Vein only swells, then either it swells without bleeding, which we call *Hæmorrhoides cæcæ*, or blind Hæmorrhoids; or, 2. upon swelling, it opens and bleeds, which we call *Hæmorrhoides apertæ*.

2. When other Parts swell with the Vein, other Tumours arise, as Phlegmons, *Scirrhi*, Cancers, &c. all which are seated in the Muscles of the *Anus*, or of the adjacent Parts.

3. When new Bodies are generated, they, according to their figure and substance, are call'd by several names, as *Ficus*, *Condylomata*, Warts, &c. which are all of them Excretions upon the Veins so swelled.

II. Accidental Differences are many: viz. 1. From the Place; so they are internal, or external. 2. From the Bigness; great, or small. 3. Number; one, or more. 4. Figure; round, as the *Hæmorrhoides cæcæ*; or long, as the *Ficus*, and Warts; or triangular, as the *Crista*. 5. Superficies; equal or unequal. 6. The *basis*, broad, or narrow, &c. 7. The Times; periodical, or uncertain. Many other may be reckoned, as Mens Fancy leads them.

Causes.

The Internal *Causes* of *Hæmorrhoids* must be either a meer *Plethora* or a *Cacochymia*. A meer *Plethora* is a rare case; and if ever it happens, sooner affects other Parts than this. But a *Cacochymia* doth produce them sometimes when it is plethorick, and then is commonly periodical, and breaks: or else when 'tis without a *Plethora*, the sharpness of the Humour, or weakness of the Part, or both, do concur to the production. So, according to the variety of the degeneration of the Humour, variety of Tumours do arise: concerning which, we have severally treated already in their particular Chapters.

But

But they are not Internal Causes only to which these Tumours owe their original, they have often External Causes; as biting of Leeches, pain any way caused by Blow, Bruise, Friction, or Puncture. So a Man living near *Piccadilly*, in eating of Plaice, swallow'd a Bone; which, in passing, stuck in the *Intestinum rectum*, and stirred up Pain. He advis'd with some, who applied Leeches, whereby the Fluxion was encreas'd, and made an Abscess, which terminated in a sinuous Ulcer. The Patient pulled out the Bone, and I was called in, to the sight of the Ulcer, by the Chirurgion, who was of my Name and Relation. So likewise there are many Instances that demonstrate the Piles to arise from Chirurgical Operations and Applications. Likewise sharp Humours passing near that place from the Guts, do, by their Acrimony, provoke the Piles. This Humour may be from internal Causes in the Blood, and yet affects externally, *viz.* whilst passing out at the *Anus*, it makes the same Affections there, that a sharp Clyster would; or it may be excited by Aloetical, Scammoniatic, or other acrimonious Medicines.

After all this Discourse, it will be needless to say much of the *Signs*. Your Eye will tell you whether it be a Vein or some other Tumour that you see; also whether the Part bleed or not. In other Tumours, the Figure will tell you which is the *Ficus*, *Morus*, *Crista*, *Condyloma*: the last of which is like a round pencil Wart with a narrow Neck: if it be flat, it is *Ficus*; if it have a broad *basis*, it is *Crista*; and so forward; their names being given from their resemblances. *Cancer*, *Phlegmon*, *Scirrhus*, have their Signs taught in their proper Chapters.

If the *Hæmorrhoids* flow seasonably and moderately, *Prognostick* they purge the Body of feculent gross Blood, and thereby free it of many dangerous Diseases, as Pleurisie, Inflammation of the Lungs and Kidneys, Quartan Fevers, &c. and restore Health.

If they flow immoderately, the Patient groweth weak and faint, is subject to *Cachexia*, Dropsies, &c. So also, by the inordinate suppression of them, the Patient is rendred subject to all the fore-mention'd Diseases.

From all which it may be concluded, that there is not less danger in unseasonable suppression of the *Hæmorrhoids*, than there is from their too great evacuation; and that they are not unadvisedly to be provoked; nor yet too suddenly to be check'd.

If the *Hæmorrhoids* call'd *cæcæ*, or blind Piles, be extreme painful, and not timely succoured, there is danger, lest, through the great concurrence of Humours, Inflammation, and Apostemation, &c. do follow.

Those *Hæmorrhoids* which affect that part next the Neck of the Bladder are more vexatious, by reason of the consent they have with it; whence Inflammation and Strangury may happen.

Those *Hæmorrhoids* called *verucalæ* are the worst sort; the *uvulæ* are the milder; and the *morales* have a Mediocrity between both.

Cure of the Hæmorrhoids; and first of the cæcæ, or blind Piles. In the *Cure* of the *Hæmorrhoids*, we shall begin with the *cæcæ*, as well the external as internal; in both which the Patient's Diet ought to be such as hath virtue to keep the Body soluble; because in these Diseases they are generally costive; and by straining to ease Nature, do only excrete a *Mucus*: and if by such excretions they do void Excrements, it is with much Pain. Therefore Pannado's, Barley-grewels, Oatmeal-caudles, and Broths of Veal, Chicken, &c. with Beets, Spinage, Borage, Bugloss, Endive, Succory, &c. are proper. Their Drink may be a small Ale, Beer, or Wine diluted with Water, or Ptisans. Strong Drinks, and Salt or sharp Meats, are hurtful. The Body may also be kept soluble by Clysters of fat Broths, emollient Decoctions, or of new-Milk; they may be cast up with Syringes which have a short thick Pipe taper fashion. Lenient Purgatives are also of use, viz. *Elect. diacathol. len. tin. diaprun. &c.*

If there be *Plethora*, or the *Hæmorrhoids* be inflamed, Bleeding in the Arm is necessary, and in the Leg if you repeat it. If the Patient hath been accustomed to a Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*, and they are suppress'd; then Leeches may be applied, that the Blood may have its discharge that way; but unless in the Cases aforesaid, Leeches ought not to be used, and then also cautiously, they rather drawing the Humours to the Part

Caution.

Part, than carrying them off, and so are frequently the cause of Piles, and all the mischief that attends them. Therefore we take off the *Plethora*, and make revulsion by Bleeding in the Arm, before we apply them.

The External Medicaments proper in the Cure of this Disease, are of divers kinds, and ought to be proportion'd according as they are internal or external, recent or of long continuance, or according to the Pain or Cause whereof they arise.

We shall begin with the External ones, which, whether they be one or more, do always thrust forth with great Pain, and are subject to Inflammation. In which case, if you propose to restrain the Flux, and dry them up, R *fol. plantag. polygon. summit. rubi, equiseti, an. M. s. flor. verbasci, M. i. sem. lini ʒij. flor. ros. rub. cort. granat. balauft. baccar. myrtill. an. ʒvj. coq. in sufficienti quantitate aque font. & vini rubri, fiat Fotus*. After you have fomented them, apply a mixture of *unguent. popul. cum subure ust.* upon a Pledgit of soft Tow, morning and evening.

If the Disease be in its state, and the Pain exceeding great, R *fol. mal. verbasci, an. M. j. flor. hyperic. M. s. rad. cynoglos. ʒij. sem. lini, fenug. an. ʒvj. sem. althæe ʒss. coquantur in brodio pro fotu*. Or this; R *farinae hord. ʒij. succi intybi, lactuca, an. ʒiij. sem. psyllii ʒss. ol. nymph. ʒij. vitell. ovor. num. ij. croci ʒij.* In extremity of Pain, R *olei vitellor. ʒj. opii, gr. vij. Misc.*

In the Cure of the Internal Piles, the same emollient Decoctions and Anodynes which have been proposed in the External ones, may be injected with a Syringe to good purpose.

If the Pain proceed from a gross viscid Matter distending them, such Medicaments ought to be applied as are moderately heating and resolving; viz. *radic. chelidonima, rad. gladioli, cæpe, allium, squilla, &c.* Also *Balsam. sulph. Rulandii.*

In the declination of this Disease, you may treat them with Medicaments that are powerfully drying: for the Parts distempered are lax, and, having been much distended with that Humour, cannot easily recover their former tone. Therefore we use *bolus Armen. calx. lota, crocus Martis astring. squam. ferri, arugo,*

arugo, &c. alone, or mixed with *mel commune*, *axung. porcin.* &c. *aqua calcis*, *aluminosa*, *sulphurat. lap. medicamentos.* &c. When they do not yield to such Applications, but are pendent, as *Uva*, &c. they will be apt to swell, upon every little disturbance; therefore in such cases I frequently cut them off.

Cure of the The *Aperta*, or Bleeding *Hæmorrhoids*, ought not to
Hamor- be stopp'd, while they discharge a gross vitious Blood,
rhoides or while the Patient beareth the evacuation well and
aperta, or laboureth of some Disease, whereof he may hope to be
Bleeding freed by the bleeding of them. In these cases the *Hæ-*
Piles. *morrhoids* ought to be permitted to flow freely forth. If

they do not, you are to endeavour to make them bleed with such Medicaments as have a quality thereto. The Internals are also those which have Aloes, Scammony, Colocynthis, &c. Dr. Read, in his Chirurgical Lectures, commends *pil. Ruffi*; and a Physician in the Country once told me, he had experimented them with good success, and freed himself of a *Hæmoptoe* and *Phthisis* he was falling into.

The Ancients have offered unto us divers Medicaments to the same purpose: *viz.* The rubbing of the *Podex* with Fig-leaves; also the Roots of Wild-cucumber, Sow-bread, &c. made in the form of a Suppository, and put up. Or, *R. fellis bovini ℥j. aloes ℥ij. acet. acer. ℥ij. Misce, & injiciatur.* Or, *R. pulv. colocynth. ℥ij. amygd. amar. ℥i. mellis despumati ℥ij. Misce, fiat Suppositorium.* Or, take two small Onions, Garlick four Heads, Flower of Lupins two Ounces, Wine-vinegar as much as will make them into a Paste in the form of Suppositories. It would be of great use in the preventing as well as curing of many Diseases, if such Evacuations could be made when we would: But so far as I could yet ever see, outward Medicaments have rather disturb'd the Parts, than moved them to bleed to any purpose: Yet I suppose they may provoke them in such Bodies as have been heretofore subject to them, and so may be of good use.

In others who are extraordinarily subject to the bleeding of the *Hæmorrhoids*, your Care will be required in the moderating of them by regulation of Diet, and manner of living: In which Cases I refer you to the Chapter of the *Wounds of Veins and Arteries*. If the
 Flux

Flux of Blood be great, you may make Revulsion by Venæ-section, Cupping, and binding the remote Parts, also by the application of astringent Medicaments; or by such Internals as may incrassate and temperate the Ferment in the Blood. Such are *syrup. cydonior. portulac. de succo citr. acetos. plantag. de rosis siccis, de rib. myrtyllor.* mixed with some of the distilled Waters or Decoctions *ex radic. consolida*: So also *pulv. bistortæ, tormentillæ, fruct. mespilor. malicor. acatiæ, cornu cerv. usti, bol. Armen. lap. hematit. sang. dracon. Troch. de terra Lemnia, de spodio, de carab, &c.* may be mixed with Syrups: *viz. R. boli veri ʒi. lap. hematit. ʒß. posca ʒiij. syr. myrtillor. ʒj. Misc.* Or, *R. croc. Martij. astringent. ʒi. conf. ros. ʒj. Misc.* Opiates are also useful in great Fluxes of Blood, *viz. theriaca Veneta, diascord. laudanum, &c.*

The External Applications are, *cort. granat. balauft. thus, mastich, nuc. cupres. gallæ, hyporistis, &c.* made into Suppositories with *gum tragacanth.* Isinglass, or *cum album. ovor.* Hare-foot, with which Pledgits of Tow may be spread and applied externally. The Royal Stiptick cast with a Syringe, is also proper in these Cases.

A Man of about forty Years of Age, of a lean and dry habit of Body, was subject to the *Hæmorrhoids* called *cæcæ*, affecting the verge of the *Anus*: I let him blood about seven Ounces in the Arm; and, in consideration of his costiveness, advised a Clyster of Milk and Sugar. The same night I fomented the Piles with the Decoction of *plantag. polygon. &c.* and applied a Pledgit of Tow spread with *unguent. populeon*, as is prescribed in the Method of Cure: by the application whereof he was eased, and in few days cured.

^{1. Obser-}
^{vat. of}
^{the cæcæ,}
^{or blind}
^{Hæmor-}
^{rhoids,}

Another, aged fifty years, of a full Body, diseased with the same kind of Piles, with great Pain. They lay varicous in a great cluster, so as it was not easie to find the way into the *Anus*: but in pressing some of them on one side, I saw a loose red Flesh thrusting from within, outwards. It was the inner spongy Coat of the *Rectum intestinum* relaxed by the Fluxion, and hence a ferous Humour discharged, with some *Mucus*. I let him

him blood in the Arm about twelve Ounces at that instant, and stuped the inflamed Piles with Cloths wrung out of Claret-wine. An hour or two after a Clyster was exhibited of Milk with the Yolk of an Egg, some Sugar, and two Ounces of *ol. hyperic.* which brought away hard Excrements, and mitigated the bearing-down which he had complained so much of. The same night I visited him again, and fomented with a Decoction of *malv. verbasc. sem. lini*, &c. as it is described, and applied a Cataplasm of the *faces* beaten and pulped. I advised him to a slender Diet, and prescribed him a Barley-cream *cum sem. melon. papaver. alb.* a few Almonds, a little Juice of Limons, *aq. ros. ʒ cin- nam. hordeat.* He rested tolerably well that night, and was easier in the morning. I continued the same method of dressing till the pain was asswaged, repeating Clysters as occasion offer'd; and afterwards fomented them with a Decoction of *summit. anethi, hyperici, salvia, ros. rubr. nuc. cupres.* in Wine, by which I disscussed and dried up the humidity, and thereby cured him.

3. Obser-
vat. of
External
Hæmor-
rhoids.

A Man of about forty-six years of age, abounding with sharp Humours, frequently diseased with the *Hæmorrhoids*, being one time sorely afflicted with them, consulted me. I saw them lying in a great cluster round the verge of the *Anus*, which was also relaxed and turned out. The *Varices* were of different sizes and colours: some were inflamed red, others pale, others livid, and some black. At first sight I supposed them gangrened: but after a further search, I observed the different colour of them proceeded from the great Influx of Humours which dilated them, and caused the Compression they made upon one another. We commonly see the same in making a Ligature in any of the *Varices*; in which case generally they inflame, or, if tied very streight, grow pale, and become livid; then, as the heat extinguisheth, they grow black: yet sometimes, upon tying, the Blood bursts forth, and they recover their native Heat. Thus in our case, through want of timely relief, they inflamed and swelled, and streightened themselves; till, by corrupting, they wither'd, and made room for their Fellows. Whether these would have gangren'd, if not then succour'd, I shall not conclude;

clude; but in Bodies ill-habited they do so sometimes. These were exceeding painful, and, by reason of the relaxation of the *Anus*, caused avexations *Tenesmus*, and discharged much Gleet and *Mucus*. I fomented them at the instant with red Wine, and injected up a spoonful or more of *ol. hyperici*, to abate the acrimony causing the *Tenesmus*; then let the Patient bleed. The next morning I fomented the diseased Parts with the aforesaid discutient and drying Decoction, and applied that old Remedy of fryed Leeks with Butter, beaten to a Cataplasm: by which the Pain was mitigated, and the varicous Swellings relaxed. The Ulcerations were afterwards dried up by the sprinkling them with *pulv. nuc. cupres. & balaust.* and the continued use of the foresaid discutient Fomentation: in which, towards the declination of the Disease, was dissolved *extract. sumach*, whereby the humidity was dried up, and the *Anus* reduced; during which, his Body was kept soluble by Clysters, and lenient *Bolus's* of *cassia extract.* &c.

A Woman of about forty years of age came to *London* upon some Affairs, and, having been formerly sub-*4. Obser-*
 ject to the *Hæmorrhoids*, was here again afflicted with *External*
 them. She being a Stranger, and shy in discovering her *Hæmor-*
 Malady, it encreased with much Pain, which after-*rhoids.*
 wards put her upon a necessity of complaining. I was consulted, and saw them thrust out in a great cluster with Inflammation to Putrefaction, the *Anus* turned out with great Tumour. She was also diseased with a *Tenesmus*, which put her Bowels upon a continual excretion of much Gleet and *Mucus*. I fomented them with Wine, cut off some of the *varices*, scarified others, and permitted them to bleed; then washed them with a Solution of *unguent. Egyptiac.* in some of the Wine, and injected some *ol. lini.* Afterwards I applied a Cataplasm of fryed Leeks over all. Cordials were prescribed her, and an Anodyne-draught that night, to dispose her to Rest. A Discutient and Resolvent Fomentation and Cataplasm were also applied by her Nurse-keeper, as occasion offer'd. By these Applications the Pain mitigated, and the Tumour relaxed. The Ulceration being great, required Medicaments drying and deterfive; to which purpose I left off those
 flabby

slabby ones, and fomented with *aqua lapidis Medicamentos.* applying *bals. sulphuris Rulandii* upon Pledgits of Tow, with warm Stupes over it. By the use of these the Ulcerations were healed, and the over-moistened Parts dried, also the *Anus* contracted. During her Cure Lenients were injected, to mitigate the heat and disturbance in the *Intestinum rectum*, and her Body was kept soluble by Clysters. Also to prevent future Costiveness, I prescribed her a Lenitive Electuary of *extract. cassie, pulp. tamarind. macie pulv. jalap. salis tartari*, to take the quantity of a dram more or less at night going to bed. I purposed the making her a Fontanel, but she being well, went out of Town.

5. Obser-
vat. of ex-
ternal
Piles.

A Gentleman aged about forty years, of a healthful Constitution, was often vexed with *Hæmorrh. uval.* on one side of the *Podex*, one whereof, being over-stretched, was incapable of being so discussed, but that it swelled and inflamed upon every little disorder to Costiveness. He at last, wearied with the disturbance, consulted me: it was then swelled, and somewhat inflamed. I, observing its *basis* capable of tying, made a Ligature upon it, and cut it off; then permitting it to bleed some while, I dressed it *cum pulv. Galeni*, with a Pledgit of *unguent. basilicon*, and a Plaister of *unguentum nutritum* over it, and cured it by the touch of a Vitriol-stone and *unguent. desicc. rub.* Since when he hath enjoyed good health, and been less troubled with the Piles.

What more concerneth the Cure of these kind of *Hæmorrhoids*, we shall be obliged to take notice of in the following Observation of the *Hæmorrhoids apertæ*, they being for the most part accompanied with them, and are also attended with *Tenesmus* and *Procidentia Ani.*

1. Obser-
vat. of the
aperæ, or
bleeding
Hæmorrhoids.

A Man aged about fifty years, of a gross Body, subject to a bleeding of the *Hæmorrhoids*, presuming upon that benefit of nature, heated his Blood by disorder so, that it flowed violently forth by Stool, and in few days it brought him to be very faint and weak. I injected two or three Spoons-full of *succ. urticar.* and applied a Pledgit of Tow on the *Podex*, dipt in a Solution of

of *extract. sumach* in red Wire; then prescribed him an Emulsion, *ex sem. hyoscam. & papaver alb.* By this method the Bleeding was stopt, but thereupon he grew feverish, and the *Hæmorrhoids* swelled externally. To them I applied *unguent. populeon cum subere ust.* and took away a few Ounces of Blood from his Arm: by which and contempering Juleps, &c. his heat remitted, and he recovered.

A Woman of about forty years of age, having been long afflicted with the *Hæmorrhoids* of both kinds, whereby she was much emaciated and grown cachectick, in extremity of a Fits of both kinds joyned together, sent for me. I caused this Lenient to be injected, and applied upon a Pledgit of Tow: *R mucilag. sem. psyllii extract. in decoct. malvar. ℥iv. myrrha, thuris, croci pulveriz. an. ℥β. vitell. unius ovi, ol. ros. ℥β. opii gr. viii.* This gave the Patient present ease; but the next day she was seized with a pain in her Head, and her *Uvula* and right Tonsil grew inflamed. I supposed it was a translation of that Matter which had been checked by the Anodyne: yet could scarce believe that a Body so emaciated, and so lately emptied by the bleeding of them, could be subject to such an Accident. I let her blood in the Arm four Ounces, and by the application of Discutients externally to the *Fauces*, and a Gargarism of a few distilled Waters with *sal. prunella & syr. diamoron*, the Inflammation remitted, and she recovered.

A Man aged about forty years, extreemly subject to *Hæmorrhoids* many years, came to Town, and being sorely diseased with them, he consulted me. I saw him newly come off the Close-stool, sitting upon the corner of a Trunk with a Pillow and Napkin under him, his Breeches hanging about his Legs: his Visage was pale and dejected, a cold Sweat dropping from his Brows. He had been twice upon the Close-stool straining with great Uneasiness, voiding only a *Mucus* with a bloody serum. He then went again to it, and after some while straining, returned discontented to his Bed, where (he said) he was wont after an hour or two to be easier. I viewed the diseased Part, and saw the *Podex* relaxed so much as I believe I might have put up my four Fingers. It was varicous round the Verge, and had bled some two

or three Ounces. From the internal Piles he frequently bled very much, yet was not the less pained. I called for soft Napkins well warmed, and applied one after another hot, whereby I soon quieted and reduced the relaxed *Anus*. I commended to his use an Infusion of Astringents in red Wine, to be applied hot with Scarlet-cloths immediate upon his coming from the Close-stool, and to wear a Pledgit of Tow sprinkled with *pulv. nuc. cupress. balaust. &c.* by the use of which he was frequently much eased. Some years after he died suddenly of an Apoplexy, as was supposed.

C H A P. II.

Of Procidentia Ani.

Names.

HAVING in the preceding Discourse made often mention of a Relaxation of the *Anus*, we shall now treat more particularly of it. It is called by the Latines *Procidentia Ani*, also *Prolapsus* and *Exitus Ani*. By those names it is also known amongst us.

Description.

It is a Relaxation of the Sphincter to such a degree, that the internal rugous Coat of the Intestine turneth out, and beareth down, making a Swelling proportionably.

Causes.

The *Causes* of this Disease are Costiveness, at which time straining to ease Nature, it frequently falls down; also Fluxes of the Bowels in *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, and especially *Tenesmus*. The Piles are for the most part a Cause, so is hard Labour in Child-bed, and the Stone in the Bladder. In Infants it commonly falleth down through Crudity or over-moisture of the *Levatores Ani*. In those of Age the Cause will be more certainly discovered by the complaint of the Patient.

Signs.

The *Signs* are evident to the sight: the inside is turned outward, and the Tumour is of a fleshy colour and rugous, by reason of the folds and wrinkles of the Coat; and it is accompanied with an uneasiness, and desire to go to Stool.

The

The Cure of this Disease is difficult, but much worse *Prognosentery* or *Hemorrhoids*, it is the most difficult. In the latter case it is scarce ever curable. If it happened through Costiveness, the Cure is hopeful; so it is if it was caused from the Stone in the Bladder, or Child-bed Labour, if in that work the Muscles or Membranes were not torn.

In order to the Cure, the prolapsed Intestine ought *Cure.* to be put up with an easie hand. The usual method is, to apply a Stupe of Flannel or Scarlet-cloth, wrung out of some Decoction of red Wine hot: and after the Part hath been a while fomented, you are to thrust up the relaxed *Anus* with your Fingers till you have reduced it. If the Tumour be great and hard, you ought then to foment it with Emollients and Discutients, *viz. fol. mal. viol. taps. barbat. flor. sambuci, cham. meliloti, sem. lini, fœnugraci, &c.* The Tumefaction removed, reduce it as abovesaid, binding on a Button of soft Tow prest out of an Astringent Decoction made thus; *R. bacchar. myrtillor, flor. ros. rubr. balaust. an. ℥ss. nuc. cupress. gland. querc. an. ℥j. sumach. acatæ, hyporist. an. ℥iiss. corn. cervi usti, thuris, an. ℥ij. infundantur in vin. rubr. ℔ij. & coquantur ad tertie partis consumptionem.* Your next endeavours should be how to prevent the descent of it in the time of easing Nature; for upon the least straining it for the most part thrusts down again. Therefore it is that we desire the Patient should be so well disposed in his Bowels, that, if it be possible, he may go seldom to Stool, and when he doth, that it may be with the least straining. He should also have a couple of Sticks whittled and fitted for him to place close on each side the *Podex*, so as in straining the Excrements may pass out, yet the Prolapse of the Intestine be hindred. For the like purpose I have frequently commended a small Tin-hoop to be fastned in a quilted Boulster, which being fitted with Bandage may be retained at that time to pass the Excrements through, and prevent the Relapse. What you can invent to this purpose will much facilitate the Cure.

1. Obser-
vat. of
Procidencia Ani.

An Infant about a Month old was diseased with a *Procidencia Ani*, which being being not reduceable by the Women, I fomented it with red Wine three or four times, then with my Fingers upon the Stupe pressed equally upon it, and reduced it. I continued the fomenting it a while longer, then applied a Pledgit of dry Tow upon the *Anus*, directing them how to relieve it in case of its Relapse. I afterwards sent them Papers of Astringents to infuse in red Wine, to apply as above said. By which method it was strengthened and cured in few days by the care of the Nurse.

2. Obser-
vat. of
Procidencia Ani.

A sickly Child about four years old had been some months diseased with a *Procidencia Ani*, by reason of a preceding Flux of the Bowels with *Tenesmus*. It had been neglected by the Servant that attended it, and was too much swelled to yield to a Reduction. I fomented it with the discutient and emollient Decoction prescribed in the method of Cure, then bound on warm Stupes wrung out of the same, and kept him in bed. The Swelling being thereby somewhat relaxed, I endeavoured again Reduction; but it not yielding thereto, I fomented it with Discutients with somewhat of Astringency, and sprinkled the inner Tunicle with *pulv. nuc. cupress. corn. cervi usti, an. part. equal.* then applied warm Stupes thereon. After I had thus dried up the superfluous Humidity, I attempted it again: but as I pressed upon it on one side, it rose on the other. I repeated the warm Stupes, and with my Fingers upon the Stupe I pressed close upon it, and twiddled it in first one side, then the other. It being reduced, a Compress of Tow made in the form of a great Burton, dipt in an astringent Decoction, was placed thereon, and retained by good Bandage. His Diet was boiled Rice and such like, which might prevent a Looseness. At his next going to Stool I was fetched. After he had eased nature, I fomented the relaxed *Anus*, and having cleansed and dried it, reduced it easily, then dressed it as before, and continued my attendance at such times; whereby I facilitated the work and cured the Child, by the assistance of the Servant that attended it. Many such-like in Children to twelve years of age I have happily recovered by the like method.

A Man of about twenty eight years of age, afflicted with a *Procidentia Ani*, consulted me. It was neither inflamed nor hard; but, having been long out, was not easie to reduce. I returned that Evening with a Decoction of *summitat. anethi, hyperici. flor. cham. ros. rub. balauft. sumach, nuc. cupress.* made in Wine; and after I had fomented the relaxed Parts, I endeavoured again to reduce it: but it not yielding, I sprinkled the inner Coat of the relaxed *Anus* with *pulv. nuc. cupress.* and applied a warm Stupe over it with retentive Bandage. The next morning I returned thither, and repeated the Fomentation, and having thereby reduced it, and dressed it up with a Compress of Tow made in the form of a Button dipt in a Solution of *extract. sumach.* in red Wine, with Bandage to retain it close. I afterwards made him several Visits, and assisted him in the reducing it, directing him according to the way proposed in the method of Cure for preventing the Relapse: by which method the Relapse was lessened, and the easier reduced when it slipped out.

3. Obser-
vat. of
Prociden-
tia Ani.

I was fetched to a Woman of about forty years of age, who had been long afflicted with the *Hæmorrhoids* both internal and external, through the continuance of which the Sphincter relaxed, and, for want of timely reduction, in process of time swelled big, and was accompanied with great Fluxion, Ulceration, and various sorts of Excreescences, which rendred it incapable of being reduced. I advised a discutient and astringent *Fotus* as hath been proposed in the method of Cure; and the next day cut off the Excreescences with a pair of Scissors, and applied warm Stupes, to continue the bleeding till I thought I had sufficiently given a breathing to the Part. Then sprinkling them with a mixture of *pulv. cort. granat. nuc. cupress.* with a third part of *Merc. præcipitat.* I applied a warm Stupe over all, with retentive Bandage. The next day I repeated the same Applications, with this Emplaster under the Stupe: *R pulv. summitat. millesollii, flor. chamamel. an. ʒvi. cortic. granat. ʒij. ciner. ligni fraxini ʒij. aluminis usti ʒij. rad. squill. coct. sub cineribus ʒiv. pistentur in mortario cum axung. porcin. & mel communis an. q. s. fiat Emplastrum.* By the

4. Obser-
vat. of
Prociden-
tia Ani.

continued application of these Medicaments, I discuffed part of the Swelling and dried up the Ulcerations, and by rubbing of many Roots of the Excrescences with the Vitriol-stone consumed them. But the circumference of the *Podex* after all being too turgid to turn inward, I fomented it with Emollients, and applied Cataplasms of the same; by which it was after a while rendred reduceable, and by Compression retained: but by reason of the laxity and over-moisture of the Part, she was subject to the *Hæmorrhoids* afterwards, and the *Anus* frequently relapsed. She languished long under that Disease, and died hydropical.

5. Observat.
of
Procidentia Ani.

A Person aged about sixty years, having laboured a long time under various Chronick Diseases, and of late years a supposed *Fistula in Ano*, which grew daily more vexatious; I was consulted. Upon view of the Part, I judged it a *Procidentia Ani*. It being questioned, I called for warm Napkins, and applying them hot one after another, I reduced it whilst I pressed one of the warm Cloths close to it, and thereby eased the Patient, and confirmed the Judgment I had delivered of it. This *Procidentia Ani*, by reason of its long continuance, and the continual discharge of serous Humours by it, rendred the Part so lax, that it relapsed upon the least walking. Wherefore I provided accordingly a Compress dipt in astringent Liquors, with Bandage to retain it close, and some days attended him in reducing it, and in shewing his Servants how to reduce and dress it. The work of Reduction being grown more easie to his Servants, the Patient contented himself with having it reduced so often as occasion offered, and declined the trouble (as he called it) of Bandage. During the time of my attendance on this Patient, I observed the folded Sheet which lay all night under him to be wet through, as if so much water had sieped into it. Upon enquiry whence it proceeded, and feeling his Belly, I concluded the Patient hydropical, and that the discharge *per annum* was from thence. I was not much credited; but it appeared so about three quarters of a year after, when he dying of an Apoplexy, his Servants taking him out of Bed, the Sheet under him was found wet as aforesaid. In order to the Embalming of him, I pierced his Belly, and discharged twenty two pints and a half of Water.

Water. Towards the latter part of his life he was subject to Vomiting, with dejection of Appetite: the *Proidentia Ani* was also continually attended with a *Tenesmus*, which was no small disturbance to his Bowels. In the opening of the lower Venter, I found the *Viscera* much obstructed; and in the left Kidney there was one Stone filled up the same.

Chap. III.

Of Condyloma, Ficus, Thymi, &c.

THE *Anus* is also subject to various sorts of Excrecences besides those arising from the *Hæmorrhoids*, and have names from the things they most resemble, being called *Condylomata*, *Ficus*, *Cristæ*, *Thymi*, &c. Authors do not agree about the Names of the three former; some making *Cristæ* and *Ficus* all one, only differing as they are greater or lesser; and taking no notice of *Condyloma* at all. Others also have given very different Descriptions of them, such as seem to me insufficient to distinguish them. I shall therefore take the liberty to represent them to you as I have seen them grow.

The *Condyloma* and *Ficus* I suppose to be both one, differing only in their manner of growth, they both arising from a peculiar kind of soft round Tubercle distending the internal rugous Tunicle of the *Anus*, without pain or alteration of colour in the Skin; and as that increaseth, it groweth fleshy. If it continueth that figure, it is *Condyloma*: but if it shoot out with a long neck, as frequently it happens, resembling a Fig, *Ficus*, it may deservedly be called *Ficus*.

Cristæ are a sort of hard Excrecences arising somewhat distant from the verge of the *Anus*, in the form of a Cock's Comb, and are usually a Symptom of the Pox.

Thymi are hard Excrecences not unlike the tops of the Herb they borrow their name from. They partake of

the nature of Warts, and differ only in their manner of growth. There are other sorts of Excreescences of a softer substance, called *Papula*, &c. Of the former some are benign, others are malign and of a Cancerous quality.

Rhagades. *Rhagades* are Chaps or Fissures about the verge of the *Anus*, proceeding from the Acrimony of the Humour fretting and cracking those Parts. This happeneth in those who have been infected with any of the above-mentioned Excreescences: it may also proceed from a *Diarrhea*, &c. They are deep or shallow, dry or moist, malign or benign, according to the quality of the Humour to which they owe their original.

Difference. The above-mentioned Excreescences are enough distinguished by the sight from one another. They differ from the *Piles*, as affecting only the Skin, and that without Tumefaction of the *Podex*; nor have they any likeness to a *Varix*.

Causes. The material Cause of all these sorts of Excreescences is pituitous or gross viscous Blood thrust forth by the strength of the Expulsive Faculty out of the Pores of the Skin and dried up into these forms in which we see them. The *Condyloma* and *Ficus* arise from a viscous Humour flowing preternaturally into some part of the rugous Coat of the *Anus*, raising it into a small Tumour, as I have already said. The *Crista* and other Species of Excreescences are reputed to arise from the *Lues Venerea*, and from that filthy sin of *Sodomy*, and have the *Rhagades* for their Companions: which I believe is frequently so seen in the hot Countries: but amongst us is a Symptom of the Pox. Yet I have met with it in a little Infant: and all the other Species in people whom I suppose never had the *Lues Venerea*.

Prognostick.

The *Thymi* are the worst sort of Excreescences, they being more often malign and are then painful; also if their extirpation be unsuccessfully attempted, they grow cancerous. The *Condyloma*, *Ficus*, *Crista*, &c. are not difficult to extirpate or cure, if the Disease be rightly considered from which they arise.

Cure.

The Cure of these Excreescences at their first budding forth may be attempted by Medicaments that are astringent and drying; as *summit. rubi, equiseti, fol.*

Æ bacchar. myrtillor. sumach, cort. granat. balaust. squame aris, ferrugo, calx lota, alumen, &c. made into Fomentations, or powdered and mixt with Oyntments, and applied upon Tow. If these do not check their growth, you may cut them off with a Knife or Scissors, and consume the remaining Roots by escharotick or actual Cautery, and then proceed in the Cure by Digestion and Epuloticks accordingly. To prevent their growing again, Authors commend the Ashes of Vine and Bean-stalks mixed with Vinegar, to apply upon the Part.

The Cure of *Rhagades* consists in removing the Callosity, and cicatrizing them smooth, as abovesaid. If Humidity abound, it requireth Exsiccants; to which purpose, *R flor. ros. rub. bacc. myrtill. summit. rub. an. M. j. rad. tormentill. bistorta, an ʒj. aluminis ʒj. coquantur in aq. chalybeat. ad. lib. in fine decoctionis adde vini rub. ʒiv.* with which foment the part. Then apply such like: *R lithargyri, cerusse, an. ʒiij. sarcocolla, mastich. thuris, an. ʒj. terre sigillata, ʒij. ol. ros. ʒiv. cera q. s. Misce super ignem, deinde pistentur in mortario plumbeo pro usu.* If Siccity be the fault, you must dress them with Medicaments that are humecting; as *R pingued. vitulin, anatis, gallina, an. ʒij. lithargyr. aur. ʒj. Misce in mortario plumbeo S. A.*

ALL the Species of Excreescences are for the most part Symptoms, as I have said, of the *Lues Venerea*, to which Treatise I shall refer you for a more particular Information, and shall here, for brevity sake, give you only one Observation of a Person who suffered under various Species of them the most I ever saw, yet was not venereal. He was a Man of about fifty six years of age, of a healthy Constitution; he complained that he had been long obstructed in easing of nature by reason (as he thought) of the Piles, which of late was much more grievous to him, they in a manner stopping up the *Anus*. I viewed the Part, and saw a numerous company of Excreescences, great and small overspreading the *Anus*, insomuch that it was very difficult to find their insertion. There were five very large, of the form of green Figs, the least of them about an Inch and a

*Offer-
vat. of
Rhagades,
Ficus,
Thymi.*

half long, inserted within the *Anus*. There were other lesser growing more externally, upon the verge of them some hung like so many Leeches. There were also about the *Anus* many *Thymi* growing right up of different size; under which were *Rhagades*, Chaps and Fissures, with small Excrecences or *Papule* thrusting here and there out of them. These being all washed and cleansed from the Excrements, retained the natural colour of the Skin, and were not painful. He had concealed his Disease so long as he could, and was encouraged to send for me, upon a report he had heard from a Neighbour of his, whom I had freed from an Excrecence in the same Part. I readily undertook the Extirpation of them, but desired to have some witness of the work: to which purpose one was consulted; but he discouraging us with a prediction of their malign quality, left us. Yet the Patient urging me to proceed in the Operation, and I considering the necessity of it, I came the next day with my Servant, furnished with Knife, Scissors, Needles and strong Thread, actual and potential Cauterics, astringent Powders, &c. Then having placed the Patient in a clear light, with his Knees drawn up towards his Body, he with my Servant assisting with their hands, I again considered the Part affected; and finding it difficult to get to the Roots of those inserted within the *Anus*, thought to begin with those more remote. But suspecting how his courage might hold out, I began with those nearest the verge of the *Anus*, clipping them off close from their Roots one after another, as fast as I could, not minding their bleeding, till I had freed my way to those within the *Anus*. Then with a Sponge dipt in *Oxyrate* I washed off the Blood, and with small actual Cauterics dried the Roots of them. That done, I oiled my Finger, and passed it into the *Anus*, to make way to the next: and whilst I held my Finger beyond it close to the Root, my Servant the meantime pulling the *Ficus* to him, I passed the Scissors under it towards the end of my Finger; then tied them, and passing on cut them off, my Finger within directing me in the work. I tried the *Speculum Ani*: and by the help of my Finger within, and a *Speculum* at the entrance upon the verge, I cleared the *Anus* of them, cauterized their roots, and
put

put up a bit of a Rag dipt in *unguent. refrig. Galeni*. Then I fell to work with the rest, snipping and cutting them off, and consumed their Roots with actual Cauteries. Some of those that had very small Roots I burnt with the Button-end of my Probe, others with the point of my *Forceps*. The Lips of some of the *Rhagades* which were callous, I burnt with the *Spatula*, some others I rubbed off with the Caustick-stone. Thus in less than an hour and a half I consumed them all, and left the *Anus* free, and the Parts about smooth, I dressed them up with a Pledgit of Tow spread with *unguent. refrig. Galeni*, and in the space of fourteen days or thereabouts cured him: for indeed most of them cicatrized as the Escars cast off. This Patient lived many years after, and publicly acknowledged the Cure to Persons of great Quality. If these had risen from the Pox, they would have soon returned, and rendred my Operation unsuccessful; which they did not.

A young Married Wife having been long diseased with an Excrecence growing out from the *Os coccyx* ^{2. Obser-} *vat. of A* between three and four Inches in length, not unlike ^{preterna-} the Tail of a *Turkish* Sheep, retaining the natural ^{tural Body} colour of the Skin, without pain, except in time of ^{growing} Child-bed; she being again with Child, and dreading ^{from the} the pain thereof, consulted, me. I undertook the ^{Os coc-} extirpating of it, and in the Presence of some eminent ^{cyx extir-} Physicians made a Ligature upon the *basis* of it, and ^{pated.} cut it off. It scarce bled; yet having astringent Dressing ready prepared, I applied them. We slit the preternatural Body open, and judged it to be a soft white Fat, like that of a Rump of Mutton. At the next Dressing I perceived the remaining part was Fat, and had for its Root long slips of the same kind of Fat, running up from the *Coccyx* on each side to the back of the *Os sacrum* about two inches in length. I laid it open, and digested it out with *Merc. præcipitat.* then cured it according to the usual method in such cases, since which time she hath been delivered of two Children without any disturbance from that Part.

C H A P. IV.

Of Phyma.

IN the lower part of the *Intestinum rectum*, where the *Musculi Ani* are inserted, there frequently ariseth a hot Tumour called *Phyma*. You may find it described amongst the Tumours arising from Blood; therefore I shall not trouble you here with a farther Description of it; but give you three instances of it as it affected the *Anus*, the better to shew you the original of *Fistula in Ano*: they for the most part proceeding from these Abscesses, whether they brake within and ulcerate there, or the matter descend lower, and raise a Tumour without the verge of the *Anus*.

Prognostick.

Those within the *Anus* produce the most dangerous *Fistula*. The matter of which penetrating through the Coats into the neighbouring Muscles, is rarely discovered till it hath made its way more outward amongst the Muscles of the Buttock: but if it chance to be discovered sooner, yet the cure is most difficult: nay those *Phymata* which appear outwardly upon the verge of the *Anus*, though they are of easier cure; yet if they be ill handled, the defluxion is continued, and the *Sinus* within groweth callous, and require the same method that *Fistula in Ano* do, it being directly such as you may see in the following Chapter.

Cure.

The way to prevent these mischiefs, is timely laying open the external *Phyma* by Caustick, that the Matter may have free discharge; for if you open that by Incision it must be kept so with a Tent, which cannot be easily retained in: and whether the Matter be choaked in by that, or it slide out and the Orifice close up, is alike inconvenient and prolongs the cure. The internal *Phymata* are easily cured if they be timely discovered and opened by Incision.

1. Observation of an external Phyma.

I Shall begin with an instance of an external *Phyma*, in a Child of about four years of age, the only Son of his

his Parents; he had been grievously pained in *Ano* four or five days, they not discovering his malady: but the Tumour appearing externally, I was fetched; it lay *juxta Anum*, of the bigness of a Pheasant's Egg, perfectly suppurated. I applied the milder Caustick upon the declining Part, with Plaister and Bandage. The next Morning I heard the Patient had rested tolerably well. I took off the Dressings, and found the Matter discharged through the Escar, which was, as I had designed it, the breadth of a two-pence. I dressed it with a Pledgit of Tow spread with *unguent. basilicon cum ol. ros.* by this method the Matter discharged freely without disturbance in going to Stool, and it cured by the Maid's dressing, I not visiting it thrice. Many such I could give you of these so easily cured.

A Country-man aged about thirty years, of a *San-* ^{2. Obser-} guine full Body, coming to *London*, was taken with a ^{vat. of} pain in *Ano*, and desired my advice. I viewed the ^{external} Part, and made a search with my Finger dipt in a little ^{Phyma.} Oil, but discovered nothing whereby I might suspect Ulcer or Piles. I injected a spoonful or two of *ol. liliorum* warm, and directed him the use of it; but after three or four days the Pain encreasing, I made a search, and felt a Swelling on that Part which lieth next to the neck of the Bladder; I took a crooked Incision-Knife, and defending the edge of it almost to the Point, with a bit of Plaister conveyed it in by my Finger to the Swelling, and made Incision into the Tumour; he presently discharged a spoonful or two of Matter. From that time he complained no more of pain. I cast up a little *ol. Hyperici* warm as before, and henceforward dressed him no more, he being perfectly cured.

A Planter which came from *Virginia*, lodging in ^{3. Obser-} the *Old-Baily*, being extreamly pained in *Ano*, consul- ^{vat. of a} ted his overthwart Neighbour a Physician, who prescri- ^{Phyma.} bed Fomentations, Embrocations, &c. but his Pain increasing, and the Physician not coming to him so often as he desired, the Patient went to the Physician, where renewing his complaint, I was sent for and viewed the *Podex*; but seeing no outward disturbance, I anointed my Finger with a little Butter, and in passing it up in *Ano* felt a Tumour, which, with their leave, I opened, as in the former Observation hath been said.

The

The Patient cried out, he must ease himself. I finding nothing for him to do it in, and seeing by my Finger and Knife it was Matter, I bid him ease himself there: He did so, and discharged only a quantity of Matter well concocted. From that time he complained no more of Pain, and was cured within a day or two by the benefit of Nature; I declining to cast in any Injections, lest they should get into the Abscess and make it sinuous.

C H A P. V.

Sinuous Ulcers, and Fistulæ in Ano.

FROM the afore-recited *Hæmorrhoids* & *Phymata*, Sinuous Ulcers are made.

Those proceeding from the Internal Piles are made gradually, and pass their Matter (which is generally a thin Gleet) between the Tunicles of the *Intestinum rectum*, making their way out near the verge of the *Anus* through a small Pin-hole. They are rather discovered by the discharge of a thin Humour staining the Shirt, than by any Pain they have; which discharge is often thought to be rather a Sweating of the Part, than otherwise: but in progress it is accompanied with Itching, and is subject to Excoriation; from whence it is that various sorts of *Papule*, &c. do arise, and sometimes *Rhagades*. At last these sorts of Sinuous Ulcers spread outward, or grow callous; and the Orifice groweth hard and so contracted, that you cannot pass in the smallest Probe.

Those Ulcers which do proceed from *Phyma*, do pass their Matter deep amongst the *Interstitia* of the Muscles, as other Abscesses in fleshy Parts do, according as they can make their way. These sometimes penetrate through the *Intestinum rectum*, to the very Neck of the Bladder, yea, into the *Pelvis*; or at best do insinuate their Matter in amongst the *Musculi Glutei*, &c. This hap-
peneth

peneth according as the Apostemation at first lay deep or shallow, or was great or small, or in a Body plethorick or ill-habited. They are very painful, and discharge a purulent Matter proportionably as they are hollow, and are they which do *cuniculos agere*; yet they do grow callous, and are reckon'd amongst the worst sorts of *Fistula Ani*.

The *Causes* I have already declared, with the manner of their growth; by which, I suppose, they may be sufficiently discovered. If you make a search with a Probe into the Sinuous Ulcer arising from the Piles, and the while pass your Finger into the *Anus*, you shall feel the Probe run all along between the Tunicles of the Intestine, and, it may be, pass out through the Pile which gave it its original: whereas the other Sinuous Ulcers have in their beginning no external Orifice, but discharge their Matter by Stool; but at length, possibly, they pass their Matter externally through one or more Orifices, more or less distant from the *Podex*, or according as the Abscess lay in the Intestine.

Sinuous Ulcers arising from the Piles are healthful, *Prognosis* and ought not to be cured while they may be continued *sick* without pain or disturbance to the Patient.

Sinuous Ulcers arising from *Phymata*, are dangerous, and difficult of Cure, if they have been of long continuance. The Ulcer in *Ano* is also of difficult Cure, if it discharge great quantity of Matter by an Opening so remote that you cannot lay it open with safety; but if the *Sinus* lie near the *Anus* the Cure will be more easie.

Sinuous Ulcers, in progress of time, grow callous, and are then deservedly call'd *Fistula*. What a *Fistula* is, I have declared in its proper Chapter: How these Sinuous Ulcers become Fistulous, I have shewed you in this foregoing Discourse, with the *Causes*, &c. You may also make a Prognostick of them, from what hath been said of Sinuous Ulcers, they differing only from them as they are callous; for if *Fistula* do run superficially upwards by the *Rectum intestinum*, whether it penetrate the *Anus* or not, the Cure is without danger or difficulty performed. Those *Fistula* which run higher up than you can reach with your Finger, are difficult to Cure, because you cannot lay them open the whole

whole length; for the Humour will flow from the remaining *Sinus* upon the Part opened, and hinder its cicatrizing.

Those *Fistula* which penetrate deep beyond the *Musculi Ani*, if they be cured by laying open, the Patient will afterwards retain his Excrements with much difficulty; and if they reach quite beyond the *Sphincter*, the retention is impossible.

If the *Fistula* be the effect of a Cacochymical habit of Body, especially if the Lungs be weak, or any other of the *Viscera*, it will be reasonable to keep it open as a Fontanel for discharge of that peccant Matter; but if it cannot be kept open with ease to the Patient, it will be requisite that a good Diet be prescribed, and the Humours carried off some other way, before you cure the *Fistula*, and Issues elsewhere opened.

Cure.
Pallia-
tive.

Fistula therefore in *Ano* are not always curable, nor safe to be cured; they frequently serving Nature for the discharge of superfluous Humours, brought down by the Hemorrhoidal Vessels: so that unless they be painful and vexatious in keeping open, you ought not to cure them, especially if they be small, and terminate in the circumference of the *Anus*.

In which case, if you apprehend that the Orifices of them will swell and not keep open; or that, by reason of the contraction of the *Callus*, the Matter may be streightned, and insinuate it self lower or deeper, and render the Evacuation troublesome: you may then apply a small Caustick upon the Orifice, to remove the *Callus*; after which separation of the Slough, the Orifice may be kept open with more ease as a Fontanel: and for the receiving the Matter, and preventing of Excoriation, the Patient may wear a Pledgit of fine Tow, which will sit close without Bandage; or it may be spread thin with any lenient *Unguent*, as the exigency requires, and be kept clean without pain, or considerable trouble, till time shall cure it, or indicate what to do more in it.

Curatives.

But if you design the Cure, and the *Sinus* lie more distant from the *Anus*, you shall begin with laying it open first to the *Anus*, and curing that Apertion before you divide that in *Ano*. Which being done, you shall then consider the Habit of Body; and according as the Humours

Humours are peccant in quantity or quality, so you may Let-blood or Purge: but if there be no necessity of either, you shall prescribe your Patient a good Diet, to prevent Fluxion, and especially a *Diarrhæa*; for a Looseness much disturbs the Cure; therefore, in such Cases, you are to forbear the dividing the *Sinus* till that be stopped.

The way of Laying-open the *Fistula in Ano*, is either by Incision or Ligature; the latter was the way of the Ancients, and ought to be proportion'd so as it may divide the *Sinus* with the least Pain: it is made of twisted Brown-thread, or Stitching-silk; some put a Horse-hair to them, whereby they are made to do their work the quicker; a twist of three Threads or of Stitching-Silk may be sufficient; for if you make the Ligature big, it will too much bruise the Flesh in cutting it. In the next place, you are to consider the Needle you pass the Ligature with. If the *Fistula* hath penetrated the Intestine, then a Leaden-Probe with an Eye, or of any thing else that is pliant, will serve to carry the Ligature through; it ought to be pliant, that it may perform its work with more ease; a piece of a searching-Candle may serve in some, in others a Probe of small Wire of Silver or Gold; for a present Supply, I have made use of a small Probe out of my Plaster-box, cutting off part of it, and smoothing the end. Where the *Fistula* hath not penetrated, I have, for need, made use of the like Probe, making the Point sharp to pass through the Intestine; but you ought to have Needles more pliant, fit for that work. In some cases, where the *Fistula* lies high, and the *Sinus* crooked, I make use of a fit *Can-nula* for the conveying of the Needle up, and to strengthen it in its work, that it do not bend in the perforating the Intestine.

The way by Incision, is with a pair of Scissors to divide the *Sinus*: a way approved by some who have observed the speedy division it makes; and in truth, if the *Sinus* be short, it is the best. In doing thereof, they ought to be careful the while, lest the folds of the rugous Coat fall between, for so you make two Wounds for one. But if the *Fistula* penetrate the Intestine deep, the work will be more hazardous, not only in the cutting, as I said before, but in progress of the Cure;
for

for the recent divided Lips will be apt to fall upon one another again, and then what can hinder their uniting? which if they do, the *Fistula* is renewed; a Dossil or Tent put up the *Sinus* will not continue in it, but lie as a Suppository stimulating the Intestine to excrete it: whereas the Ligature contuses the Lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite, in which time the *Sinus* fills up and heals within; insomuch as the *Fistula* may be judged to cure above, as the Ligature divides it below. I shall anon give you some Instances of both ways, and leave it to your own Judgments to proceed as you like best. The manner of operation by Ligature is this.

You shall make a search with a Probe into the *Fistula*, running up by the *Intestinum rectum*, and the while anoint your Finger with a little Oil or Butter, and pass it up; and according as you see the Probe more or less distant, or penetrating, proceed in the Cure. If the *Fistula* be streight, and much callous, dilate it first with a *Gentian-root*, or the like, and remove the *Callus* by such *Cathereticks* as have been proposed in the Chapter of *Fistula* in general. But if that side be only callous which is next the Intestine, you may divide that, in laying open the *Fistula*; therefore pass your Ligature with a Needle blunt or sharp, according as the *Fistula* penetrated or not; and as you pass the Needle up with one Hand, turn the point with your Finger which is in *Ano*, and bring it out under that Finger as you thrust it up with the other: and if you pass the Needle through a *Cannula*, you must first pass up the *Cannula*, and place the end of it against your Finger, which is in the *Intestinum rectum*; then another holding the *Cannula*, pass your Needle through it into the Gut; and as it is brought out by your Finger, there slip off the *Cannula*, and hasten the Needle forward on its way, till you have brought it out with the Ligature: then cut off the Needle, and make a knot upon a fold of Linen or bit of Plaister, to prevent the Ligature's cutting the outside, tie it as streight as the Patient can bear, and let the second knot be with a bow: then place the ends of the Ligature on one side, lest it be fouled in going to Stool, and apply a Stupe of Tow dipt in *vino austero*, & *ol. ros.* to calm the heat of the Part. Some make the knot
upon

upon a bit of Stick, and twist it daily; but that is more painful, and cuts from without, inward; which is to be avoided. I use to dress them daily after easement of Nature; and, if there be cause, inject *Decoct. bordei cum sem. cydon.* and apply some Lenient as abovesaid, or *unguent. rosat. popul.* &c. and the fourth day loosen the Ligature by drawing the bow-knot, and tie it freighter: so in twice or thrice tying, the Ligature will cut its way out; or when it is almost through, with a pair of Probe-scissors you may free the residue; or if the *Sinus* run deep under the verge of the *Anus*, that the Lips be like to lie high, so as to make a Gutter, it will be better to take them down by the application of a Caustick, for it will much hasten the Cure, and make the *Cicatrix* smooth.

If there be any shrivel'd Piles, *Condylomata*, &c. about the verge of the *Anus*, cut them off at the same time or before you make the Ligature, to prevent the inflation they would be subject to, from the Pain caused by the Ligature or Incision. The *Sinus* laid open, whether it were by Incision or Ligature, the Ulcer requires to be digested, incarned and cicatrized, as hath been shewed in other Ulcers, and shall be more particularly demonstrated in the following Observations.

A Young married Wife being diseased in *Ano*, with great Pain and discharge of Matter, advised Mid-wives and others, who though they could not discover the Cause of her Pain, yet prescribed Medicaments, and kept her long in their hands, to the great encrease of her Malady. At length I was consulted; and discovering nothing outward about the *Anus*, I passed my Finger up into the *Rectum intestinum*; about an inch within, on the left side, I felt a Perforation; I pulled back my Finger, and saw it Mattery: I concluded that was the Orifice of the Ulcer, and supposed its *Sinus* lay amongst the Muscles, and that it took its original from a *Phyma*; which she concealing, as in that modest Sex it frequently happens, the Matter had corroded and penetrated the *Intestinum rectum*, and the adjacent fleshy Parts: I pressed with my Finger on the outside, where I conjectured the Abscess to lie; and tho' I felt the *Sinus*,

1. Observat. of a Sinuous Ulcer.

I marked the place, and purposed the Opening when it should be desired. At that time my Business was to satisfy the Relations concerning her Disease; which I declared to be an Ulcer in *Ano*; and for further Proof, offered to open it in that place I had marked: Which they consenting to, I came about ten days after, and applied a Caustick in that very place, in the presence of some of her Kinswomen; and the next day divided the Escar, and passing the Knife down into it, I met with the *Sinus*; and drawing my Incision towards the *Anus* under the *coccyx*, gave vent to the Matter; then passed a Ligature with a blunt-pointed Needle through the *Sinus* into the Gut, and with my Finger in *Ano* bowed the end of the Probe, and as I thrust it in with one Hand, brought it out with my Finger of the other; then cut off the Needle, and tied the Ligature on a fast knot, and dressed the Ulcer with *uguent. basilicon* dipt in a little *ol. ros.* warm, to hasten the separation of the Escar. They continued this way of dressing it daily, till the Escar separated; then I tied the Ligature straighter, and in few days cut it through, and digested the Ulcer with the common Digestive; and deterged, incarned with *mundif. Paracels.* with the addition of *Merc. precipitat.* and afterwards cicatrized it by the help of the Vitriol and Alume-stone firm: since that, she enjoys her Health well.

2 *Observat. of a Sinuous Ulcer.*

A Gentleman of a full Body, aged about thirty-six years, came to *London*, labouring under various Diseases, as the Gout, Colick and Stone in the Kidney, and a Sinuous Ulcer in *Ano*. Sir *Fra. Prujean* was his Physician, and sent for me. The *Sinus* did stretch it self down from the verge of the *Anus* near the *coccyx*, towards the *perineum*, about two Inches, discharging much Matter. I laid open the *Sinus* with a pair of Probe-scissors to the *Anus*, and dressed it up with the Digestive *ex terebinth.* spread upon Dossils dipt in *pulv. Galeni*, with *Emplastr. e bolo* over it, and Compress and Bandage to retain it on. I afterwards deterged *cum mundif. Paracels.* & *Merc. precipitat.* with the help of the Vitriol-stone, and with Epuloticks. Unguents, *aq. calcis*, &c. cicatrized that *Sinus* to the verge of the *Anus*: then consulting the Physician in the prosecuting of the Cure, we considered the Patient's ill-

ill-habit of Body, and the advantage he might receive in keeping the Ulcer open, as a Fontanel, for the discharge of peccant Humours. This being resolved upon, I advised the Patient to apply upon it a Pledgit of fine soft Tow, Morning and Evening, or so often as occasion required; it kept on without Bandage, and received the Matter which discharged, and served as a Fontanel, without any disturbance to him in riding or sitting. Thus it was continued some years with great ease and advantage to his health; but since that Physician's death, the Patient was persuaded by others to have it cured. I was sent for, and made a search, and found it had perforated the *Anus* about half an Inch within the *Rectum*. I passed a Ligature with a piece of Wax searhing-Candle, and tied the Ligature streight upon a fold of Plaister, to prevent the cutting outwardly; then cut off the overplus of the Ligature, applied a Pledgit spread with *unguent. alb. camph.* over all. The Servants renewed the Dressings so often as he went to Stool, and the fourth day I loosened the Bow-knot; and finding the Ligature near passed through, divided it with a pair of Probe-scissors, and dressed it up with the common Digestive: after it was digested, I dressed it with *unguent. diapomph.* upon a Pledgit of Tow, and cleansed the Ulcer daily with *aq. lap. med. crollii*, and in a few days cicatrized it: he returned to his House in the Country; but being a diseased Person, he lived not a year after.

A Person aged about thirty years, of a sickly Constitution, subject to Cough and Rheums, being one day costive, and straining to ease Nature, felt somewhat slip down as it were between the Tunicles of the *Intestinum rectum* to the verge of the *Anus*, which lay uneasie; he put up his Finger, and felt a small Tubercle of the bigness of a large Pea: which encreasing, settled somewhat lower, and made a hard Swelling without the verge of the *Anus* on the right side, and in few Days raised it self into a Tumour as big as a Pidgeon's-Egg, and inflamed and suppurated. I was then consulted, and opened it by Caustick, and discharged about two or three Spoonfuls of a digested white Matter: after separation of the Escar, finding much Matter discharged out of it, I made a search, and found it run up close

along the *Rectum*: I laid it open to the *Anus* by a snip with a pair of Probe-scissors, and dress'd it with a Dossil spread with *unguent. basilicon*, and a Pledgit of soft fine Tow spread with *unguent. album* over it, and in few days cured it to the verge of the *Anus*. Then, considering the Patient labouring under a Cough, with other Obstructions, I propos'd to him the continuing this Ulcer open as a Fontanel, till he should recover his health better; and that if he found any inconveniency by it, I would readily cure it. I advis'd only a Pledgit of Tow to be applied to it, with directions to renew it as he should see cause. I took leave of him; he followed my directions, and finding no inconveniency in riding, walking, or the like, continued it as a Fontanel, to his much advantage; he recovering his health very well afterwards, and is yet alive.

4. *Observat. of a* A Gentleman of about forty years old came out of the Country, labouring of a *Fistula in Ano*, breaking out on the left side: it arose from a *Phyma*, (I suppose;) the *Sinus* was large and painful, the Matter having spread under it. If I had laid this open by Incision, the Lips would have lien hollow, and have rendred the Ulcer slow in curing; therefore I removed them by Caustick, laying the Ulcer open to the *Anus*; and after separation of the Escar, digested, incarned and cicatrized it: then made a search with a Probe, putting my Finger in *Ano* the while; and feeling the Probe pass into the Gut about an Inch high, I prepared a Ligature, and with a Probe-needle pass'd it up into the Gut; then turned the end of the Needle downward under my Finger, and made a Deligation, as in the like case hath been shew'd, and applied a Stupe spread with *unguent. nutritum* over all. The next day dressing it again, I found the Part a little heated; and a Pile that was before the making of the Ligature (lank and withered,) swell'd, and beginning to inflame; wherefore doubting it might be troublesome, I cut it off close by the root, and rubb'd it with the Caustick-stone, to stop the bleeding, and consume the remainder of it. Then I dress'd up the Escars with a Pledgit spread with *unguent. basilicon* and the *nutritum* over all. The fifth day I streightned the Ligature again, and dress'd it up with a Stupe spread with *unguent. nutritum*, as before; and,

and, as occasion offer'd, I syringed the Part affected with a *Decoct. bordei*, with a little Syrup *de ros. siccis*. About the tenth day of the Ligature, I observed it cut so near through, as it was easie for me to divide the rest by a snip of a pair of Scissors; yet in consideration that the Ulcer was deep, and consequently the Lips so cut would lie high, and be apt to receive Excrements, which might make it painful and very troublesome, I chose rather to free my self of them by rubbing through them with a Caustick-stone: which having done, and flatted them as I designed, I pulled the Ligature to me, and the while passed my Probe-scissors under, and divided the *Sinus*; and pulling away the Ligature uncut, dressed up the Ulcer with a Pledgit dipt in *basilicon* warm, and applied a Stupe wrung out of red-Wine over it. After separation of the Escar, I incarned and cicatrized with *unguent. tutie*, &c. as aforesaid.

A Gentleman of about forty years of age, having 5. *Observed* laboured long under Chronick Diseases, with great *vat. of an* irregularity in Diet, &c. during which, Nature to ease *Ulcer in* herself, discharged some part of the Disease in an Ab- *Ano.* scess in his left Inguen, and another in *Ano.* This latter discharged a great quantity of Matter daily, and was exasperated by a *Diarrhea*. The former in *Inguine*, (he not permitting it to be opened by his Chirurgeon) had made its way through the Skin in many little openings, and lay ulcerated under it about three Inches in length, and in no condition to cure. Dr. Tern was his Physician, and, by his Prescriptions, had opposed the various Symptoms that threatned the life of the Patient; but the Patient being ungovernable, I was called in, and seeing him much emaciated and cachectick, not likely to be cured till he should attain a better habit of Body, purposed to palliate these Ulcers a while: that in *Inguine*, by dressing it with Pledgits of *unguent. diapomph.* and *cerat. dialthææ* over it, whereby the Matter might be moderately discharged, and the Tumour mollified, and rendred less subject to Fluxion. The Sinuous Ulcer in *Ano* was not capable of healing, while he laboured under such a *Diarrhea*; but that it might be the better disposed thereto, I laid the *Sinus* open by Ligature, and thereby freed the tender Lips from the Excoriations they were before subject to; it was dressed

with Lenients, and thereby the Matter was discharged with more ease, and the Ulcer dispos'd to cure, when Nature should be that way enclined: which, that it might the sooner be so, his Physician prescribed this Traumatick Decoction; *R fol. mellefolii M. ij. veronic. bugul. sanic. alchymil. flor. hyper. an. P. j. glycyrrhiz. ʒij. coq. in aq. font. ad. ℥ij. in colat. dissolv. syr. e symphyt. Fernel. ʒij. bibat. ʒiv. ter in die horris Medicinalibus.* Also these Balsamick Pills; *R terebinth. Chia ʒii. bezoard. mineral. ʒj. balsam. solut. ʒiv. glycyrrhiz. ʒj. fiant pilul. sumat ʒʒ quotidie manè & vesp̄ri.* In the time of his *Diarrhœa* his Physician prescribed this; *R rhei elect. parum terrefact. ʒ aq. cinam. irrorat. ʒʒ. salis tartari gr. iij. conf. ros. rub. gr. xxv. M. fiat bolus quem sumat manè per triduum.* This Julep was also prescribed him; *R aq. cinamomi hordeat. mentha crisp. an ʒiv. spir. menth. ʒij. syr. e corallis campb. ʒx. M. de quo bibat. coch. iij. pro re nata.* Also this Antiscorbutick; *R aq. cinam. tenuior. succ. cochlear. hortens. an. ʒvj. sacchar. cryst. ʒvii. digeratur in balneo, sumat cochlear. in sing. haust. potûs ordinarii.* At other times he took *calomel. gr. xx. in conf. ros. rub. ʒʒ.* The Patient thus supplied with different Prescriptions, according to the Exigency; the Spring coming on, he retired to *Chelsey*; where following the method prescribed, he recover'd strength, and the discharge of Matter lessened; and consequently his Ulcers became so well-condition'd, as his Friends and Servants about him were capable of dressing him, and in few months he grew more healthful and fat. That Abscess in his Groin healed up by the Medicaments aforemention'd, but that *Fistula in Ano* we thought fit to continue as a Fontanel for his Health-sake; which he kept easie, by wearing a Pledgit of fine Tow on it, till at length it healed up of it self: he is now grown fat.

6. Obser-
vat. of a
Fistula in
Ano.

A Woman aged about thirty-four years, diseased with a *Fistula in Ano*, having tried unsuccessfully the Endeavours of such Medicaments as those of her own Sex could advise her; at the last sent for me. It took its Original from a *Phyma in Ano*, which had passed its Matter in a *Sinus* down to the *Perineum*. I laid open the Ulcer to the verge of the *Anus*, and cut off a wither'd Pile that was swell'd (from the anguish of the Ulcer)

Ulcer) to prevent its further inflaming: then applied a Pledgit dipt in *album. ovi*, & *cum pulv. Galeni*, and a Stupe of Tow spread with an Astringent over it with Bandage. The next day I dressed her with a Digestive of *basilicon*, and a Pledgit of *unguent. nutritum* over it; and left her Dressings, and visited her my self once in three or four days. That Ulcer being cured, to the *Fistula* I made a search with a Probe, and passed my Finger up in *Ano*, and felt the Probe about three-quarters of an Inch within, but not penetrating: The *Sinus* was small, wherefore I put up a Gentian-tent, with a string fastned to it; and left them some of the same sort to put up daily, to dilate it. The third day after they sent for me again; they had thrust the Tent too far, so that in pulling it out the String came away, leaving the Tent behind. I anointed my Finger with a little Butter, and thrust it up the Intestine higher than the *Sinus*; then drawing my Finger back over the *Sinus*, I thrust the Tent out; then laid open this *Fistula* by Incision with a pair of Probe-scissors, passing one shaft into the *Sinus*, and the other with my Finger in *Anum*, guiding it up the height, and with one snip laid the *Fistula* open; then applied a Dossil spread with a mixture of *pulv. Galeni cum albumine ovi*, and bound it up with a Stupe spread with *unguent. nutritum*, and left her Dressings with Directions how to apply them. I presumed, by this way of Incision, the Cure would be the sooner effected, and with fewer visits from me: but the *Sinus* fill'd up with loose Flesh; and the Dossils I left them to cicatrize it with, commonly slip out of the *Sinus*, and lay uneasie, not unlike a Suppository, putting her upon a *Tenesmus*; and if the Injections were any thing abstersive, they did the same: so that, to hasten the Cure, I was obliged to dress it my self, and dry the loose Flesh by rubbing the *Sinus* with the Vitriol-stone; by which, and the Alume-stone, I at last cicatrized it.

A Gentleman aged about forty-four years, having long laboured with a *Fistula in Ano*, and a Tumour in *Perineo*, growing at last extremely diseased with it, was brought up to London, and sent for me. The Tumour was in *Perineo*, big, and seemed to me callous: it reached from the *Anus* to the *Scrotum*; and by the

7. Obser-
vat. of a
Fistula in
Ano.

Matter I saw discharged from the *Anus*, I concluded the Tumour was made by its insinuating it self downward, and that through length of time, it was grown callous. The Compression it made upon the *Ductus urinaris*, caused a difficulty in Urine; upon which account my speedy help was required. I began the Cure by laying this *Sinus* open by Incision, from the *Scrotum* towards the *Anus*: in cutting it, I found the *Sinus* small, and the Matter in it little and thin, rather an Ichor: but the Lips were hard and thick, and did not much separate one from another: wherefore having applied a Dossil spread with *unguent. basilicon* in the bottom of the *Sinus* to defend it, I applied a Caustick-stone on each Lip, from the *Scrotum* upwards, and some hours after took it off; and finding it had penetrated the *Callus*, as I designed, I bathed it with *Decoct. malva*, &c. and dressed it up with Lenients; after the separation of the Escars, I found that Part freed of the *Callus*. I digested it with *basilicon* and *precipitat.* and with *unguent. diapompholyg.* healed that Part: then applied a Caustick upon the remainder reaching to the verge of the *Anus*, and freed that also of its *Callus*, and disposed it to cicatrize: which while I was doing, I made search with a Probe, passing it into the *Anus*, where I quickly discovered that about half an inch high the *Sinus* opened into the Intestine. It had run deep all the way, and here it lay deeper, and more callous. Upon which consideration, I passed up a *Speculum ani*, and, during the dilatation, laid it open with a Caustick-stone in my hand by rubbing it; then wash'd out the Salts, and cut through the upper part of the *Fistula* with a pair of Probe-scissors; that done, I injected some *ol. lini* to hasten the fall of the Escars: which being separated, I digested it with *unguent. basilicon* and *precipitat.* and dried the Ulcer with the Vitriol-stone and Pledgits dipt in *aq. aluminis*, and cicatrized it firm, and returned him cured in few weeks.

8. Obser- I was fetch'd to a Gentleman aged about fifty years,
vat. of a who had been long diseased with the *Hemorrhoids*, and
Fistula in several Apostemations the space of Twenty two-Years;
Ano. the Matter had passed through the *Intestinum rectum*
 into the *Musculi glutei*, making various Fistulous Ulcers, but one in *Perinao*, which, through length of
 Time,

Time, was encreased to a great bigness, and reached to the *Scrotum*. I began with that, by the application of a Caustick from the *Scrotum* upward, and divided the Escar; there issued out only a little foul Gleet, which had flowed into it from within the *Intestinum rectum*. I dressed this Escar with Lenients, as in the former Observation hath been shewed: and as it separated with the *Callus*, the *Sinus* appeared dry and hardned with thick Lips, lying not unlike a Trough: therein appeared many Excrescences, which put me upon the use of Escaroticks, viz. the Caustick-stone, Precipitate, Alume, &c. Also by the use of the Vitriol-stone I rubbed them off, and disposed the Ulcer to cicatrize: then I applied a Caustick to the remaining *Callus*, which run up from thence to the *Anus*, the Pain whereof stirred up a Swelling in some withered Piles. To prevent their inflaming, and to put them out of my way, I snipt them off close by the Roots; and after they had bled a while, I rubb'd them with a Caustick-stone, and dressed them up with a Stupe of fine Tow, spread with *unguent. basilicon*; having digested these, and disposed this part of the *Sinus* to Cure, and the lower-part (which I first began with) being cured, I made a search into the remaining *Sinus's*, which lay on each side the *Anus*; those I opened by Incision and Caustick, digested and cured them. Then I made a search into the great *Fistula*, which had penetrated the *Rectum*, about three-quarters of an Inch within, and passed a Ligature through it, and tied it straight. The while it was dividing, I fomented the *Anus* with Red-Wine daily, and cast up Lenient Injections, to ease the Pain, and cleanse it: and after I found the Ligature had made its way near out, I loosened it, and with a Caustick-stone rubb'd the remaining *Callus* off; for that by Incision it would have been long digesting, and the *Sinus* would have lain deep, and the Lips troublesome after the Cure. The *Callus* divided, and the Ligature came way; the Escar separated by Lenients, and the Ulcer cicatrized: in very few days the bottom of the *Sinus* having been hardned by the *Callus*, remained as a small Gutter, in spite of my endeavours to the contrary: but it proved no great inconvenience to the Patient, be being perfectly

ly well, and from that time following his Employment daily abroad.

9. *Obser-* A Gentleman of about forty years of age, a strong
vat. of a healthful Person, of a Plethorick Body, after a hard
Fistula in riding in hunting, was seized with a pain in the *Intesti-*
Ano. *num rectum*; and a few days after with a Swelling and
 Inflammation about the *Anus*, which terminated in an
 Abscess, and was opened on the left side near the *Peri-*
neum. After two years, the Abscess remaining uncured,
 the Patient came to *London*, and put himself into the
 hands of Sir *Fr. Prujean*, who recommended him to
 me: Sir *Charles Scarborough*, since Physician to his
 Majesty, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*,
 as also Doctor *Warner*, were some time consulted. There
 were two Sinuous Ulcers, one on the left, and the other
 on the right side of the *Perineum*; they had both com-
 munication with one another near the *Anus*, and passed
 up between the *Anus* and Bladder as we supposed, for
 we could not make a search far up, till these were laid
 open: to which purpose I hastened the dilatation of
 them by *Gentian-roots*, &c. and afterwards with Cau-
 stick and Scissors laid them both open; then by Digestion
 disposed them to Cure. That effected we met again,
 and I made a search with a Probe up the main *Sinus*,
 and discovered it running between the neck of the
 Bladder and *Intestinum rectum* above an Inch high,
 but could not feel the Probe with my Finger in *Ano*.
 It was hoped the *Sinus* reached no further, but pulling
 out the Probe bending it, and I passed it up again by
 the rub I met with before, and discovered the *Fistula* at
 least half an Inch higher; and by pressing the end of
 the Probe towards the side of the Intestine, I did with
 my Finger there feel, as I thought, the end of the
 Probe, but at a great distance off, by which I well per-
 ceived it would be a difficult work to penetrate it, and
 bring the Needle out with my Finger, the *Sinus* being
 so high as I could scarce reach the end of the Probe
 with my Fingers end. It lay off such a distance from
 the Intestine as I could not pass a small Needle without
 a *Cannula*, and a bigger which was proper for the pe-
 netration of the Gut, would not ply enough to be re-
 turned out with my Finger by the *Anus*; and to lay a
Sinus

Sinus open of that length and thickness by a pair of Probe-scissors, was very improbable; wherefore I resolved to dilate it, and try how I could digest off the *Callus*. To which purpose I dressed it daily with a Tent made of a *Gentian-root*, and afterwards endeavoured to consume the *Callus* by Tents made with Lint, and the white of an Egg crusted with a mixture of *Merc. precipitat.* and *alumen. ust.* over which I applied a Pledgit of *unguent. basilicon*, and a Stupe of fine Tow spread with a mixture of *unguent. nutritum* & *popul.* over that: from that time I fomented the pained part daily with an Emollient Decoction, and repeated the Lenient Applications, but removed not the Tent till it separated with its Sloughs. Having thus wasted the *Callus*, I left off the use of those Tents, and dressed it with others armed with Digestives, and shortened these daily: During this Work the Patient drank a vulnerary Decoction, and took such Balsamicks as the Physician judged necessary. After I saw the *Sinus* well digested and but little Matter, I left off the use of the Tent (lest by keeping it longer open it should skin again within) and in few days cicatrized it, but some while after it brake out again; and upon search I found the *Sinus* open as at first. I attempted the wasting the *Callus* again; but seeing no good come of it, I tried by an Injection of *aq. lap. Medicament.* but that only shrivell'd up the *Sinus*, and might have been of good use to palliate; but my work being to Cure, I dilated the *Fistula* with *rad. gentiane* in order to the laying it open; and then calling in a Chirurgeon well experienced in this Art, who met the Physicians and my self, he made a search, and concluded the way by Ligature proper. The Patient being prepared for the work, laid himself over a Chair: but when I came to pass up the *Cannula*, the Patient grew so unquiet as my Brother Chirurgeon desired me to forbear, he supposing by the Patients complaint that it was cancerous; and advised me to proceed in the Cure by Injections, which I having no Faith in, desired the Patient that my Brother Chirurgeon might bring his Injection, and dress the *Fistula* for some time; which accordingly he did some days; but seeing it unsuccessful, he then advised the Patient to retire into the Country, and content himself with a palliative Cure.

But

But the Patient being sensible enough that the Cure was feasible, if he could once resolve upon it; wherefore he dismissed the Chirurgeon, and sometime after took new resolutions and sent for another, who was no less eminent in this Cure than the other; he came and made a search, and approved of the dividing the *Fistula* by Ligature, and commended the way as both safe and easie: a day was prefixed, and the while I dilated again the *Sinus* with *Gentian-roots*. The day the Operation was to be performed, the Patient dined abroad, and when we met and placed him in the light to proceed in our work, the *Gentian-tent* was fallen out, and the *Sinus* was closing; but we being resolved not to lose that Opportunity, I dipt the *Cannula* in Oil, and passed it up about an inch, but then meeting with the old rub, the Patient began to be troublesome, and would have persuaded us to desist. The Chirurgeon supposing I was at the height, advised me to pass the Needle; but I knowing the *Sinus* reached further, and the inconvenience which might happen in the Cure by doing so, minded him not, but pushing the *Cannula* upward as I had designed, till I felt the end of it with my Finger, which was the while in *Ano*: that done, I put the *Cannula* into my Brother Chirurgeons hand to hold there, while I passed the Needle into it, and through the Intestine to my Finger within, with which I bended the point of the Needle, and drew it out of the *Anus* with the Ligature hanging at it. I then cut off the Needle with part of the Ligature, and having applied a fold of Plaister on the Place, I tied the Ligature streight, and fastned it with a Bow-knot, and applied a Stupe of fine Tow, spread with a mixture of *unguent. popul.* and *nutritum* over it. The Patient being drest threw himself upon his Bed, my Brother Chirurgeon told him the work was well done, and that he ought to account that day, as the day of his Birth, there being no hopes of Cure any other way; so took his leave. The Patient rested very ill that night, and was the next day feverish, and continued restless by reason of the pain, notwithstanding all my endeavours by Lenients. The third Day after I was sent for in great haste, he being dying as they said; I found him shrewdly alarm'd, he had newly voided three or four spoonfuls of Matter (as they called it)

it) in his Urine; upon which it was concluded by them that I had wounded his Bladder in passing the Needle, and that I had passed it farther than my Brother Chirurgion advised. I was somewhat surprized at their Language, and replied, there was a necessity of laying open the *Fistula* the whole length; looking into the Urinal I saw such a quantity of thick Matterly Substance, but could not imagine how I should hurt the Bladder in passing the Needle; but there was no answering them. I carried the Urinal to Sir Fr. Pruj. he caused some of it to be heated in a spoon over a Candle, where it hardened, by which we were assured it was not Matter; he concluded it made in the Bladder, by the heat and disturbance it had received from the Neighbouring parts. I returned to my Patient with the Physicians answer, which somewhat quieted them; but that expression of my Brother Chirurgion had done me some prejudice, if the Patient had not recovered. Thus it usually happens amongst us in Operations, where they prove unsuccessful. From that time the Ligature made its way more easily, I taking more time in the cutting through the *Callus*, by which compliance it was about sixteen days cutting its way out; all which time Injections were cast up after his going to Stool, and the Part affected was treated with Fomentations and Lenients, and at length the Ligature made its own way out: during which the *Sinus* above cured, so as I had nothing to do but to cicatrize the outmost part, which I did with Lotions and Pledgits dipt in *aq. calcis*, &c. in a few days after; and the Patient returned joyfully to his Sports in the Country, and relapsed no more.

I was sent for to a Gentleman of about thirty six ^{10.} *Observed* Years old, much emaciated and of a very ill Habit of ^{vat. of a} Body; he was diseased with a painful Tumour on the left side of the *Anus*, reaching from the *Os coccyx* to the *Perinaum*, of a dark red colour hard in the circumference, but along the verge of the *Anus*, it felt soft; it seemed to arise from under the *Anus*, and to be an ill-conditioned Tumour: I applied a Caustick upon the soft part according to the length of it near the *Anus*, and some hours after divided the Escar, and gave vent to a fætid brown Matter. I dressed the Escar with *unguent. basilicon cum oleo terebinth.* and applied a Cataplasim

putrid and fistulous Ulcer in Ano.

taplasm over it of *far. fabar. pulv. sem, fœnug. lini, flor. chamomel. sambuci, ros. rub.* decocted in *oxymel*; as the Escar separated, the Ulcer shewed it self putrid. I fomented it with a *lixivium* wherein good store of Wormwood had been boiled, and dressed the Ulcer with *mundif. Paracels. cum precipitat. & alum.* and the Escar with Lenients, &c. as before.

This Patient had laboured some weeks of a *Diarrhœa*, which after the Escar was separated flowed into the Ulcer, and much disturbed our Cure; therefore I caused an Injection to be made of a *Decoct. absinth. hyperici, scord. centaur. &c.* to which I added *spir. vini, mell. ros.* and *unguent. Egyptiaci*; and that the Excrements or *sordes* might not be retained, and render the Ulcer more sinuous, I cut it open the whole length above and below, and fill'd it up with *Merc. precipitat.* with the *mundificative* upon Dossils, and with Plaister and Bandage retained them on. Then prescribed him a *Decoct. sarsap. &c.* also an Electuary of *cons. ros. rub. diascord. & rhei torrefact. &c.* which he took once in four hours, and thereby stopped his Looseness. The Ulcer not deterging with the former applications, I dressed it with *pulv. Jo. Arden.* and defended the Lips with *unguent. basilicon*, and an *Emplastr. à bolo* over all. Thus in two or three Dressings I consumed the *sordes*, then dressed it with *mundif. Paracels.* and *precipitate*; and applied Stupes of Tow over it prest out of red Wine, wherein had been infused *flor. ros. rub. balaust. &c.* and afterwards prescribed him the taking of *calomel. ʒj.* every other Night. Thus the Ulcer deterged, I incarnated it with *pulv. aloes hepat. myrrhæ, sarsocol. rad. aristoloch. rot. ireos florent. lap. calamin.* made up into the form of an Unguent with *mell. ros.* While this was incarning, and in some parts cicatrized, a *Sinus* appeared running under the verge of the *Anus* about half an Inch; I applied a Tent armed with the *mundif. Paracels.* and after it was deterged, lest out the Tent, and it cured. But then a small *Sinus* discovered it self on the other side of the *Anus*; upon sight thereof, lest more mischief should fall upon those weak parts, (whilst I attended the cure of that Sinuous Ulcer under the *Anus*) I dilated it, and snipt it open with a pair of Probes.

Probe-scissors into that great *Sinus*, and from that time the Ulcer cured, and I thought my Work had been done: but within a few days after another *Sinus* appeared near the verge of the *Anus* on that side where the former was; it much discouraged the Patient, but it lying so convenient for discharge of the peccant Matter, I continued it to further consideration, it proceeding from the meer weakness of the Part. I advised the keeping it clean, and to wear a dry Pledgit of Tow over it: It was kept with much ease, and the Patient enjoyed his health very well many Years, and at length it cured of it self.

A Person of Honour having some Months laboured (as was supposed) under the Piles, being extreemly wasted with the pain and accidents which attended it, sent for me to consult with his Chirurgion; I went, and there I also met Dr. *Tho. Cox* his Physician. The Patient discharged a purulent Matter *per Anum* as he lay in his bed, and in each Stool a great quantity came away with his Excrements; on the left side of the *Anus* lay an Abscess perfectly suppured, to which we presently applied a Caustick, and gave vent to a digested Matter. I then made a search with a Probe, and the while passing my Finger in *Ano*, felt the Probe in the *Intestinum rectum* about an Inch deep; I pulled it out and endeavoured by my Finger in *Ano* to find what *Sinus* or Cavities there were, and felt one above the *Sphincter* in that part of the Gut lying next the Bladder: I supposed the Abscess was there, and that the Matter from thence had insinuated it self amongst the Muscles, and made that Tumour outwardly, which we had opened by Caustick. What it was that gave Original to that Ulcer, was not easie for me to determine, whether it was a *Phyma*, or a translation of Matter from some other part: However it was, the Cure was difficult and depended upon a rectifying the Habit of Body, it being by what I then felt out of our reach to lay more open; nor did I think it safe to be overhasty in injecting Liquors there, I always suspecting the seminal Vessels concerned in those Abscesses, in which cases Injections may dilate the Ulcer, and hasten its penetration into the *Pelvis*; therefore we dressed it up with Lenients to hasten separation of the Escar:
after

II. Observat. of an Ulcer in intestino recto with stricture of the Anus

after the Escar separated, we made a search with a bended Probe, and turning it upward, found a Cavity amongst the Muscles on that side; by which it seemed to us, that the laying that *Sinus* open into the former would be of no great advantage, we thereby could only divide the upper part of the Abscess, and so to make the first Orifice wider: yet it seeming somewhat advantageous to the discharge of Matter, we passed a Ligature through, and in few days divided that *Sinus*, and soon after cured it again; for the discharge of Matter continued very great *per Anum*. The Patient continuing weak and more indisposed, Sir *Alex. Frazer* was consulted, who seeing such a discharge of Matter *per Anum*, concluded that an opening ought there to be made in some external part; we had several times endeavoured to find some place amongst the external Muscles of the *Anus* and *Glutei*: and now again we raised the Patient upon his Knees in Bed to search, but we could not by Fluctuation or otherwise discover ought, whereby we might be encouraged to apply a Caustick; whilst he was in this posture, the Matter poured forth, as also when he lay down in his Bed it came involuntarily out. We having in a former search with a bended Probe, discovered a cavity amongst these Muscles beneath the former Abscess, it was resolved that an opening should be made there; but that cavity lay at such a distance within, that it was not easie to reach it by Caustick: wherefore I having at my House an Instrument proper to open Sinuous Ulcers so lodged, I sent for an Instrument-maker, who upon sight of that and the Cavity we designed to pierce, fitted us with one somewhat like a crooked *Forceps*; one Leg whereof we passed into the *Anus*, which being crooked turned up into the Cavity, and being there, the other shaft having a sharp blade in the form of a great Lancet fixed in it, would at our pleasure cut in upon the other, which was the Director: thus we cut into the Buttock from without inward, and that we might not lose the opening we had made, we presently passed a *Fistula*-needle through it with a Ligature which we brought out *per Anum*; and having tied the ends together, we fastned it on one side with a snip of Plaister, and dressed up the Wound with a proportionable Tent armed

armed with a Digestive. From that time we dilated it daily towards the Buttock, to try whether the Matter would that way discharge. The Physicians prescribed vulnerary Drinks, Balsamicks; Cordial Bolus's and Juleps were also prescribed, Lenients to appease the *Tenesmus*, and somewhat of Injections we considered of to cast up in some little quantity to heal the Abscess which lay above the *Sphincter*. After we had some while continued that opening last made, and observed it painful, and not to empty the Matter, nor divert it from flowing its wonted way, we cut it down to the *Anus* and cured it. From that time we applied our endeavours to cure the Ulcer within, whence (it was most certain) all the abundance of Matter issued. The method used was by detergent Injections, such as have been proposed in the Chapter of Sinuous Ulcers; but without acrimony to avoid a *Tenesmus*, and in small quantity at a time, lest it should be retained and render the Ulcer more Sinuous. After we had thus spent some time successfully, and by the Physicians help removed the severer accidents; it was resolved (the weather growing warmer) that the Patient should remove to *Kensington*, and take the benefit of the fresh Air, and observe a Milk-Diet, and prosecute his Cure there. Whilst the Patient was weak and kept his Bed, and was vexed with *Diarrhea's*, &c. we could not observe any want he had of the retentive faculty; but being in the Country somewhat recovered, and walking daily abroad, he complained that he could not retain his Excrements, they pressing almost continually forth. We went on with our method in curing the Ulcer, and accordingly it contracted daily narrower, and the discharge of Matter grew less; but as the Ulcer cicatrized, he found his Excrements did not come away, but with great straining, and those that came away, were small like Earth-worms: he also complaining of frequent pain in his Hips and *Os sacrum*, sent for his Chirurgion and my self; we went, and prevailed with him to let us put up our Fingers dipt in a little Oil, upon search we found a stop about an inch or more within the *Rectum*, the Gut pursed up so close, that I could not get in my Forefinger to the first joint. This was by reason of the *cicatrix*; we caused presently a Decoction to be made of

rad. lilior. albor. althææ. sem. lini & bordei, to which was added some *ol. ex. ped. bovinis*, and injected some of it: we directed the repeating of it often in a day, and to permit a Syringe full to be cast in at his going to sleep at night; we afterwards dilated it with Tents of *Gentian-roots*, and between while others of Deer-suet, some whereof were fitted with strings. A consultation was also resolved on for the Physicians to meet us, at which time we came provided with a *spec. Ani*, &c. in order to the dilating of the stricture: but the Patient would not admit it, he being eased by the use of the Emollient Decoction; but replied, if it again contracted, he would come to Town and be governed by us. Some Months after, the Winter approaching, he returned to Town; his Excrements were suppressed, and his Belly swelling, his Urine also high-coloured and near suppressed; his Physicians prescribed him a Clyster that Evening, and a Purging-Draught of *Decoct. cassia, tamarind. &c.* he omitted the taking of the Clyster, but took the Purge the next Morning, which bearing down the Excrements; so over-distended the *Colon*, that the way between that and the *Stricture* being choaked up by them, the Patient fell in a cold Sweat, and frequent fainting; but by laying him in his Bed, and Cordials, he was somewhat relieved, and at last the Physick worked through him, and he grew better; and from that time he was more governable, and admitted of Clysters before Purging, both which he often repeated. We together prosecuted the Cure by internal Medicaments, such as by their vertue restored the Patient to a better Habit of Body: our work was the dividing the contracted *Callus*, which made the *Stricture*, which we did by an Instrument made for that purpose, with which without hurting the Intestine we cut through in several places, making the opening so large that the Excrements came away big; and by the injecting of *ol. lubricorum*, cured the Wounds in few days after, and left him at liberty, he not only expelling them well, but also retaining them; Yet within this twelve-month twice we have enlarged it, and by the Instrument we designed, it may at any time be helped without hazard of wounding the sound parts near it; but since the last Incision of it, *February 1673.* it hath

hath continued open, and upon a late search with my Finger I could feel nothing of it.

A young Fellow of about thirty six years old, and ^{12. Obser-} ^{vat. of a} ^{Sinuous} ^{Ulcer near} ^{the Anus.} Servant to a Person of Honour in the Country, was sent to Town; he had been long diseased with a supposed *Fistula in Ano*, it was on the right side near the *Podex*, the Ulcer was fordid and with round callous Lips. I made a search and found it run under the verge of the *Anus*, but not penetrating it. He had been long diseased of the *King's-Evil*, there being many *Scrophulæ* on both sides of his Neck. I rubb'd the *sordes* and putrid flesh with the Vitriol-stone, and then filled it with *Merc. præcipitat.* with Pledgits of Lint close over it. Then applied some of my caustick Unguent upon a Pledgit round over the callous Lips, and with an *Emplaster e bolo*, and Bandage bound it up. The next Day I took off the Caustick and found it had worked as I designed: I dressed it with Lenients to hasten separation of the Escar. This poor Man had heretofore been subject to the *Hæmorrhoids*; from which Disease some withered Piles remained hanging upon the verge of the *Anus*, which upon the application of the fore-mentioned Escaroticks and Causticks, began to heat and swell: I presently cut them off with a pair of Scissors, and after they had bled a while, dressed them with *pulv. Galeni*, and afterwards cicatrized them by the use of the Vitriol-stone and common Epuloticks. During which I cleansed the Ulcer of its *sordes*, and endeavoured to lay a *basis* with *mundif. Paracelsi*. &c. for incarnating the Ulcer; but while I was so doing, I observed a great quantity of corrupt Matter flowing again down upon the Ulcer: upon search I found a *Sinus* run towards the *Os sacrum* a great length, and so deep as gave me small hopes of laying it open. The next Dressing I was provided with vulnerary Injections, such as have been set down in Sinuous Ulcers, and dressed him up with Detersives, and prescribed him such Physick as might have regard to his Scrophulous Habit of Body. While I was thus treating him, he began to be troubled with a Cough which he had been frequently subject to in the Country, upon which account Pectorals were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved. The cure of the Ulcer not succeeding, I applied a Caustick upon the upper part of the

Sinus between the *Os sacrum* and the *Os coccyx*, and passed in my Director at the same time, and cut through the Escar into it, designing by this opening to intercept the Humour flowing downward to the Ulcer, but the while he was taken again with a shortness of breath: I let him Blood, and repeated the use of Lohocks and Cordials, with Spirit of Saffron, &c. but he took his Bed and died the third Day after. I having leave to open him, desired Doctor *Walter Needham* his assistance in finding out the Cause of his Death; we found all the *Glandules* within very Scrophulous, those that lay upon the *Iliack* Vessels ulcerated, from whence flowed a great quantity of Matter down into the *Pelvis*, thence insinuating it self amongst the Muscles, and so to the place where I had applied my Caustick, and from thence to the Ulcer near the *Anus*: his Lungs were also stuf with *Strume*, and the *Viscera* all very bad.

This Observation being indeed strumous, should have been placed in that Treatise; yet notwithstanding I thought it fit to insert it here, that the young Chirurgeons, when they meet with such sordid Ulcers, with extraordinary discharge of Matter, may learn to suspect some extraordinary cause within.

13. Observat. of an ill conditioned Ulcer in Ano. A Lady of about sixty eight years of age, a lean withered Body, subject many years to the *Hæmorrhoids*, which in her declining years grew more painful, and at last afflicted her night and day, and being without hopes of relief from the several applications prescribed her, was persuaded to admit of a Chirurgeon: She sent for me, I heard her roaring before I came into her Chamber. On the lower part of the verge of the *Anus*, next the *Perineum*, was a Swelling as big as a Pheasants Egg, it seemed to be the inflation of the rugous coat, but was hard and of a livid colour; but that which she most complained of was within, which I could not come to see nor yet feel; by pressing this downward, I saw a foul Matter, and as I thought a large Ulcer; I caused a Syringe to be fetched, and some *mel. ros.* which I mixed with some Chicken-broth and cast it up, and brought away some Excrements, and foul *mucus*: I caused a Fomentation to be made of *fol. verbasci, fol. lini, plantag. an. M. j. sem. lini, ʒi. sem. cydon. ʒʒ. sem. psyllii ʒij, flor. nymph. ʒ ros. rub. an. P. j.* boiled

boiled in Wine and Water, by which it was often stupefied in a day; also a mucilage with some of the cold Seeds with *sem. papaver. alb. hyosciam. psyllii*, were thrown up to quiet the pain within. Emollient Clysters were also sometimes injected with a Syringe, having a short thick taper-Pipe; lenient Cerots were outwardly applied, made of some of those abovesaid mucilages *cum sevo cervin. vitulin. vitell. ovor. croco & opio, cum ol. lumbric. & cera alb.* By these Medicaments I somewhat relieved the Patient, and got so much credit with her, as I hoped to have liberty to take off this Tumour by one way or other. Some while after I did apply a Caustick, and removed the upper part of it, as I designed; there came nothing out of it, but it was so levell'd, that I could with the help of a *Spatula* look into the *Anus*, where at some distance I saw little hard Excrescences like *Thymi* standing stiff up; these were they which gave her so continual pain, especially in the easing of nature. There was also a sordid Ulcer between them and the external Tubercle, (to which I had applied the Caustick:) it was not easie for me to extirpate the *Thymi* till I had quite removed this Tumour without; whereupon I presently rubb'd it with a Caustick-stone, and laid it flat, and wash't it with the Emollient Decoction: then scarified the Escar, and fill'd it with *Merc. precipitat.* and dressed it up with Lenients; afterwards I worked it down, and smoothed it with the Vitriol-stone, and cicatrized it with Epuloticks, the Alume-stone, &c. This removed, I began with those *Thymi*, which if I might have had my own way, should have been treated by the actual Cautery; but I did not mention it, nor did I acquaint them with what I intended to do, but placed her towards the light, and passed a Scoup-like Instrument up into the *Anus*, then having a Caustick-stone fixed in a convenient Instrument, I pressed upon the head of the nearest *Thymus*, and as the Salts melted, dried them up with an Armed-Probe, and continued the work till I had quite extirpated it; then cast up some of an Emollient Decoction with a little *ol. Hyperic.* by which the pain was asswaged; after the Escars cast off, I toucht them with *sp. vitriol.* and afterwards with the Vitriol-stone, and cicatrized it, then dressed the sordid Ulcer with

Detergents stronger or weaker as it would bear; by which I cleansed it well, and disposed it to Cure by injecting *aq. calcis*, &c. During which I attempted the extirpation of the other *Thym* with Caustick-stones, and thought I had eradicated them; but some time after they rose again, and in truth did so often, and proved vexatious to the Patient, and troublesome to me: Yet at last after a years attendance they wore off, and the pain ceased. She lived many years afterwards as happily as any Person of her age.

14. *Observat. of a Cancer in Ano.* A Free-holder about fifty years old, much emaciated, having laboured many years under the *Hæmorrhoids*, and Apostemations within the *Anus*; at last being tormented excessively with pain, and not able to ease nature, he came to *London* in a Litter. He sent for me, supposing that he had a *Fistula in Ano*; I looked and saw the verge of the *Anus* callous, then searching with my Finger, I felt a large cancerate Ulcer within the *Rectum*, lying under the *Os coccyx*, and possessing the parts round with hard Lips; also a large Excrecence, growing upon the lower part of the said Intestine about an inch and a half within, so that there was but a small passage for discharge of Excrements.

This was an inveterate *Cancer*, and not likely to yield any thing to Palliatives: I would gladly have been rid of him, but he would be my Patient, protesting that he could not live unless way were made for the more easie disburthening of nature; to which purpose he implored my speedy help. I perceived his lamentable condition, and his resolution to have some-what attempted, desired him to consult some eminent Physicians and Chirurgeons; he assented to it, and made choice of Doctor *Tho. Cox*, and Mr. *Hollyer* Chirurgeon. We met at his Chamber the next day and made a search, and concluded it an inveterate *Cancer* incapable of Cure; but the Patient declared, he came to Town with resolution to be cured or die, and would have it attempted. We at his importunity complied, and resolved upon the use of the actual Caustery, as being the only way whereby we could hope to extirpate these Excrecences and callous Lips; he was well pleased with our proposals, and desired we would meet again with what expedition might be. The second day after we met

met and came provided with an actual Cautey of the fashion of a Bolt, with a *Cannula* having a hole cut in it to receive that great Excrecence near the *Sphincter*: A mucilaginous Decoction was also prepared *ex summitat. malvæ, viol. sem. cydon psyllii, &c. in ac. bordei*. The Cautey being ready, and a Bason of Water with Sponges to cool it, the Patient rose out of his Bed, and placed himself towards the light, leaning upon the side of his Bed without any body to hold him. I anointed the *Cannula* with *unguent. refrigerans Galeni*, and passed it up, placing the opening in the *Cannula* upon the Excrecence; then passed in an actual Cautey glowing hot, and repeated the use of it so often, till the Physician and Mr. *Hollyer* judged the Excrecence and callous Lips consumed; Mr. *Hollyer* putting his Finger in after the passing each Cautey, the *Cannula* being the while taken out often and cooled in Water. The work done, Injections were cast in, and the burnt parts dressed with Lenients; the Patient returned briskly to his Bed, and from that time discharged his Excrements freely, but made little Urine, and that high-coloured: by the use of Emulsions, and the frequent casting in Emollient Clysters and Injections, his Urine voided more easily, and in more quantity. After the separation of the Escars, we dressed the Ulceration with *unguent. tutiæ*, and injected *troch. alb. rhaz.* dissolved with a Mucilage of the greater Cold Seeds, *sem. plantag. pataver. albi, psyllii, in aq. spermat. ranar. & germ. querci*. These Parts disposing to cicatrize, the Patient was seized with a Pleurisie, and not submitting to be let Blood as was prescribed, his pain increased so very much that he could scarce breath; being afterwards let Blood about eight ounces, he was relieved: but then a *Diarrhea* followed, and it being Mid-winter, and the Patient not allowing himself Fire, nor observing good Diet, it terminated in a Dysentery, and he languished and died.



A
TREATISE
OF THE
KING'S-EVIL.

THE FOURTH BOOK.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Cure of the EVIL by the
KING'S Touch.*



W H A T great Difficulty we meet with in the Cure of the KING'S-Evil, the daily experience both of Physicians and Chirurgeons doth shew. I thought it therefore worth my while to spend a whole Treatise upon the Subject, and very particularly to go through the description of it, informing thereby the young Chirurgeon whatever is requisite to the Cure, at least as far as it cometh within the compass of our Art. But when upon trial he shall find

find the contumaciousness of the Disease, which frequently deluded his best care and industry, he will find reason of acknowledging the goodness of God; who hath dealt so bountifully with this Nation, in giving the Kings of it, at least from *Edward* the Confessor downwards, (if not for a longer time) an extraordinary power in the miraculous Cure thereof. This our Chronicles have all along testified, and the personal experience of many thousands now living can witness for His Majesty that now reigneth, and his Royal Father and Grandfather. His Majesty that now is having exercised that faculty with wonderful Success, not only here, but beyond the Seas in *Flanders*, *Holland* and *France* it self. The King of this last pretends to a Gift of the same kind, and hath often the good hap to be alone mentioned in Chirurgical Books, as the sole possessor of it, when the *French* themselves are the Authors; yet even they when they are a little free, will not stick to own the Kings of *England* as partakers with him in that faculty; witness the Learned *Tagaultius*, who in his Institutions takes notice of King *Edward's* faculty of doing the same Cure, and the continuance of it in his Successors. *Italy* as well as *France* hath made the like acknowledgments in the Book of *Polydore Virgil*, who reciting the Gift given to Saint *Edward* the Confessor, doth subjoyn these words: *Quod quidem Immortale munus quasi hereditario jure ad posteriores Reges manavit: nam Reges Angliæ etiam nunc tactu, ac quibusdam hymnis, non sine ceremoniis, prius recitatis, strumefos sanant.* "Which Immortal Gift hath
" been derived as it were by an hereditary Right to the
" latter Kings; for the Kings of *England* even now
" also do cure the *Struma* by Touch, &c.

Indeed if Historians of our Nation be diligently compared with the *French*, we shall find that the *French* Kings had this Gift later than ours. *Dupleix* a most diligent Writer of that History, deriving it no further than *Philip* the first, and *Lewis* the gross; saying, that before their times no Man had that power: whereas we on the contrary meet with the general acknowledgments of all our Writers of the same miraculous power in Saint *Edward's* time, which were enough for this Controversie: and not only so, but with strong surmises,
that

that this Miracle was ancients; it being notorious in the days of *Malmshurienfis*, who lived not long after his Reign, that it was then disputed, whether the Cure of the Evil were a peculiar Reward of the Kings-Holiness, or rather a Hereditary faculty attending the *English* Crown. Which Gift, that it was not taken away upon our departure from the Church of *Rome*, we have not only our daily experience to testify, but also the confession of Doctor *Harpsfield*, a great Divine of the *Romish* persuasion; who, after he hath in the Ecclesiastical History of *England*, described at large the Miracle wrought by the Confessor, doth add, *Quam strumosos sanandi admirabilem dotem in posteros suos Anglorum Reges, ad nostra usque tempora transfudisse & perpetuasse, merito creditur.* "Which admirable faculty of curing the *Struma*, he is justly believed to have transmitted to his Posterity, the Kings of *England*, and to have continued it amongst them to those times in which he wrote. And when Bishop *Tooker* would make use of this Argument to prove the Truth of our Church, *Smitheus* doth not thereupon go about to deny the Matter of fact; (nay indeed both he and *Cope* acknowledge it) but he rather chuseth first to retort upon him the Protestant Argument against Miracles which they will not allow to be the necessary mark of a true Church, because they may also be performed by Infidels. But withal he himself, who is not willing to let go so specious an Argument from his own Church, finds another Solution of the difficulty, attributing it to the great Goodness of God, and the great Grace of Saint *Edward*, *Quod nec in indigna herede defecerit*, that the Gift did not fail in an unworthy Successor: Such as he calleth Queen *Elizabeth*, and adds, that she did perform that Cure, *non virtute propria, sed virtute signi crucis*; not by her own virtue, but by virtue of the Sign of the Cross, which she made at the time of Healing; as if the Sign of the Cross, by whomsoever made, were sufficient to work a Miracle. What would he now say were he living, and had seen it done by three Generations of Kings without the Sign of the Cross; But it is not my business to enter into Divinity-Controversies: all that I pretend to, is, first, the attestation of the Miracles; and Secondly, a direction for such as have

have not opportunity of receiving the benefit of that stupendious Power. The former of these, one would think, should need no other proof than the great concourse of Strumous Persons to *White-hall*, and the success they find in it. I my self have been a frequent Eye-witness of many hundreds of Cures performed by his Majesty's Touch alone, without any assistance of Chirurgery; and those, many of them, such as had tired out the endeavours of able Chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endless to recite what I my self have seen, and what I have received acknowledgments of by Letter, not only from the several parts of this Nation, but also from *Ireland, Scotland, Jersey* and *Garnsey*. It is needless also to remember what Miracles of this nature were performed by the very Blood of his late Majesty of Blessed Memory, after whose decollation by the inhumane Barbarity of the Regicides, the Reliques of that were gathered on Chips, and in Handkerchiefs, by the pious Devotes, who could not but think so great a suffering in so honourable and pious a Cause would be attended by an extraordinary assistance of God, and some more than ordinary Miracle: nor did their Faith deceive them in this point, there being so many Hundred that found the benefit of it. If his dead Blood were accompanied with so much of Vertue, what shall we say of his living Image, the Inheritor of his Cause and Kingdom? whom though it hath pleased God to deliver out of those dangers that overwhelmed his Royal Father: yet it was with so long an exercise of afflictions, that though (God be thanked) he be not now like to encrease the Catalogue of Martyrs, yet he may well be added to the number of Confessors. This we are sure, the Miracle is not ceased.

But since matter of Fact it self is, in such difficult cases as these, liable to exception; I shall take notice of the Evasions, that obstinate and incredulous Men have used to avoid so great a notoriety of Experience. But since it cannot be denied that many go away cured, some will impute it only to the Journey they take, and the change of Air; others to the effects of imagination; and others to the wearing of Gold.

The first of these is easily confuted by the Hundreds of instances that are to be given of Inhabitants of this
City,

City, who certainly could meet with little change of Air, or indeed of exercise, in a Journey to *White-hall*. The second is as readily taken off by the Examples of Infants, who have been frequently healed, though they have not been old enough to imagine any thing of the Majesty, or other secret Rays of Divinity, that do attend Kings, or do any other act that way to contribute to the Cure. The third hath more of colour in it, because many that have been touched, have upon loss of their Gold felt returns of their Malady, which upon recovery of that have vanished. But in this case also we have many Evidences of the contrary.

For His Majesty's Royal Father in his great extremity or Poverty had not Gold to bestow, but instead of it gave Silver, and sometimes nothing, yet in all those cases did cure; and those that were cured by his Blood wore no Gold.

Now whereas upon the loss of the Gold some have found damage; I would know, whether any of them were relieved by the wearing any other Gold than what the King gave them. This is certain, that many that lost their Gold continued sound; and whereas others did not, it may rather be imputed to secret Providence, which would give the Persons concerned that obligation of being mindful of their Benefactor,

But since the infidelity of many in this fantastical Age, and the want of opportunity of others, doth deprive them of this easie and short Remedy; and, since it is not necessary that a Disease, which is cured by Miracle, should be remediable by no rules of Art; I think it will not be amiss, if I do here give an account of what Nature and Art have supplied towards the relief of Mankind, in one of the most obstinate Diseases that I know: in the doing of which, though I think I shall say as much as those have said that have preceded me in this Employment, (it may be something more) yet I must needs profess that what I write, will do little more than show the weakness of our ability, when compared with his Majesty's, who cureth more in any one year, than all the Chirurgeons of *London* have done in an age. However, that this Attempt may not seem to want precedent, give me leave to tell you, that it is no more than the *French Kings* Chirurgeons have done

done before me, or than old Mr. Clow did in Queen Elizabeth's Days, and all other general Writers in Chirurgery have done more or less. Withal, as feeble as our Art is, this Treatise will shew you that it is not altogether ineffectual; and though the difficulty of Cure will sufficiently appear, yet the possibility will also be made out in many remarkable instances.

C H A P. II.

Of the Definition of the Disease, and its Causes.

THE Latines call this Disease *Struma* and *Scrophula*, we the *Kings-Evil*. Galen defines it thus, *Struma caro est sicca quæ agrè solvitur*: Paulus thus, *Strumæ sunt Glandule, indurate*: Aëtius, *Strumæ sunt carnes subcandide faciliè augescen-tes, in membrana contentæ, & in summa glandula in-durate, quæ in collo & sub inguinibus oriuntur*. *Strumæ* are a hard and Glandulous flesh, somewhat white, contained in a *cystis*, &c. But none of these Definitions do seem to me sufficiently to express the Disease which we in *England* call the *Kings-Evil*. For I appeal to the Practitioners of this Nation, Physicians and Chirurgeons, desiring them to say, whether there be not many Tumours and Ulcers commonly judged to be the *Evil*, which are contained in no *cystis* at all; neither do they concrete into a Glandule. I instance in the thick upper Lips chopt, divers Tumours by congestion in the musculous parts of the Body, others in the Bones, &c. So that either we must exclude all these from the King's Touch, or alter our Definition: yet I do confess withal that the specifick Difference, whereby this Tumour is distinguished from divers others, is so hard to find out, that it will be difficult to put a new Definition in the room of those which I now reject. I shall endeavour to fix upon a peculiar Acidity in the *serum sanguinis* for my specifick Difference; and

The Author's Description. and shall describe the *King's-Evil* to be, a *Tumour arising from a peculiar Acidity of the serum of the Blood*, which whensoever it lights upon *Glandule, Muscle or Membrane*, it coagulates and hardens; when it mixeth with *Marrow* always dissolves it, and rotteth the *Bone*

If this acid Humour be simple, the Disease is a simple *Struma*; if joyned with a malignity, or any other Humour, it makes a mixt Tumour, as *Struma maligna, Phlegmonodes, Scirrholes, Oedematodes, &c.*

Now by a Coagulation I mean something distinct from Concretion, which is incident to all other Humours and Tumours, and to the *serum* it self upon many other causes. The whole Blood being fibrous may admit of many concretions and thickenings; but they differ from this Coagulation as much as the boiling of Milk up to a thickness; or their thickning it with Flower, &c. differs from making a Curd with Rennet. I shall the rather assume this instance of Milk because of the near kindred between it and Blood, and also for the near resemblance that many Strumous Tumours have with the Curd of that. It is very common to see the lesser Glandules of the Neck, which of late have obtained the name of Conglobate, to grow large, and fill with a white Curd so exactly like that of Milk that it is hard to distinguish them. When they differ from this, it is from some other mixture in the Blood which makes some other alteration; which may be very various, whether in the nature of the coagulating Ferment, or of the matter coagulated; the former may be an Acidity of this or that sort, and sometimes so sharp as to approach near to the acrimony of *aqua fortis*; in which cases the Patient feels violent corrosion and hideous pains, the Tumour it self being apt to degenerate into a *Cancer*, or may have other mixture with it to make it of a Vitriolique or Alumipous nature; all which Acidities, though they agree in the common notion of Coagulating, yet they make Coagulations very unlike each other. The difference also may be in the Matter coagulated, the varieties of which being infinite are hard to be recited; only I must take notice, that from this latter cause it is that I was forced to put as well the property of Dissolution as of Coagulation into the

the description of the Disease; for though the Acidity be the same which cometh into a Bone with that which goeth into the Flesh glandule, &c. yet the Matter it works upon being different, *viz.* Marrow, (whose peculiar nature we do not understand, only find it much different from other Juices of the Body) it doth there dissolve and rot it, and with it the Fibres of the Bone it self. Let no Man wonder at the contrary effects of the same Cause, who observeth the different operations of Fire it self upon wax and clay; where it is visible that the contrariety of Accidents happens from the Matter, and not the Efficient. The like instance may be made in Vinegar, which when it is mixed with Milk, &c. it coagulates it into a Curd; if put upon an Egg, it not only dissolves the Shell, but also attenuates the White contained in it into a limpid Water; which White we notwithstanding observe to be a body much apter to concrete and grow thick than Milk it self. The similitude will hold good of our Strumous Acidity, which when it lights upon the *Serum* of the Blood coagulates it, and when it enters into Marrow, though that be in a nearer disposition to Hardness than the *Serum*, yet the mixture of this Acidity is so far from promoting that Hardness, that it rather dissolves the consistency it already hath.

The immediate Cause of the *Kings-Evil* is delivered *Causes* already, *viz.* the Acidity of the *Serum*: but the remote Causes, *viz.* the causes of this Acidity (to which the *Struma* owe their original) are somewhat hard to be enumerated. The Heads to which they be referred are these, Air, Diet, Exercise, natural Complexion, hereditary Affections, &c.

Those who are born of Strumous Parents are usually subject to these Diseases, and derive it from them; so they will from a Nurse so diseased whose Milk they suck'd.

Those whose Temper of Blood is acid and the *Serum* apt to coagulate, are very obnoxious: so are Rickety Children, and indeed in all Children the heat being little for concoction, the *Serum* is apt to coagulate.

Those that live in an Air excessively thin and sharp, or very thick and foggy, are both liable to the same Disease.

Disease. Diet of salt, fowre and slimy : Meats are causes of this Disease, of which more elsewhere.

Want of Exercise is a great cause of the Blood's growing acid and slimy : external Accidents are often the occasional cause of the *King's-Evil*, but they always suppose a predisposition of the Body to it ; in which case we often see a blow, compression, bruise, &c. to produce it. So also by a wrench of the hip, knee, ankle or other joynt, we find crude Tumours to arise which are soon followed by visible Symptoms of the *King's-Evil*, viz. either glandulous Tumours in the Neck, &c. or Tumours of the Bones themselves, which arising in the Body of them make the *Spina ventosa* ; of which elsewhere. I shall give you one remarkable instance of a Cook's Servant in the *Old-Baily*, who sleeping one Summer's Night upon a Form, his Head slipping off, the one side of his Neck pressed upon the end of it ; when he wakened his Neck was full of *Strume* on both sides, some as big as Walnuts, others less ; they were of different figures, and distinct from one another. He was presently let Blood and purged, all else was done that expert Physicians and Chirurgeons thought fit to relieve him ; but the *Strume* continued, and after a few Days apostemated and mattered, and became virulent Ulcers : he died tabid within half a Year. A streight Stay, as some Women and Children wear them, hath too often the same effect : pain in the Breast makes them under the Arms, and in ill Habits of Body ; a sore Leg hath often caused as much in the Groins.

C H A P. III.

The History of the Disease, with the Diagnosticks and Prognosticks.

THE *Kings-Evil* is already described in short, but that will not serve the uses of a young Practitioner, unless he may have the History of it more fully delivered, which cannot be well done, unless we give an account of the Parts themselves which are concern'd in it. Now the Parts usually affected are either Glandules, Muscles, *Viscera*, Membranes, Tendons or Bones. I do not remember ever to have seen the Nerves or Brain affected immediately with any Humour of this kind: Or if they have, the Juices of those Parts are rather dissolved and the Fibres corroded by this Acidity after the likeness of Marrow and Bones, than coagulated into a Tumour; which Corrosion when it happens, the Disease gets another name, and being indeed mortal, needs not be insisted upon in this Treatise, it admitting of no other Doctrine but that of a Prognostick.

So a young Lady having overgrown Tonsils, which were judged Strumous, was cured by me by Extirpation, as you may see in the *Chap. of Tonsils*: but she some Years after labouring under great pains of her Head, and being upon the way coming up to *London* for Cure, died suddenly; her Head being opened, her Brain was found corroded, and much wasted with great Putrefaction, the inner Table of the Skull carious.

The Veins and Arteries do indeed dilate themselves in all congestions of Matter, whether natural or preternatural; but have not any particular Affection in the *Strume* distinct from what they have in other cases.

Glandules are a very notorious Seat of this Distemper, insomuch that Authors generally have confined it to them as its Subject. Here we have a great deal to say, viz. that this Part is the most commonly affected when-ever the Patient is Strumous; and if the outward

and more visible Glands remain whole, yet generally speaking the inward ones, those especially of the Mesentery are obstructed and swell'd. Of these I have seen divers examples, especially in Children, and have passed my Judgment that they have been Strumous, when the outer Sigs could not so far justify my conjecture as to make others of my mind: yet when the Patient hath been dead, the truth hath appeared upon Dissection. In one of this sort Dr. *Walter Needham* hath lately been my Witness. Nay, whenever the outward Glands do appear swell'd, you may safely conclude the Mesentericks to be so too, they being usually the first Part that is attacked by this Malady. Nor is the Mesentery alone, but all the conglobated Glandules partake with it; which word *Sylvius* hath appropriated to the reductive Glands that serve the Lymphæducts. These are frequently liable to this Distemper, their Offices being a percolation of the *Serum*; therefore whensoever that is amiss, these must needs suffer. This is outwardly visible in the Neck, on the sides of the *musculus mastoideus* quite down to the Clavicle, whence they pass into the *Thorax* down a-long the Spine, and about the Lungs; which themselves also do frequently abound with Strumous coagulations. *Laurentius* adds the *Bronchocele* as a species of this Disease.

It is as easie to be seen in the Groin, *Axilla*, &c. in both which places they do often appear; but no where more commonly and frequently than in the Neck, of which every day sheweth examples. Nor are the Conglomerate Glandules free of the like malady, under which name *Sylvius* contains all the excretory ones, which I do reckon to be the Salivals bigger and less, the Tonsils, the *Glandula Lachrymales*, the *Thymus*, the *Pancreas*, the *Manina*, the Testicles, *Prostates*, &c.

These are sometimes affected together with the Conglobates, sometimes separably. Many Instances may be given thereof; in some we have found all the Conglobate Glandules of the Neck swell'd, and many of them to press hard upon and between the parts of the Salivals; yet they remained sound.

The like hath been seen concerning the *Pancreas* and *Thymus*, which have been both surrounded with *Struma*, yet themselves remained untouched; but very often the Conglomerates are affected by themselves, of which we have a great Example in the *Ranula*, it *Ranula* being but the Tumour of the *Glandula sali valis inferior*, which in a Man lieth immediately under the sides of the Tongue. The *Parotis* also, which is the external Salival, is very often preternaturally affected: and in the *Pancreas* the learned Dr. *Walter Needham* saith, he hath seen a Strumous Tumour suppurated, which held a pint of matter when the other Glands of the Mesentery remained sound.

The Breasts are evidently obnoxious to it, as common *Breasts* practice testifies.

In a late private Healing I presented a young Woman with one in the right Breast, and three near that lying between the two Breasts, as large as Pheasants Eggs.

The Testicles and Prostates may be liable, but I can-*Testicles* not instance in them; and it may be that we do the less *and Pro-* acknowledge their being affected with this Disease, *states* because we are apt in all these cases to suspect another Distemper.

The over-grown Tonsils are so frequently Strumous, *Tonsils* that they need not be insisted on.

The *Glandula Lachrymales* are often infected, and do according to the variety of their disorders produce several sorts of Tumours about the Eye; the most usual of which is a *Lippitudo*, an affection of the ends of the Lachrymal Vessels, which being derived from them do terminate near the *cilia*: so also the *Hordoli*, &c. nay it is not rare to see the whole Ball of the Eye thrust out by the Tumour of these Glandules.

Ophthalmia it self is often a consequent of the *Ophthal-* Disease; so is also the *Fistula Lachrymalis*, which often *mia, Fistu-* oweth its original to this Cause. *la Lachry-* *malis.*

Besides all these Glandules which are naturally born *Adventi-* with us, there are many more which do arise upon the *tious* occasion of this Disease in the several interstices of the *Glands,* Muscles, as I have seen in both the arms of one Person *Face, Legs,* now under my Cure near the *Arms,* *musculus biceps*. The *Skin.* like happens to others in the Legs and Feet, also the *Muscles,* very Fingers and Toes. *Mem-*

In a Child of six Years of age I saw them scattering all over the Body, as in the Balls of the Cheeks, and upon that part of the *Os zygoma* nearest the external *canthus* of the Eye, higher than the *parotis* reacheth: but whether that were part of the *parotis* or not, the others were certainly adventitious which appeared upon the Sides, Back, Breast, Belly, Shoulders, Arms, and Thighs, scattering up and down, some superficial in the Skin, others deep.

Viscera.

The *Viscera* are often found with great *Struma* growing in them, or from them. Nor are we to wonder at it if *Malpighius's* Doctrine be true, who supposeth most of the *Viscera* to be made up of Glandules. In them we frequently find Strumous Swellings as in the Liver, Lungs, Spleen, and sometimes appendants to them. Dr. *Walter Needham* declared in one of his late Lectures of Anatomy at our Hall, that he saw a Strumous Swelling hang at the Cone of the Heart that weighed two Ounces.

The Tendons are sometimes involved with a great gumminess and collection of Strumous Matter, especially the Fingers, Hands, Feet, and Toes; yea upon the *musculus mastoideus* it self we find them very distinguishable from glandulous Tumours, and hard to be managed. Elbows, Knees, Ancles, are very remarkable Seats of this *species* of the Disease.

Bones carious from within.

Bones are as frequently affected as any part of the Body, Glandules only excepted; but there the manner of the Tumour differs; for though the Bone swell, and the outward shell thereof appear hard, yet the inward Juices are all putrid and rotten. This sort of Tumour is sometimes called *Spina ventosa*, how properly let others judge; but it is certain that not only the Bones of the Fingers *carpus*, *metacarpus*, *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and Toes, are liable to this Evil, but also the Skull it self and the Jaw-bones, and all the other Bones of the Body; the venomous nature of which will be seen by those who upon opening some of these Tumours have found the Bone when laid bare at the first appearance sound, but when pierced into to be in the Heart wholly rotten.

Bones outwardly carious.

Bones are likewise affected on the outside by any Strumous Tumour that toucheth them, whether Membrane or Tendon, &c. which we often experience in opening

opening of them when they lie near such parts; for when we do, we most commonly find the Bone it self bare, if not carious. There is a mixed case of Membranes and Bones which frequently is found Strumous, I mean the *Ozana*, which requires your utmost Diligence; the Bones and Cartilages there soon rotting, leave a blemish to the scandal of the Patient.

As to the Differences of the *Struma*, they are sometimes more mild without Inflammation or Pain, and are moderately hard, but by access of heat inflame and suppurate; as well those of a round Figure, which is esteemed the best and mildest sort, as those of any other. Some of the mildest and biggest *Strumæ* I have seen perfectly suppurated without change of colour in the Skin, but after some days they again became hard as before. When they suppurate with Inflammation, then there is a mixture of Blood with them, and they are call'd *Phlegmonoides*; others are indurated and after a while Schirrhous yet sometime by a putrid heat do ferment, and grow painful and soft in the upper part; which softness hath by some been mistaken for a Suppuration, but at their Opening they only gleet, and at length too frequently shew their malign quality by terminating in one of the *species* of a *Cancer*, as I have shewed you in the *Chapter of Cancers*.

Other Differences may be taken notice of, viz. that some are primigenial, as when the Disease is original, and secondary when they succeed some other Disease, as particularly a Fever, which often terminates in a congestion of matter. It also sometimes happens after Catarrhs and other Distempers. There are likewise some by sudden Fluxion, others by long Congestion. From the place of their situation Differences may be taken which every Man's Eye can shew him.

The *Steatoma*, *Atheroma* & *Meliceris*, as they are the frequent Companions of, so they are often not easily distinguishable from, these Tumours. This makes *Barbett*, a late Author, to say, that *Materia mellis, sebo, aut pulti similis, circa articulos, Ganglion, circa colli glandulas, Scrophulam sive Strumam, in brachiis, pedibus, aut capite Tubercula, & si ex Lue Venerea Tophum constituit*. By which it appears that

he makes them not to be distinct *Species* of themselves, but the accidents of other Tumours.

Signs of these Tumours will be more difficultly given, by reason of the various Shapes in which they do appear.

Diagno-
stick.

When it affects a conglobate Glandule the Tumour is usually round, moderately hard, and moveable without Pain. Those of an oval Figure, which are hard, and accompanied with Pain without Inflammation, are of an ill quality; and if they grow unequal they threaten a *Cancer*. When a Conglomerate is the seat of it, it usually observes the shape of that Glandule, especially if the whole Gland be diseased: But it is not unfrequent to see those Glandules (which are indeed but Compositions of lesser Glandules clustered up together like a Bunch of Grapes) particularly affected; so that some of those lesser *Glandule*, or *Kernels*, shall swell into oval, round or flat, or other Figures, leaving the remainder sound enough; as indeed having no other Communication with them, but only by that small *pedunculus* which tieth them to, and dischargeth them by, the common great duct of the Glandule.

In a Muscle the shape is uncertain, and alway distinct from the Muscle: the Tumour harder or softer as it happeneth: but those of a round Figure are the best conditioned ones.

The Lip when infected is commonly thick and chopt.

Bones when Strumous do swell, grow hard and big, but if you open them, they are found inwardly rotten, as hath already been hinted.

Those which we present to his Majesty are chiefly such as have this sort of Tumour about the *musculus mastoideus*, or Neck, with whatever other Circumstances they are accompanied; nor are we difficult in admitting the thick-chapped upper Lips and Eyes affected with a *Lippitudo*: In other Cases we give our Judgment more warily.

Progn-
stick.

In the Prognostick you are to consider, whether the Tumours be many or few, grown together in Clusters or more distinct, great or small, deep or shallow, moveable or immoveable, benign or malign, soft or hard:

The

The place of them, whether near great Vessels, Joynts, Nerves, Tendons or Bones, and the Habit of the Body, is to be considered; also the Age of the Patient.

If the Habit of Body be tolerable, the Patient young, the *Struma* recent and but moderately hard, the Resolution or Suppuration of them is feizable: But if they have been of long Continuance, are hard and lie deep amongst the Vessels, the Work is difficult; yet the Cure of both is very often furthered by accidental Ferments, which will resolve them to a wonder, and as often suppurate them. In case of the King's Touch the Resolution doth often happen where our Endeavours have signified nothing; yea, the very *Gummata*, inso-much that I am cautious of predicting concerning them (though they appear never so bad) till fourteen Days be over. If the *Struma* be moveable, and free from remarkable Vessels, the Extirpation is not difficult; but if the Habit of Body be bad, the *Struma* immoveable, they are not to be medled with; if that they be moveable, yet lie deep amongst the great Vessels, the Extirpation is dangerous; Besides, in the best Habits of Body new *Struma* are apt to arise while you are extirpating the old ones.

If the *Struma* have been long ulcerated, and are become sinuous and virulent, and if they lie near one another, they do often find a Communication to one another, though to your Eye they may seem distinct: In which case the Lips grow callous and the Ulcers corrosive, yea frequently fordid, and the Cure not to be hoped as long as any one *cystis* remains, or indeed the Vessels that feed them; and if they run under the great Vessels what will you do? But if the Ulcerations be simple the Cure is accordingly easie.

Those that are seized of *Struma* in the Neck after forty Years of Age seldom recover, those generally labouring under great Obstructions, whence spring Scorbatical Affections, Jaundice, Fainting, Vomiting, loss of Appetite, sometimes Dropsie; other while a Cough, in which case they die tabid.

If Strumous Tumours or *Gumata* arise from caries in the Bones of the Fingers or Hands, it will require your Care; if in the Foot or Toes, it will be more

difficult; if in the *Os calcis*, Joynt of the Ankle, or *Astragalus*, or in the Knee-bones, or *Ischia*, &c. where you cannot lay open, or indeed where you cannot judge of the Rottenness, the Case is deplorable, the Work is long; and the very Discharge of Matter exhausts the Spirits of the Patients, so that they generally die of a *Marasmus*: But if by strength of Body and help of Medicines the Ulcers do digest, sometimes the rotten Bones do moulder and cast forth, and by vertue of a *callus* within, the Member is supplied; as in some Cases you may see, but the Case always portendeth danger.

Caries
from within
out.

If Strumous Tumours or *Gumata* do outwardly foul the Bones, if the Habit of Body be tolerably good, and the Ulcers well handled, they may recover; but if the Habit of Body be bad, new Ulcers arise, so that the Work is long and difficult.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Method of Cure.

IN the Cure of the *King's-Evil* you must consider the Habit of Body, Strength and Age of the Patient, the affection of the *Viscera*, and particularly whether the *Struma* be simple or complicated.

If all Things appear benign according to the Diagnostick or Prognostick before delivered, you may hope well; if otherwise, then you are to defend your self with a Prediction, and work warily.

In order to the Cure three Intentions are required. The First consists in the regiment of Diet and the other Non-naturals; the Second, in Pharmacy or internal Prescriptions; the Third, in the application of Externals, either to discuss, suppurate or extirpate the Glands.

In the First, concerning a general regiment of Diet, &c. there ought to be special regard had of the Constitution

stitution of the Patient, whether he be hot or cold, dry or moist, old or young, tough or tender and washy. If the Body be cold and moist, we generally suppose a *crapula* preceded, and crudity to abound; in which case the ready road is by fasting from Meat and Drink, which was the Method of the Ancients, or at least great Moderation: Their Diet ought to be moderately heating and drying, Mutton, Kid, Rabbet, Pullet, Chicken, Partridge, Pheasant, Cock, &c. and these roasted; avoiding all Meats which yield a gross Nourishment, as Water-fowl, Fish and Herbage: Their Bread ought to be of Wheat and well baked, and their Drink medicated Ale or Beer; Wine is also allowed, and Water utterly forbidden.

In hot and dry Bodies which are tending to a He-tick, we allow a more humecting Diet, their Meat boiled with Lettuce, Spinage, Purslain, Wood-forrel, &c. To some of these we dare scarce permit the eating of any Flesh, but rather a Milk-diet or Asses Milk; but where Milk doth not agree we prescribe them medicated Broths.

Air is a great help in our Cure: In the cold ones it ought to be moderately heating and attenuating, in the hot ones cooling; in neither over-much piercing, as that of *Hampsted* is, in which sort of Air there is always something esurine and acid; but rather mild and gentle, as that of *Kensington*, upon which supposition of gentleness, the farther removed from the Smoke of the City the better. I shall mention one Observation which I leave to your Judgment, whether it ought to be attributed to the Smoke or Northern Blasts from *High-gate*. It was in a Patient of Dr. *Tho. Cox* and mine, diseased and wasted even to Skin and Bone: We removed him to *Knights-bridge*, where after in some Weeks he had a little recruited his Strength, and was eased of his Cough, which had been very grievous to him; we removed him (for more Conveniency of curing an Ulcer with *caries* of the *cranium*, which he had some time laboured under) to a Lodging near *Kings-gate* in *Holbourn*, which stood backwards, and Airy enough, the Windows opening to the Fields. Upon lying there but two Nights, he relapsed to such a degree, that if I had not removed him the third Day,
I ve-

I verily believe he could not have survived the fourth; but at *Knights-bridge* he again recovered, and some Weeks after went well away to his Parents in the Country, and hath continued healthful since.

Exercise of Body ought to be enjoyned, it being necessary to waſt Superfluities: Sleeping in the Day is forbidden, unleſs it be in Caſe of Pain, to which it is an Anodyne; Paſſions of the Mind ought alſo to be moderated.

The ſecond Intenſion conſiſting in Pharmacy, muſt be qualified according to the Habit of Body. If it be cold and flegmatick, abounding with groſs viſcous Humours, your Preſcriptions ought to be heating and attenuating: In Plethorique Bodies you muſt purge with the ſtronger Catharticks, or repeat the milder often, otherwiſe the Diſeaſe will be apt to increaſe under your Hand. The Purgatives are, *ſpecies hieæ cum agaric. diaturb. pulv. cornachini, pil. cochie, e duobus, rudii, hermodact, alephang. imperial. e succino, trochis, albandal, diagrid. reſine, jalapii, & merc. dulcis*, and all thoſe Medicaments preſcribed in *Lues venerea*.
R pil. rudii ℥j. calomel. gr. 15. ol. ſaffaſtras gut. iiij. Miſce & fiant pilule 5 aurate; ſumat ſummo mane.
 Or, *R ſene ℥ſ. agarici trochiſcati ℥i. hermodact. ℥iv. ſem. carthami ℥iiij. ſalis tartari ℥ſ. ligni ſaffaſtras ℥ij. fiat infuſ. in aq. flor. genifte, ſcrophular. an. ℥vj. colature adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina ℥x. vel q. ſ.* Or,
R turbith gummoſ. hermodactyl. an. ℥ij. rad. ſcrophularie utriuſque, an. ℥j. rad. angelice ℥iiij. fol. ſene ℥ſ. diagrid. ℥ij. fiat pulv. & cum ſyr. ex infuſ. roſ. pallidar. fiat Electuar. doſ. ℥j. ad ℥ij. addendo calomel gr. x. now and then. Or, *R ſarſaparill. elect. ℥ij. rad chine, cort. lig. vite, an. ℥ſ. ſaffaſtras, ſantali, citri, an. ℥ii. rad. jalapij, ſene, an. ℥iiſ. hermodact. turpeti, an. ℥iſ. pulveriz. omnia, & fiat Electuar. cum ſ. q. mellis deſpumati.* Or, *R rad. ariſtolo. rot. raphani, ſpatule fetida, an. ℥j. pimpinelle, ruta, pilofelle, an. ℥ij. rad. ſcrophular. filipend. an. ℥ſ. ſem. aniſi ℥ij. zinziberis ℥j. turbith. gummoſi, fol. ſene, an. ℥iiij. ſacchar. alb. ℥iv. fiat pulv. of which the Patient may take daily a Spoonful in White-wine.* Or he may purge with this Wine, *R ſummitat. marjorane, origani, calaminthe, tamarifci, an. Mj. flor. roſ. damaf. ſalvia, betonic. anthoſ.*

anthos. stachad. centaur. min. veronic. utriusque, an. Mss. sem. papaver. alb. ℥iij. sem. fenic. dul. nigella, Rom. cardomoni, cubebar. an. 3j. rad. ireos florent. calam. aromat. pyrethri, an. ℥ss. cortic. aurantii sicc. ℥iij. cort. lig. sassafra. cort. Winteran. an. 3ij. hermodactyll. turbitb gummosi, an. 3ij. belleb. nigri ℥iij. macerentur in vino Hispan. ℔iv. per quatrimum; dos. cochl. iij. mane & hor. somni. R. spec. hiera picra simpl. ℥ss. cort. Winteran. contus. ℥ss. maneat spatium trium dierum in frigido in aq. lumbric. ℔ss. aq. mirabilis & brionia compos. an. ℔j. sepius agitentur, extrahatur Tinctura clara.

R. pul. sancti 3ij. sacchar. opt. in aq. mirabili dissoluti 3j. spir. cinamoni, gut. ij. fiat tabella ad pondus 3j. capiat iij. pro dos.

Alteratives are also usefully taken those Days they do not Purge, of which sort this is very much commended. R. ciner. spongie, pile, or palea, marine, ossis sapie, piperis longi nigri, cardomoni, zinziberis, salis gemme, pyrethri, nuc. cupressi, gallar. an. 3ij. fiat pulvis: He is to chew some of it daily, and swallow it down as it were insensibly. Or, R. rad. gladioli condit. 3j. ciner. viperar. 3vj. ciner. spong. ℥ss. spec. de gemmis 3j. diarrhod. abbatis 3ij. cum syr. de betonica fiat Elect. de quo capiat ad q. castaneae tribus horis medicin. any Hour in the Day fasting. Or, R. rad. helen. gladioli, ireos, an. 3j. conf. flor. anthos. betonic. an. 3vj. theriac. Venete 3iij. spec. aromat. rosati, diagalanga, an. 3j. cum syr. de cert. citri, fiat opiata; sumat q. 3iij. hor. somni. After any of these may be drank a Draught of the following Decoction; R. sarsaparilla 3iij. ligni guajaci 3ss. sassafra 3vj. rad. filipendule, scrophularia maj. an. 3j. fol. agrimonia, herb. Roberti, veronica utriusque, an. Mss. flor. betonic. anthos. an. P. j. liquiritie 3ij. sem. coriand. 3vj. coq. in s. q. aq. font. ad ℔vj. colature adde vini rhen. ℔ij. sumat 3vj. horis trib. medicinal. Or, R. rad. china 3ij. sarsaparilla 3vj. santal. omnium, an. 3iij. sassafra 3x. infund. in aq. font. ℔vii. per horas 12, deinde, adjectis fol. agrimon. Mij. fol. veronic. Mij. scabiosa Mij. sem. fenic. dul. carui, an. 3iij. uvar. passular. enucleat. 3vj. coq. ad consumpt. tertie partis; fiat colat. pro potu ordinario. R. rad. sarsaparilla 3ss. rad. china

china ℥j. *ligni sassafras* ℥j. *rad. scrophular.* *filipend.* *an.* ℥j. *ophioglos.* *alchimilla,* *fol. agrimon.* *veronica utriusque,* *an.* M. *milleped.* n^o 200. *liquirit.* ℥j. *β. coq.* *in aq. font.* ℔x. *ad ℔vj.* *sumat ad ℥iv.* *tribus horis medicin.* The Decoction of *lig. vite* in flegmatick Bodies alone frequently cures the simple *Strume*. & *sarsaparilla* *incis.* & *contus.* ℥ij. *rad. china* ℥j. *lig. lentis.* ℥ij. *ras. ebor.* ℥j. *millep. recent.* n^o 1000. *uvar passular.* *enucleat.* ℥viii. *rad. rusci* ℥iv. M. *fiat sacculus pro congiis tribus cerevisia non lupulat.* *pro potu ordinario.* In some cases *aq. calcis* hath been of good use, thus: & *aq. calcis* ℔vj. *sarsaparilla* *incis.* & *contus.* ℥ii. *china* ℥j. *sassafras* ℥vj. *uvar passul. enucleat.* ℥iv. *glycyrrhiza* ℥j. *fiat infus.* & *coletur pro usu;* *bibat ℥iv.* *tribus horis medic.* in delicate Bodies you may leave out the *Sassafras*, and make Emulsions of it with some of the four cold Seeds, Almonds, &c. sweeten it with fine Sugar. Chalybeats are frequently of use in these Diseases, and may be thus prescribed: & *margarita pul.* ℥vj. *ocul. cancror.* ℥j. *cerus.* *antimon.* ℥β. *salis martis* ℥iiij. *sacch. cand. alb.* ℥iv. *fol. Auri* n^o vj. M. *fiat pul.* Or, & *chalybis cum sulphur. preparat. rhab. opt. an.* ℥vj. *cort. Winteran* ℥ij. *sal. absinth.* ℥j. *sacchar. opt.* ℥iv. *fiat pul.* the Dose of either may be a Dram. If the Patient be of a hot and dry Constitution the Case is more difficult, because the Medicaments eminent in the Cure of this Disease are generally such as are like to injure the Body in one of those Qualities, being most of them such as either heat, or at least dry it; many of them do both, viz. *Sarsa* and the Woods, as also the *cineres Spongie*, *sal-Gemma*, and all the *Species*. In this case the Waters will have their place (tho' I cannot so particularly approve them as others do.) Asses Milk is of great Efficacy in the most of these, of which I shall give you one Instance in a Case where my worthy Friend Sir F. P. was concerned.

A young Gentlewoman about eleven Years of Age, shrewdly diseased with *Strume* in her Neck, with obstructions in the Mesentery, she being thereby exceedingly emaciated: Sir Fra. Pr. being sent for, and seeing her so diseased with loss of Appetite, advised her to be removed to the fresh Air at Kensington; she was so, and

and there by Asses Milk recovered her strength, and returned to her Friends, well recover'd. Where Asses Milk doth not agree, we prescribe Distill'd Milk, of which sort this may serve for an Example *R sarsaparille elect. incis. & contus. lbj. ras. corn. cervi ℥vj. fol. agrimon. veronica utriusque, an M iiij. santal. alb. rubri, an ℥ij. liquiritie Anglic. lbj. limac. hortens. n^o 100. vermium terrest. lbj. lactis vaccini recent. cong. ii. distillentur in organo commun. S. A. Liqueoris distillat. sing. lbij. adde tabellas oculor. canceror. ℥ij. sumat ad quantitatem ℥iv. singulis dosibus addend. aq. cinam. bordeat. C. ij.* To these diseased Patients we also generally prescribe Decoctions of *sarsa, china, ligni lentiscini. santal. albi. ras. C. C. & eboris.* With the more temperate Pectorals and opening Roots; so also the testaceous powders of *oculor. canceror. coralli, margarite, &c.* of which this may serve for an Instance. *R chelar. canceror. cerus. antimonii, ocul. canceror. an. ℥iiij. margarite, corall. rub. an. ℥ij. saccar. purissimi ℥iv. fiat pul. de quo capiat ad ℥i. ter in die superbibendo haustum aq. lactis superscripta.* Or the foresaid Powders may be made into Pills with *bals. Peruvian. &c. Mer. diaphoret. bezoard. miner. antimon. diaphoret.* are also great Specificks in these Diseases, Emulsions, Pearl Julep, and Opiats are also of use. Purging in this case, if the Body require it, ought to be with Lenitives, *viz. Elect. diacassie cum manna, diacatholic. diaprun. syr. de pomis purgantis diascoreos, syr. de rhab. & de cichoreo cum rhabarbaro:* and to Chidren the infusion of Rhubarb is sufficient. Our most experienc'd Physicians have generally purged these with *pul. rhab.* with an addition of the *Elect. diascord.* or, *succ. chermes,* with *Mer. dulcis,* where they had been subject to a *Diarrhea,* and in other cases alone, or mixed with the milder Purgatives: for in truth whatsoever Disease it is complicated with, without some preparation of Mercury our hopes are vain; Nay in some of the most deplorable cases where the Patient hath been extremely emaciated by reason of the Acidity in the *ferum,* I have proceeded higher to salivate them, and thereby recovered them, as you may see in some of the Observations of Ulcers with *caries* in the Bones.

The

The third Intention is performed by the application of Externals, 1. to the Tumours which we endeavour to resolve or suppurate or to extirpate, which latter may be perform'd either by manual Operation or by Escarotick or Caustical Medicaments; 2. to the Ulcers, which are the effect either of Suppuration or Extirpation. In Tumours we shall begin with Emollients and Discutients, tho' I must confess it is no easie Work to resolve these Glands, if we consider two Things: First, the stubbornness of the Matter, secondly, its being contain'd within a *cyffis*; yet in soft delicate Bodies the milder sort of Glands, which are not too much indurated, do frequently resolve. We shall therefore offer to you such as I have sometimes applied with tolerable good success: As *R empl. diachyl. irreat. ℥ij. gum galbanum, ammoniac. dissolut. in aceto, an ℥ss. pul. sem. nasturtii ℥i. sal. gemme ℥ij. sem. sinapis, & urtica pul. an. ℥iij. axung. anseris, ol. irini, an. ℥vj. cene ℥ij. M. S. A. fiat cerat.* Or, *R rad. bryonia, cyclam. raphani, an ℥ij. cucumeris silvest. spatula fetida, an ℥i. coquantur in lixivio communi ad molliem: cribratura adde sterc. columbini, caprini, an. ℥j. gum. ammoniaci dissol. in sp. vini ℥ij. labdani, styrac. calamita, an ℥ss picis naval. q. s. fiat cerat.* Or, *R gum. galban. sulph. vivi, an. ℥j. salis armoniaci ℥ij. terebinth. q. s. fiat ceratum.* The softer *Strume* may by these or some of *Celsus's Malagma* be resolved, or disposed to Maturation by the access of Heat and subtil quality of the Medicaments.

Those which partake of a *Phlegmon* do frequently suppurate: the way to further Suppuration is by such-like: *R cepar. capit. allior. in furno coctor. n^o. ij. mucilag. radic. althae, lilior. an. ℥j. pul. sem. fenugraci, lini, an. ℥ss. fermenti veteris ℥ij. cari tosti n^o. iv. limac. n^o. vj. axungie anseris & porcine, an. ℥ss. croci ℥j. Mj. fiat. cataplasma. R tussilag. cum toto M. ii. sem. lini pulver. ℥vj. axung. porcine q. s. fiat cataplas. S. A. Or, *R folior. & rad. althae, rad. lilior. an. M. j. sem. lini, fenugraci, an. ℥j. far. triticeae. ℥ss. axung. porcine & galline, an. ℥ss. vitel. ovar. n^o. ji. croci ℥j. fiat cataplasma.* In order to the suppurating of them it is common to pinch them hard: I have seen some People in the Country thrust a Thorn into them, and*

and thereby stir up Inflammation, which soon disposeth them to suppurate. You must endeavour a perfect Concoction; for if you open them while any part of the Gland is hard, it will increase and put you upon a necessity of eradicating it, or of leaving your Cure imperfect. I could give you many Instances of Patients that have come to me for Cure after such Treatment. As to the way of opening them when suppurated, that by Incision makes the least Scar; but if the *Struma* be large, the way by Caustick may give you more Opening, and with less pain assure the Cure: the Matter being discharged you may deterge with *mundif. Paracelsi. precipitat.* and the Vitriol-stone, and afterwards incarn and cicatrize, as in crude Abscesses hath been shewed.

But in the old and hard *Struma* we do seldom obtain a compleat Suppuration; sometimes during the application of the most subtil Discutients we raise a heat in the Skin, which affecting the *cystis* and part of the Gland next under it, doth cause an imperfect Suppuration: by the continued use of the Discutients it at length frets its way through in small Apertures, in which case if you continue the Applications, they grow bigger and become so many painful Ulcers spreading one into another, the Body of the Gland remaining hard without hopes of Suppuration. But if you dress them a Day two or three with a Pledgit of *unguent. basilic.* you may qualifie the Heat and moderate the Ulceration; and so by interchangeably applying the Discutient, or Lenient, you may happily waste the whole Gland, if the Patient be treated the while by proper Internals. In some of these who have come to me out of the Country with *Struma* ulcerated about the Chops, I have seen the *Struma* thrust forth in a *fungus*; so that with my *Spatula* passing under them, I have thrust them quite out, and healed the Ulcer in few Days: in others where they are incapable of being so soon thrown out, I cut off the protuberant part, and consumed the remaining *basis* with Escaroticks.

If the *Struma* be moveable, and free from remarkable Vessels, the speediest way of Cure is by cutting the Skin, and taking them out whole with their *cystis*: those which have stalks and are pendent, or grow small near the *basis*, may be tied and cut off: of this sort we

see

see many. The last I was consulted in was as big as the largest *Catharine Pear*, and of that shape, growing on the outside of the Thigh of a Woman: I made a Ligature about the *basis* of it, and in compliance with the Patient left it on, and deferred the cutting of it off till the next day; but when I came I found it rotted off by force of the Ligature, and required no Dressing. I cut it in pieces and found it a white Glandulous Body. In an Infant newly born there appeared one upon the outside of her little Finger, of the perfect shape and colour of an unripe Cherry, partly red and partly pale, with a stalk proportionably long: I cut it off with a Knife, it bled with a full stream, I stop't it by the application of *pul. Galeni cum albumine ovi*; the third day after I took off Dressings and saw it healed. About ten Days after coming thither to make a Fontanel, I saw that Cherry lying in a Box in the window: I cut into the soft part and discharged a bloody *serum*; the other side which gave the pale colour to it was a Glandulous Fleth.

In those which are so thick in the *basis* that you cannot make Deligation on them, you may pass a proportionable big Needle under the Roots of them, and cut them off under the Needle.

The way by Incision. The common way of taking out all the *species* of *Struma*, *Atheromata*, & *Meliceris*, by Incision, is in cutting the Skin the length of the Tumour: in these latter you must make the Incision more warily, lest you divide the *cystis* and the Matter flow forth. After you have separated them round to the *basis*, it may be sometimes necessary to make a Ligature upon the Vessels before you cut them off. Those which are of a great bulk and have their *basis* proportionably big, as *Steatomata*, generally called *Wens*, are sometimes taken out by making a cross Incision, other-while by an oval, one taking off so much of the Skin as may be judged superfluous, then separate it, proceed calmly in the Work, for in these the Skin commonly adheres so close to the *cystis*, that it will not part from it without the help of your Knife: having separated it, turn it out, and make a Ligature underneath upon the Vessels, and cut it off; then bring the Lips of the Wound together with two or three stitches, and dress it up as you see cause. Some Empiricks

Empiricks cut them off with much more ado, scarce making a Ligature on them; but this way being always attended with a flux of Blood, others choose rather to pass a Seton-needle with a strong Ligature close under the *basis*, or as near it as may be, and that way make a Ligature strictly about it. Sometimes we make the like Ligature without Incision, and are content to eat off the Tumour by streightning it. Thus it falls off without effusion of Blood; but hereby there is hazard in mortifying the sound parts underneath, or of causing such disturbance as prolongeth the Cure: upon which consideration I do propose in great *Steatoma's* and complicated Tumours, which are inclosed in *cystis's*, rather to cut into the *cystis*, and with your hands to pull out that preternatural Body, and leave the *cystis* behind. So shall you be secured from a flux of Blood, and for the *cystis*, you need not doubt but by Digestion it will separate and cast off; the Wound will also heal smooth by Agglutination afterward, if you cut off the superfluous Skin, and bring the remaining Lips together, as in such Operations is usual. An Instance of this I shall give you amongst the following Observations.

After the same manner I usually treat all those Tubercles in the Eye-brows and Face, where the *cystis* separates difficultly from the circumjacent parts, or where a great Scar may be unsightly.

Where the *Strumæ* are large or lie deep near considerable Vessels, there, if Extirpation be safe, the best way will be by caustical Medicines and Escaroticks. It is a Work requiring more time, yet it is sure; and indeed is the only way our Patients generally admit of. The very mention of a Knife frightening them from us.

In preparation to this Work, the Body ought to be frequently purged, and if there be *Plethora*, Venæsection may be necessary: also during the Extirpation they ought to be in an Antistrumatical Course of Physick with Alteratives, &c. as hath been already prescribed: otherwise new Glands will arise whilst you are eradicating the old ones. Upon which consideration you are to furnish your self with such Escaroticks as may penetrate deep into the Gland, and do their work with least pain: for these Glands have small sprigs of a Nerve branching

through them, which maketh them sensible of Pain and subject to Fluxion; therefore it is that we endeavour to eradicate them with Corrosives least painful. But such is our Misfortune, that all Medicaments fit for this Work are extremely painful; the stronger Causticks are most proper to begin with upon condition that they be kept within their bounds: Of these some are made up of Soap-lees boiled to a Stone, but this Medicine will spread in spite of all our Defensatives; so will all those made with Arsenick, Sublimate, Vitriol, &c. that of *calc. viva* boiled up with *lixivium japonis* spreads the least. The Medicaments proper afterward to eradicate them are either Escaroticks, as the Caustick-stone, Mer. sublimate, Arsenick, *ol. vitrioli*. Auripigment, unslacked Lime, &c. or Catheretick, viz. all the sorts of Vitriol, *viridis aris*, *squame aris*, *chalcitis nisi foris*, Cinnabar. *Alumen*, Mer. *precipitat.* and so forth. The Compositions of the Escaroticks are *pul. sine pari ex equal. part. Merc. sublimat. Auripigmenti, Calcis vive.* A milder than this is that of *Johan. Arden*, *Trochis de minio Vigon*, is a powerful Escarotick; it is compounded of *Merc. sublimat. Minium*, and Leven. In his Book you may find Prescriptions more Escarotick, of which this is one. *Rx merc. sublimat. ʒss. arsenici pul. ʒiss. cerus. succi amyli an. ʒiiiss. succi asphodeli ʒx. aceti opt. ʒv. bulliant omnia ad consumptionem succi & aceti, deinde pulverizentur & incorporent. cum ʒij. panis crudi addend. auripigment. calcinati ʒivss. & cum modica aqua ros. fiant Trochisci.* You may make this stronger by leaving out the Cerus and Starch, and adding a few drops of *ol. Arsenici*; but you will find the mildest of these Preparations with Sublimate too painful to be applied in tender Bodies. The Cathereticks commonly used are *Turbith. minerale*, *merc. precipitat.* alone or mixt with *Alum. ust.* or applied with the use of the Vitriol-stone; the mildest is the Precipitate, it is of a slow Operation, but may serve in tender Bodies.

In the eradicating of *Struma*, we are sometimes necessitated upon an accidental Erosion of an Artery to apply the strongest Escaroticks; but generally we qualify them according to the Habit of Body, Age and Strength of the Patient, and Condition of the Glands,

as they are hard or soft, have more or less Sense, or are seated in or near an Emunctory. In my long Practice in eradicating these Glands, I have experimented all the several Escaroticks; and Cathereticks aforementioned, and know that those Compositions which have Sublimate in them are exceeding painful, scarce to be endured in the strongest Bodies, altho' you do take them off in five or six Hours after; yet the Salts having once penetrated the Glands, the Pain will continue vehement many Hours after, and affect the neighbouring Parts with great Inflammation and Tumour, and so frequently raiseth new Glands: But when you apply these to the softer Sex, or tender Bodies, it affects their Head with grievous Pain, benumbing that side and parts about, depriving their very Senses. Fainting, and Palpitation of the Heart, are frequent effects of such Escaroticks, and not seldom a Fever; by which may be judged the ill consequence of applying strong Escaroticks of Sublimate indistinctly to all Complexions and Ages.

The Method I usually begin this Work with is by the application of such a Caustick as will least spread, making it proportionably long, reaching from the lowest part of the Gland upward; for in the consuming it, the *Strume* will sink downwards: You must defend the sides with Plaisters that it do not spread; for the Lips being once divided they will give way, and accordingly as your Escaroticks penetrate into the Body of the Gland, the sides of it will fall in and be eradicated out of the narrowest Opening you can make; and the narrower it is the less Blemish will arise from the *cicatrix*, and the sooner it will be cured. The Escar being made, you may divide it the whole length, and with a Caustick-stone rub into it till it hath penetrated into the Body of the Gland, which it will the sooner do if interchangeably you press into the same place with a Stick dipt in *ol. vitrioli*. Having thus done, dress it up with *unguent. basilic. cum oleo lini* hot, embrocating the Parts about *cum ol. ros. & aceto*, and apply an Emplaster *e bolo* over all. This way of dressing is not without Pain, but it seldom lasts above half an Hour. The third Day after you may dress it again, and if you find the Escar in the middle dried hard,

dress it with Lenients: but if it feel soft, rub it again interchangeably with the Caustick Stone and *ol. vitrioli*, thrusting them every way into the Body of the Glands, taking care that the Lips of the Ulcer be not enlarged thereby: by this way of proceeding a great part of the *Struma* will be eradicated before the first Escar in the Circumference cast off from the Skin. Having thus near eradicated the *Struma*, you may consume the Remainder with *Merc. precipitat.* and keep it open by Dossils of Lint; permitting the Lips of the Ulcer to contract narrower the while, that it may heal with a *cicatrix* like an incised Wound. This I conclude the easiest and speediest way to eradicate the largest *Struma*: but in these complicated *Strumæ*, and others which will not admit of such proceeding, I apply an Escarotick or the strongest Catheretick Powders as I see cause; of which proceeding you may see more particularly in the following Observations. The *Steatoma* being Suet yields not to Escaroticks.

All this while I have treated only of the *King's-Evil*, as it is contain'd in a *cystris*, being the *Struma* of the Ancients; but in my History of the Disease I have enlarged the bounds of it further, so as to take in several Tumours and Ulcers upon Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments and Bones; also *Ophthalmia*, *Agylops*, *Fistula Lachrymalis*, *Tonsille*, &c. which cannot be reduced to this Method here proposed; yet that concerning Muscles, Tendons, and Bones being more universal, and happening in several parts of the Body, especially the Joynts, I shall say somewhat of in this place; the other I shall be forc'd to handle in distinct Chapters, and place them in the latter end of the Treatise.

As to the *Struma*, and other preternatural Tumours included in a *cystris*, affecting the Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and other Parts of the Body; they differ not in the way of Cure from what hath been already delivered, save that they require more caution in the Extirpation of them as they affect the Joynts or sensible Parts.

The Ulcers arising from these are cured after the same manner that hath been shewed in that Treatise; for whatever some Authors may have pretended of this or that peculiar Remedy, the Cure depends upon the general

general Method there proposed, to which, if your fancy so lead, you may add Specificks.

The gumminess upon the Muscles and Tendons require emollient and discutient Dressings, as in the Chapter of *Scirrhus* hath been demonstrated.

The Swellings affecting the Joynts in this Disease are of two sorts: both of them are made by Congestion, and increase gradually; yet differ in that the one ariseth externally upon the Tendons, and between them and the Skin, or between them and the Bone; the other internally within the bone it self.

Swellings of the Joynts are of Two Sorts, External and Internal.

That which ariseth externally affecteth the Ligaments and Tendons first, and sometimes relaxeth them to such a degree that the heads of the Joynts frequently separate from one another, and the member emaciates and grows useless. But for the most part the Humour over-moistning the Ligaments and Tendons produceth a weakness and uneasiness in the Joynt, raising a Tumour externally, and in progress the Membranes and Bones are corroded by reason of the acidity of the Humour; yet it is much hastned, if upon a Supposition of a dislocation they consult the Bone-setters.

In order to the Cure you ought in the beginning of the Fluxion to apply Emplasters of an Astringent and drying faculty, *empl. de minio, è bolo Caesaris, &c.* with inoderate Bandage, and place the Member in such a position as may prevent the descent of Humours. If Blood abound Venæsection may be admitted, but this Humour requireth Purging with *calomel, &c.* and Alteration by specifick Decoctions, *antimon. diaphoret. bez. minerale, &c.* In the declining of the Fluxion you must strengthen the Joints by Fomentations and Emplasters of a discutient and astringent quality, *summitat. hyperici, centaur. absinth. majorane, betonic. flor. salvia, anthos. ros. rub. balaust. nuc. cupressi, bacc. myrtill. juniperi, &c.* in Wine, with the addition of Brandy and Emplaster *de sandicis, &c.* But if through want of such a Treatment they grow excessively swelled, and the Humour incapable of being pressed back or discussed, you may shrewdly suspect the Bones corroded: for that Swelling is for the most part raised by an *Hypersarcosis* within, and ought not to be opened without a predition of a *caries*; for however it may

by a seeming Fluctuation be thought to have Matter, yet upon Opening it will only discharge a Gleet, and the *Hypersarcosis* will thrust out in a *fungus*. If in some particular part there do visibly appear Suppuration, and upon Aperture there do discharge an albugineous Matter, you may conclude the Bone under it is rotten, especially if it be Hand or Foot: and the longer you delay the Opening, the more rotten the Bones will be.

Therefore in such cases make your prediction of the danger, and give vent to the Matter proportionably large (according to the rectitude of the Vessels) to the Bone, and proceed in the Cure as in Ulcers with *caries*, being careful to keep the Member in a right position, that the Joint above it do not contract, as it frequently happens in the Elbow, Knees, and Hip. It sometimes happens that those diseased Creatures fall into the hands of pretenders to Chirurgery, who by improper Applications raise great Tumours, and unadvisedly, open them; and not knowing how to dress them, suffer the Aperture to be fill'd up, and over-grown with luxurious Flesh till the Bone rot underneath. It is also as usual in some others of our Profession, when consulted in such cases, (although they know the Bones to lie carious underneath that *Hypersarcosis*, to advise the leaving them to nature, perswading their Patients that it is the work of Time, and that the assistance by Chirurgery will but increase the Malady. But be assured one rotten Bone cannot cast off another, they may well rot in pieces; but until the *Hypersarcosis* be removed, and the Bones laid bare, you can expect nothing but Apostemations one after another, and your Patients at length will die Hectick. Therefore when you shall be called to such deplorable cases, consume that *Hypersarcosis* by such Applications as their strength can bear, and make way to the Bone or Bones, and pull out such as are loose, and dispose the other to exfoliate; then by Compress and Bandage press out the Matter, and endeavour to restore the part to its natural smallness; which that you may do, the Ulcer may be well deterged, and the native Heat cherished by discutient and drying Fomentations as abovesaid. The Compresses under the Bandage ought also to be pressed out of a Solution of *sal nitri*, &c. in
aceto.

aceto. By this Method you may happily cure them, if Internals be the while prescribed with regulation of Diet, &c.

The other sort of Abscesses which take their beginning *Spina ven-* from an Ulcer in the Bone, I have already mentioned *to sa.* in the general Description of the Disease under the name of *Spina ventosa*: it hath been taken notice of by very few Authors, and I my self succeeded happily in the curing those in the lesser Bones, many years before I knew what to call the Disease. And in truth I do not now greatly approve of the Name, but shall acquiesce in it, and represent it to you as I have frequently seen it in my Practice in the *King's-Evil*, it being a certain *species* of that Disease, and of no other that ever I saw.

It taketh its beginning from a thin acid *serum* in the *Its Origin.* medullary Juice, which corroding the Fibres maketh a *nal.* solution of continuity there, and at length corrupteth the interior part of the Bone, and at last (if not prevented) corrodes the Shell, and passeth its subtil Humour through some Porosity it had made.

This Disease of the interior part by degrees usually so affecteth the external Shell of the Bone, as to raise it to a preternatural Tumour, which at the same time overstretching the *Periosteum* causeth an uneasiness; and this Pain, if it grows so acute as to produce Inflammation, an Abscess consequently followeth.

If the Bone be spongy and soft, it is wonderful to see how quickly the Fibres of it will be mollified by the influence of the *serum* of the Blood, and made apt for a sudden Distension, as if the part were rather muscular than Bone. So in Childrens Fingers I have seen a Bone swelled in a Night, and the like Tumour raised in the spongy Bones of elder Persons in few Days, and without much difficulty to yield again to exsiccat Remedies.

Yet it sometimes happeneth that the interior part of the Bone is totally corrupted without any external Tumefaction or Pains, till the acid Humour maketh its way through the *cortex*, and eroding the *Periosteum*, causeth a Solution of continuity there; which by access of Pain swelleth and inflameth the external Parts, and produceth Maturation in few Days. Those in

the protuberant Bones do also frequently raise Abscesses after the same manner, sometimes whilst the exterior Parts suffer under another Ulcer different from this: But of that hereafter.

Differences.

Somewhat of their Differences I have shewed you in the preceding Lines, others may be taken from the Quality of the *serum*. In some there is a sudden Tumour raised in a Night, in others it swelleth gradually and never corrupteth externally. In others the Humour pierceth through the *cortex*, and raiseth suddenly an Abscess. And these Differences may be said to arise somewhat from the Place or Bone they affect: For accordingly as the interior Part of it is softer or harder, or the external *cortex* is solid or porous, so it suffers Solution sooner or later. Those of the *cranium* for the most part pass their way through the interior *lamina*, and affect the *dura mater*, &c. producing great Pains, Convulsions, *Spasmus*, Epilepsies, and they die, before the Disease is discovered. In the great Bones of the Knees, Ancles, Elbows, &c. they pass their Matter slowly, and are more generally diseased with Apostemations, externally arising from the protuberance of them. In the *Os tali*, or Heel-bone, which is spongy within, and full of external Pores, they make their way through more suddenly, and so accordingly they do in the Jaws, Fingers and Toes.

Signs.

The cause of the *Spina ventosa* I have already delivered you in short to be the Acid quality of the *serum sanguinis* in the Bone. The most visible Signs of it are a protuberance of the Bones without discolouring of the Skin, and often without Tumour or Pain.

The Apostemations proceeding from the *Spina ventosa* do most certainly shew them, they rising always between the Membranes and Tendons; and somewhat of Fluctuation may be felt there before the external Skin be considerably inflamed: Also if upon Opening it you make search with a Probe, you will find it penetrate deep into the Bone, yet is the *cortex* of it white, whereas the other Abscesses do always begin externally, and if the Bone be bare, yet is it only superficially carious, or stained by the Matter.

Prognostick.

The Cure of the *Spina ventosa* in the lesser Bones, as the *Cranium*, Jaws, Fingers and Toes, is feasible; but

but those in the bigger Bones are for the most part deplorable. Infants and Children are generally the subject of this Disease.

In the Cure of these the same Method is required *Cure.* which hath been above proposed in those Abscesses and Ulcers with *caries*; as also the same regulation in Diet and other non-naturals.

The Topicks ought in the beginning to be such as are astringent and drying, as hath been set down in Abscesses, viz. *emp. à bolo Casaris, comitissa, de minio simp. &c. cum sapone, de sandicis, & de ranis duplicat. mercurio*, with good Bandage.

If afterwards they pass their Matter externally they must be laid open by Incision according to the length of the protuberance. Those of the *Cranium* are not much protuberant for the reasons aforesaid, yet you ought to make inspection, and proceed accordingly by Ruginé or Trepan as the Symptoms indicate. Those of the Jaws are visible, and require vent by extraction of the Teeth, after which the *caries* must be consumed by Medicaments of a drying quality, of which the actual Caustery is the most speedy and effectual. Those of the Fingers and Toes are to be laid open by Incision in case of Apostemation the length of the protuberance, and the Bone cut into, and the *caries* dried up. The Ulcers in the greater Bones ought also to be opened, that the Matter may be discharged, and the Bone lay bare in order to Exfoliation, (if it be possible;) but if the interior part be much corrupted, your best way will be to keep that part of the Ulcer dilated which lieth over the Aperture in the Bone by some Dossil dipt in *sp. vini* or the like, and heal the rest of the Ulcer, and prescribe such Internals as may dispose the Body to a better Habit. For these only are the carious Bones which we may leave to time, it being in vain to attempt the Exfoliation of great Bones, where the rottenness, as in a Pear, beginning at the Core, hath consumed the substance of them. How all these are particularly treated by me, you may see in the following Observations of Ulcers with *caries*.

We shall begin our Observations with the resolving of *Struma*, which generally is a work of Time, and in those which suffer under internal Obstructions of the
Viscera

Viscera it is not so advantageous to their Health : Upon which Consideration I for the most part endeavour to waſt them by Maturation, and the while preſcribe Internals ſuitable to the Habit of Body and Complication of the Diſeaſe ; for if in reſolving them the *Viscera* grow more diſeaſed, it will be imputed to that, and if new *Strume* ariſe, the Patient will grow weary and be eaſily perſwaded to conſult others, who ſometime get the credit of the Cure when the foundation was laid to their Hands ; wherefore I do not readily ingage in this Work till they have tried others, and can willingly ſubmit to my endeavours.

1. Obſervation.
of
Diſcuſſion.

AN Infant about a Month old, the only ſurviving Child of his Parents, being ſubject to Fermentations of ſharp Humours breaking out in the Head, Face and Body, and frequently affecting the internal *Viscera*, being recommended to my care, I made a Fontanel in its Neck, and purged it with *fyr. de rhab.* once in four or five Days, and on the intermitting Days gave him a few grains of *bez. minerale* in a ſpoonful of white Bread and Milk : his Spoon-Meat was made in a Decoction of *ſarſa, raf. eboris*, &c. In caſe of Catarrh or Cough I preſcribed him an anodyne Syrup ; ſometime the acid Humours affected his Bowels with a *Diarrhea*, (eſpecially in breeding his Teeth :) to remedy which we preſcribed *diſcord. cum pul. rhab.* &c. Thus each diſturbance was leviated, and the Child thrived. In his 2d. Year he fell into the ſmall Pox, and was helped through it by Dr. *Tho. Cox* : after that the *King's-Evil* appeared in large Glands on the left ſide of his Neck : I embrocated them *cum ol. ex ped. bovinis*, and removed his Fontanel into his Arm, alſo purged him with Rhubarb infuſed in his Drink, and preſcribed *merc. diaphoret.* his breaking out in his Head was anointed with Bacon-lard, and covered with a Cap made of a Bladder. It was eaſie for me to have cured all the Eruptions in the Skin with Externals, but I thought it ſafer to cure them by ſweetning his Blood. The laſt Symptom which appeared was a ſwelled upper Lip, at ſight whereof I purged him again as aforeſaid, and diſcuſſed the Swelling. This Method of purging

ing with *infus. rhab. &c.* he continueth to this Day, and hath thereby recovered a strong healthy Habit of Body.

A Youth aged about thirteen Years, of a strong Habit ^{2. Obser-} of Body, was commended to me, having a *Struma* of ^{vat. of} an oval figure on the right side of his Neck; under his ^{Discuf-} Ear he had also an *Ozena*, with a thick chopt upper Lip. ^{sion.} I purged him with the Infusion of *Sena*, &c. prescribed in the Method of Cure, and afterward with one of the specifick purging Powders, to which I added *Calomel.* and enjoined him the drinking *decoct. sarsa, lign. guaiaci*, &c. with a strict drying Diet, and made him a Fontanel in his Arm. I embrocated the Gland *cum ol. ex ped. bovinis & aceto*, and applied *emplastr. diachhyl. ireatum* malaxed with *cerat. asypi.* By this method the *Struma* relaxed, and seemed to be divided into three small Glands, which also resolved soon after. The thick chopt Lip was cured by the anointing it with *Merc. precipitat.* mixed with *unguent. rosat.* After it was cured, I perceived his Nose swelled and hard; I lookt upon his Nostrils, and saw them contracted very small, and stuf with a crusty Matter. I directed some *ol. lilior.* to be snuft up into his Nostrils, and the next Day caused them to be syringed with *decoct. hordei, sem. lini & althea*, and purged him the Day following with *extract. Rudii* and *Calomel.* repeating it every other Day, and continued the drying Decoction, *antimon. diaphoret. &c.* His Nose being cleansed of its *Mucus*, I syringed it with one of the *Errhina* prescribed in the Cure of *Ozena* in *Lues Venerea*, and thereby healed the Ulcers.

A Child of about four Years of age was diseased ^{3. Obser-} with a *Vitiligo*, thick upper Lip, and a couple of *Stru-* ^{vat. of} *me* on the left side of his Neck somewhat large. I pur- ^{Discussion} ged him with an Infusion of Rhubarb once in three or four Days, and prescribed him six grains of *Merc. diaphoret* sometimes, and othertimes *Bez. mineral.* then removed his Fontanel out of his Neck into his Arm. Thus at length the *Vitiligo* was dried up, and the *Struma* totally resolved. His Lip was frequently relaxed upon his purging, but at length it ceased swelling.

A Maid aged about twelve Years, who had formerly ^{4. Obser-} been extreemly diseased with internal Obstructions of ^{vat. of} *her* ^{Discussion}

her Mesentery, &c. supposed the *King's-Evil*, was cured by Sir *Fra. Pruj.* but after four Years relapsed, and came to me with several *Strumæ* on both sides of her Neck. I directed the embrocating them with *valentia digitalis* Morning and Evening, purging her sometimes with a cathartick Apozeme of *sena, rhabarb. agaric. hermodact. turbith. polypod. &c. cum syrup. de spina cervin.* and in the intermitting Days kept her to the drinking of a decoct. *sarsæ. lign. lentisc.* with some of the antistrumatick Plants prescribed in the Method of Cure; with which she took some of the Specificks. There was also prescribed *cerussa antimonij, &c.* The Glands sensibly resolved, and she recovered her health.

5. Observation.
of
Discu-
sion.

A Maid aged about twenty-four Years, of a strong Constitution, came out of the Country to me with many *Strumæ* on both sides of her Neck. I purged her *cum pulv. diaturbith. magist.* with the addition of *Calomel.* and prescribed her a decoct. *sarsæ, China, lign. vite, &c.* which being clarified was afterwards decocted with *mel commune,* of which she drank thrice a Day with *antimon. diaphoret. &c.* During her taking these Internals, her Neck was for some time embrocated daily with *valentia digitalis,* and a Cerote was applied *ex rad. bryonie, cyclamin. &c.* After she had some Weeks experimented the foresaid Method, and found Relief thereby, she returned into the Country. About a Year after she came up to *London* in a very good Condition, and by my Advice was again purged, and a Solution of crude Mercury dissolved in *aq. regis* was added to the said *Emplastr. ad strumas:* By which, as I have been since informed, those *Strumæ* are near resolved.

6. Observation.
of
Discu-
sion.

A Maid-servant of about twenty-four Years of age, of a Phlegmatick Constitution, came to me with pituitous Swellings in her Legs and Thighs. She had been frequently purged and treated rationally by others: but the Swellings continuing, she came to me. I advised her to proceed on in the foresaid Course of Physick, and directed her to wear laced Stockings and Trowzes: the former whereof she did make use of with much advantage. But some Weeks after she returned to me with many *Strumæ* thrust out on both sides of her Neck, very big, and of different figure. I purged her with *pil. cochineæ*

cochia min. calomel. &c. and prescribed her opening Decoctions, with Chalybeats and Antifistumatics, according to the Method of Cure, also directed the embrocating her Neck with *valentia digitalis*, &c. but had no great hopes to resolve those Glands whilst pituitous Humours so abounded. The Cure being slow, she grew weary, put her self into their hands, and at length died, I suppose Hydropical.

A Child aged about seven Years, having been some-^{7. Obser-} time diseased with Obstructions in her Mesentery, ^{vat. of} &c. and a hard *Struma* of an oval figure moveable ^{Discussion} under her Chin, Dr. Dacre and my self were consulted. ^{and Sup-} We made her a Fontanel in her left Arm, and prescribed one of *Celsus's* *Malgama's*, which we applied on ^{puration} the Gland, and set her down this following Course of ^{mixed.} Physick: *R. resina jalapii gr. 5 calomel. gr. 10. conf. ros. damasc. ℥ij. cum syrup. violar. q. s. fiat Bolus sumend. mane crassin. cum. regimine. R. lign. sancti, sarse, an. ℥ij. saffrafras ℥j. fol. scrophul. filipend. cum toto, an. M. iiij. betonic. salvia, urtica, malva, an. M. ij. rorismarin. majoran. an. M. j. rad. lapathi acuti, rusci, polypod. an. ℥ij. rad. galange ℥j. nuc. moschat. ℥β. uvar. passular. ℥β. milliped. 500. contund, aliquant. & preparantur pro sacculo suspendendo in cerevisia mediocr. cong. 3. & post debitam infusionem utatur pro potu ordinario. R. antimon. diaphoret. ℥β. sumat in cochl. 1. potus prescript. mane & vesperi.* By the application of the Emplaster part of the Gland resolved, and part discharged it self in a thin Humour, fretting through small Pin-holes in the Skin. After it was thus totally wasted, I cicatrized the Frets with *unguent. tutie*; during which she recovered her health. Mr. Bernard was her Apothecary.

A Young Gentlewoman about thirteen Years of age, ^{8. Obser-} Sister to her in the preceding Observation, of a Ple-^{vat. of} thorick Body and strong Constitution, was diseased ^{the effects} with an *Opthalmia*, &c. I prescribed an Infusion of ^{of Merc.} Rhubarb in small Ale to take three Days, then to take ^{dulc. in} *Merc. dulc. gr. 10. sacchar. alb. gr. 6.* in a spoonful ^{Children,} of White-bread and Milk, and gave her half a dozen Papers of the Powder, designing she should repeat the taking them once in four or five Days. She went into the

the Country, and observed the Directions. She took *Calomel.* upon a *Saturday* in *Christmas Week*: It purged her three or four times. She slept well that Night, and went to Church the next Day modestly dressed. The Night following she complained of some Indisposition, and was griped, she also vomited and purged often. She continued ill three Days before I had Notice of it. Then Dr. *Dacre* and my self went to her, and found her in Bed, subject to a Vomiting and a *Tenesmus*, with frequent excretion of a *Mucus*. We directed Clysters of Milk *cum vitellis ovis*. we also gave her a morsel of an Electuary of *diascord. cerussa, antimon. conf. ros. rub. confect. alchermes*, as it is prescribed in the Treatise of *Lues Vener.* in such Cases. We likewise prescribed her *decoct. rad. scorzonera, corn. cerv. ust.* with *aq. cinnam. bordeat.* She did not complain of any soreness in her Chaps, nor was there any smell of the Mercury in her Breath. She rested well that Night, and was well in the Morning. We returned to *London*, concluding that her Distemper was the effect of Cold she had taken at Church. Two or three Days after I received a Letter, that she was seized again with a Vomiting and Gripping in her Bowels. I carried the Letter to the Physician; who concluded her Distemper to arise from the corrosive quality of the Mercury. I replied, it would not then have ceased upon our Prescriptions: Besides, her Chaps must then have been sore, which they were not. I concluded, that the Humours drawn inward by her Purging, being checked as aforesaid, still affected her Bowels, and required to be purged off. To which purpose I resolved to carry with me two Quarts of *Barnet-Water* to purge her. I accordingly went early the next Morning, boil'd it with Milk, and dissolved some Manna in the first Draught. She vomited that presently. I gave her more of the same Water, and plied her with it till she had drank it all. She vomited much green Choler with viscous Phlegm, and her Stools were frequent and bilious. A Clyster was given her of Milk and Yolks of Eggs; and that Night I laid her to Rest with an Anodyne Draught. She slept well, had a good Stool in the Night, and slept again. She eat a boiled Chicken in the Morning, and from that time was no more

more griped. I stay'd two Days, and seeing no Relapse, came away. This was all the ill I ever met with in the giving *Merc. dulc.* and upon such ill Regulation every Cathartick would have done as much.

A Woman of about thirty six Years of Age, who had formerly been afflicted with a Strumous Ulcer, came to me, with another of an oval Figure, very hard, near the Muscle *Mastoides*. I applied a *Malagma* of *Celsus*, with Directions to continue it so long as it would stick. In the space of three Weeks it suppurated it, and fretted a Hole, by which the Matter burst forth. I dressed it with *unguent. basilic.* and *empl. diachyl. ireat.* as it is prescribed in the Method of Cure. There remaining some hardness after the Discharge of Matter, I applied again the *Malagma*, which caused a Suppuration of the remainder: Which being permitted to flow forth, I dressed it with Lenients as aforesaid, and thereby cured the Abscess, without enlarging it by Knife or Caustick.

A Child of about four Years of Age, being internally diseased with a Cough, &c. was put into my Hands for Cure of a *Struma* on the right side of his Neck, near the bigness of a small Puller's Egg. I purged him with *syr. diaseros*, dissolved in a pectoral Decoction, and prescribed Lohocks, also medicated Ale, *Bezoard. mineral.* &c. Externally I embrocated with *unguent. magist. ad strumas*, and applied *cerat. Agrippin.* by which Method the *Struma* resolved, and the Child recovered that Summer in the Country, by repeating the Internals above mentioned. But about a Year after he returned to Town diseased with a large *Struma* on the same side of his Neck, and internally obstructed with the said Disease. Antistrumaticks were prescribed as formerly, in order to the removing those Obstructions; the *Struma* was suppurated, the Matter let out, and the remaining Body eradicated, the Ulcer also disposed to cicatrize. During which the Child not taking those Internals designed, the Obstructions increased, and he died before the Ulcer cicatrized.

A Man of about twenty five Years of Age, much emaciated with the *King's-Evil*, being internally obstructed, was commended into my Hands. He had externally

1. *Observed*
of
Suppuration.

2. *Observed*
of
Struma
suppurated.

3. *Observed*
of
Struma
suppurated.

ternally on the right side of his Neck a great Cluster of *Strume*: Some of them were inflamed, and inclinable to suppurate; others lying amongst them, and scattering about, were pale and hard. I applied over the whole Tumour, some of the Suppuratives set down in the Method of Cure; and having concocted the Matter, where I found it at first inflamed, I applied a Caustick the whole length of the Bunch, taking in such a breadth as might serve for the eradicating of the rest. Then dividing the Escar, I gave vent to the Matter, and dressed it up with Lenients. During the Digestion of it, I purg'd him with an Infusion of Sena, Rhubarb, &c. and put him into a decoct. *sarsæ, ling. lentisc. santal, &c.* with *milliped.* and some of the anti-strumatick Plants, and prescribed him *Calomel*, with some of the milder Purgatives, to be taken once in four or five Days. After separation of the Escar, I saw the Ulcer lying unequal, and by search of my Probe found *Sinus*'s running under one another, some of them deep under the Muscles. These seem'd to be made by the unequal Suppuration of the Glands. Some of the deepest *Sinus*'s I dress'd with Dossils spread with *unguent. basilic.* and Præcipitate, others I dipt in Præcipitate, some I rubbed with the Caustick-stone, others with the Vitriol-stone; then covered all the Ulcer with Præcipitate, and applied *empl. è bolo* over all. After I had thus eradicated those *Strume* most conspicuous, I divided some of the uppermost *Sinus*'s with a pair of Probe-scissors, and kept the Lips dilated with Dossils dipt in Præcipitate, till I had wasted those Lips: Then I made way to the *Sinus*'s, and laid them all open, with Escaroticks smoothing the Ulcer; and raising a Basis of good Flesh, I cicatriz'd the Ulcer even. After I had cured him, I continued the prosecuting of the foresaid Course of Physick, with some of the milder Specificks, and directed him to drink Asses Milk; which he did, and thereby recovered his Strength and Appetite to stronger Nourishment. About two Months after, this Person came to me, complaining of that side of his Neck. Dr. *Walter Needham* being present, we both look'd upon the Place where the *Strume* had been lodg'd, and saw that part of the Clavicle down to the head of the *Os humeri* much leaner than the other side.

I made

I made him a Fontanel in that lame Arm, and advised the embrocating the extenuated Parts with *axung. humana cum guttis aliquot. ol. lavendule*: By the use whereof it plumpt, and he enjoyeth good Health to this Day.

A Man of about forty five Years of Age came to me with a round Tubercle (without Inflammation) between the Sagittal and Coronal Suture. I open'd it by Incision, and discharged first a yellow Serum, then a gritty Matter like Honey, I wiped away the Blood, and pressed out the Matter; then dressed it with Dossils spread with *unguent. basilic.* dipt in Præcipitate, and thereby digested out the *cystis*; and cured it soon after by the common Method.

1. Observat. of Incision of a Meliceris.

A Man of about thirty Years of Age came to me with an *Atheroma* on one side the left Temporal Muscle. I open'd it by Incision, and digested it with *mun-dif. Paracelsi*. He had also one near the Coronal Suture, which had been formerly open'd by Puncture, and remained sinuous and full of loose Flesh. I laid it open by a snip of a pair of Scissors, and deterged, incised and cicatrized them both according to the usual Method of curing such Ulcers.

2. Observat. of Incision.

A Gentleman came to me one Evening with a *Steatoma* a little above the Coronal Suture. I slit the Skin with a Lancet, and thrust it out with its *Cystis*, then applied a Pledgit of *unguent. basilic.* over which he put his Peruke on without farther Concern, and cured it himself in few Days.

3. Observat. of Incision.

A Woman of about forty Years of Age had five of these scattering about her Head, all which I cut out: Some of them were small, others large. They digested with *unguent. basilic.* and were soon cured. Sometimes they lie so superficially, that the scratch of a Comb hath made way for their Discharge.

4. Observat. of Incision.

A Child of about three Years of Age was brought out of the Country to me with a *Struma* on the left Eye-brow, of an oval Figure. I made Incision upon it according to its length, and separating it from its Ligaments, thrust it out, then put a small Dossil in its place dipt in a Digestive, with a Pledgit of the same, *cum emplastr. e bolo*, and Bandage over it. The fourth

5. Observat. of Incision.

Day after I dressed it again, deterged it with *unguent. basilic.* and Præcipitate upon a less Dossil, and dressed it up as aforesaid. The second Day after I left off the use of Dossils, and, bringing the Lips together, dressed them up with the common Sarcotick, thereby uniting them in a few Days, and returning the Patient cured with a seemly *Cicatrix*.

6. Obser-
vat. of
Incision.

A Maid aged eighteen Years, had a *Struma* on the left Brow of the bigness of a Pear-plumb. I made Incision into the Skin according to the length of the Brow, and separating it, took it out. I dressed it with a Dossil dipt in *albumine ovi* & *pulv. Galeni*, and with *Emp. è bolo* and Bandage bound it up. The next Day the Eye-lid being very much swell'd, I embrocated the Parts about *cum ol. ros.* & *aceto*, then let her Blood, prescribed a Clyster at Night, and an anodyne Draught. The Day after, finding the Inflammation and Swelling great, and the Wound sanious, I fomented them with *decoct. flor. melilot. cham. ros. rub. balauft. &c. in vino rubr.* and dressed the Wound with a Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitell. ovi*: By which Method the Wound digested, and was afterwards deterged with *mundif. Paracelsi*, and incarned. I afterwards cicatrized it with *aq. calcis*, &c.

7. Obser-
vat. of
Incision.

A Youth of about twelve Years of Age had a *Struma* lying under his right Jaw, of an oval Figure. I made Incision into the Skin according to its length, then separating it, fastened a Ligature under it, and cut it out, leaving the Ligature to digest off. I dressed it with Digestive *ex terebinth. cum empl. è bolo*. After Digestion I deterged, incarned and healed it, as hath been shewed in the former Observations.

8. Obser-
vat. of
Incision.

A young Man aged twenty four Years was brought to me, who had a large *Struma* on the *Os frontis*, of an oval Figure, between his Eye-brows, I divided the Skin, made separation of the Gland, and thrust it out; then cut it off, and dressed the Wound with Pledgits and Dossils spread with *unguent. basilic.* dipt in *pulv. Galeni*, and with Compress and Bandage bound it up. The third Day I dressed it again with warm Digestives, and afterwards deterged with the addition of Præcipitate. By lessening the Dossils it contracted, and I incarned and cicatrized the Lips close, according as is usual in such Wounds.

A Child of about six Years of Age had a long white Swelling, reaching down from the *Os frontis*, between his Eye-brows to the Ridge of his Nose, swelling both sides of his Nose to both the Angles of his Eyes. After various Endeavours by internal and external Remedies, he was commended into my Hands by Sir *Fra. Prujean* and Dr. *Wolf*. I designed the opening it by Incision, according to the length of the Tumour: To which purpose I marked it with Ink, and cut into the Tumour as low as might serve to discharge the Matter, with regard to the Beauty of the Nose, where the least Scar is a blemish. There discharged a Matter not unlike the White of an Egg, upon which the Tumour sunk. I dressed the Wound with a Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitello ovi*, upon a Dossil with a Pledgit and an Emplaster over it; applying upon the sides and lower parts of the Nose Compresses of Lint dipt in Oxycrate, to press out the Matter, and retain them close, that they might unite the sooner. By this Method the Abscess was digested, and afterwards cured in ten or twelve Days by the common Method.

A Woman of about twenty eight Years of Age had a large *Struma* on the left side of her Neck, of an oval Figure and moveable, under the Skin. I made an Incision the full length of it, and separating it from the Skin on the sides, pull'd it out, tied a Ligature on the Vessels under it, and cut it off, then dressed it up with a Dossil spread with a Digestive *ex terebinth.* dipt in *pulv. Galeni*, with Pledgits of the same Digestive over it, and a restrictive Plaister over all, with a retentive Bandage. After Digestion I incarned, and cicatrized the Lips together, according to the foresaid Method.

A Gentleman aged about sixty three Years, having been some Years diseased with a *Sarcoma* on his lower Lip, consulted me with Dr. *Fielding*, an eminent Physician of the City of *Gloucester*. It had formerly been attempted by Escaroticks and by Exsiccants: But it returned, and thrust forth Excrescences, one whereof was not unlike a Strawberry. They were accompanied with Tumour and Hardness, and would not cicatrize by any Application, but grew up, and spread under a crusty Scab, which frequently fell off of it self. We resolved

upon the Extirpation of it. To which purpose the Dr. prepared his Body by Purging, &c. Then in order to the Work, the Patient being placed in a Chair to the Light, I marked out so much as I designed to cut off; then took hold of the Lip between my Thumb and Fore-finger, and pressing the *Sarcoma* outward, I cut it off with a pair of Scissors: Upon which I saw the remaining Roots start up in a ridge of loose Flesh. I pressed them upward, and snipt them off. Then, after I had permitted the Arteries to empty themselves a while, I stopt them by the Application of Dossils pressed out of *tinctura vitriol. dulc.* and with *pulv. Galeni cum album. ovi* dressed the Wound up. From that time it bled no more. The third Day I took off Dressings, and saw the Wound well disposed to digest. I dressed it with Digestives *ex terebinth. &c.* and from that time deterged it with *Merc. precipitat.* and the Vitriol-stone, cicatrizing it with *unguent. tutia* and the Alume-stone, and so it continues to this Day.

12. *Observat. of Noli me tangere cured by Incision.*

A Woman about thirty Years of Age had a small Gland of the bigness of a Lupine upon her left Cheek a little above the lower Jaw. It had been a long time growing, and of late Years was exceedingly painful, periodically pricking and shooting with Inflammation in that Cheek, and would endure no Application. Upon which account she came to *London*, where she consulted several of our Profession together. They all thought it necessary to be eradicated, but differed in the manner, most of them concluding the actual Caustery properest. I was afterwards consulted with Dr. *Tho. Cox*, and proposed the extirpating it by Incision, and a Week after visited her again; when, in the presence of Dr. *Cox*, I passed a Needle under the Gland, and cut it off. I dressed it with a Digestive *ex terebinth. &c.* deterged with *unguent. basilic.* and *Merc. precipitat.* and afterwards cicatrized it with *unguent. tutia*, and dismissed her cured.

13. *Observat. of Incision.*

A Youth about twelve Years of Age had a *Struma* of an oval Figure on his right Cheek, lying moveable between his Jaws, and most capable of being taken out on the inside within his Mouth. I made an Incision upon it there, and with my Fingers pull'd it out, then wash'd his Mouth with *Oxycrate*: But it continuing to bleed,

bleed, I fill'd the Wound with Dossils of Lint, and placed a round Boulster dipt in the foresaid Oxycrate between his Teeth and Cheek: I also applied externally a Compress spread with a Defensative with Bandage; by which the Bleeding was restrained. I took out the Boulster in the Morning from between his Cheek and Teeth, and permitted him to wash his Mouth with a Tincture of Roses with *syrup. diamorom.* and the second Day after took the Dossils out of the Wound: but suspecting that the way of dressing it with them might prolong the Cure, I clipt off the lower Lip with a pair of Scissors, and prescribed him a sanative Lotion of *fol. plantag. virg. aur. alchimilla, pilosella, rad. consolid. & liquiritia cum syr. de ros. siccis*; by the use of which it cured in a few Days.

A Man of about thirty Years of Age had an *Atheroma* on his left Cheek, which at length made its way externally through a small Orifice, and healed up again. It growing vexatious to him by its frequent eruptions, he put himself into my Hands at a time when it was full of Matter. I, feeling the Tumour big within between his Jaws, made a large Incision into it, and discharged a foul Matter with dregs, which shewed it a *Meliceris*. I put my Finger into it, and with a Knife in my other Hand cut off the nearest Lip as far it was hollow, and prescribed him a *decoct. summitat. equis. ti, veronica bistorta, rad. iridis, consolidate, &c.* to wash his Mouth: by which he was cured, and from that time relapsed not.

A poor Fellow of about forty Years of Age came to me with a large white Tumour upon the right Cheek reaching close to the tip of his Ear, supposing it was the *King's-Evil*. I put my Finger into his Mouth, and feeling it big within, and the Matter fluctuating, I thought it Atheromatous; yet for more security opened it by Puncture. It discharged a Bloody Serum. I permitted it to empty itself, (it being towards Evening) and contented myself in stopping it up with a Tent of Lint dipt in *albumine ovi*, applying a restrictive Emplaster and Bandage on the external parts. The next Morning, finding the external Tumour sunk, I took out the Tent from within, enlarged the Opening, and thrust out a foul Matter like dregs of Beer. I cured it in few Days,

Days, after the same Method that hath been shewed in the former Observation.

16. Obser-
vat. of
Incision.

A Tradesman Aged about thirty Years, came to Dr. *Walter Needham* and my self (while we were dressing a Patient in the City) with a large soft Tumour within his right Cheek near his Mouth, much distorting it, so that it hindred him in eating his Viſuals: it was over-spread with a *Varix*: which ill aspect, I supposed had deterred the Chirurgeons whom he had consulted from meddling with it. But we concluding it a Species of an *Atheroma*, I opened it by Incision by the side of that *Varix*, and discharged a proportionable quantity of *Serum*, and crulht out a Cheefie Substance. Then considering that the over-stretched Lips of the Abscess would by falling between his Teeth be very troublesome, I cut them away, laying the Abscess open: after which I gave him Water and Vinegar mingled together, to wash his Mouth, and prescribed him *decoct. veronicae utriusque, salviae, betonicae, flor. ros. rub.* with a Solution of *mel. ros.* to gargle it: and by the touching it sometimes with a Vitriol and Alume-stone, it was deterged and cicatrized in few days; his Cheek also contracted, and became natural as the other.

17. Obser-
vat. of
Incision.

A Man of about twenty-four Years of Age came to me with a very large soft Tumour under his upper Lip near his Nose, with very great deformity. He had tried the endeavours of the Physicians and Chirurgeons in the Country by internal and external Remedies, and earnestly desired my Help. I, concluding it *Atheromatous*, proposed the opening it: which he submitting unto, I passed a Knife deep into it, and gave vent to at least a Blood-Porringer full of serous Humour. Upon consideration of the quantity, I made a search with a Probe, and felt a large Opening into the Cavity of the *Maxilla superior*: but supposed Nature would dispose it to heal, if the Orifice were a while kept open. To which purpose I immediately enlarged the Orifice by Incision the whole length of the Abscess, and gave him of the Decoction prescribed in the former Observation to wash his Mouth. He stay'd three or four Days in Town, and shewed himself to me. The Abscess being well disposed to cure, I permitted him to retire to his House in the Country, and prosecute that Method.

Whilst

Whilst he was there, the Orifice closed, and the Part grew painful and swelled again, upon which he returned to me. I opened it, and discharged a well concocted Matter, keeping it dilated with a Tent dipt in *syr. de ros. siccis*. By this way of dressing the Agglutination of the Ulcer was prohibited, and the Abscess was drained. He returned back into the Country, and I suppose was thereby cured; for I heard no more of him.

In the time of the last great Sickness, whilst I was in the Country, a young Woman was brought to me who had a large unequal Tumour near her Neck moveable, and without Inflammation. I designed to take it out by Incision, prepared Dressings ready, and had two Women, and a Boy that I had taken to attend me that Journey present to assist me. During the separation of the Skin from the Wound, it bleeding, my two Women left me, and the Boy dropt down in a Swoon: the Patient also growing froward, and the work of Separation being not very easie, I was put upon a necessity of cutting into the *Cystis* the whole length: in the doing of which there discharged about half a large Porringer full of *materia polenta*: after which, putting in my Hand, I pulled out a hard Body of Suet. It was a *Steatoma*, and weighed nine Ounces and a half. Then I fill'd the *Cystis* with Stupes of Tow dipt in a mixture of *unguent. basilicon* and *ol. terebinth.* hot; and bringing the Lips of the Wound over it, applied an *emplastr. è bala*, with convenient Bandage, to retain the Dressings, there being no Appearance of its Bleeding. The fifth Day after I returned thither again, and dressed it as before, the Wound digesting well. The fourth Day after, dressing it again, and seeing the *Cystis* lie loose, I pull'd it away with the Dressings; and perceiving the Wound within fresh, I brought the Lips flat over it, and healed it in few Days by Agglutination. I did not design the leaving this *Cystis* behind when I began the Operation; but am satisfied that it is the easiest and most safe way in great complicated Tumours, where there is danger of a flux of Blood, and much to be preferred before the Mountebank-way of Abscission with Ligature in every respect.

19. *Obser-* A Person of above sixty Years of Age, of a corpulent
vat. of a full Body, had a round moveable Tumour on his left
preterna- Breast of the bigness of a Chesnut. I divided the Skin
tural Tu- by Incision, and finding that Tubercle lying in its *Cystis*,
mour ta- I easily thrust it out by passing a *Spatula* under it;
ken out of then dressed up the Wound with a round Dossil spread
the left with the common Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitell.*
Breast by *ovi*, with *empl. e bolo* over it. The third Day I dress-
Incision. ed it again, lessening the Dossil. Thus the Wound dig-
 ested, the Lips contracted and incarned, and healed in
 few Days. In this *Cystis* was contained a Trash not un-
 like Hair or Wooll. This Person was subject to these
 preternatural Tumours. He had one caused by the
 Waist-band of his Breeches, which I afterwards cut out:
 it contained the same kind of Trash.

20. *Obser-* Whilst I was attending a Person of Honour in the
vat. of a Country, I was desired by an Apothecary in the Neigh-
complica- bourhood to look upon an elderly Woman, who had a
ted Tu- very large unequal soft Tumour in her right Groin. I
mour in In- concluded it complicated, and at their desire opened it,
guine ta- and discharged about the quantity of a Pint of a brown
ken out by trashy Humour: whereupon the greatest part of the Tu-
Incision. mour was voided; but what remained of it lay as it had
 been a coverture to a cluster of *Damascens*. I enlarged
 the Orifice, and found these so many Bladders contain-
 ing several sorts of Trash in them, some whereof was
 melicerous. I pull'd them out, and tare the thick Mem-
 brane which had divided the Abscess into several parti-
 tions; then dressed it with Stupes of fine Tow spread
 with *mundif. Paracelsi*, which I dipt in *Præcipitate*,
 and bound it up. The fourth Day I dressed it again;
 and, seeing it digested, I dressed it with some of the
 same Mundificative dipt in *mel. rosar.* and embrocated
 the Parts about *cum ol. ros.* By this Method the Ab-
 scess deterged, and the Tumour lessened: by which
 time having done my business in that Noble Family, I
 left the Cure of the Woman to the Apothecary, who
 finished it.

1. *Obser-* A Maid Aged twenty-four Years came to London dis-
vat. of a eased with a large *Struma*, of an oval Figure, lying on
Struma e- the left side of her Neck deep amongst the Muscles and
radicated Tendons.
by Cau-
sick.

Tendons. After Evacuation by Purging, designing the eradicating it by Caustick, I marked out the Place with Ink, drawing two Lines down the length of it, about a finger's breadth from one another: then defending the outsides with Snips of Plaisters, I applied Pledgits spread with my Caustick Unguent in the void space, with *emplastr. diachalciteos*, Compress and Bandage. The next Day I divided the Escar, and rubb'd into it with a Caustick-stone and Stick dipt in *ol. vitrioli* interchangeably, till I had penetrated deep into the Body of the *Struma*. Then I cut through that Escar, and dressed it up with *unguent. basilic.* malaxed *cum ol. terebinth.* embrocating the Parts about *cum oleo ros. & aceto.* I then dressed it up with *empl. è bolo.* The third Day I took off Dressings, and fomented it with *decoct. fol. althææ, malvæ, summitat. abrotoni, flor. sambuci. sem. lini, &c.* and dressed it with Lenients as before, to hasten the separation of the Escar. After I saw the Escar digest, and somewhat separated in the bottom, I rubb'd into the *Struma* again with the Causticks penetrating deeper into each Part of it, and dressed it up with Lenients, and so dismissed her. About an Hour after the Escaroticks penetrating some Artery in the Gland, it bled through the Dressings very much, and continuing so to do, she was brought back to my House in a Coach: at which time I was in the next Street with Dr. *Walter Needham*, experimenting the Royal Stiptick-Water. We hastned to this Patient, and seeing her Bleed, we took off the Dressings, and applying Dossils dipt in the Stiptick, immediately stopt it. I dressed the Escar with Lenients, and a Restrictive over it. The fourth Day after I took off Dressings, and applied Lenients again. After the separation of the Escar, seeing the Body of the *Struma* consumed, the sides only remaining, I fill'd it with *Præcipitate*, and kept the Orifice dilated till they were totally wasted; then permitted the Ulcer to incarn, and afterwards brought the Lips of the Ulcer close together, and cicatrized them with *unguent. desiccativ. rub. &c.*

A Gentleman aged thirty Years, of a tolerable good 2. *Obser-*
Habit of Body, had been long diseased with a hard *vat. of*
Struma, of an oval figure, seated under the lower Jaw *the like,*
on the right side. After he had vainly endeavoured by
various

various Applications to resolve it, he put himself into the hands of Sir *Alex. Frasier*. and my self. We proposed to eradicate it by Escaroticks: to which purpose his Body being prepared by Purging, we began our Chirurgery with the Application of a Caustick the length of the *Struma*, and the next Day divided the Escar, fomenting the Tumour with a Decoction of *absinth. flor. cham. ros. rub. balaust. &c.* then fill'd up the divided Escar with *pulv. sine pari* of Sir *Alex. Frasier's* Prescription, applying Pledgits of *unguent. basilic. cum. ol. ros.* over it. The second day after I fomented and dressed it up again with Lenients, and continued that Method till the Escar made by the Escarotick began to separate: then I thrust it off, and fill'd it again with *pulv. sine pari*. By this way of dressing, sometimes with Escaroticks, and other times with Digestives, we consumed the main Body of the *Struma*, and afterwards digested out the *Cystis* with *Merc. præcipitat.* then permitted it to incarn by lessening the number of Dressings, and at last cicatrized it with a small Seam by the help of the Vitriol-stone and common Epuloticks.

3. Observat. of the like.

A Man aged twenty Years, of a Phlegmatick Constitution, came to me with a large *Struma*, of an oval figure, lying under the lower right Jaw. There were also some little ones lying higher up nearer that Ear. The bigger of these had not appeared worth taking notice of till within six weeks of the time that he came to me. I began with the Application of *valentia digitalis*, and purged him frequently with *pulv. diaturbith, pul. cochie min. calomel. &c.* The Tumour increasing, I applied more powerful Resolvents, as *emplastr. diachyl. creatum cum gummi*, &c. by which, after some time, it tended to maturation; and then I proceeded that way, purposing not to open it till the whole *Struma* should be suppurated. But he, impatient of the Delay, shewed it to some other, who opened it whilst the Suppuration was superficial; so that presently after the discharge of the Matter it hardened again, and grew difficult of Cure. The Patient returning to my Hands, I took off the Dressings, and seeing the Tumour large and hard, the Orifice small, and a Tent in it, I pull'd it out, and filling the Orifice with Lint, applied a large Caustick according

according to the length of the Gland. The next Day I divided the Escar, and fill'd the incised part with *turbit. mineral.* and applying Pledgits of *basilicon.* over the Escar dressed it up with *empl. e bolo.* After the separation of the Sloughs, I dressed it every other Day with *Merc. præcipitat. Vigon.* repeated Purgatives, and prescribed him *decoct. furse, & lign. guaiaci,* with Antistrumatick Plants, for to drink thrice a Day, also *cerussa antimonii,* and some of the testaceous Powders, to be taken as often. During the application of Præcipitate and the milder Escaroticks, I made but small progress: wherefore to hasten the extirpation of it, I applied a *troch. de minio* the whole length, with Dossils spread with Lenients over it. At the next Day's dressing I found the *troch. de minio* had made a great penetration into the Gland, but with excessive Pain, Inflammation and Tumefaction of the Parts. I fomented it with Milk, dressed the Escar with Lenients, and applied an anodyne Cataplasim *ex fol. malva, bismalva, panis triticej,* &c. by which the Tumour relaxed, but those *Struma* near the Ear appeared bigger; which foreshewed the Danger of proceeding farther with Escaroticks of Sublimate. I embrocated them with *valentia scrophularie,* and hastened the discessing and drying up of the inflowed Humour by a Fomentation of *summitat. absinth, majoran. flor. ros. rub. balaust. &c.* During the separation of the Escar there appeared daily an increase of a well-digested Matter, and after the Escar cast off, the Matter issued out above and below under the Gland. The way to remove these *Sinus's* was to extirpate the *Struma*; which I presently did, by rubbing it with the Caustick-stone and Oil of Vitriol interchangeably. After I had removed it, and wiped off the loose Sloughs, I dressed the Escar with a mixture of *unguent. basilic. & ol. lilior.* hot, and kept the Lips of the Ulcer dilated with Dossils, then embrocated the Parts about, applying over all *empl. e bolo.* After the separation of this last Escar, there appeared part of the *Struma* lying on one side, which I afterwards wasted by the application of Præcipitate and the Vitriol-stone, then lessened the number of my Dossils, and permitted the Ulcer to heal up; during which I repeated Purgings, and advised Embrocation of the lesser Glands. He was hastened

hastened into the Country : but of late Years I have seen him very well, and those lesser *Struma* wasted.

4. Obser-
vat. of
the like.

A young Gentlewoman, Scrophulous and full of fancy, came out of the Country with a large *Struma* on the right side of her Neck, lying under that *Maxilla*, not unlike that in the former Observation. It had been attempted in the Country superficially, and healed up again, with the Skin adhering to it. She had consulted several of my Profession in the City, and was curious in the informing her self how I would proceed in the taking it out. I offered to her the several ways proposed in the Method of Cure, but more particularly the way by Incision. She objected against that way, having (it seems) been told that it might prejudice that Eye. I, supposing she urged it out of fear of having it cut, did not farther insist upon it : for indeed the very proposal of cutting generally frights people from us. Some time after she took a Lodging near me. I began the Work by the application of a Caustick the full length of the *Struma*, divided the Escar, and fill'd it up with *Merc. precipitat. Vigon.* then embrocating the Parts about *cum. ol. ros. & aceto*, I dressed the Escar with *unguent. basilic.* and applied *empl. è bolo* over all, repeating this way of Dressing every third Day, and fomenting it with *decoct. absinth. flor. ros. rub. balaust. bacchar. myrtil. nuc. cupress.* after the Escar separated in the middle, I thrust in a *troch. de minio*, and dressed it up as aforesaid. The next Day she complained of her ill Night's rest, and shewed me the Tumour and Parts about inflamed and swelled, I fomented them with Milk, dressed them up with Lenients, and let her Blood in her Arm. The next Day I purged her with an *infus. sena, rhab. &c.* and afterwards with a cathartick Apozeme ; Which ought to have preceded, if she would have admitted it. As the Sloughs cast off, I strewed in *Præcipitate*, and touched it sometimes with a Vitriol-stone. Having thus penetrated under part of the *Struma*, I raised that part up, and thrust it out in pieces with a round-pointed Knife fitted to that purpose, then dressed up the remaining *Struma* with the milder Escaroticks. From the time I applied that *troch. de minio*, she complained that her right Eye was less than the other, and was so possessed with the thoughts of it, that I was glad to

to refer it to the Judgment of what Physicians she pleased. Whereupon Dr. Glisson, Dr. Tho. Cox, Dr. Staynes, and Dr. Walter Needham were consulted. By this her Surmise I had the Honour to have my Work approved by so many knowing Persons, and she was the more encouraged to admit of my Proceeding. The Cure was effected afterwards in the space of three Weeks to her Satisfaction: Yet she would not be dissuaded but that Eye was less than the other. About a Year after I saw her again in the Town, and felt a small Gland about the bigness of a Lupin lying lower on that side of her Neck. I would have perswaded her to admit of a-resolvent Emplaster, and to be touched: But she did not (as she said) believe it to be the *King's-Evil*.

A Person of about nineteen Years of Age had many *5. Obser-*
Strumæ on both sides of her Neck, one especially very *vat. of*
 large on the left side, reaching from her Ear down-*Strumæ*
 wards, of an oval Figure. The Extirpation whereof *extirpated*
 having been attempted in the Country by Knife and *by Caustick.*
 Escarotick unsuccessfully, she was brought to London,
 and put into the Hands of Dr. Walter Needham and
 my self. The Physician began with the purging her by
 this: *R tamarind. ʒss. fol. sene ʒiiij. rhab. ʒj. sem. co-*
riand. ʒss. infund. in aq. font. q. s. ad ʒiiijss. add. man-
ne opt. ʒvj. syr. de spin. cervin. ʒss. aq. mentha ʒss.
Misc. & fiat potio mane sumend. cum regimine. She
 was afterwards frequently purged with this: *R rhab.*
sene, an. ʒiiij. hermodact. ʒss. zinziber, ʒiiij. passular
exacinat. lbj. Misc. S. A. & fiat sacculus pro 3 con-
giis Ale recentis. There was also prescribed her as fol-
 loweth: *R lign. guaiaci ʒij. cort. ejusdem ʒj. sarsæ,*
sassafr. an. ʒij. Chine ʒiiij. infund. & coquant. in aq.
font. q. s. ad lbix. deinde rad. scrophular. maj. fili-
pend. an. ʒiiij. passul. maj. ʒij. glycirrhizæ ʒj. coletur
pro potu ordinario. R olibani, matricariæ pulv. subt.
an. ʒj. sacchari alb. crystallin. ʒij. Misc. & fiat dosis
una mane, & altera horâ quartâ pomerid. in coch-
lear. decoct. superscript. & superbibat haustum, quar-
ta quaque nocte capiat pil. stomach. è gum. ʒij. in 4
pilulis, pergat ad 20 dies. After her Body was thus
 prepared, we designed to have taken out the *Struma*
 by Incision: But it lying deep, and the upper part of
 it

it being grown to the Skin by reason of the former attempts, we applied a Caustick according to the length of it, defending it from spreading. The Escar being made as we designed, I divided it, and began to raise it off, with intention to take out the *Struma*: But she growing impatient of the Smart, I rubb'd deep into the Body of it with a Caustick-stone, and fill'd that Escar with *Merc. præcipitat.* applying Pledgits of *unguent. basilic.* over it; then embrocating the Parts about *cum ol. ros. & aceto*, dress'd it up with *empl. è bolo*, Compress and Bandage. The fourth Day we opened it again, and repeated the use of the Caustick-stone and *ol. vitrioli* interchangeably, penetrating thereby deep every way into the *Struma*; then dress'd it up with Lenients as before. By this way of dressing we eradicated the *Struma*; and afterwards by rubbing it with the Vitriol-stone here or there where any little Relick of it appeared, and dressing it with Dossils dipt in *Merc. præcipitat.* we digested it. I being then obliged to a Journey into the Country, left the finishing the Cure to my Kinsman *Jacques Wiseman*, who by lessening the Dossils gradually, permitted the Ulcer to heal within, and by Epuloticks and Bandage brought the Lips to unite; so that at my Return I saw it cicatrized smooth and narrow, and the *Struma* totally eradicated. The other *Struma*, which had been big, seemed also well-nigh resolved: Yet upon the cicatrizing that Ulcer she was seized with an *Erysipelas* on her Head and Face, which swelled them extraordinarily; but by Purging the Physician removed that.

6. Obser-
vat. of a
Struma
extirpated
by Caustick.

A young Gentlewoman about eighteen Years of Age, having been long diseased with a *Struma* on the left side of her Neck, reaching from her Ear down under her Jaw, and frequently subject to Catarrhs, and sometime Coughing of Blood; I began the Extirpation of it by the application of a Caustick the whole length of the Gland. In dividing the Escar there discharged a small quantity of an albuginous Matter. After the separation of the Escar, a cheesie Substance came away, and the Gland lay hard underneath. I fill'd the Abscess with *Præcipitate*, and kept the Lips dilated with Dossils, repeating this Method of dressing her every third Day: During which, *Dr. Micklethwait* was consulted,

sulted, and prescribed Internals accordingly as he saw her obstructed. He met with many Difficulties in the removing those various Distempers arising from the acid quality in her Blood, it dissolving her Flesh, and threatening a *Marasmus*. By the continued use of the *Præcipitate* the strumous Flesh seemed to me consumed, and the Ulcer well disposed for incarning: When one Day in dressing her I beheld a small white Bleb of Flesh in the middle of the Ulcer, and pressing upon it with my Probe, penetrated deep into it. I pull'd out the Probe again, and bending it, passed it into the said *Sinus*, and thereby discovered it hollow both above and below: By which it appeared I had incarned upon a false Foundation. I passed a Director into the said *Sinus*, and laid it large open the whole length. The Work was neither painful nor bloody. I fill'd up the *Sinus* with Dossils, rubb'd the spongy Lips with the *Vitriol-stone*, and covered the Ulcer with *Præcipitate*, keeping the external Lips dilated as at first I had done. By the repeating this Method the strumous Flesh was consumed, and the Ulcer smoothly cicatrized. But about a Month after there appeared a Swelling in the same Part, to the great Disturbance of my Patient: But it was only a Flatulency, which I soon discussed by the application of *Discutients*. From that time she hath been free of that Malady. She continued longer under the Physician's Care, and at length by his Endeavours and the fresh Air, she recovered her Health and Strength, and is since a happy Mother.

A Man of about thirty Years of Age, of a tolerable good Habit of Body, came to me with a strumous Tumour a little above the right *Scapula*. It had been of a long Continuance, and some Years before it had suppurated, and was opened by some neighbouring Chirurgeon: But he not thoroughly eradicating it, it grew again, and was very large, the Skin adhering to the upper Part of it. I applied a strong Caustick on it; which having penetrated deep into it, I divided the Escar, and applied *troch. de minio* to it, then dressed it up with Lenients. After the separation of this latter Escar, I rubb'd it with a Caustick-stone under the Edges of the first Escar, and into the *basis* of it, and interchangeably press'd into the Body of the Gland with

7. Obser-
vat. of a
strumous
Tumour
above the
right Sca-
pula.

with *ol. vitrioli*; then wiping away the loose Sloughs and Blood, I fill'd it up with *Merc. præcipitat. Vigo-*
nis, and dressed it with Lenients. After the separation
 of these Sloughs, I thrust out pieces of the strumous
 Flesh with the end of a *Spatula*, somewhat bended
 and sharpened to that purpose. Thus I extirpated this
 great Body of the Gland, and by the Use of the Vitri-
 ol-stone and Præcipitate, I deterged and cicatrized it
 smooth; and so it remaineth to this Day.

8. Obser-
 vat. of
 Strumæ
 and Sarco-
 ma extir-
 pated by
 Caustick.

A Maid aged about eighteen Years came recommend-
 ed to me out of the Country with a cluster of *Strumæ*
 lying behind her left Ear, along the *Musculus mastoi-*
des, down to the Clavicle. She had also a *Sarcoma*
 on the inside of her left Ankle. Sir *Fra. Pruj.* pre-
 scribed her a Course of Physick, by which her Body be-
 ing prepared, I began with the Extirpation of the *Stru-*
mæ by the Application of a Caustick from the upper-
 most part near the Ear downward, making the Escar
 about half an Inch broad, then dividing it fill'd the
 Ulcer with *pulv. sine pari* of Sir *Alex. Fras.* and ap-
 plied Lenients over the Escar with *empl. è bolo*. The
 next Day I stuped the Tumour with *decoct. malva,*
violar. &c. and dressed it up with Lenients, continuing
 that way of dressing till the Slough which was made by
 the *pulv. sine pari* separated: Then drawing the Lips
 wider open, and finding that I had penetrated into the
 Body of the *Strumæ*, and that some of them lay loose,
 I passed in my bended *Spatula*, and thrust part of the
 Cluster out, some in pieces, others whole in their Cy-
 stis. That done, I wiped away the Blood, and fill'd
 the Cavity with *Merc. præcipitat.* applying Dossils of
 Lint and Lenients over all. By this Method of dres-
 sing I extirpated the *Strumæ*, and disposed the Ulcer to
 cure. During this I began with the Tumour on the
 Ankle, and having applied a large Caustick upon it, I
 made an Incision into it, and discharged a bloody *Serum*
 in some quantity: Yet the Tumour did not sink. I
 fill'd up the Incision with *troch. de minio*, and dressed
 the Escar with Lenients, *empl. è bolo*, and Bandage.
 The fourth Day after I took off Dressings, and, find-
 ing all well, repeated the Application of Lenients, to
 hasten Separation of the Escar; which in few Days
 cast off, and the fleshy Body within appeared to be a
Sar-

Sarcoma. I fill'd it with Sir *Alex. Fras.* his *pulv. sine pari*, and dress'd it again as before with Lenients, Compress, and good Bandage. These fleshy Tumours were not of so acute Sense as the most sorts of *Struma* are; but more difficult to extirpate, by reason of the many Veins and Arteries which brancht through the Body thereof, and render'd it apt to bleed, and increase faster than I could take it down by Escarotick Powders. Upon which Consideration I propos'd the actual Cautery: But that not being admitted, I made up some Trochisks *de minio* with a double quantity of *Merc. sublimat.* in the form of Tents: And as the Escars separated in any part thereof, I thrust in a Trochisk, which always caus'd the Blood to burst forth: But by the Application of the *pulv. sine pari*, with Dossils dipt in *albumine ovi*, with good Compress and Bandage, I stopp'd it. By this Method I made way deep into the Body of it: Yet between the Trochisks and in the Circumference it did rise upon me; which put me upon a necessity of using the Caustick-stone and *ol. vitriol.* The Use of these several Escaroticks caus'd Excoriation in the neighbouring Parts, which oblig'd me to dress them the oftner with Refrigerants, *unguent. alb. camphorat.* &c. Having thus extirpated the *Sarcoma* near its *basis*, I left off the use of the Trochisks, and for some Days apply'd *pul. sine pari fo. Arden.* it being more powerfully drying, and less corrosive; then I apply'd a *Malagma* of *Celsus*, in the form of a Cake round over it, with Compress, and laced on a streight Sock, to keep all fast. After I had thus wast'd the *Sarcoma*, I dress'd it with *Merc. precipitat. unguent. tutia Vigonis*, &c. and by the help of the Vitriol-stone, *aq. calcis*, and the like, I smoothen'd and cicatrized the Ulcer. That of her Neck curing some Weeks sooner.

One about eleven Years of Age, of a sickly Constitution, was brought by her Friends to Sir *Fra. Pruj.* ^{9. Observation of} He consult'd me in the extirpating a strumous Tumour ^{Struma.} upon the *Aspera arteria*. It was compos'd of many ^{with a fungus of an} several Glands, in the middle whereof one lay much ^{Artery.} more protuberant, of the bigness of a Hand-ball. It was to my Judgment Atheromatous, but somewhat more tense; and I thought I felt Pulsation in it, but so small,

small, that I doubted whether it were not rather in my Fingers: However, I desired a Chirurgeon might be consulted; who accordingly was fetched, and concluded it an *Atheroma*. We agreed in the opening it by Caustick, and by eradicating that to make way for the remainder. After the Application of the Caustick we met again, and seeing the Escar almost large enough to take out the Tumour whole in its *Cystis*, we divided it, and began with our Knives to separate it: But the Child feeling it smart, and the Blood trickle down, it hinder'd our farther proceeding that way, so that we only cut off the loose Escars, and dressed it up with Lenients. The third Day Sir *Fra. Pruj.* met us there as we were taking off Dressings. The *Cystis* appeared to me the thickest and strongest I had ever seen. I could not think it was made to contain an Atheromatous Matter. I felt it again, and was contented to believe the Pulsation I there felt might be in my Fingers End; however, I resolved to proceed warily; and to that purpose made a Puncture into it with a *French* Lancet, upon which a florid Blood trickled forth. The Apertion being small, it stopt by the Application of *pulv. Galeni cum album. ovi*, and we left her. The next Day the Chirurgeon and my self met, and considering the *Cystis* being disrobed of her natural Tegument, the Skin was not like to be re-invested with it again, we proposed to proceed timely in the preventing an Effusion of Blood. The way we designed was by Escaroticks, viz. *pulv. sine pari*. The next Day we took off Dressings, and covered the *Cystis* with the foresaid Powder, applying Restrictives over all the Part, it being incapable of strict Bandage. Against the next Eruption we provided all Things ready, both actual and potential Cauteries; yet with Consideration not to dress her till we were necessitated. The second Morning after we were both called early out of our Beds by a Messenger, telling us she had bled the most part of the Night. We dispatched our Servants away to prepare Dressings, and hastened after, and taking her out of her Bed, placed her in a Chair. I stood behind her to hold her steady, and had one Servant near me with a Dish, wherein were several Escaroticks, some stronger than other, also of different Sizes and Shapes. My
Bro-

Brother Chirurgion had his Servant near him, attending the actual Cauteries in the Fire. In taking off the Dressings, the Blood burst forth with such a Gush, as gave no leisure to call for an actual Cautey, nor was there possibility of using it with any Advantage. I presently thrust in a piece of *Merc. sublimat.* and press'd a *Pastillus* of *Celsus* close upon it, and held it so with my Hands; which stopt the Bleeding in a Moment. I held my Hands on it till we judged the Escarotick had secured the Bleeding: Then they cleansed the Parts about with a Sponge, and refresh'd the Patient with a Draught of a Cordial Julep: After which the Restrictives were applied one over another over her Throat, up both sides of her Neck. I kept my Hands upon them till they were dried fast on. Then we put her on a Crevat, and laid her again in Bed. It did not bleed; but she complaining daily of Pain more and more, we agreed to dress her the fourth Day. I attended then with our Servants, preparing our Dressings, to stop the Blood, and heal the Excoriations. My Copartner not coming, I took off Dressings, with Design only to dress the Excoriations: But they came all off together, bringing with them a very thick Escar. While I was looking upon the *Fungus*, I saw the Blood rise out of it in many Places, as if it had been pricked with a Lancet. Those Drops immediately enlarged their way, and bled forcibly in so many Streams. At first sight of it I applied a piece of *Merc. sublimat.* The Blood burst forth between my Fingers a while; but upon the applying a proportionable Pastil over the Sublimate the Bleeding stop'd. Whilst I continued my Hands upon it, my Servant wiped away the Blood, and dressed the Excoriations with *unguent. alb. camph. &c.* and applied the Restrictives over all as before: Which being dried on, a Crevat was put on, and she placed again in her Bed. From this Dressing I grew confident of Success, the former Escar appearing extraordinary thick and large, as well it might, considering the Caustick, (which was such as I would not advise to use in any case where there may be the least hopes to save their Lives without it.) Where the Opening is small, a Finger may stop the Bleeding of an Artery: But in a *Fungus* so branched, in a place so incapable of Ban-

dage, what could have resisted such a gushing forth of Blood but *Merc. sublimat.* whose Force is far more penetrating in such *Fungi* than a hot Iron? Especially considering how the Blood would have dulled it by the way. The Use of the Sublimate the second time caused a Fainting and Palpitation of her Heart: In which case Sir *Fra. Pruj.* came again, and assisted us by his Prescriptions; yet it terminated into a *Ptyalismus*. The fourth Day after this we met all together, and took off her Dressings, whereupon was separated a thick white Escar; the remaining Body appearing like a glandulous Flesh, somewhat hard, and of the bigness of a small Chestnut. It bleeding no more, we dressed it with some of the milder Escaroticks, and the Excoriations with refrigerant Epuloticks, with Emplasters of *diachalcit.* &c. we wasted that *Fungus*, and also healed the Excoriations in the space of three Weeks. There was a fair Opportunity of extirpating the remaining Glands: But the Relations suspecting perhaps that new Mischiefs might happen from some Branches of the same Artery, we cured this Ulcer, and left the Extirpation of the other to farther Consideration.

10. Obser-
vat. of
Broncho-
cele.

A Maid, aged about thirty Years, of a tolerable strong Constitution, came to me with a complicated Tumour lying on the left side of her Neck, from her Ear to the *Aspera arteria*, and so stretching over it upward to the other side of the Neck. It was soft, and seemed to be full of Matter, but without Inflammation. I made a Puncture into the Body of it, and discharged a stinking *Serum* not unlike Horse-piss. That being let out, the Tumour sunk, and felt unequally hard. I dressed it up with a Pledgit of *unguent. basilicon* and *empl. diachalcit.* The next Day taking off Dressings, and seeing the Swelling lank, I applied a Caustick the length of two Inches, about three Fingers breadth distant from the Ear; the Escar I divided, and discharged a foul Matter, and afterwards dressed it up with Dressings dipt in *Merc. precip.* with Lenients over the Escar; and from that time hastened the falling off of the Slough. After the separation of it, I thrust out a different sort of Matter, not unlike that of an *Atheroma* and *Meliceris* mixt together. I passed in my Probe-scissors, and laid it open downward to the *Aspera arteria*,

teria, and pulled out with my Fingers several *Vesiculae*, some containing a foul *Serum*, others a gritty Substance. There also came away gobbets of Flesh, with which the *basis* of the Abscess seemed to be covered. Having thus cleansed it, I fill'd it up with Dossils dipt in *Præcipitate*, and kept the Lips dilated: repeating this Method of dressing every other Day, and rubbing the Strumous Excrescences with the Vitriol-stone. The *Sinus* contracted narrower within; but the original of this Tumour being Strumous, it would not heal whilst there remained any hollowness, but fill'd with that sort of Flesh, and raised a Tumour. Upon sight whereof I applied a Caustick upon the upper part towards the Ear, and divided it with a pair of Scissors, then fill'd the *Sinus* with *Merc. præcipitat.* dressing the Lips of the Ulcer with Digestives. After the Escar separated, I applied my Endeavours to eradicate the strumous Flesh with the Vitriol-stone and *Præcipitate*, and cicatrized it from the Ear downwards; yet not without some Difficulty, the *basis* proving false more than once in one part or other. Some of this strumous Flesh rising amongst the Vessels, and uniting over them, made *Sinus's* so deep, that I much doubted how to divide those without danger of these Vessels: but there being no Cure to be expected whilst this remained, I passed a Ligature with a small Probe under the *Fungus*, and by Deligation of it, and Application of *Præcipitate*, I consumed the *Fungus*, and laid the deepest of them open: And afterwards by the Application of Epuloticks brought a *Cicatrix* upon them. Having thus well near healed the Abscess to the *Aspera Arteria*, I laid the other side open, and eradicated that part by the same Method as the former, and cicatrized it smooth.

One of about fourteen Years of Age came out of *11. Obser.* the Country recommended to Sir *Alex. Fras.* with a *vat.* of complicated Tumour of a great Bulk on the left side of Broncho, her Neck and Cheek, arising under her Ear. It had *cele.* been growing many Years, and was without Inflammation. Her Body being prepared by a purging Apozeme, and Antistrumaticks prescribed by her Physician, he commended the Extirpation of it to my care. Accordingly I met him at her Chamber. We designed the taking it out by Incision; and to that purpose, ha-

ving all things ready, I made Incision into it. But the Blood trickling fast down, we forbore the Operation that time, and dressed it up with Astringents. The second Day after we met again in taking off the Dressings saw it had not bled, nor was there any Pulsation to be felt in it whereby we might suspect any considerable flux of Blood. What did flow proceeded, as we supposed, from some small *Fungus*. Upon which consideration we resolved to eradicate this preternatural Tumour by Escaroticks; and began with the Application of a strong Caustick on the middle of it, according to the length of the Tumour. The next Day we divided the Escar, and filling it full of his *pulv. sine pari*, I embrocated the Parts about, and dressed the Escar with *unguent. basilic. &c.* By the Application of this Powder we penetrated into the Body of the Tumour; and after separation of the Sloughs, seeing no danger of its bleeding, we repeated the Use of the *pulv. sine pari*: and having thereby discovered the Tumour to consist of many several Species, *viz. Struma, Atheroma, Meliceris, and Steatoma*, we laid it more open by Incision, and with a crooked *Spatula* and our fingers pull'd out some of them in pieces, others whole in a Cluster, then fill'd it again with the said Powder, and dressed the divided Lips with Dossils spread with Digestives. By this Method we eradicated this great Body: but in our approaching near that part of her Cheek which had bagg'd so long time between her Jaws, we found it penetrated, and the Liquor she took in her mouth diffusing it self into the Abscess, also the Matter made in the Abscess discharging it self into the Mouth. Whether this Opening was made by the Teeth, or fretted by the Acrimony of the Humour within, I shall not dispute; but it contributed much to the forwarding of the Cure there: for by Injections deterfive and drying we cleared that part of the Ulcer, and cicatrized it with the external part of the Cheek so close, that her Jaws were at liberty to chew her Meat, which they had not been in a long time before. The last Difficulty was in eradicating that part which lay in a manner round under the Root of the Ear, threatening the very Organ. We laid it open, and by the milder Escaroticks at length eradicated the *Struma* there without offence to the Organ, cicatrizing

cicatrizing it smooth the whole length of the Ulcer, by bringing the Lips together within a narrow *Cicatrix*, to the satisfaction of her Relations. During the Application of some of these Escaroticks, she was subject to a *Palpitatio cordis*, and did somewhat salivate; but was therein relieved by Sir *Alex. Fraiser's* Prescriptions and restored to perfect Health, which I have lately heard she yet enjoyeth.

A Youth of about ten Years of Age was brought out of the Country to me with a strumous Ulcer on one side of the Sagittal Suture. It was hollow the compass of a Half-crown; and had discharged its Matter, and fill'd up again with strumous Flesh. I applied a Caustick on it, and after separation of the Escar consumed the *Strumæ* with *Merc. præcipitat.* then cicatrized it with *unguent. à calce* and the Vitriol-stone.

A Lady brought her only Son to Town, who was about seven Years of Age, of a sickly weak Constitution, obstructed internally with the *King's-Evil* in his Mesentery and Lungs. He had externally many *Strumæ* under his Jaws, from his left Ear down to his right Jaw. Some of them were bigger than others, and ulcerated: one whereof had made its own way out, was grown callous, and lay protuberant in the form of an over-grown Excrecence. I desired the assistance of a Physician: but the Mother would not, yet promised if there were a necessity, she would at any time consult one. I began his Course of Physick with a Solution of *syr. de rhab.* in a Tincture of Sena, and prescribed him a medicated Ale of *sarsa, lin. lentisc. Chine, ras. eboris, rad. rusci, scrophul. &c.* with *millepedes.* I dressed the ulcerated Glands with *unguent. basilic.* and *Præcipitate*, and after Deterision with *unguent. diapomphol.* to the other Glands, which were hard and indurated, I applied *empl. diachyl. ireat.* as it is set down in the Method of Cure. During which application, I purged him again, and with a few grains of *diagrid.* and *Merc. dulc.* vomited him once: It worked churlishly with him. That Night I sent him some of the anodyne Syrup to take in a draught of Mace Ale; which quieted the Ferment raised by the Physick. From that time I purged him with Infusion of *Rhubarb.*

barb in his medicated Ale once a Week, giving him 7 or 8 Grains of *Calomel*. the Night before he drank his Rhubarb: the intermitting Days he took one of the testaceous Powders prescribed in the Method of Cure. The callous *Struma* I rubb'd down with the Caustick-stone, and after separation of the Escar I deterged with the Vitriol-stone, and sometime *Merc. præcipitat. rubr.* The ulcerated *Struma* digested well, and as the Glands wasted, the Ulcers cured. To the other Glands not ulcerated, I applied a *Malagma* of *Corn. Celsus*, by which they visibly resolved. Whilst I proceeded in this Method, Dr. *Micklethwait* was consulted by the Mother, he being her Physician. He saw the Patient in this thriving condition, and, I think, prescribed him only a Cordial Julep. The Winter approaching, I supplied the Patient with Dressings and internal Remedies, shewing his Maid how to apply them, and directed her how to regulate the Patient. The Cure of these Diseases is the work of time: for till the internal *Viscera* be free of the *Struma* which generally they are stuf with, the external Cure of them signifieth little. They returned into the Country, and the Child enjoyed a good measure of Health till about *Christmas*, and then the Matter fermented again internally and externally, that Air disagreeing with them: upon which account they returned back to *London* early in the Spring, and sent for me again, and, I think, for Dr. *Micklethwait*. The Child was put into much the same Course of Physick as before. I also digested the Ulcers, and proceeded as I had done the last Year: the Child accordingly recovered, and enjoyed a good Health. His Maid being grown skilful in dressing him, I visited him the seldomer, yet sent my Servant oftner: for, as I have said, his Cure did not consist in the healing these *Strumæ*; yet they were in a good condition and not at all painful, unless it were sometime when I used the Vitriol-stone and *Præcipitate* together, which was seldom. He being well recovered, returned into the Country towards Autumn, and came up the Spring following indisposed with a Catarrh and other Diseases in his Bowels; but soon recovered here, whereas the Northern Air was too sharp for his tender Body. During the time

time I attended him, he was as much grown and improved in his Health as ever I saw any, and the *Strumæ* that were remaining were few, and much diminished: the *Malagma* of *Celsus* put them upon a Suppuration whensoever it was applied; and I always permitted the Matter to make its own way out by small Eruptions: during which I ordered them to be dressed with Lenients, viz. *unguent. diapompholyg. tutia*, or such like, till the Matter was discharged; after which I applied the *Malagma* again, to put the remainder upon Suppuration. This way I shewed his Maid, and by these interchangeable Applications they did resolve. The Mother did not this last time consult Dr. *Mickethwait* nor my self in Physick, but imployed some other secretly. Upon notice thereof I visited them less, and told the Mother, that where I did not prescribe the Physick, or was consulted with the Physician, I did not desire to be the Chirurgion, the Cure depending most upon the internal Prescriptions. Some Weeks after, visiting the Patient, I saw one of the *Strumæ* thrusting out of the Skin in a *Fungus*. I would have thrust it more out, tied a Thread under it, and have snipt it off with a pair of Scissors: but he crying, I dressed it up with *Præcipitate*. At my next visit I met a Chirurgion there, and presented the case of the Patient to him, with my way of proceeding. He saw me dress the Ulcers; they were but few and small. He declared the way had been rational, and that such Diseases did require time to perfect them.

A young Gentleman, aged about ten Years, was diseased with many *Strumæ*: some whereof lay under his Jaws and the side of his Neck, stretching down from the one Ear to the other; some of them lay intire in their *Cystis*; others were ulcerated, and passed their Matter into one another: they were fordid in some parts, and over-grown with loose Flesh in others. He had also an *Atheroma* on the outside of one of his Arms about three Inches in length, reaching to the Elbow-joint. Sir *Alex. Frasier* was his Physician, and put him into my Hands. He purged him with an Infusion of *Sena*, *Rhubarb*, &c. and prescribed him a decoct. *sarsæ*, &c. with *Antistrumatics*. I began with the Application of a Caustick on the *Atheroma*, laying it

3. *Observed of Ulcers in the Neck, and an Atheroma in the Arm.*

it open the whole length, and gave vent to an albuginous and cheefly Matter; then dressed it with Lenients, to hasten separation of the Escar. I also laid open the Sinuous Ulcers in his Neck, some by Caustick, other by Probe-scissors. Those Ulcers which were sordid, I dressed with *Mercur. precipitat.* rubb'd the luxurious Flesh with the Vitriol-stone, and kept the incised Lips dilated with Dossils spread with Digestives. Whilst I deterged those several Ulcers, I endeavoured resolution of the lesser *Struma* by the Application of some of the Discutients proposed in the Method of Cure. During these proceedings in Chirurgery, Purgations were repeated, with the addition of *Calomel*, and on the intermitting Days *cerussa antimonii*, &c. were prescribed; and thereby the Ulcers were disposed to a healing condition. The *Atheroma* on his Arm I endeavoured to digest with various Medicaments: but whilst any part of it lay hollow it would neither digest nor deterge: but after I removed its Coverture it digested and incarnated with *mundif. Paracelsi*, and cicatrized as the other did by the common Epuloticks.

4. Obser-
vat. of
Ulcers on
the Neck.

A Person about twenty-eight Years old, having been long diseased with the *King's-Evil* in many Glands on both sides of her Neck, frequenting apostemating with great Tumefaction and Pain, came to *London*, and consulted me. Those on the left side were then swelled from the Nuke down that side of the Neck and Cheek to the other side of the *Trachea arteria*. Whilst she was in the Country, that Gland near the Nuke apostemated and was opened by a Chirurgeon there: but from that time it grew corrosive, and passed its Matter downward into the Body of the Tumour amongst the rest of the Glands, and could not empty it self but as it overflowed. Upon which account I proposed the making it an Opening in the declining part of the Tumour: but she, having been extreemly over-watched and tired with Pain, took deliberation, and after a Day or two sent to me to meet at a Consultation with one who pretends great Matters in Chirurgery. I accordingly went: but he had been there before me, and, according to his custom, boldly undertook the Cure, promising to resolve it in ten Days by the application of an incombustible Sulphur. I did not believe it possible to cure her

her without giving vent to the Matter below, but left the Patient at liberty to proceed with him, or any other. He began the next Day with the anointing it with *bals. sulphur. Rulandii*, and every Day daubed more of his said Balsam upon the Swelling, till the ten Days were passed. During which applications, the Matter being thereby choaked in, her pain increasing more and more, and she being no longer able to endure those applications, she sent for Sir *Alex. Fraser*, Sir *George Wake-man*, and my self. We saw the Tumour exceedingly increased, and crusted hard over with the Balsam. I formed it with Milk, and embrocated it with fresh Butter: But it not yielding thereby, I applied a Cataplasim *ex fol. malvar. violar. sem. lini, pane tritic. axun. porcina, &c.* The next Morning we met again, took off the Cataplasim, freed the Tumour of its crusted Coverture, and saw the same hard, dry, and much inflamed. We added to the former Cataplasim *mucilag. rad. altheæ & lilior.* and applied it, thereby suppurating it; then opened it by Caustick in the declining part near the *Trachea arteria*, discharged a large quantity of digested Matter, and dressed it with Lenients. Whilst the Matter plentifully emptied it self there, the Inflammation and Tumour daily diminished, and the Ulcer above, which had been daubed close up with the *bals. sulphuris*, appeared well inclined to Heal, and cicatrized soon after by the applying of *unguent. tutie*. The accidents of Pain, &c. thus removed, the Physicians were again consulted; and hearing her still complain of a *Vertigo* and great Pain in her Head, as likewise of an Inflammation of her Eyes, they prescribed her a purging Apozeme of *sena, polypod. hermodact. turbit.* decocted with *sarsa, lign. guaiaci, santal, &c.* She was also purged with Cephalick Pills. *Calomel.* was also prescribed, and a decoct. *sarsæ*, with the specifick Plants, was her ordinary Drink. By these and such like Prescriptions she was freed of those various Distempers, and restored to a better Habit of Body. The Tumour the while emptied it self by the depending Orifice, and several of the *Strume* which had been encompassed within that Tumour appear'd again moveable, and were afterwards totally resolved by the application of *Celsus's Malagma*, and by the Apertion made by the Caustick

sick cured perfectly: The *Struma* on the other side of her Neck, which seemed suppurated when I first came to her, did all save one harden again, (during her Course of Physick.) That one lay upon her Cheek near her Ear. I opened it, and thrust out a Cheesy Matter; then dressed it as abovesaid with Deterfives, and cured it. The Patient being thus happily recovered, I supplied her with a Rowl of *Celsus's Malagma*, by which the remaining *Struma* were resolved or suppurated: and since that I have seen both sides of her Neck freed of that Disease. Yet she is still subject to some little Indisposition of Body, enough to shew that there yet remain some Seeds of that Disease in her *Viscera*.

5. Obser-
vat. of
Strumous
Ulcers on
both sides
of the
Neck.

A Gentlewoman aged twenty-four Years, of a sickly weak Constitution, subject to the *King's-Evil* many Years on both sides of her Neck, ulcerating, and the Ulcers passing their Matter one into another down to the Clavicles, had gone through long Courses of Physick, and had permitted divers applications to be made: but they proving unsuccessful, she put her self into the care of Sir *Fr. Pruj.* and my self. The Ulcers seemed to have risen from so many distinct Glands, and that after Suppuration, the Matter, growing virulent, corroded under the Lips, and both rendred them Sinuous, and at length Callous, and consequently not capable of Cure but by laying open. Yet I began with Digestives, and discutient and drying Fomentations. The Physician prescribed lenient Purgatives, with the addition of *Calomel.* once in four or five Days, and on the intermitting Days *decoct. sarsæ* with *antimon. diaphoret.* These not answering our expectations, I proceeded in the laying open the Ulcers, and removing the callous Lips, there being not one that would cure till that was done. Afterwards they digested, incarnated, and cicatrized from the edges firm and smooth, by the common Method of dressing Ulcers.

6. Obser-
vat. of
Strumous
Ulcers in
the Axilla
and Arm.

A Citizen's Daughter, aged about twelve Years, of a weak Constitution, had been long diseased with the *King's-Evil.* She had one Strumous Swelling on the right side of her Neck close above the Clavicle, from whence to the *Os humeria* there seemed to be a more than usual fulness. Under that *Axilla* lay an Ulcer, and another on the outside of the same Shoulder, and others

others down all along to the Elbow, some of them fordid. By search of a Probe these Ulcers appeared to be so many Eruptions from the Sinuous Ulcer in the *Axilla*. I dressed them with Deterfives, &c. and prescribed a *decoct. farsæ, China, lign. lentisc.* with some of the antistrumatick Plants, *milleped. &c.* with which she took *antimon. diaphoret.* and once in four Days a few Grains of *Calomel. cum pulv. rhab.* in the form of a *Bolus*. I embrocated the Gland near the Clavicle, and the Swelling of the Shoulder daily with *valentia digitalis*, and endeavoured the Deterfion of the Ulcers with *mundif. Paracelsi*, Præcipitate, and the Vitriol-stone: But the Ulcer being Sinuous (as I said) it would not digest in any one part. The Fluxion increasing greatly, and seeming to flow from that Ulcer in the *Axilla*, I laid it open: But that not serving my Purpose, I cut open the upper part of the *Sinus* on the outside of the Arm near the Shoulder, hoping that way to intercept the Flux of Humour; but the Fluxion continuing, I began to suspect the Matter flowed from the Strumous Tumour near the Clavicle; wherefore I opened it, and upon search found the Matter did pass from thence into the *Axilla*, and to the outside of the Arm. I discharged the Matter, and eradicated that *Struma*: After which the Fluxion diminished in the other Ulcers. That of the *Axilla* dried up soon after: The other also cured more easily, according to the Method set down in Sinuous Ulcers, and she recovered her perfect Health.

A Woman came out of the Country with a diseased Child of two Years old, she had brought many into the World, but they had been all lamentably diseased, and died one after another. This was broken out all over the Head, and ulcerated in many places to the *Petricranium*. It had also a large white Tumour lying deep under the left Jaw to the *Trachea arteria*. I fomented the Head with a Decoction of Cephalick Herbs, *cum flor. ros. rub. bacch. myrtill. balaust.* in Wine and Water, and dress'd the Ulcers accordingly as they required, some with Digestives, others with Deterfives, and others with Epuloticks; and to the Tumour I applied Discutients. During these Applications I purged the

7. Obser-
vat. of
Ulcers in
the Head,
Neck, Lips,
&c.

the Child once in four or five Days, giving it four or five Grains of *Calomel.* over Night, and in the Morning *syr. de rhab.* in medicated Ale of *sarsa, lign. lentisc.* &c. and the intermitting Days *Bezoard. mineral.* Before I put her into this Course, the Humours were so acrimonious, that the least scratch with a Pin terminated in a corrosive Ulcer: But after she had proceeded in this Method a while, they all healed. So that there remained only the Tumour under the Jaw, which seeming full of Matter, I thought reasonable to open: But she having privately consulted some Person, who, in consideration of its Situation, thinking it dangerous, dissuaded her from it, upon Notice thereof I left them. But some Weeks after, having tried other Endeavours unsuccessfully she came to me again; the Child being broken out for want of prosecuting the former Method of *Calomel,* &c. and also diseased with a Cough. I began with the opening of the Tumour, designing to do it by Caustick: But in consideration of the Prognostick which had been delivered of it, I made an Apertion with a Lancet, and passing in a *Cannula,* discharged a Spoonful or two of a purulent Matter: Which confirming my Judgment of the Tumour. I stopt it up with a Tent, applied a Caustick the whole length of it, and the next Day divided the Escar, and gave vent first to a purulent Matter, then to an albugineous Humour. I dressed the Ulcer with Dossils spread with *mundif. Paracelsi,* and the external Escar with *unguent. basilic. cum ol. lumbricor.* After Deterfion the Ulcer fill'd up with an *Hypersarcofis,* as all Strumous Ulcers are apt, and so render our Labour vain. Therefore timely to prevent it, I dressed it with *Merc. precipitat.* and kept the Orifice dilated with Dossils. While I was thus eradicating the *Struma,* I repeated the former Method of Physick, and healed the several Ulcerations about the Head, Face and Lips. All Things thus succeeding well, the Mother returned into the Country with her Child, unknown to me, (supposing it cured :) But she not taking Specificks with her to prosecute that Method there, it languished and died, as I was afterwards informed.

A Child of about three Years old had an Ulcer with ^{8. Obser-}
Caries upon the right side of the *Os frontis*, close by ^{vat. of an}
the Temporal Muscle. It took its original from an *A-* ^{Ulcer with}
theroma, as I suppose, (the Child having some *Struma* ^{Caries in}
on his Neck.) The Bone lay carious the compass of ^{Cranio.}
half a *Guinea*. I took off the Lips of the Ulcer by
Cautick, and dressed the Bone with Dossils press'd out
of *spir. vini.* to keep it dry till Nature should be dis-
posed to make Exfoliation of its rottenness. For in
this tender Child there was no talk of rasping, nor was
there always liberty to put in my Dossils so close as I
ought to have done. During this Work the Child was
afflicted with the Meazles, and in the declination of
them with a Cough, and such a discharge of Matter
from his Lungs, that he grew thereby Hectick, and e-
maciated to Skin and Bone. The Lips of the Ulcer on
his Head lay lank and dry, and the Bone as it were
dead without Moisture. He being thus weak, *Dr. Bates*
was consulted, and declining the attending it, as com-
ing too late to him, *Dr. Tho. Cox* was perswaded to
take Care of him, who prescribed Pectorals of various
sorts, and advised the removal of him to *Knight's-*
bridge, where he drank Asses-Milk. Having there
somewhat recovered, he was removed to a House near
King's-Gate, into back Lodgings looking into the Fields,
for benefit of the Air, and more conveniency of dres-
sing the Ulcer on his Head. But upon the change of
the Air he so relapsed in two Days, that it was believed,
if he had lain one Night more there, he had died there.
Upon which Consideration he was again removed back
to *Knight's-bridge*, and there he daily recruited his
Spirits. As his Strength recovered, the Lips of the
Ulcer recovered their Heat, and digested, the *Caries* of
the Bone cast off, and the Ulcer contracted narrower.
He afterwards removed farther off into the Country to
his Parents: My Kinsman *Jaques Wiseman* attended
him, and finished the Cure there.

A Child about three Years old was brought by its ^{9. Obser-}
Mother out of *St. Martin's-Lane* to me, with a large ^{vat. of}
soft Swelling upon the left side of the Head without In- ^{Atheroma}
flammation. I, suspecting the Bone carious, applied a ^{with Ca-}
proportionable Cautick on it, and gave vent to a Mat- ^{ries on the}
ter ^{Cranium.}

ter not unlike Batter, and by search of a Probe felt the *Cranium* bare. I dressed it with Lenients, and after separation of the Escar, saw the *Cranium* bare the compass of a broad Shilling. I dressed it up with *liniment. Arcei* hot, and the Lips of the Ulcer with *unguent. basilic. magist.* The second Day I fomented it with a Decoction of *summitat. hyperici, origani, betonica, flor. ros. rub. balaust.* in Wine and Water, and dressed the Bone with Dossils of Lint press'd out of *spir. vini*: The Lips I dress'd with *unguent. diapomp.* touching them sometimes with a Vitriol or Alume-stone. By these Applications the Bone incarned, united with the Lips of the Ulcer, and cicatrized from the Edges round. During which some small Speels of Bones cast off, and the Ulcer cicatrized without much difficulty.

10. *Observat. of an Atheroma with Canals in Cranium.* A sickly Child of about seven Years of Age was brought to me by its Mother out of *Drury-Lane*, having a large *Atheroma* between the Sagittal and Coronal Sutures. I, supposing the Bone carious, applied a large Caustick on it, and dividing the Escar, discharged a crude *Serum*, and afterwards a curdled Matter. I felt the Bone carious round under the Escar, and dressed it up with Lenients: After the Sloughs cast off, I dressed the *Cranium* with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini*, applying them close to the sound Edges; the Exfoliation beginning always from the Circumference. By which may be judged the Ignorance of that Man, who applied Lint dipt in red Wine over the middle of the Bone, leaving the Lips hollow. By this way of Dressing, a *Callus* rose from the sound Edges, and thrusting off the *Caries*, united with the digested Lips of the Ulcer, and at length cast off all the rotten Shell, and incarned and cicatrized firm by the Method observed in the former Observation. I have since seen this Girl diseased with many *Struma* in her Neck, and purpose to undertake her Cure when the Season shall be more proper.

11. *Observat. of Spina ventosa in Cranium.* A Woman of about forty Years of Age, of a Plethorick Body, having been long diseased with a Pain in her Head on the right side, between the Sagittal and Coronal Sutures, it at length apostemated, and she was put into my Hands. I made a search with a Probe, and

and feeling the Bone carious, opened it by a circular Incision, taking away so much of the Hairy-scalp as I judged necessary; then fill'd it with Dossils of Lint, and applied over them Pledgits *cum albumine ovi* & *pulv. Galeni, empl. è bolo, &c.* The third Day taking off the Dressings, I saw the upper *Lamina* very white, dry and thin: It was corroded, and seemed chambered like unto that Fracture the Greeks call *Camarosis*, or like some piece of old Worm-eaten Timber. I dressed it with Dossils press'd out of *spir vini*, and the Lips of the Wound with a Digestive, *ex terebinthina cum vitell. ovi*, &c. embrocating the Parts about *cum oleo ros.* After digestion of the Wound I designed the rasping away that thin Shell: But her Pain ceasing, it was deferred. About the tenth Day she was taken with a Fever. The Physician visiting her, I dressed her Head, and offered to his Consideration the setting on a Trepan. But he concluded the Fever scorbutical, and no way related to the Ulcer in *Cranio*. But the Fever increased, and she died. The Physician being indisposed with the Gout, another was fetch'd, who saw her opened. At the taking off the *Cranium*, the interior *Lamina* appeared sound, and the *Dura mater* unconcerned; nor was there any Blood or Matter extravasated between the Membranes or Ventricles of the Brain; but in the Lungs a great Stagnation. When this Matter affects only the interior *Lamina*, the Patient generally dies before the Malady is discovered.

A little Girl was brought by her Mother to me with a soft Tumour, of the bigness of a Nutmeg, upon her left Cheek, on the *Os Zygoma*. She desired me to undertake the Cure. But I, being at that time much indisposed in my Health, declined the meddling with it, concluding the Bone carious, and that it was not so slight a Work as she thought. The Mother went from me to a Chirurgion then in my Neighbourhood, who opened it, and took much Pains in the exfoliating the Bone: But it growing more carious, he at length left the Parents at liberty to make Choice of some other. They came to me again. I made search with a Probe, and felt the *Sinus* running under the Bone towards

12. Obser-
vat. of a
Struma
with Ca-
ries in the
Os Zygo-
ma.

the Eye. I dilated the Ulcer, and, seeing the Bone black, applied a Dossil pressed out of *spir. vini* on it, kept the Orifice open with a Dossil spread with a Digestive, and embrocating the Parts about *cum ol. ros. & aceto*, dressed it up with *empl. & bolo.* By this way of Dressing the Pain was mitigated, and the Ulcer digested. I continued the use of the Dossil with *spir. vini* to the Bone daily, and dressed the Ulcer with a Pledgit of *diapomphol.* By this very Method the rottenness of the Bone soon shell'd off: After which, by lessening of the Dossils, I permitted the Ulcer to incarn, and by gradually leaving off the use of the Dossils, and dressing it with Pledgits of *diapompholyg.* it cicatrized firm in the space of three Weeks, and continueth so to this Day.

13. Obser-
vat. of
fistulous
Ulcers
with Ca-
ries in the
Os Zygo-
ma.

A Person of about twenty six Years of Age came to Town with an Ulcer in her Cheek, penetrating high under the *Os Zygoma*: There was also an Ulcer near the external *Canthus* of that Eye. I supposed them to have cohered with one another, and by search of a Probe felt the Bones carious. Her Cheek had been much apostemated and blemished by their Chirurgery in the Country, and like to be made worse, if the Bones were that way to be exfoliated. Wherefore I considered to do it otherwise. The Teeth in that *Maxilla* were all sound and fast; yet I perswaded her to the pulling out of one under these Ulcers. She seemed to receive some advantage by it, the Ulcer mattering less for the space of four or five Days: But both the Ulcers growing afterwards worse, and our hopes of Cure that way failing, I enlarged the lower Orifice, and rubb'd off the over-grown callous Lips with a Caustick-stone, and proceeded in the deterging and digesting the Ulcers. During which Dr. Willis was consulted: But upon supposition she might be with Child, she took little Physick. By dilating the inferiour Ulcer the uppermost closed up, that Matter discharging it self by the Ulcer beneath, but not without much Disturbance, it threatening a *Sinus* down her Cheek. To avoid which, I caused an Instrument to be made, whereby I cut between her Cheek and Jaw into the Ulcer to the carious Bone, and gave vent to the Matter.

ter. After I had thus laid open the *Sinus*, and wiped away the Blood, I dressed it with a Tent dipt in *syr. de ros. siccis*, and the external Ulcer on the Cheek with a Pledgit of *unguent. tutia*, and by Compression cicatrized that smooth and firm. The Ulcer within her Mouth growing offensive to her by reason of the foetid smell of the Bone, put me upon the use of an Injection of *aq. ros. damasc. syr. de ros. siccis*, and a few drops of *inct. vitrioli* Felix wortz: By which the Ulcer deterged, and grew daily less offensive. I continued the dressing it with a Tent whilst any thing of Matter discharged. That ceasing, I omitted the use of Tents, and healed up the Ulcer, and so it is like to continue.

A Child between three and four Years of Age, ha-^{14.} *Observ-*ving been subject to sore Eyes, and an Abscess in one ^{*vat. of an*} of its Ears, was brought to *London*, and commended ^{*Ulcer with*} to my Care. The Matter at length made its way forth ^{*Caries be-*} behind that Ear, and flowed in great quantity. Upon ^{*hind the*} search I found the Bone carious. I began my Work ^{*Ear.*} with Dilatation of the Ulcer by Gentian-roots; and after I had made way to it, I dressed it with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini* and *unguent. tutia* upon Pledgits, or such like, accordingly as I saw occasion. Having thus disposed the Bone to Exfoliation, I purged the Child with *infus. rhab.* and afterwards with *Calomel.* once in four or five Days, and prescribed *Bezoard. mineral.* also a medicated Ale, to take the intermitting Days.

After some time, seeing the Bone continue firm, I dressed it with a mixture of *mel. Egyptiac. pulv. myrrh.* &c. and thereby hastned the Exfoliation of the Bone. That being cast off, I designed to cicatrize the Ulcer: But perceiving the Eyes grow sore, I put a Pea into that Ulcer, and continued it a Fontanel; not thinking it safe to dry up the Ulcer behind the Ear, tho' the Child had before one proper for Derivation. The dressing this Ulcer was never very painful: But the Servant that attended the Child, having accustomed her self to put it beside its Frowardness by threatening to send for me, it so terrified the Child, that it always cried at the very Sight of me; upon which account I

left her in the Condition I have represented. She was long after diseased with sore Eyes from the acidity in her Blood, but hath since out-worn it.

From a *Caries* in the *Alveoli* Apostemations are frequently made externally under the Jaws; which being not unlike strumous Tumours, are by unexperienced People supposed to be such, and sent to us to be presented to his *Majesty*. Many Instances may be given you of this kind, if it were necessary: But they not being Strumous, I shall forbear, and present to you what is, *viz.* the protuberant Jaws. They are made hollow by an acid Humour, which fretteth and corrodeth the *Alveoli* and inner Substance to the very external Shell; in which Cases they thrust out with great Deformity. I have made mention of this Disease under the name of *Spina ventosa*, and distinguished it from the *Caries* arising from an external Erosion by that name. When this affects the Jaws, the Teeth grow loose, and Excrescences do arise, which in progress of time thrust out the Teeth. They sometime discharge their Matter externally. But by pulling out those Teeth these Apostemations cure, and the Jaw having thereby vent for its Matter, the *Caries* will cast off insensibly by the force of Nature, and at length, if the Habit of Body grow better disposed, a *Callus* fills up the void space in the Bone. But where Nature is deficient, we consume the *Caries* in them by deterfive and drying Medicaments, or by actual Cautery: After which, if the Patient be young, he groweth out the Deformity.

15. *Observat. of external Ulcers from a Spina ventosa.* A Child aged nine Years, having been formerly diseased with the *Rachitis*, and afterwards with the *King's-Evil*, the left Jaw grew preternaturally big, and her Teeth in it rotten and loose: An Apostemation also had discharged it self externally under that Jaw in three several Places. I caused some of those Teeth to be pull'd out, and dressed the Ulcer with a Tincture of Vitriol. I prescribed Internals, according to the Method of Cure; then rubbing off the callous Lips externally with a Caustick-stone, and digesting them, they cicatrized without laying open or trouble in dressing, the Matter spending it self within, where it was not taken notice so much of. A

A Gentlewoman about forty Years of age, having been many Years diseased with the *King's-Evil* and a *Spina ventosa* in her left Jaw, put her self into my Hands. She had formerly Apostemations under that Jaw externally; but the Matter having made its way out by loosening some of her Teeth (which afterwards dropt out,) those Ulcers were in a manner healed up. The place where her Teeth had fallen out was fill'd with a putrid Flesh, which was very offensive to her by reason of the Rottenness of the *Alveoli*. In this case there remained nothing to do, but to consume and dry up the corrupt Flesh and Bones, which I did by actual Cautey to the very end of the Mandible, laying it hollow like a Trough. I was troubled in my Thoughts to see it so, suspecting it would prove an unthankful Work, to leave such a useless Cavity: but it was done to save that Jaw. I dressed it up with Dossils dipt in a mucilaginous Decoction, and after Digestion with Dossils dipt in *spir. vini*, the sides of the Mandible were dried by the actual Cautey, and being thin, they cast off and the Gum lay flat, and served her afterwards to chew softer Food.

A Youth about fifteen Years of age came to Town with a *Spina ventosa* in the inferiour left Jaw, the two farthest Teeth being thrust out with a *Fungus* rising in and about the *Alveolus*. It had passed its Matter externally on that side of his Neck and under that Jaw; also an Apostemation had been raised on the upper-part of that Jaw externally near the insertion of it, between the Ear and the Cheek, in which place the Bone was carious round. It had been laid open by a Chirurgion in the Country, who designed the cutting it off. I rubb'd that Bone with *ol. myrrha distillat.* and kept the Ulcer dilated with Dossils prest out of *spir. vini*. The *Fungus* in the Jaw I consumed with the actual Cautey, pulled out pieces of the corrupt *Alveolus*, and disposed the rest to cast off soon after; then dried up the remaining *Caries* in the Jaw, and afterwards dress'd it with Dossils pressed out of *tinctura vitrioli*. Whilst this was doing, I rubbed off the callous Lips of the external Ulcers by Caustick, opened their *Sinus's*, and disposed them to speedy cure. After the cicatrizing of the Ulcer in the Jaw, it lying hollow and

subject to Excrements, I fill'd it with soft Wax. Having thus cured those Ulcers, and exfoliated the greatest part of the *Caries* on the external part of the Jaw near the Ear, I lessened the Dossils, permitted that Ulcer to contract proportionably, and supplied his Sister with Medicaments and Directions to finish the Cure, and dismissed him. It being the work of time, required a longer keeping open than consisted with their conveniency to attend it here.

18. *Observat. of a Spina ventrosa in the right inferior Maxilla.*

In the Year 1672. I was consulted by Letter out of the Country concerning a young Gentleman, whose Case I have here inserted as it was sent me.

Adolescens nobilis, 19 circiter annos natus, duobus abhinc annis correptus est gravi Dentium molarium dolore in Maxilla dextra, unde unius caries subsecuta est. Remittentibus doloribus, suborta est Glandula exigua (jam ferè evanida) in cuspide externa Maxille ex adverso denti primo vel secundo molari; exinde tumor Maxille indies auctus, qui videtur in ipsa substantia ossea radicans, nullâ existente vel Cutis ipsius vel Glandularum circumquaque prominentiâ, manifestâ, cum dolore exiguo vel nullo Maxille, nisi cum asperius digitis tractata vel fricata fuerit. Ex adverso latere circa eandem partem Glandula est exigua & mobilis. Tractatus est ab aliis Medicis cum Pilulis purgant. Mercurialibus, Diatis Scrophulas respuccientibus, Antiscorbuticis, & externis etiam Emplastris de ranis & ex ammoniaco, Fomentationibus, &c. sine fructu. Veremur nè ex illo tumore pereat aliquid de venustate faciei Adolescentis, Querimus quibus modis vel curetur vel saltem incrementum præcaveatur.

In answer to this, I advised the extracting of the Carious Teeth, to make way for the discharge of Matter, and proposed Remedies to consume the rottenness in the *Maxilla*.

About half a Year after the Patient was brought to me by his Uncle Mr. *Tho. Chol.* He had then a *Spina ventrosa* or *Exostosis* very large upon the outside of the said Jaw, which threatned a total corruption of it. They de-

demanding my Judgment in the taking it off. I reply'd, if the Bone be thin, it may be cut off by passing an Incision-knife within his Mouth between the Cheek and his Jaw. If upon trial the Bone prove too hard or difficult to extirpate, the Wound will soon cure without Deformity. This was deliver'd by me with such hesitation as might have well shewed the little inclination I had to operate in it. Three or four Months after the Patient came to me with his Uncle Captain *Middleton*, and earnestly desired me to proceed in the cutting out that *Exostosis* the way I had discoursed of formerly to him. I advis'd them to consult Physicians and Chirurgeons in the undertaking. They consented to it, and sent to Dr. *Charlton*, (who had been one of his Physicians in the Country,) Dr. *Walter Needham*, and Mr. *Hollyer*. We accordingly met, and together inform'd our selves of the nature of the Tumour and its situation, then retired to consult. The first Question propos'd was, whether the *Exostosis* might be cut safely off: which was unanimously granted. The next consideration was, of the way to take it out. But we differing therein, concluded to defer the Operation till the *Garies* in the Jaw should by its eruption make its own way through. Somewhat to this purpose we all subscribed, and deliver'd to the Patient; which he threw into the fire, and departed much unsatisfied with such a dilatory Answer.

The third Day after we were consulted again, and concluded that Incision should be made between the Cheek and Jaw to the *Exostosis*, and that accordingly as the Bone should be discovered by the Knife to be hard or soft, so we should proceed in the sawing it off, or permitting the Wound to heal again. This we subscribed, and sent to the Patient; and I afterwards discoursed with him and his Uncle, and prevail'd with them, that those who had been consulted might be present at the Operation. Accordingly they sent to them. In the mean time his Body was prepared by a purging Apozeme four or five Days. Venesection was deferred, in consideration that Blood would be evacuated in the Operation.

In order to the Operation, the Patient having seated himself in a clear Light, I passed my Knife between the outside of his Jaw and his Cheek lose to the *basis* of the *Exostosis* the length of it, and at that instant attempted the cutting of it: but it was too hard. I declared so, and asked them whether I should pull out the Knife. They all unanimously, with the Patient and his Uncle, declared that I should proceed with the Saw; of which there were two provided of equal size with the Knife. I pulled out the Knife, and passing in the Saw to the very *basis*, made a track: then put the Handle of the Saw into one of the Physician's Hands, desiring them they would severally help in the sawing of the Bone; so should they be more satisfied in the Work and ease me, who was too much indisposed in my Health for such a business. They did severally take their turns, and had at that time sawed off the Bone, if we had not been interrupted by the weariness of the Patient, and the Bleeding of a small Capillary Artery in the Cheek. I dressed up the Wound with Dossils of Lint, to keep it dilated, and thereby stop the bleeding. We embrocated the external parts with *ol. ros. cum aceto*, and applied *empl. à bolo* over it. The third Night the Wound bled afresh, whether it was caused by Eating, or what other accident; but my Kinsman *Jaques Wiseman* stopt it with a Compress dipt in the Royal Stiptick held close with his fingers, and was relieved by others. But the Patient not permitting them to hold the Compress so close on as Mr. *Hollier* and my self advised, the Vessel was the longer in agglutinating, and raised an *Aneurisma* of the bigness of a Lupin, which lying in our way, we burnt it down by a small Button-cautery. This difficulty over, we all met again, and proceeded in the sawing off the Bone, and did all of us suppose we had finished that work, [which Opinion was occasioned by the *Caries* within it, which admitted of our Probes, and made the whole Bone seem loose,) and purposed then to extract it. But he pleading his weariness, we complied with him, dressed up the Wound with a Tent dipt in *vitello ovi*, and fomenting the external Parts, dressed them with Lenients; by which the parts were eased, and the Wound discharged a well-digested white

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Matter. In this condition I left the Patient (with their leaves) to make a Journey into the Country four or five Days; during which I grew more indisposed, and returned home grievously diseased, yet made a shift to visit the Patient, and urged the extraction of the Bone. Whether it was that he heard the Wound was to be enlarged, and that he fear'd a Flux of Blood, but he put them off from Day to Day, and during my confinement to my Chamber, I had news of an approach of Convulsions; upon which I was carried to him, where we all met at a Consultation, and Dr. *Lowre* with us. It being suspected that this Accident was occasioned by some Shivers of the Bones pricking the Membranes, we resolved to hasten the Extraction of them: But his Teeth being set, there remained no possibility of doing it that way. Therefore we resolved to apply a Caustick on the lower part of the Jaw externally, and by cutting through it to draw out the Bone. My Hands being weak, Dr. *Lowre* marked it, and together they applied the Caustick, resolving to meet again that Afternoon to divide the Escar and take out the Bone. But within few Hours after the Patient sent for us to take off the Caustick. I went, and found an Escar made as was designed, but I had not strength enough in my Hands to make use of a Knife. Dr. *Charleton* and Mr. *Hollier* were at a publick Dissection in our Theatre, where Dr. *Walter Needham* was Reader: Only Dr. *Lowre* and *Jacques Wiseman* were to be found. They being come, my Kinsman divided the Escar, made separation of the Bone, and drew it out. I afterwards put in my finger, and feeling no Shiver, advised the Dressing it up with *unguent. basilic.* hot. That Evening they all met, and approved of what had been done, and hoped the cause being taken away the effects would have ceased. Dr. *Goddard's* Drops were prescribed, and Venæsection had been proposed; but being disputable, it was deferred. The next Morning Dr. *Tho. Cox.* met us at a consultation, and advised the Patient to be let Blood, the Hair of his Head to be shaved, blistring Plasters to be applied, and variety of internal Medicaments were prescribed; the Wound was opened and dressed: it was not without good hopes of Digestion, but the Patient died convulsive the third Day after.

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The Patient's Cheek was laid open in the presence of all the Physicians and Chirurgeons. The Bone was found sawed off without the least impairing of the Jaw; but it was very much eaten into by the *Caries*, and was spongy. The cause of the Convulsions seemed to be referable to the Constitution of his Body, and the Acrimony of the Blood, which upon fluxion fermented, and produced that sad effect. We see frequently the same in little Maladies. The only drying up of a light Excoriation behind the Ears in Infants hath caused Convulsions. In the *King's-Evil* you may see many Instances of the fermenting of this kind of Matter most grievously upon the healing some one Ulcer.

The Monument at *Westminster* of the young Lady holding up her Finger prickt with a Needle, of which she died, may serve to shew you that in ill Habits of Body small Wounds are mortal. As to this Operation, it was not dangerous, if you consider the great Fractures in the Jaws which we frequently cure; and that of late Years I cut into the inside of a Man's Cheek, sawed in Pieces the *Alveolus*, and took out the whole Jaw, and cured him. That the Operation was necessary, appear'd by the Rottenness in the Jaw upon dissection, and may be determined by all those who know what a *Spina ventosa* is, and consider the progress this had made in so short a time.

Having thus given you some Instances of the several *Strume* with complicated Tumours and Ulcers arising from them, I shall now shew you how the Tendons and Joints are diseased with various sorts of Tumours, some whereof are without *Caries*, others with it, and others take their Original from *Caries* in the Bone, commonly called by the name of *Spina ventosa*.

1. Obser-
vat. of
Gummi
upon the
Tendons.

A Child aged seven Years was brought to me, which had a Gummy Swelling encompassing the Muscle *massetoides* on the right side of her Neck: the Tendons also of the Fingers of her Right Hand were affected with the like Swellings. She had also a frequent discharge of purulent Matter from her right Ear; also an *Ozena*, and thick upper Lip chapt. I caused the crusted Matter in her Nostrils to be suppled by the frequent injecting of
doct.

decoct. herdei, sem. althææ, &c. and afterward deterged the Ulcers with a Solution of *mel magistral.* in a Decoction *rad. bistortæ, tormentillæ, ireos, &c.* The Lip was dressed daily with a *Pomatum* of *unguent. rosat.* and *Merc. præcipitat. Vigon.* and the Gummy upon the Neck and Fingers were embrocated with *unguent. magist. ad strumas,* and an *empl. ad topbos* applied over all. During which Applications the Child was frequently purged with *Calomel.* and *diagrid.* and drank a *decoct. sarsæ, radic. bardanæ, scrophul. maj. flor. salviæ, beton. anthos, &c.* But the Cure not succeeding with these, I gave her a few Grains of *theriac. metall.* by which she salivated: During which the Gummy Tumours resolved, and the several Ulcerations dried up: Yet to confirm her Cure, she took Sudorificks, and purged frequently.

A Child about eight Years of age was brought to me 2. Obser-
with a pituitous Swelling in his right Ankle and Foot. *vat. of a*
His Parents supposed it caused by some distension of *strumous*
that Joynt, and had applied anodyne relaxing Medica- *Swelling*
ments. But upon observing the Bones of the Ankle to *on the*
be preternaturally big, I concluded the Original of the *Ankle.*
Disease in them, and that the Swelling in the Parts a-
bout proceeded from the dilatation of the Membranes
and Ligaments of that Joynt. I declared the Cure to be
a work of time: We not having yet discovered any
Medicaments of force to dry up that Humour in the
Bone, and restore it to its former smalness. That which
was offered by me was, to discuss and dry up the serous
Humours affecting the softer Parts, by Bandage to com-
press them, and resist the Influx, and the while to eva-
cuate and temperate the serous Humours. This being
accepted of, I began with the fomenting it with *decoct.*
summitat. absinth. majoranæ, Jacobææ. flor. hyperici,
salviæ, ros. rub. balaust. bacc. myrtil. &c. in Wine
and Water, with the addition of *spir. vini.* I then
applied an *empl. à bolo* with a laced Sock over it, ad-
vising that Leg to be laid level with the Body till the
Fluxion should be remitted, and the Joynt strengthened.
During which the Patient was purged weekly with *Ca-*
lomel. in conf. ros. damasc. adding sometimes a few
Grains *resinæ jalapii,* or *diagrid.* and the intermitting
Days

Days he drank *decoct. farsæ*, &c. and took those Mornings *Bezoard. mineral. cum syr. & cort. citri*. Thus at length the Humours were contempered, and the Joynt strengthened; and as the Patient grew more in Years, the other Ankle increased proportionably to it, and lessened the deformity.

3. *Observat. of a strumous Tumour by Congestion.* I could give you many instances of these Tumours; but the Cure not differing from what hath been said of this, I thought it unnecessary. What the consequences of these Tumours are when such Method is neglected, you may see in some of the latter Observations.

An Infant scarce a Year old, in the undressing of it, was discovered to have a round soft white Swelling on the Head of the Shoulder. It was thought overstrained by the Nurse. A Physician was consulted, then a Bone-setter, who declared it luxated, and pretended he had set it: But his frequent coming to dress it, and the remaining Tumour, shewed that he understood not what he did. I was fetched, and opened it by Incision, giving vent first to an albugineous then to a white concocted Matter: upon which the Tumour sunk. I fomented it with Red Wine, and dressed it with a Digestive *ex terebinth. cum vitell. ovi*, with *empl. diachalcit.* Compress and Bandage, and afterwards deterged it with an addition of *mel ros.* then left off the use of Tents, and in few Days cured it with *unguentum diapompholyg.* This Infant was afterwards diseased five or six Years with the *King's-Evil* affecting other Parts.

4. *Observat. of the like; and of a strumous Tumour in the Thigh.* Such an other like Tumour did rise in the top of the Shoulder of a little Infant, the only Daughter of its Parents. At the Nurse's first discovery of it, she ran with it to the Bone-setters. They all concluded it out of Joint, and every one pretended he had set it. But the Swelling continuing, I was fetched, and, opening it by Incision, discharged such a like Matter as in the former Observation, and cured it as soon, after the same manner as abovesaid. This Child was afterwards afflicted with a very large Tumour lying deep under the Muscles on the inside of one of its Thighs. After divers Applications to resolve it, it at last came to Suppuration, and discharged an impure Matter; but was deterged and cured by the ordinary Method set down in
Putrid

Putrid Ulcers, without any seeming defect in the Member. But some Months after, the Infant using its Legs, this appeared much shorter than the other, yet without any manner of contraction or stiffness of the Member. I designed an Instrument for distending of it; but the Child being extremely froward, I declined it. After she was grown of more Years, I was consulted again: But it was then too late.

One about nineteen Years of Age, of a seeming ^{5. Obser-} healthful Constitution, was suddenly seized with a ^{vat. of an} white Swelling in his right Elbow, rendring the Joynt ^{Abscess on} immoveable. Tho' he could not remember any parti- ^{the Elbow.} cular Action of his that should dislocate it, yet he was perswaded to consult the Bone-setters. They all concluded it out, and endeavoured to reduce it; thereby hastning an Apostemation amongst the Ligaments and Tendons, which discharged its Matter through many Orifices on the inner and outer side of the Joynt, making part of the Bone carious. Some of the declining Orifices I laid open, and deterged them; during which he was purged, and prescribed Antistrumatics. Injections were cast in of that sort proposed in Sinuous Ulcers with *Caries*, also discutient and corroborative Fomentations were applied. By all which at length the Tumour resolved, the Ulcers cured, and by frequent Embrocations he recovered a tolerable use of that Joynt.

A Child of about three Years old, healthful from its ^{6. Obser-} Cradle, was on a sudden taken Lame in its right Hip. ^{vat. of an} The Lameness increasing, he was brought to me. I ^{Abscess on} compared the Hips, and found that swelled, and the ^{the Hip.} Leg beginning to emaciate. I embrocated the Tumour *cum ol. ros. & aceto*, applying *emplast. e bolo*, and his Leg *cum ol. lumbricor.* I prescribed him a medicated small Ale with *Sarsa*, &c. and purged him once a Week with Rhubarb infused in some of the said Drink, giving him the Night before a few Grains of *Merc. dulcis*, and the intermitting Days *Bezoard. mineral.* By this Method he was relieved; yet afterwards upon the omitting it he relapsed, but at length recovered. Others of this kind I have had under my Care: But partly by reason of the progress the Disease had made

be-

before, and partly through the Impatience of the Parents, the Cure hath failed.

7. *Observat. of the like.* A Youth of about twelve Years of Age was seized with a Pain in his right Hip. It increasing with Tumefaction and great Lameness, the Parents, suspecting it might be out of Joynt, sent for *Thurland* the Bone-setter. He declared it luxated, and pretended to set it, and dressed it up his way. The Child continuing lame, they sent for him again. He assured them he had set it, and that in time the Child would recover Strength in it, and be well. But the Child growing daily more pained, Chirurgeons were consulted, and at last my self. I saw the head of the *Os femoris* shot upward, and a large Tumour possessing the Hip and Parts about, under which there seemed to be lodged Matter. There was also a long white Swelling stretching down the fore-part of the Thigh, from the Groin towards the Knee, within four Fingers breadth of it. The Tumour seemed to be full of Matter, and to drive it self from the Hip, and that the Luxation had been made by Fluxion, and increased by the Extension. But however it was, the Bone was not capable of Reduction, nor could I promise my self any Credit from my Endeavours there; yet I complied with his Parents, resolving to serve them as well as I could; but desired that the Bone-setter might be first fetched to see his Work: I not thinking it safe to meddle in the Cure, whilst he insisted that the Bone was reduced. They sent often for him, but he did not come, till I accidentally met him at a Person of Honour's Lodging, and by threatening brought him with me to the Child; where he acknowledged his Fault, and declared the Bone incapable of Reduction. Yet this Fellow went directly back to that Person of Honour, and upon demand where he had been, declared that he had been with me, to set my Patient's Hip, and that he had reduced it.

This Fellow's scurvy using me almost discouraged me in the Undertaking: But after making a Presentation of it, I attempted the Cure, and began with discutient Fomentations, Embrocations, and Emplasters according to the Method of Cure, till I had discussed part of the External Tumour, and satisfied my self that there

there was Matter lying deeper under the Muscles of that Joynt. Then, to prevent farther Corruption of those Parts, I applied three several Causticks on them at one time: After which I divided the Escars, and penetrated deeper into them with a Caustick-stone, and by Incision gave vent to the Matter (which was partly albuginous) in the several Parts; then fomented them, and dressed them up with Lenients, to hasten separation of the Escars. The next Day I applied a Caustick upon the declining part of the Abscess on the fore-part of the Thigh, and discharged much purulent Matter. By the opening this at first, I might have discharged the Matter above: But that being the Part immediately affected, it was not probable to cure it thereby, and afterwards the Opening would have been more difficult. And indeed, tho' by one single apertion on the Hip the Matter might have been let out; yet such a large Abscess would not have cured so: And afterwards to have cut through so many Muscles, must needs have been hazardous. But their lying thus triangular served to good purpose not only in discharging the Matter, but for conveniency of deterging; which after separation of the Escars, I did with *mundiff. Paracelsi* and *Merc. precipitat.* and kept those Orifices so open, that I could pass my Probe out of one into the other till they were deterged, and the Matter little in quantity and good. During which, the Matter in the other Abscess discharging daily in great quantity, and being of so virulent a quality as to retain its Cavities, and render the Lips phagedænous, I snipt the Abscess more open according to its length, and deterged it as the former, then purged him with *resina jalapii*, *Calomel*, &c. and gave him the intermitting Days *Bezoard. miner.* His constant Drink was a medicated Ale with *sarsa*, *lign. lentisc*, &c. with *millepedes*. By this Method the Humours were digested, and the several Ulcers incarned and cicatrized by the common Method of Cure. During which his Leg was kept straight; and time hath since made the place callous which received the head of the Bone, so that he walks tolerably well on that Leg.

8. *Observat. of an Abscess on the Hip.* A Youth of about nine Years of Age was taken lame with a Pain in his left Hip. Bone-setters were advised with, also Physicians and Chirurgeons were consulted, and many Applications made; he was likewise carried to the Bath: Yet notwithstanding all their Endeavours, the Pain increased with great Tumefaction. I was at last consulted, and felt the head of the *Os femoris* luxated and raised upward, with a great Tumour about it, which I judged by its Fluctuation to be full of Matter. It was expected I should open it, and give vent to the same: But this Child being emaciated and Hectick, and the Matter lying deep, as in all these Strumous Abscesses it doth, the Solution beginning in or near the Joint, I declin'd the present opening of it, and propos'd the drying up of that Matter by powerful Exsiccants and Discutients, viz. *aq. calcis*, and *empl. diasulph.* with convenient Bandage. During which the Physician prescribed lenient Purgatives, with *Calomel. decoct. sarsæ, Bezoard. min. &c.* by which Method the Patient was more easie, and seemed relieved for a while. But the Tumour increasing upon the least neglect in Rowling; and appearing by its Fluctuation to be full of Matter, I complied with their Desire, and opened it by a large Caustick, giving vent to an albuginous Matter. I made search, and felt the Bone bare. I hastened separation of the Escar; and afterwards feeling the Skin thinner in the declining part of the Tumour, and judging that convenient for discharge of the Matter, I opened that part by Caustick. Having now made way for the Matter, I cast in an Injection of *decoct. rad. irid. aristoloch, &c.* with a Solution of *unguent. fuscum*. After separation of the Escar, I enlarged the Orifice towards the old one, and saw the *Epiphysis* of the *Os femoris* lying out of its *Acetabulum*, and black with its Rottenness. I dressed it with Dossils dipt in *spir. vini*, and kept the Ulcer dilated, expecting what Nature would do: But in the while the Child languished, and died tabid.

9. *Observat. of an Abscess on the Hip.* A Girl about nine Years of Age, born of a diseased Mother, having been some Months lame of a Swelling on the Hip, was brought to me. It seemed to me that the Head of the *Os femoris* was luxated by a Defluxion of
of

of sharp Matter, and that there was small hope of Cure. I applied *empl. diasulph.* with a laced Trowze, and prescribed Antistrumaticks. In progress of time the Tumour increasing, they brought her again to me. When I had considered the original of it, and that if there were Matter in it, it lay too deep to be reached with a Caustick, I proposed the application of a pointed actual Caustery about the head of the Joynt, hoping I might that way at least give timely vent to the Humour, and prevent the corruption of the Ligaments and Bones. To which purpose I applied three small Causticks triangular about the most tumified part of the Joynt, and the next Day passed in an actual Caustery through each Escar, dressed them up with Lenients, and fomented the diseased Part daily with an Infusion of Discutients in *aq. calcis* and *empl. opodel.* F. W. over all. As the Escars cast off, a thin Sanies discharged, and the Tumour seemingly discussed: But then on a sudden it swelled; which put me upon the use of a maturative Cataplasme, by which it suppurated, and discharged its Matter through the former Apertions. But afterwards observing these Openings would grow too little, I passed in a small Probe with a Ligature into one of these, brought it out at one of the other, and kept them open by that Seton, then proceeded again with Discutients and Internals. Some Months afterwards these two Openings were laid into one, and the Orifice kept dilated with Dossils spread with Detersives, and the Abscess was again restored to a healing Condition. But after all my Endeavours, new Apostemations arose, and the Child died tabid.

A young Man of about eighteen Years of Age, being lame of his left Knee, sent for a Bone-setter, who declared the Bone luxated, and would have extended it. The next Day I was sent for, and saw a Protuberance on the inside of the Bone, a pituitous Swelling on each side of the *Rotula*, and a painful Swelling on the other Parts about the Knee. These, with the Protuberance of the Bone, made the Joynt seem somewhat luxated at first sight: But upon farther search, that Prominence was in the Bone it self, and is usual

10. Observat. of a Protuberance in the Bone of the Knee.

in strumous Tumours of the Knees, Ancles, &c. and hath been taken Notice of by *Aquapend.* under the name of *Spina ventosa*. I have taken Notice of it in several places of this Treatise, and shall have occasion to speak of it again in some of the following Observations.

I concluded this Disease to have been originally in the Bone; and, upon farther Enquiry, did discover that the Patient had been diseased of that Knee from his Childhood more or less. I directed an *empl. à bolo* to be applied on the Knee, to calm the heat in the Part, then let him Blood, and afterwards purged him. The next Day, after I caused his Knee to be fomented with Discutients and Exsiccants infused in *aq. calcis* some Days, and afterwards applied *empl. diasulph.* with a Knee-piece, and disposed him to walk with more ease. About a Year after he came to me again complaining of it, and will be subject to Pain in it at times whilst he lives. This was the Case of a Person Dr. *Walter Needham* and my self were lately consulted about: And such are frequently seen at our publick Healings, they being generally accompanied with other Marks of the *King's-Evil*.

II. *Obser-* A Person of about nine Years of Age, of a tender
vat. of a Constitution, subject to a Cough and other effects from
Tumour on an acidity in her Blood, was afterwards discovered to
the inside be Lamé of her right Knee, supposed to happen by
of the some accident of a Fall. I being sent for, saw the Bone
Knee. on the inside protuberant, and covered with a white Swelling. It was possible that such an accident of a Fall might contribute to the hastning of that Swelling: But it was certain that the Protuberance of the Bone was of a longer growth. She had a Species of an *Ozena*, as also a *Struma* ulcerated in her left Arm. I did suspect this Tumour would prove difficult of Cure, and therefore did desire they would consult their Physician. In the mean time I applied an *empl. à bolo*. The third Day after I met Dr. *Micklethwait*. The Tumour was then spreading over all that side of the Knee. It was resolved by us to endeavour Discussion, by the application of *empl. diasulphuris*: Which was accordingly done. The Physician prescribed as followeth.

eth. R. *sarsaparilla incis.* ℥ij. *China nodosa* ℥j. *sassafras* ℥iij. *rad. scorzon.* Hispan. ℥ss. *raf. eboris,* corn. cervi, an. ℥iij. *creta purissima,* bol. armen. an. ℥ij. coq. in aq. font. ad ℥iij. sub finem adde sem. anisi ℥iij. *glycyrrhiza* ℥ss. uvar. passul. ℥iij. fiat Colatura; bibat quantum poterit. R. *Merc. dulc.* gr. x. conf. ros. damasc. ℥ij. Misc. fiat Bolus hora somni sumend. 5. quaque nocte. R. *milleped.* præp. gr. x. *antimon. diaphoret.* gr. vj. Misc. This latter she took twice a Day, with a Draught of her Diet-drink after it: Those Days she intermitted, the Purgative. Four or five Days after we met again; and seeing the Tumour increased, and feeling the Matter fluctuate in it, we concluded it necessary to open it; and to that purpose applied a Caustick on the declining part. We divided the Escar, and discharged about three Spoonfuls of a thin white Matter; then dressed it up with Lenients, and *empl. diachyl.* The Matter discharged between Dressings very well, yet the Tumour did not lessen: But upon pressure with my Hand above, near the Thigh, the Matter gushed out. Upon which Consideration we applied a Caustick there. It did not reach it: But upon keeping that part open as a Fontanel with a Pea, the Matter made its way out there, but in the mean while it insinuated it self below the first Apertion; which put me upon the laying that Orifice open lower. Having thus made convenient discharge of the Matter, I applied Intercipients above about the Thigh, and endeavoured by Digestives and Detersives with Compress and Bandage to dispose the Ulcers to cure. But the Matter originally rising amongst the Membranes and Tendons, lay deep, and affected the Joynt with great Virulency, corroding the very Lips of the Ulcer. Upon which Consideration I would gladly have laid it open from one Orifice to the other: But the weak Condition of the Patient obliged me to cherish the native Heat of the Part by Fomentations *ex summit. absinth. hyperici, flor. rorismarin. beton. salvia, ros. rub. balaust. bacc. myrt. juniper. &c. in vino rub.* and to alleviate the Pain in the Ulcers, till the Habit of Body should be better disposed by those internal Prescriptions, to which were added Emulsions, with aq.

calcis, medicated Broths, Asses-milk, Jellies; what not? The Summer coming on, she was bathed in Milk and Water luke-warm, and by cordial Juleps her Spirits were kept up. By these various Prescriptions the Fermentation in the Humours were calmed, and her Heetical Heat remitted, also the Defluction upon the Ulcer diminished, and the *Sinus* was in a Condition to be laid open. I designed to have done it by one snip of a Probe-scissors: But it being suspected she might thereupon faint or fall into Convulsions, I laid it open by Caustick; and from that time it digested, incarnated and cicatrized. I met with many Rubs in the Work, it frequently fretting out in one part as it healed in another; and after a Year and a half's Attendance, I left a small Ulceration on the upper part of the Knee, of the breadth of a Silver Half-penny, and a sinuous Ulcer in the hollow of the Thigh near the Knee, which was not capable of being laid open. In that I order'd a hollow short Tent of Lead, whereby it was kept open, and the Matter was seemingly discharged, it scarce at all mattering. Her Leg was all this while kept out-stretched, whereby she was able to stand or walk. In this Condition she removed to drink the Waters at *Scarborough*, and returned afterwards so well, that they were thought to have cured her: Yet she hath been since frequently subject to Eruptions, but her Attendant is her Chirurgeon.

12. *Obser.* A Child of about eight Years of Age was brought
vat. of a to me in the Year of the great Plague, during my be-
Tumour on ing in the Country. He had one white Swelling on
the Knee. the right side of the *Rotula*, another beneath it. There
 had been one on the left side, but it had been former-
 ly opened at *London*, and left sinuous. I began with
 the laying it more open by Incision; and having de-
 terged and disposed it to cicatrize by the common
 Method of curing Ulcers, I opened the other beneath
 the *Rotula*, and gave vent to an albugineous Matter,
 then laid it open the whole length, and dressed it with
 Dossils spread with *mundif. Paracelsi*. This being de-
 terged, and disposed to incarn, I then opened the
 third, and discharged the same kind of Matter. I de-
 terged it as the former, and by the addition of *pulv.*
myrrha,

myrrhæ, sarcocoll, &c. incarnated it. I cicatrized the second with *unguent. è calce*, and having disposed this to do so, I left him to his Chirurgeon, who cicatrized it. During the cure of the Ulcers the Ham was daily embrocated with *unguent. dialtheæ, ol. lumbricor. &c.* and was brought out streight, and left flexible by me. Soon after he recovered strength of it, and walketh now well on that Leg.

Another about seven Years of age was brought out of ^{13. Obser-} the Country to me, and lodged near me in ^{vat. of the} *Covent-Garden*. He had been two Years exceedingly lame of ^{like.} his left Knee by reason of the like Swellings about the *Rotula*; his Ham was also retracted, and his Leg emaciated. I began with the stuping them with *aq. calcis* wherein had been infused *summitat. hyperici, hyssopi, majoranæ, flor. sambuci, chamem. ros. rub. bacc. myrt. juniper, &c.* and applied, *emp. diasulphuris, &c.* But the Swellings not diminishing thereby, I opened that beneath the *Rotula* first, and the rest afterwards. That on the outside of the *Rotula*, was an *Atheroma*, and grew sinuous; and upon search I felt the Cartilage bare. I laid it open the whole length, kept it so with Dossils dipt in *spir. vini* and *syr. de ros. siccis*, and attended the Exfoliation. During which the Patient was purged with *Calomel.* and *diagrid.* once a Week, and on the intermitting Days drank a *decoct. farsæ, &c.* *Bezoard. mineral. &c.* were also prescribed. Emollient Embrocations were made to the Ham, and a laced Knee-piece put on to make Compression, and dispose the Lips of the Ulcers to cicatrize: By which two of the Ulcers soon cured, and some while after the other incarnated and healed to the very Cartilage. I kept it dilated with a Dossil, and thereby the Matter lessened daily, and that Ulcer cured (by leaving out the Dossil) without any visible Exfoliation. The Ham was much relaxed: but there being some contraction remaining, I fitted him with an Instrument which by virtue of its Screws, gradually extended the Joynt, and dismissed him with satisfaction to his Parents.

A Child of about six Years of age was brought to me with sore Eyes, and a white oval Swelling on the inside ^{14. Obser-} ^{vat. of a} ^{Tumour} ^{on the right} of Knee.

of her right Knee. I applied a Caustick on it, and the next Day opened it. It lay deeper than the Caustick had reached; and the Incision appearing too small for the emptying of it, I laid it more open with a snip of my Probe-scissors, and discharged a Cheesie Matter. I then dressed it up with Digestives, and the fourth Day took off Dressings, and saw part of the *Cystis* come away with my Dossils. I dressed it with *mundif. Paracelsi*, and having thereby deterged it, I added *Sarcolicks* to the *Mundificative*, and commended the prosecution of the Cure to their Neighbouring Chirurgeon, with direction to proceed with Internals to evacuate and temperate the acid Humours. Many Instances of this kind I could present you: But they not differing in the manner of Cure, I shall forbear, and give you one Instance of the sad Consequences of these Tumours.

15. Obser-
vat. of
Tumours on
the right
Knee.

A young Man, nineteen Years of Age, had been lame from his Childhood with several of the aforesaid Swellings about the *Rotula* of his left Knee, with a retraction of the Ham: He had also Glands swelled in *Inguine*, &c. at length a Defluxion seized upon the uppermost Tumour of the Knee, and increased it and the rest with great Pain. A frequent Vomiting and *Diarrhæa* accompanied it, and sometimes a Cough, I being consulted, endeavoured to resist the several Accidents by Pectorals, Opiats, Cordials, &c. and began the Chirurgery by the application of a Caustick on the Tumour above the Knee, by which I gave a great discharge to a purulent Matter; then dressed it up with Lenients, hoping to intercept the Matter in its descent downwards: But before that Escar separated, the Matter made its way down to the external parts of the Knee; which put me upon the necessity of opening it there, and afterwards on the inside of the Knee, and in two several places of the Joint it self. In some of which I felt the Cartilages and Bones corrupted; to which I applied an actual Caustery, and afterwards kept them open by a Paste made of *Pulv. rad. aristoloch. rot. panacis*, &c. Having thus giving evacuation to the Matter by the several Apertions, I fomented the parts with Stupes wrung out of a discutient and corroborative Decoction,

coction, and applied Cataplasms *ex far. fabar. hordei, lentium flor. ros. rubr. balauft. &c.* decocted in some of the forementioned Fetus, with the addition of *oxymel. scillitic. &c.* then by the application of *mundif. Paracelsi*, Præcipitate and the Vitriol-stone, I deterged and disposed the Ulcers to a better condition, that on the upper part of the Knee healing up. But the while I attended the Exfoliation of the Bones, the Caries increased, and the Patient languishing died at last tabid.

A Child of about six Years of age was brought to me 16. Obser-
extreamly emaciated. He had a strumous Ulcer on the ^{vat. of a} outside of his Ankle, with a Caries on the end of the ^{strumous} Fibula: He had also three of the Spondyls of his Back ^{Ulcer on} distorted. I laid the Ulcer open by Caustick, and ^{the Ankle,} afterwards deterged it, and dressed the Bone with Dossils of Lint dipt in *spir. vini*; over which I applied Epuloticks, with Compress and Bandage. His distorted Spine, being somewhat inflamed, I embrocated *cum oleo myrtill. & aceto*, and applied an *empl. è bolo*, with a soft Compress and Bracer. During which Dr. Bate and the deceased Dr. Stanley were consulted, and prescribed him as followeth: *R Merc. dulc. gr. xv. resina jalapii gr. vij. bezoard. min. gr. iiij. cum succo gran. chermes fiat Bolus, capiat hora somni, & mane* *ziii. syrup. de cichoreo cum rhab. in ziii. aq. germ. querc. iteretur quarto quoque die. R sarsaparilla incis. & contus. ziiiij. ligni lentisc. zij. rad. China zß. ras. eboris zj. milleped. contus. num. 1000. uvar. passular. enucleat. 3x. radic. rusci ziiiij. Misc. pro sacculo pro tribus cong. Ale tenuis non lupulat. bibat pro potu ordinario. R aq. calcis lbj. sarsaparill. 3j. rhab. China 3ß. uvar. passular. enucleat. ziiiij. glycyrrhiza 3vj. fiat Infusio. R hujus infusionis ziiiij. rad. eryngii conditi 3vj. sem. molon. zij. fiat Emulsio S. A. dulcoranda sacchar. tabellat. perlati, sumat zij. mane & vesperi.* After the removal of the Defluxion upon the Spine, I applied an *empl. ad herniam* with Bandage as before. Whilst I attended the Exfoliation of the Bone by the application of Lint pressed out of *spir. vini*, I healed the Ulcer in the Parts about to the very Bone, and as that moulder'd off, the Ulcer incarned

and cicatrized, and the Child perfectly recovered within the space of two Months, continuing straight and well to this Day.

17. *Observat. of several Strumous Ulcers with Caries.* One about thirteen Years of Age, grievously diseased with the *King's-Evil*, was commended to my care. He had a *Struma* on the right side of his Neck moveable and of a round Figure: He had also a *Struma* ulcerated in each Arm; the one on the inside near the Elbow-joint, and the other on the outside of the *Biceps*. His right Hand was ulcerated near the Bone leading on the first Joint of the Thumb, and passed its Matter close by the Bone to the inside, corrupting the Bone. One of his Ancles was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside in several places, which Ulcers upon search with a Probe appeared to have communication with one another, and served for the discharge of an Abscess lying in the Joint, with corruption of the Bone. He had also in the Groin of the same side a Cluster of *Struma*; which I suppose were occasioned by the anguish in the Ankle. Sir *Alex. Frazer* and Sir *Fran. Prujean* were his Physicians, and prescribed him medicated Broths, traumattick Decoctions, with other Specificks proper in his weak condition. I began my work with the laying open those Ulcers in his Hand and Ankle by Caustick, and proceeded by Detersives to consume the *Hypersarcosis*, and make way to the Bones, accordingly as hath been shewed in the Treatise of Ulcers. After I had made way to them, I dressed them with Dossils prest out of *spir. vini*, keeping those Ulcers dilated. During which I endeavoured to digest the ulcerated Parts about, and cicatrize them to the carious Bones, likewise to cherish the native Heat in the Members, and defend them from Fluxion by good discutient and corroborative Fomentations and Bandage. By this means the Matter daily lessened, and the Patient recruited his strength. I attempted the Exfoliation of these Bones some Days, by dressing them with a Solution of *unguent. Egyptiac. spir. vini, pulv. myrrha, euphorb. &c.* upon Dossils hot; and it succeeded well to that *Caries* on the Hand. But the Corruption was too great in the Ankle-joint to yield to the Medicament; wherefore having healed that Ulcer to the *Caries*, I applied an actual Caustery through

a *Cannula*. At the first application, pressing upon the *Caries*, the Matter spurted out upon us. I pull'd out the Caustery and *Cannula*, and dried the Ulcer with armed Probes, repeating the use of the Caustery till I had consumed the *Caries*; then dressed it up with Lenients, to appease the Heat. After two or three Days I dressed the Bone with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini*, and the Lips of the Ulcer with *unguent. alb. camph.* and attended the Exfoliation. During which I laid open those Ulcers in his Arms by Caustick, eradicated the *Struma* with *Merc. precipitat.* and cicatrized them. I also cut the *Struma* out under his Jaw, and soon cicatrized it. The Ulcer on the Bone leading to the Thumb, was a painful work, the Tendon lying over the *Caries*; which put me at last upon the laying open the Ulcer on the inside, and applying my Medicaments that way, by which I exfoliated the Bone more easily, and cured the former Opening the while, and this soon after. The *Caries* in the Ankle was slower in Exfoliation, and did not cast off its Shell till I touched it with *ol. vitrioli*: After which it soon exfoliated, and the Ulcer cured. The Tumour in *Inguine* was embrocated with *valentia digitalis* during the Cure, but did not resolve till afterwards. The Cure of this Person was the work of a Year, and was so doubtful for some time, that it was difficult to determine which should be dismember'd first, Hand or Foot. But he happily enjoys the use of both with a perfect good Health, to this Day.

A weak sickly Child, about ten Years of age, was 18. *Observed* commended to my care by Dr. *Mapletoft*. She had a *vat. of a Struma* suppurated on the right Foot amongst the *Struma of* Tendons and Bones leading to the two lesser Toes: I *the right* suspected them corrupted. But there being a necessity of *Foot.* opening it, I applied a Caustick proportionably, and gave vent to an Albugineous Matter, and felt those Bones bare from the *Tarsus* to the first Joynt of the Toes. I fomented the Part affected with a discutient Decoction, and dressed the Escar with Lenients, to hasten separation of the Slough: And as it began to separate, I deterged with *Merc. precipitat.* and the *Vi-riol-stone*, making way through the luxurious Flesh to the

the *Caries*. Then with Dossils dipt in *mel. ros.* and *spir. vini*, and prest out, I dressed the Bones, and kept the Ulcer so dilated, as to see the Bones so far as they were carious. But in the applying my Dossils, they pressing upon the Tendons, render the Ulcer painful, and subject to great Defluxion of a thin serous Matter, and threatned worse mischief. To remedy which, I cut off those Tendons, dressed up the Ulcer with Digestives, and applied Refrigerants externally to restrain the Fluxion. At the next dressing, finding the Tendons contracted, and the Bones more easie to come at, and seeing the Exfoliation of them by Medicaments like to be a tedious work, the Matter having made its way under them, threatening Apostemations in the Sole of the Foot, I resolved to attempt them by actual Cautery. To which purpose I dressed them with Dossils of Lint, to dilate them more for my view; and the next Day I burnt them the whole length; then with my *Forceps* pinched them to pieces, and pull'd those broken bits out; after which I cleansed the Ulcer, and applied my Dossils pressed out of a mucilaginous Decoction between and over the ends of the remaining Bones, dressing up the Ulcer with Digestives, and applying externally Compresses dipt in *aceto* wherein had been infused *sal. nitri*, *myrrh.* &c. over which a laced Sock was put on. Thus I restrained the Influx, and pressed forth the Matter from its several Cavities. Yet I was necessitated to make afterwards an Apertion through the Sole of the Foot, and to lay open the Ulcer beneath the Ankle, for the readier discharge of Matter. I continued the application of Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini* to the ends of the Bones, till a *Cillus* thrust forth, fill'd up the void space, and supplied the want of the Bones. During this work the Patient was afflicted either with a Cough, *Diarrhea*, or Vomiting: In all which cases Dr. *Mapletoft* assisted with various Prescriptions, and tempered the acid quality of her Blood: after which by good Nourishment the Child recovered her Strength. She being thus at length disposed to a fair way of Recovery, the Ulcer near cicatrized to the Bones, and there being nothing more to do but to keep it open with dry Dossils and a Pledgit of *diapompholyg.* with the usual

usual Bandage, I by degrees left it to her Mother to dress, and saw the Child afterwards upon her Feet; and at length she recovered. And thus Time may be said to contribute much to the Cure of this Disease: But without the Chirurgeon's careful attendance, they miserably languish and die. For Amputation in this Disease signifies little, the Ulcers rising with *Caries* in one Part while you are extinguishing them in another.

A Gentleman sent two of his Sons out of *Ireland* to *Westminster* School: They seemed both healthful Youths, but soon after the elder of them grew indisposed with a Cough, and died tabid. His Body being opened by his Physician, his Lungs were discovered full of *Struma*. The other, a Youth about twelve Years of age, had the while a Sore burst forth of his Thigh, and had been drest by a Neighbouring Apothecary. His Brother being dead of the *King's-Evil*, the Relations enquired into the cause of this Youth's Lameness, and discovering several white Swellings about him, brought him to me. That Ulcer which the Apothecary dressed was strumous. He had one *Struma* in *Perinaeo*, another large one upon his right Thigh, and two upon that Leg. On his left Leg there was one upon the Head of the *Fibula* near his Knee, another upon the Calf of that Leg, a very large one lying on the out-side of that Ankle, one lying upon the middle Toe of the same Foot, and two upon his right Arm. These were all suppurated, and there was great suspicion that the Bone was carious in those of his Ankle and Toe. In order to the Cure, they required all to be laid open. But how the Patient could bear so great an Evacuation at once, I much doubted: And to open them one after another, would be a slow way of proceeding, and subject to many inconveniences. I concluded it best to lay them all open at one time, while he was in Heart, and had Strength to bear it. To which purpose I caused a quantity of soft Caustick to be made, and the next Day applied it proportionably large upon every one, so as to take off all their Covertures, and dispose them to a healing Condition. For a simple Opening in these Tumours signifies nothing, but to render them

19. *Obser-*
vat. of a
Struma on
the Thigh,
and several
other Tu-
mours.

so

so many sinuous Ulcers. These Escars being made, I divided them, and gave vent to the Matter in the several Tumours, then dressed them with Lenients to hasten Digestion. During which Dr. Tho. Cox was consulted, who directed this following Course of Physick.

Rx tamarind. cassia recent. extract. an. ℥j. fol. sene 3vj. Rhei ℥ij. sem. coriand. preparat. ℥j. macis 3℔. infund. & ebulliant in s. q. aq. pomor. addendo vini albi & succi pomor. an. ℥ij. Colatura ℔j. adde syr. violar. & manna an. 3℔. clarificetur ovi albumine, & fiat Apozema pro tribus dosibus alternis auroris sumendis. Rx sarsaparilla 3vj. China 3iv. ligni lentisc. 3ij. sassafra. 3ij. ligni guaiaci, eboris, corn. cervi, an. 3℔. passul. enucleat. ℔j. cort. Winterane, flaved. aurantiorum, citr. nuc. moschat. an. 3ij. incidend. incidantur & contund. contundantur, & adde fol. cochlear. marin. ad biduum siccant. Mvj. salvia Mij. anthos Mj. milleped. ℔℔. furfuris frumentac. Mj. frust. chalybis recent. num. iiij. fiat Sacculus suspend. in con. vj. cerevisie dimid. part. lupulat. & si pro potu ordinario, Rx ligni sassafra ℔℔. infund. in aqua font. ℔xvj. dein adde eboris & corn. cervi an. 3vj. fol. agrimon. cochlear. marin. beccabung. nasturtii aquatici, an. Mvj. cochlear. hortens. berber. an. Miiij. passular. enucleat. ℔ij. cort. Winteran. cinnamonomi, an. 3ij. vini albi ℔iiij. lactis recentis ℔vj. distillentur organis commun. capiat. aq. distillate 3vi. extra pastum ter in die, dulcoretur syrupo nostro balsamic.

After the separation of the Escars I rubb'd the *Hypersarcoses* with the Vitriol-stone, and dressed them with *unguent. basilic.* and *Merc. præcipitat.* I cut off the thin Skin which covered the old Ulcer, dressing it after the same manner, and afterwards cicatrized them all, except those upon the Ankle and Toe, with the common Epuloticks, in less than two Months. But those being carious were a longer Work, the Matter there rising from within the Bones: They were also full of loose Flesh, and that of the Ankle sinuous and accompanied with Fluxion. The end of the *Fibula* being likewise corrupted by the same Matter, I deterged it with the Vitriol-stone and Præcipitate, dilated it to the Bone with Gentian-roots, and fomented the

the diseased Part with a Decoction of *absinth. centaur. hyperici, flor. ros. rub. balauft. bacc. myrtill. &c.* in Wine and Water; then dressed the Ulcer with Digestives, and hastened the cicatrizing of it to the *Sinus* penetrating to the Bone. While that was cicatrizing, I kept the Bone bare with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini*, and dressed the Bone of the Toe after the same manner, till the Ulcer about it was digested, and ready to cicatrize to it. Then I consumed and dried the *Caries* in the Bones of the Ankle and Toe with actual Cauteries, penetrating very deep into that of the Ankle; and repeated this way again and again, till I had wasted the Humidity in each part of it: Then dressed them with Dossils of Lint pressed out of red Wine, and the Parts about with Refrigerants. After I had thus calmed the Heat in the Ulcers, I kept the Bones dry and bare by the application of Dossils in *spir. vini*, and attended their Exfoliation. But in the mean while a *Spina ventosa* arose in one of his Hands, and the next Toe to the diseased one began to swell. Upon sight whereof Dr. Cox was consulted, and prescribed *Calomel.* and other Specificks. The Swelling increasing in the Toe, I proposed the cutting off the other, supposing that to be the cause of it. The Patient appearing unwilling, I brought in Mr. Hollyer, who encouraged him; and about a Fortnight after I prevailed, and cut it off, and some while after, cut off the other Toe, to save that Foot. I digested and cicatrized these Ulcers to the Bones, but could not make them exfoliate, till I had burnt the ends of them with an actual Cautey; and then they cast off but slowly. The Ulcer in the Ankle I cicatrized down to the Bone, that it lay dry; yet did that Bone make no haste away. During my Attendance on these, a Swelling arose on the outside of one of his Arms near the Elbow. He concealed that from me till it was grown very large, and ready to burst. There also arose in one Night a *Spina ventosa* on the Fore-finger of the same Hand where the other arose: Upon which I applied an *empl. de ranis cum Mercurio dupl.* I laid open the *Struma* upon his Arm with a Caustick, and endeavoured Digestion in it by the Method used in the Cure of the other

Stru-

Strume: But it grew corrosive, and resisted my Endeavours. I consulted Dr. Cox again; and considering the acidity in his Blood, and the approach of Winter, we thought it necessary to attempt somewhat extraordinary, to prevent farther Mischief; and together concluded that he should be put into a light Salivation. Accordingly I attempted it with *Merc. dulcis*. But he having taken of that all along, it worked downwards; and he being weak, I durst not move it by Vomit. But by Suffumigation I raised it, and salivated him above seventeen Days: During which the Ulcer in his Arm cured, and the *Spina ventosa* on his Hand resolved. But that other in the Bone of his Fore-finger increased with great Inflammation and Tumour. In the declination of his Spitting we purged him, and Sweat him with a Decoction of *sarsa*, &c. Afterwards he drank his former prescribed medicated Ale, &c. recovered daily his Strength, and grew Flethy; his Ulcers healed up, and the Bones cast off in the Ankle: So as there remained only a piece of the compass of a Silver Two-pence, and that loosened and thrust off by virtue of a *Callus*, which cicatrizing with the Lips of the Ulcer, made a firm *Cicatrix*. Yet the *Spina ventosa* remained, and raised a small Apostemation on the inside of the Finger. I laid it open by Incision to the Bone, and saw it smooth and white. I penetrated into it with an actual Cautery, and dried it, then dressed it with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini*, and digested, incarned and cicatrized it to the Bone. Having thereby disposed it to Exfoliation, and concluding him as it were cured, I left him Directions to dress it, and others to judge of my Work, I taking the while a Journey into the Country. At my return I received a Letter from his Mother, dated at *Bristol*, that the Bone was cast off, and his Finger cured. Since which time he hath enjoyed good Health, and is grown a Man.

20. Obser-
vat. of a
Tumour on
the Foot. A Man aged twenty three Years, of a tolerable good Habit in Body, was diseased with a white Swelling on the inside of his Foot beneath his Ankle down to the Heel. There seeming to be Matter in the upper part of the Tumour. I laid it open by Caustick, and discharged

charged an Atheromatous Matter in great quantity, then dressed it up with Lenients. At the next dressing, finding an increase of Matter, I made a search with my Probe, and felt a *Sinus* running to the Heel. I laid it open thither, and dress'd up the wounded Lips with a Digestive *ex terebinthina cum vitell. ovi.* After digestion of the Ulcer, I felt the lower part of the Heel-bone bare. I proceeded in the healing of the upper part of the Abscess, by laying the nether Part open to the Bone, and dressing the Bone with Dossils of Lint to keep it dry and dilated to my view. I afterwards saw it bare the compass of a Groat: It appeared white and pory. I continued the Method of Dressing; and after I had disposed the rest of the Ulcer to a healing condition, I consulted Dr. Denton, who had a kindness for the Patient. He met me at the poor Man's Lodging, and saw the Ulcer dressed, and those Inequalities with a *Caries* in the Bone. We applied an actual Cautery to it, and kept it dry with Dossils, according to custom, attending its Exfoliation; the Physician prescribing Internals, and taking care of his Health. Thus all things succeeded well, as we thought: But some while after he was seized with a *Phrenitis*. He had no Fever, yet died some Days after, notwithstanding all our Endeavours by Bleeding, Cupping, Blistering, &c.

A Child of about seven Years of Age having been diseased with a Swelling on the outside of her Heel the space of two Months, it apostemated, and discharged its Matter, terminating in a painful Ulcer. Her Friends being informed it was the *King's-Evil*, recommended her to me. I saw her *Hætick*, and upon a search into the Ulcer felt the Bone carious, but had no order to dress her till about two Months after; and then I began with the laying open the Ulcer, and bringing the Bone into view. Which after I had done by Dilatation, I perceived it so loose that I could easily have taken it out whole: But it looking white, and seemingly sound, I perforated it with a *Terebra*, and felt the external part of it hard: Though after I had pierced that, I felt the interior parts soft and rotten. I applied a Bolt-cautery into that Perforation to dry up the humidity: But the Matter spurted out of it. When I saw it irre-

21. Observat. of a strumous Tumour on the Heel.

cover-

coverably lost, I resolved to take it out: To which purpose I invited Sir *Charles Scarburgh*, who upon sight of it agreed to the pulling it out. I laid hold of it with my *Forceps*, and easily drew it forth, not a drop of Blood following it: then dressed up the Ulcer with *Sarcoticks*, and put on a laced Sock, to bring the parts close and shape the Heel. Sir *Charles* prescribed Internals, and visited her often. I proceeded hopefully for a Month or two: But there had been formerly a cluster of *Strume* in that Groin, which had been raised by the anguish of the Ulcer in the Heel, that apostemated and discharging its Matter down the Thigh, terminated in a sinuous Ulcer, which exhausted her Strength so that she died tabid.

22. *Obfer.* A Child about seven Years of Age was commended to me by Dr. *Tho. Cox*. She had some *Strume* in both her *Scrumæ* on Arms, and one large one lying on the outside of the the Arms, Calf of her Leg, stretching downwards towards the Leg, and Ankle. She had another possessing the outside of that Heel. That on her Leg was suppurated: This of the Heel burst some Weeks before she came out of the Country, and discharged its Matter by a small Opening. I began with the laying open these two by Caustick; out of the uppermost I discharged a serous and curdled Matter. After separation of the Escars, I deterged them with *Merc. præcipitat.* and the Vitriol-stone, much suspecting a *Caries* in the Heel. During which her Physician purged her with this: *℞ julep. cathartici ℥iij. syr. de pomis magist. ℥ss. aquæ cinnam. hord. ʒj. ē flor. persic. ℥ss. Misc. fiat Potio.* This following Decoction she drank those Days she did not purge: *℞ rad. China ʒx. sarsaparilla, ras. cornu cervi, eboris, an. ℥ss. infund. & ebull. in aq. font. ℔iv. debito tempore, add. radd. tormentilla, bistorta, an. ʒj. millefol. summitatum caryophyll. mont. flor. hyperici, an. Mj. conf. ros. rub. ʒij. dactyl. exossat. num. vj. cinnam. confracti ʒij, sem. coriand. preparati ʒiss. colatura ℔iij adde syr. de symphyto Fernelii ʒiij.* To the *Strume* in her Arms I applied *Celsus's Malagma*, and disposed them to Resolution. The Ulcers in the Leg and Heel being deterged as aforesaid, they healed in few Weeks: But the latter brake out again the third Day, and

and confirmed me that it was carious. I went one Morning whilst she was asleep, and applied my mildest Caustick on it; and after Digestion of the Escar I made a search, and penetrated at least half an Inch deep into the Bone. I had before given suspicion to the Parents of the *Caries*, and it now appearing to have risen originally out of the middle of the Bone, I thought it necessary that they should consult some Chirurgeon in order to the Cure of it. Mr. *Hollyer* met the Physician and my self, and after search declared the *Caries* as I had represented it. He approved of the dilating the Ulcer, and dressing the Bone dry. *Calomel. Bezoard. min. &c.* were then resolved on and prescribed by the Physician. The next Day I began with the dilating the *Sinus* with prepared Sponge, and having brought it to view, I dressed it daily with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini*, and the while healed the Ulcer down to the Bone; by which the great discharge of Matter which frequently threatens a Hectick in others was prevented, and our Work succeeded well. But this Child had a Grandmother in the Country, that out of abundance of kindness to the Child did much frustrate her Cure, not only by her frequent Letters, but also by a Woman she sent up, who pretended to Chirurgery, and seeing the Ulcer without Inflammation, swelling or considerable discharge of Matter, reported to her that it was an inconsiderable Sore, and would soon cure, if the Chirurgeon did not keep it open by thrusting Lint into it. Others both in City and Country informed the Grandmother, that the casting off of the Rottenness in the Bone was the work of Time, and that the Ulcer needed no such Dressings as I applied. Upon which she persisted in soliciting the Parents to bring the Child back to her in the Country. These things coming to my knowledge put me upon as great a desire to be freed of the Patient, and made me cautious in the dressing the Bone: For it did certainly require the actual Caustery; but I dressed it only some Days with an armed Probe dipt in a Solution of *unguent. Egyptiac.* and *extract. scordii* scalding hot, and afterwards with Dossils dipt in a Composition of *ol. myrrha distillat. &c.* by which at length the Rottenness seemed to be cast

off. I likewise complied with all their Inclinations, leaving out the Dossils, and permitting the Ulcer to time. At the first leaving out the Dossils the Ulcer contracted, and being callous, and dressed with a Pledgit of *unguent. tutia*, retained an Opening large enough to discharge its small quantity of Matter: Which gave hopes of its being as it were cured. The laced Stocking with Compresses under it restrained the influx of Humour, and strengthened her Foot so that she walked tolerably well on it. But not long after her Blood fermented, and the Small-pox burst forth abundantly, threatening her Life. But she happily recovered out of them: Yet from that time her Eyes began to be afflicted with sharp Defluxions, and the Humours fermented in one of the Glands in her Arm, which was seemingly before dissolved. This put me upon the opening it by Caustick, and proceeding in the Cure: Which I did, and accordingly soon cured it. In order to the Cure of her Eyes, Fontanels were made, Leeches applied behind her Ears, blistering Plaisters to her Neck, Intercipients to her Temples, and Applications were made to her Fyes; lenient Purgatives and Alteratives were also repeated: By which she was relieved. But they being weakened by the Defluxion; were frequently subject to it. Thus she returned with her Parents into the Country, supplied with Directions from hence. After her being there some time, her Heel apostemated, and I was consulted by Letter. But her Grand-mother, listening to every Pratler, governed the Child accordingly, and I suppose it continues still diseased.

23. *Obser-* A Gentlewoman aged sixteen Years, of a seeming
vat. of an Healthy Constitution, was seized with a Pain in her
Abcess in Right Foot. Various Remedies were applied; a Bone-
the Foot, setter was also employed, but the Pain increasing with
with rot- Tumour, a Chirurgeon was entertained: Who, af-
ten Bones. ter several Applications, seeing somewhat like a Sup-
 puration, opened it: But from that time it growing
 more sinuous, and the Swelling greatly increasing, he
 consulted others of his Profession, and afterward left
 her to be dressed by one and another. After she had
 languished near the space of a Year and a half, I was

con-

consulted, and found her Foot lapt up in a Cataplasm. Upon the taking which off, I saw it extreme big, and all apostemated, discharging its Matter round, at the outside, inside, Sole of the Foot, and Heel, so that it was easie to pass a Probe through any way. The external Ulcer on the Foot was large, and over-grown with an *Hypersarcosis*: The Bones within the said Foot were most of them carious in one part or other; some of them were rotted to pieces. If this Patient had been tolerably strong of Body, Amputation had been of use: But she was emaciated, and frequently afflicted with a *Diarrhea*, Cough, and a great weakness and dejection of Appetite. Upon which Considerations the Ulcers were superficially dressed with Pledgits of *unguent. Apostolor.* and the Patient perswaded that the Exfoliation of the Bones was the Work of time. But it being visible, that Nature could do nothing in her Case without the help of Chirurgery in drying up the luxurious Flesh and making way to pull out the rotten Bones, and dressing of the others which were less carious with Medicaments accordingly drying; I declined the meddling with it, unless I were permitted so to dress it. Not that I had any great hopes that way: But if that were not attempted, she would certainly die. At that instant we dressed up the Ulcer on the upper part of the Foot, which was over-spread with luxurious Flesh, with *Merc. precipitat.* the other with *unguent. diapomphol. &c.* and with Compresses and Bandage endeavoured the pressing out of the Matter, and restoring the Foot to some shape. This Method was repeated every other Day, with Compresses of Tow pressed out of *acetum* wherein had been dissolved *sal nitri, myrrha, camphora, &c.* But finding the *Fungus* still increasing, we applied the actual Caustery, and thereby at once consumed it down to the Bone, and dressed it up with Lenients. From that Day's Dressing the Matter lessened daily, and grew well digested. After the separation of those Sloughs, we attempted the remaining *Hypersarcosis* in some parts with the Caustick-stone, and in others with *ol. vitriol.* We applied Dossils of Lint dipt in *spir. vini* on the Bones, and sprinkled the luxurious Flesh in the circumference with *Merc. precipitat.* as we saw cause. If this Patient

had been any whit stronger, I should have used the actual Cautery oftner, and thereby laid all the rotten Bones bare, and dried them with it: But by reason of her weakness and great indisposition of Body, I proceeded for the most part with *Præcipitate*, as aforesaid, and dressed her twice a Week, or every third Day; during which the Foot recovered a better shape, the Ulcers also discharged less Matter, and she was more at ease. Her Physician prescribed Internals, to resist the several Accidents, and corrected the acidity in her Blood; so that she seemed to recover: But of late, the Weather being very cold, she is subject to a *Diarrhæa*, and I fear will die of it.

24. Obser-
vat. of
strumous
Ulcers on
the right
Foot,
Arms, &c.

A sickly weak Child, scarce seven Years of Age, having long laboured under a pain and discharge of Matter from many strumous Ulcers, was at last recommended to me. He had one large strumous Ulcer possessing the inside of his right Foot, of the compass of a Five-shilling Piece in Silver, and another on the outside of the same Foot, passing its Matter between the Bone leading to the third and fourth Toes into the Sole of the Foot. He had also Ulcers in both his Arms near the Elbow-joynts: Likewise a *Struma* suppurated upon the the second Joynt of his right Thumb. The middle Finger of his right Hand had a *Spina ventosa*; also the fourth Finger of the same Hand was ulcerated, and the Bones rotten from the second Joynt to the Knuckle. In order to the Cure of this Child there was required a necessity of nourishing it, and correcting the Habit of Body: For he was extremely emaciated, and the Ulcers were all corrosive and exceeding painful. Upon which consideration I declined the meddling with him till they should consult some eminent Person of our Profession, who might see his deplorable Condition, and assist in the Cure. They sent for Sir *Fra. Prujean*, who prescribed medicated Broths, cordial Juleps, Decoctions of *Sarsa*, and other Specificks proper in his weak Condition. Mr. *Battersby* was his Apothecary.

I began with the opening that Abscess on his Thumb by Incision, whence I discharged a curdled Matter; and feeling that Bone carious, I dressed it up with a Dossil spread with *unguent. basilic.* and a Plaister of the same

same over it: The other Fingers I dressed with some of the same Unguent, mixt with *Merc. præcipitat.* and with *unguent. tutie* over all, endeavouring Digestion there. My main Business being, to dispose those Ulcers to a healing condition which were in the Foot, which discharged so large a quantity of Matter, and threatened the corruption of the Bones. I made a search into that Ulcer on the inside of the Foot, and finding it hollow round, I stopt up the Orifice with a Dossil, and applied a Caustick the whole compass of it. To the Ulcer on the other part of the Foot, I also applied a Caustick. The next Day I divided these, and after the stuping them with Red Wine, I dressed them up with Lenients and good Bandage. In the dressing of the Ulcer on the outside of the Foot, perceiving the Matter likely to raise an Abscess in the Sole of the Foot, I passed a Seton-needle between the Bones through that Abscess, and prevented its farther insinuation by keeping that Apertion open. As these Escars cast off, I deterged with *Merc. præcipitat.* or the Vitriol-stone, and by Epuloticks lessened the Matter, and cicatrized that Ulcer on the inside of the Foot in three Months. The other Ulcer I cicatrized also to the very *Sinus* passing to the Sole of the Foot: But one of the Bones being there carious gave me a longer trouble. I dressed it with a dry small Dossil; and by keeping the Apertion open under it in *planta pedis*, I drained the Matter, secured the exfoliation of it, and cured it some time after. While these Ulcers were digesting and cicatrizing, I proceeded in digesting and deterging the other Ulcers in the Thumb and Fingers. That in the Thumb I dilated with Gentian-roots, and afterwards dressed the Bone with a mixture of *unguent. Egyptiac. spir. vini myrrh.* and *euphorbium* hot upon an armed Probe, and kept it dilated with Dossils and Refrigerants over it. But finding the *Sinus* to abound with Matter, and the Bone render'd incapable of Exfoliating, I passed a small flat-pointed *Fistula*-needle through the *Sinus*, and made way for the Matter to discharge into the inside; then enlarging that Aperture, I dressed the Bone through it, and permitted the Ulcer above to cicatrize the while: Having thus disposed this Bone to exfoliate, I laid open

the *Spina ventosa* by Incision to the Bone; and after dilatation of the Lips, seeing the Bone white, I cut into the thin Shell, and made way for the application of *unguent. Egyptiac.* &c. by which I dried it within, and disposed it to Exfoliation: And at length a *Callus* filled up that Trough, hardened into Bone, united with the Flesh, and cicatrized firmly. The fourth Finger I would gladly have cut off: But not being permitted, I laid it open by Incision, pinched out a piece of that Bone next the Knuckle, and exfoliated the rest. But the Knuckle it self, being rotten, was so long in exfoliating, that the Joynt contracted, and the Finger remains so weak, that it may well be asked why I took so much Pains to keep it on. But I have told you, they would not permit it to be cut off. Those Ulcers in his Arms were cured as generally all such are, *viz.* by removing their Coverture, by the application of Causticks, and eradicating the Strumous; of which I have said sufficient. Thus this young Gentleman was at length cured. He bears the Marks of his Sufferings, but yet without Lameness or Deformity, save in that little Finger.

35. Obser-
vat. of a
strumous
Ulcer on
the Thumb.

A little Boy diseased with the *King's-Evil* was brought to me with an Ulcer between the Joynts of one of his Thumbs, and the Bone carious. I laid open the Ulcer on the inside according to the length of the Bone, and dilated it with Gentian-roots. After Dilatation I dressed the Bone with Dossils dipt in *spir. vini*, rubb'd the loose Flesh with the Vitriol-stone, and applied Epuloticks over it with convenient Bandage. After a few Days dressing, observing the Bone rotten, I took hold of it in the middle with a pair of Nippers, pinched it in pieces, and pulled the bits out; then cleansed the Ulcer, and dressed the remaining ends with Dossils of Lint as before. By this Method of dressing the *Caries* separated, and the *Callus* united the ends of the Bone. Upon sight whereof I left out my Dossils, brought the Lips together, and with Epuloticks and Bandage cicatrized it firmly. A Day or two after the Child came to me with his Thumb bent inward, I reduced it, and sent for a Tin-man, who made me an Instrument, which being put on and fastned about the Wrist, re-
tained

tained it freight. So I dismiss'd him into the Country: But by their neglect it is somewhat bent.

A young Gentleman about fourteen Years of Age, 26 *Obser-*
of a weak sickly Constitution from his Infancy, was *vat. of*
brought to me sorely afflicted with strumous Ulcers on *strumous*
the Back of his right Hand. They had been of many *Ulcers on*
Years continuance, and had rotted the Bones. I stop't *the Back of*
the Ulcers with Lint, and applied a proportionable *the right*
Caustick over all. The next Day I divided the Escar, *Hand.*
and as it separated, I rubb'd the *Hypersarcosis* with a
Vitriol-stone, and sprinkled it with *Merc. precipitat.*
Thus I made way to the Bones, and pull'd out what
was loose and lay intangled in the spongy Flesh: The
others I kept bare with Dossils dipt in *spir. vini*, ap-
plying Pledgits spread with Epuloticks, and Bandage
over them. After I had dress'd them some Days, and
had a full sight of them, I pinched the most rotten of
them in pieces, dried the others with actual Cautery,
and continued the dressing the Bones dry as aforesaid.
Mr. Hinton was the Apothecary, and supplied him
with cordial Juleps and somewhat Antistrumatical, he
not being capable of much Purging: Nor did he need
it, for by the Method aforesaid the Bones exfoliated,
and the Ulcers cured in the space of eight Weeks with
a smooth and firm *Cicatrix*. He since enjoyeth his
Health, and Strength in his Hand.

Whilst the aforesaid Patient was under Cure, a poor 27. *Obser-*
Woman brought her Child to me with a strumous Ul- *vat. of an*
cer on the left Hand swell'd and inflamed. I made a *Ulcer on*
search, and felt the Bone leading to the middle Finger *the left*
bare. It not being the time of publick Healing, I *Hand.*
made Incision upon it, fill'd the Ulcer with Dossils of
Lint dipt in *Merc. precipitat.* and dress'd it up with
Digestives and *empl. e bolo.* After Dilatation, finding
the Bone loose, and star'd up at that end next the
Knuckle, I rais'd it, and separated it from the *Meta-*
carpium: Then dress'd the Ulcer with Dossils dipt in
pulv. Galeni, and from that time deterg'd and incarn- 28. *Obser-*
ed; during which it contracted narrow, and cicatrized *vat. of*
by the application of the common Epuloticks. *Ulcers on*

A young Woman came out of the Country with *the Thumb*
strumous Ulcers in the Bones of one of her Thumbs, and great
and Toe.

and one of her great Toes, near the last Joynt of them. I laid them open by Caustick, and dilated them with Gentian-roots and Dossils of Lint: Afterwards I dried them with actual Cauterics, and kept them dilated with Dossils of Lint pressed out of *spir. vini* some Weeks. During which time I let her Blood, purged her, and prescribed her Antistrumaticks, accordingly as hath been proposed in the Method of Cure. One Day in pulling the Dossils out of the Ulcer in the Toe, a big piece of the Bone came away with them. Finding no more upon search, I permitted that Ulcer to heal up by lessening the Dossils. But growing afterwards weary with the expectation of the Bone's exfoliating in the Thumb, I pinched off the rotten part of it, dressed the Bone with Dossils as before, and soon after saw a *Callus* rise out of that broken Bone, which uniting with the rest of the Ulcer incarnated it, and it cicatrized in few Days after under the Dossils.

29. Observat. of strumous Ulcers on the Wrist and great Toe.

A Child about four Years of Age, of a sickly and indisposed Habit of Body, being diseased with strumous Tumours, was commended to me by Sir *Alex. Frasc.* and Sir *Fra. Pruj.* who were his Physicians. One of the Tumours lay transverse the inside of the Wrist, and seemed to have Matter in it: The other lay upon the Joynt of the great Toe under the Nail. I concluded the Bones foul in both places, and began with that in the Wrist by the application of a mild Caustick. That Night the Child was seized with a Pain in its Side, and a Fever. This was thought by the tender Mother to proceed from the application of the Caustick: But the Child soon recovering out of it, she was satisfied by her Physicians otherwise, and I was permitted to prosecute the Cure as I judged necessary. Whereupon I went on in dividing the Escar, and gave vent to a curdled Matter, dressing it up with Lenients, and provided against the next dressing a *Fotus* discutient and drying. At the next Opening I fomented the Tumour, sprinkled *Præcipitate* into the divided Escar, and dressed it up. After separation of the Escar, the Ulcer appeared full of a luxurious Flesh, and the Matter abounded much. I made a search with a Probe, and found a *Sinus* between the *Radius* and *Ulna*, and the Bones carious. I laid

laid open that *Sinus* by Caustick, and after separation of the Escar, deterged with *Merc. precipitat. &c.* and kept that part dressed with Dossils pressed out of *spir. vini.* There was in the Child such an Acrimony in his Blood, that I could not keep the Ulcer digested two Days, nor check the influx of Matter, it insinuating it self into the Wrist in spite of all my Endeavours. The very transpiration behind his right Ear ulcerated, and grew difficult of Cure. Upon sight whereof the Physicians prescribed as followeth; *R antimonii diaphoret. in crucibulo per duas horas ignit. q. s. sumat ad quantit. gr. vij. tribus horis medicin. in conf. anthos 3ss. superbibendo aquae infra praescript. cochl. vij. pro singulis vicibus, quarto quoque die sumat Calomel. gr. xij. refine jalapii. iv. conf. flor. cichorei q. s. Et fiat Bolus: abstineat illis diebus ab usu antimonii diaphoretici. R sarsaparilla lbj. ras. corn. cervi, eboris, an. 3iij. fol. agrimon. veronice utriusque, an. Mij. santali albi, rubi, an. 3ij. liquiritia Anglica lbj. lactis vaccini cong. ij. in organ. commun. distill. liquoris distillati singul. lbij. adde tabell. ocul. cancror. 3ij. sumat ad quant. 3vj. singulis dosibus, addendo aq. cinnam. hordeat. cochl. ij.* During the Patient's taking these Prescriptions, the Matter relaxed the Ligaments and Tendons; insomuch, as coming one Day to dress his Hand, I found it crooked, as if it had been fallen off from the Joynt. I raised it up, and causing it so to be held, I took off the Dressings, and saw the Joynt far separated in the upper part. I presently sent to Mr. Stockdale, and directed him in the making an Instrument to retain the lower side of that Hand and Arm, and hold it even, and in the mean time I boulder'd it up. The Instrument being made, I placed the Hand in it, and by Screws fixed to it I kept the Joynt close and firm, and did not take it off till that Ulcer was cured, but proceeded in the way of dressing as abovesaid, laying open some *Sinus's* on the Back of the Hand, and making Compression upon others. The carious Bones were dressed with a mixture of *unguent. Aegyptiac. extract. scordii, pulv. euphorbii,* and *spir. vini,* applied hot with armed Probes and Dossils: The luxurious Flesh was dried and consumed by Escaroticks, and the Ulcer cicatrized from the Circumference with *unguent. tutia,*

&c. Having thus in some measure checked the Fluxion, and disposed the Hand to cure, I began with that Tumour upon the Toe by the application of a Caustick, and gave vent to a curdled Matter. Upon search, finding the Bone carious, and part of it lying under the Nail, I was necessitated to apply a small Caustick thereon; which having softened the Nail, I cut it off, made way to the Bone, and dressed it with Dossils of Lint pressed out of *spir. vini*: Afterwards I dressed it with a mixture of *unguent. Egyptiac.* &c. upon an armed Probe hot, and disposed it to exfoliate. This Child had an extream ill Habit of Body, the Ulcers frequently corroding one part as it healed in others, or fermenting in his Blood, and affecting his Lungs or his Bowels with bilious Colicks, &c. so that the Physicians met also with much difficulty. But at length an Exfoliation of the Cartilage of the Joynt of the Toe cast off, so also the *Caries* in the Bone, and that Ulcer cured: Two slips of Nail also thrust out from the remaining Ligament along the sides, but there grew none on the middle. The Ulcers on his Hand and Wrist also cicatrized firm: but the Ulcer between the *Radius* and the *Ulna* did not cast off its Bones; but being well digested, and the Bone disposed to Exfoliation, it was thought fit to supply them with Medicaments and Directions, and remove him into his own Country, to take the benefit of the Air. He did so, and Dr. Barker of Newb. took Care of him there. During his being there he recovered a better measure of Health, and was afterwards removed into *Northamptonshire*; where I attended him, dressed that Ulcer between the *Radius* and *Ulna*, and left my Servant Mr. Yo. who perfected the Cure. Since which time the Patient hath enjoyed his Health very well, and the use of that Joynt. And indeed, if the Member be kept in its true Position, and the Joynt above it, whether Elbow, Knee, &c. be some time stretched out, such young People fail not of the use of their Limbs: But where the Position of the Member is neglected, the Cure succeeds ill, and a Lameness remains ever after.

30. Observat. of strumous Ulcers on the Foot with rotten Bones.

A young Gentleman aged twelve Years, being much emaciated and diseased with the *King's-Evil*, was brought to Dr. Bate's House, where Dr. Willis and my self

self met at the Consultation. He had an Ulcer on the outside of his left Foot. Upon search with a Probe, the Bone leading towards the little Toe felt carious the whole length; the Foot was much swelled, and seemed to have several Abscesses lying amongst the Bones of the *Tarsus* and *Metatarsus*. The way I proposed of Cure was, by the laying open the Ulcer, and exfoliating of that Bone, and so to proceed in the rest of the Work as I saw cause. This being approved of by Dr. Bate, he prescribed a lenitive *Bolus*, with a few grains of *Calomel*. to be taken once in four Days, and *Bezoard. mineral.* with a Decoction of *sarsaparill.* and *lign. lentisc.* &c. to be drank the intermitting Day. The next Day, I began my Work with the application of a Caustick, and enlarged that Ulcer; then laying the Bone bare, I found it rotten the whole length, and a *Sinus* stretching transverse over the Foot, from whence a quantity of Matter flowed, which being retained by the aforesaid Bone, threatned a Corruption of the rest, as also a passing of its Matter down to the Sole of his Foot. Upon which Consideration I thought it necessary to remove the lower rotten Bone by pinching it in pieces: But it not yielding thereto, I sawed it, and took it out. By the removal of this rotten Bone the Matter had a free discharge, and I had the conveniency of applying my Medicaments to exfoliate them, and to cleanse the Ulcer; which I did by *mundif. Paracels. unguent. fuso. tinctura myrrhe*, &c. and digested the Lips of the Ulcer with *unguent. basilicon*, and cicatrized them with *unguent. tutia* and the Vitriol-stone. During which I applied Stupes of Tow press'd out of a Solution of Nitre and Myrrh in Wine Vinegar, and by Compression with a laced Sock thrust the Matter out of its several Cavities. Yet in a declining part of the inside of the Foot, I afterwards feeling a small collection of Matter which could not be discharged that way, I gave vent to it by Caustick, and digested it. After I had thus made way for discharge of the Matter, I restrained the Humour from flowing into the Foot, and restored it to its natural Figure, having no more left to do, but attend the Exfoliation of the several Bones. Dr. Willis began to purge the Patient with the above-prescribed *Bolus*: But there happening thereupon a Su-
per-

perpurgation, he declined the repeating of that Purge, and omitted the prosecuting of the aforesaid Course prescribed by Dr. B. upon which the Matter fermented, and caused a Pain in the Knee of his other Leg. Dr. Bate being deceased, Dr. Tho. Cox was consulted, and advised the repeating of *Calomel*, &c. But it not being prosecuted, other Pains arose. During which it happened that an old Gentleman came in, who had formerly lived in the *Barbadoes*, and practised Chirurgery amongst his Slaves. He desired to see our Patient dressed, and seeing the Foot without Tumour, and the Matter little and well digested, confidently undertook the Cure, by the giving him a Wound-drink, and applying an Ointment to the Ulcers. The Parents rejoicing to hear their Son might be so easily cured, desired me to give way to it, and permit my Kinsman *Jaques Wiseman* to dress him with that Unguent, (which was no other than the Juice of Clowns All-heal made up with Butter or Hogs-lard.) I complied with their Desires, but withal advised them to leave off the use of the Bandage, knowing well that it would swell, and discourage the Undertaker. But they continued it; and after some of their Servants had learned how to dress him, they dismissed my Kinsman. I would gladly have finished the Cure, but I took my leave by the way of a Letter, wherein I predicted what followed: For what could be expected from greazy Ointments, but corruption of the Bones; this young Gentleman being thus taken out of my Hands, gave occasion to some envious Men of my Profession to report it otherwise to my Prejudice; whereof I have here inserted the Letter I received from his Father in answer to mine,

Sir, I do not doubt but you used your best Endeavour, and observed those Rules and that Method which your Judgment thought best for the Cure of my Son; and consequently you may well have those Apprehensions which you Yesterday signified to me both by Discourse and Letter, that the way he is now in may be prejudicial, if not ruinous to him. Upon which Intimation you will easily believe I am in a Streight, and cannot regulate my Actions with that Clearness and Satisfaction as I desire. But having heard of divers
In-

Instances of undoubted Truth, and from Persons of Honour and Quality, of Cures that to their Knowledge had been wrought by plain and empirical Medicines in short time, and with much ease, after the means more potent and noble, and managed by expert Artists, had been long tried, and proved successless; I resolved, tho' with some Reluctancy, to run the like Adventure, and make an Essay of Col. Midd's Receipt, and see whether my Son may have the like good Fortune. And being entred into that Course, without any Discouragement hitherto discernible, and being to leave the Town to Morrow, I cannot now of a sudden recede, and take up a new Resolution. I shall leave my Wife here with the Child for some Weeks: In which time if any Alteration appear to make it evident that we are in an Error, I shall thankfully accept your offer to rectifie us, and set us in a more rational Way. In fine, if the Issue be unfortunate, I must confess that you have discharged your Duty in giving us the Advertisment, and that nothing of Blame can reflect upon you; the Fault as well as the Loss will be our own.

Sir, I am your very affectionate
Friend and Servant,
W. R.

A Child of about five Years of Age came out of ^{31. Obser-} the Country the Summer after the burning of the City ^{vat. of} of London, with an Ulcer in his Heel and another in ^{strumous} his Arm, with carious Bones. His Friends consulted a ^{Ulcers} Chirurgeon of their acquaintance, who perswaded them ^{with rotten} to return with the Child into the Country, telling them ^{Bones.} Time would cure it. But that proving an ill Chirurgeon, and not performing it, they brought the Child again about a Year after to London, and came to me with him. He was then languishing under a Hectick Fever, the Ulcer in the Heel was very large, and the Bone totally rotten. There was also another upon the *Os astragali* as bad, and others upon those Bones which led to the second and third Toes. On the outside of the other Leg there was a sinuous Ulcer, and the lower part of the *Fibula* was carious, as likewise was the inside of that Ankle. The right Hand was ulcerated

ved from the Wrist upon the Arm between the *Radius* and *Ulna*, making Ulcers on both sides of the Bones: They were also carious the length of between two and three Inches: his Neck was also full of *Struma*: And to these he had an *Ozena*, and a thick chapt Lip. I would gladly have declined the meddling with him, as being my self then much indisposed, and the more at the sight of this miserable Creature, whose condition I knew not how to help. For to propose Amputation of a Leg or Arm in this Patient, might have favoured of much Cruelty, but availed nothing, while the other Parts were so diseased. But his Friends would have no way: They brought him to my House, and obliged me to dress him. I began my Work with that Ulcer beneath the Ankle on the inside of the Foot. The opening being small, and the Ulcer and *Caries* large underneath it, there was a necessity of laying it open to come to the Bone; Injections signifying nothing there but to make the Ulcer more sinuous: Yet the laying it open was hazardous, by reason of the Artery which passed over the carious Bone: But there was no avoiding it. Therefore placing the Child upon a Table near me, I applied a Caustick upon the Abscess. Then, while it was working, I dressed the other Ulcers, which was at least an Hours Work. That done, I caused an actual Caution to be put into the Fire, ready for my use in case of need, then took off the Dressings from the Foot; and finding the Caustick had work'd as I designed, I made Incision overthwart the Escar to the Bone, by which I divided the Artery. The Blood bursting out with great force, I fill'd up the Incision with Dossils dipt in *pulv. sine pari fo. Ardern* with Emplaister over it. Whilst I was binding it up, I bethought my self, if by any accident it should chance to burst out again, the Child might bleed to death before I could have notice; or they might alarm me in the Night upon a suspicion of his bleeding, when I should not be so provided to resist the Accident as now I was: And withal considering, I might at the same time secure the bleeding, and dry the *Caries* in the Bone, I unbound it, threw out the Dossils, and applying the actual Caution in the place, stopt the bleeding, and dried the *Caries*: That done, I dressed the Bone with Dossils dipt in a

new-laid Egg, and applied on the Escars *unguent. refrigerans Galeni cum empl. e bolo*, with Compress and Bandage dipt in Oxycrate: After which they carried him home. Dr. *Quarterman* was their Physician, and prescribed him *Antisthumatics*, &c. The Ulcer in the Ankle bled no more, nor was that Bone much troublesome after. We laid open the inside of the Arm by Caustick; and feeling the Bones carious, and the great Artery lying in our way, we cut off that, and by the actual Cautery dried it; then made way to the other carious Bones, and laid them open. Then cutting open the outside of the Heel, and seeing that extremely rotten, in some parts quite through, we opened the other side, took part of the Heel-bone out, and dried the remainder with the actual Cautery, then dressed the Ulcers with *mundif. Paracelsi* with and without *Merc. precipitat.* Some of the Bones less carious we dressed with *extract. scordii*, and others with *unguent. Egyptiac.* and *pulv. myrrhae*, &c. applying *unguent. tutie* over the tender Lips. To the *Ozena* we used Injections of *decoct. hordei cum sem. sydon*, &c. and *ol. amygd. dulc.* to bring off the Crusts: Then with Decoctions of *rad. bistort. tormentil. rad. ireos, flor. ros. rub.* and *bacc. myrtill.* decocted in a Chalybeat-water, we dried the Ulceration. To his Lip we used a *Fotus* of an emollient Decoction, also a *Pomatum* with *arcan. corallinum*. Thus we proceeded with great Industry: But as some Parts cured, others brake out, and the Patient died in a *Marasmus* after all our Endeavours. Yet that you may not be discouraged in giving your assistance towards the curing these sorts of Ulcers with *Caries*, I have here inserted one Observation as it was communicated to me by Mr. *Clarke*, a Chirurgeon dwelling at *Bridgenorth* in *Shropshire*, who was sometime my Servant.

Honoured Master,

You may please to remember that about two Years and a half since I writ to you concerning a Scrophulous Person, who was extremely diseased, and had passed under several Hands unsuccessfully. To which you returned me a long Letter of Advice. He had a large
hard

hard Tumour in the right Inguen, which reached down in scirrhus Knots all that Thigh and Leg. He had many Ulcers on that Foot, one whereof passed through the Ankle, and rotted part of the Os naviculare. There was an Ulcer on his Heel, and another upon the Tarsus; in both which the Bones were foul. He had also many Ulcers upon the Metatarsus. You were pleased to prescribe him a purgative Pill, with Merc. dulcis to take twice a Week, also a decoct. sarsæ, &c. for his usual Drink, with antimon. diaphoret. to sweat thrice a Week. All which we observed. The Ulcers were laid open as you advised, and those Bones I could lay bare were dressed with pulv. rad. aristoloch. rot. euphorb. &c. by which they were exfoliated. I kept the Ulcer in the Ankle open with a Scane of Silk the space of ten Weeks, and syringed it daily with a Tincture of Myrrh. in aq. Mercurial. and aq. calcis, till the Bones cast off, then healed it. The aforesaid Water served me to deterge and cure the other Ulcers. The scirrhus Tumours and Knots were embrocated with unguent. ad strumas, and at length resolved thereby. He walks abroad with an under-hand Staff and laced Boot with a high Heel, and is ever bound to thank you for it, and so is

Bridgenorth,
Novemb. 26. 1675.

Your most obliged

Servant,

William Clarke.

The End of the First Volume.



