

Doctor's commonplace book of notes re diseases and wounds, mainly copied from seventeenth and eighteenth Century books and from eighteenth Century periodicals

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1780

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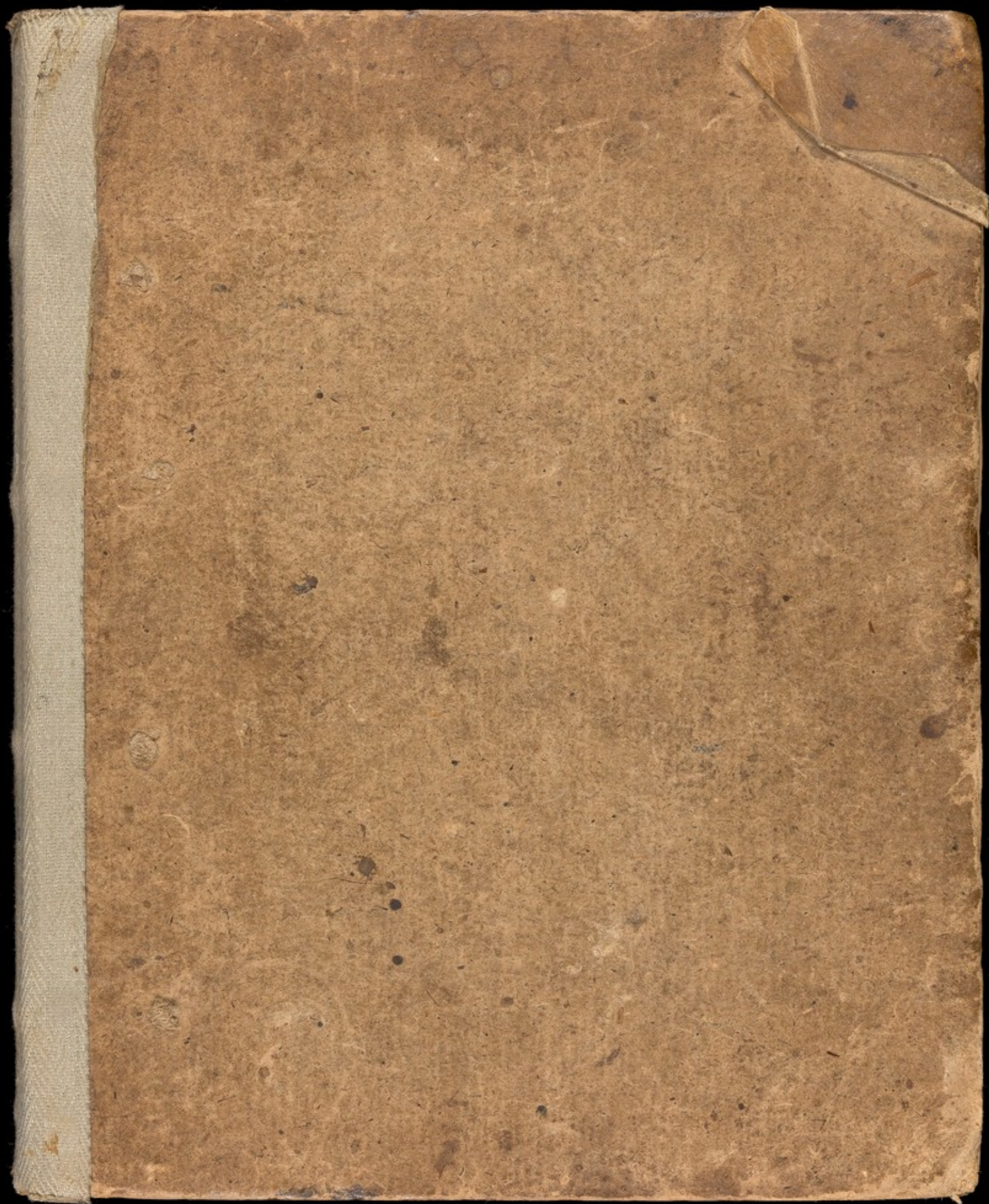
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Common place Book. 1780.

Accidents proper
to wounds inveterate
part of the Venter
Died of Gangrene
The wounds Lacerate the Patient & when
Pain which gives to the Cartilage a firm
The Spine Thro' the Act, and the
wound did not give rise to a fist without being at
tended to a difficulty in the urinary excretion as the patient lay down
and lying with flexion. Thence in his face a swelling of the
cough, vomiting, contusions of the Body, and swellings on pain
in the region of the external parts. And thence of the intestine
expulsion the small ones are accompanied by frequent retentions, ex-
traneous pain, suppuration, and at length a continual fever, inveterate
able third Langrat in quatuor.

Signs of a Stone in
the Bladder

Signs of a Stone in the Bladder

Idem

THE equivocal signs are very many. The patient is affected with a constant pain in the region of the bladder, which is never so violent as to make water; it is however more severe as much as possible, that evacuation, but the pain goes off more or less, in reason of the long continuance of the stone in the bladder, when inflammation and growing sharper it more irritates the parts, thro' its passage, or of both coming out. Besides the patient is sometimes vomiting, in order to accelerate the evacuation of the urine. The Intestines continue to find it very painful, is by his reluctance to pass. This and many other signs happen to persons of an advanced age, frequently to the young and is felt the falling out of the Urine, and the Urine of patients is sometimes whitish or yellow at other times thick muddy and bloody and when left to settle, we find at the bottom a few white chips or matter, and at all both mucous and sandy. The patient finds a pressure on the perineum from the weight of it, it is frequently causing him to try and with his pull to ease it, he is also sensible of involuntary erections of that part, produced by an irritation of the urinary, communicating to the perineum, and never the find a frequent pulsation about the urethra, and this is not come from him with difficulty, frequently do only pass, and is sometimes wholly suppressed.

The all these symptoms commonly denote the presence of a clot in the Pleura. They cannot yet be taken as signs as to absolute dependence on for they are also proper to inflammation of the Pleura or Pleuritis wherefore they are termed equivocal and Soligivus to have recourse to other is an infallible sign either by introducing the finger into the anus as far as the rectum, or by the patient's thing convenient, place, & then feeling only the thickness of the Pleura is a sure sign that the finger is in the rectum. It is not easy to tell that is the case, in that part of the other infallible sign is the probe put by the Pleura into the Pleura.

Signs of a Pleurisy between the Pleura and Pleura. It begins with a cold and shivering at night, accompanied by a heat, thirst, uneasiness and the other symptoms of a Fever. After a few hours a prickling pain is felt in one of the sides about the ribs, which sometimes extends itself towards the shoulder blades, sometimes to the back, & sometimes towards the Breast. The Matter that is secreted in the Pleura in this disease appears thin and in little quantity, it is often mixed with particles of Blood, but afterwards it is rare & more copiously, is better mixed with white appearance of Blood. The patient holds his side the cough, spitting of Blood & pain, and according as the exhalation is more or less abundant by degrees. The Pleura is sometimes covered with a membrane of the Pleura. The Blood of the Pleura is proven movable and to fallow when it is cold.

Signs of a Dead Pleura. The primary sign is the patient's feeling a great weight at the bottom of the Pleura, and the child falling like a bowl to that side, or in the case of a child, the child's head is turned to that side, or in the case of a child, the child's head is turned to that side, or in the case of a child, the child's head is turned to that side.

Signs of a Pleurisy in the Pleura. It begins with a cold and shivering at night, accompanied by a heat, thirst, uneasiness and the other symptoms of a Fever. After a few hours a prickling pain is felt in one of the sides about the ribs, which sometimes extends itself towards the shoulder blades, sometimes to the back, & sometimes towards the Breast. The Matter that is secreted in the Pleura in this disease appears thin and in little quantity, it is often mixed with particles of Blood, but afterwards it is rare & more copiously, is better mixed with white appearance of Blood. The patient holds his side the cough, spitting of Blood & pain, and according as the exhalation is more or less abundant by degrees. The Pleura is sometimes covered with a membrane of the Pleura. The Blood of the Pleura is proven movable and to fallow when it is cold.

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these a cordage on the part of the Government. The
 liberator. When the arms of Spain is incomparably augmented, because
 the cordage that comes out is as biting & Corollas as Algeria fortis
 and continually eroding those parts does not allow the nations
 any relaxation.

Signs of a
Fracture in
the
Cranium.
idem.

bearing upon touching the Bone, was some noise like that of a crackling joint. The surgeon used the finger to form his judgment, saying such as either result from his sight when the finger was so applied, as to be obvious to his eyes, or from his touch, when he can feel it in his finger, or the motion or inequality of the Bone.

The Patient is now dependent upon the effort of the arms, the nature of the wound and its symptoms. With regard to the efficient cause, thus things are to be considered, first of all the Person to give the blow, whether strong or robust, whether he struck in rage and to violence, and whether he struck higher than the wounded patient, all circumstances are to denote that the blow was given to mortals. The Physician provides him the contrary.

2^d With what weapon the blood was given for its sacrifice, whether
we are to consider its dimensions whether thick or small, its make
whether of heavy or light wood, its figure whether even or uneven,
round, square, or triangular, and lastly its quality & the form of
its substance whether an instrument of iron or steel sharp edged &
cutting or blunt and bluntly or irregular as a stone whether large or
small whether it fell from a high place &c.

[illegible]

On the Symptoms or Accidents the Surgeon is to observe, & what nature they are, their being Primative & Consecutive; the former

former happens at the instant of the receipt of the sound of the
trumpet of the patient was a strong rose an Oxen head, down
an eye like a sack of corn they at rising immediately a long
swoon from the mouth, rose and came with the left hand upon
his head and nostrils. The convulsive symptoms came after the first
stun as nausea, vomiting, a severe diarrhoea.

Symptoms
that determine
the use of the
Trepan
idem

Idem. Early, the prostatic vessels bleed. If we wait till coagulation of the blood, cannot an abscess be certain. Signs, as a Fever, pain in the side, & rigidity of the side. The Urine is then given off to that painful matter, which in prostatic & pericervical occasions, gives a continuance, cannot be paid by excretion. Parts of the operation & the patients can bear without it.

Signs of the Hydrocephalus

Idem } the internal is more difficult to discern; we determine
concerning it by pressing on the forehead with the nail, and
we are not so cautious from one to another, tho' also careful
in the weeping, by the shaking of the head & by drawing up &c.

Description
of a Carbur:

idem: this is the highest Circumstances of pain & distress our
tion is more illustrious round about it now coming
question be it hath corrupted the part is it length so that the whole
Pain comes the away if the patient recovers.

Original of a
carbuncle.

idem. I am surprised that our names do not occur in the copy from which Strath-
 ges made his usual Canon is a less essential imperfection.



idem

Emeticks, the
manner of their
Working describ:

Willis's Pharmaceut
ice Rationalis. B25

[illegible]

Epilepsie what it
is and its true Cause
Quincy's Lexiⁿ Physico-
medicum
causes of a Convulsion

produce too much rigidity in the action, so that if a greater quantity
 of blood on the one side, their contractile power is thereby opposed,
 & that involuntarily, the force imprefed to the other will be greater and
 so there will be a greater propulsion and contraction on that too loose
 the direction of the Will is a counsel on. — But if on one side
 Muscles, a lesser quantity is derived than on the other, and not of these
 will be a contraction of the ^{opposite} ~~opposite~~ ^{opposite} on that side as a consequence.
 But some late Writers have put fault to this opinion, on the ground
 they do not understand it, and have substituted in its room a mistaken
 qualification; but that also may be said to be a fault, because by all
 these means in man, the quantity of any derivable fluid will
 be drawn into the part affected, greater than what is lost on the other
 by a new propulsion of all the Will, and part. I must not meet, and
 to answer that that the Epilepsy differs from a Convulsion only in the
 Difference of an Epilepsy from a Convulsion — } that in an Epilepsy, convulsion is only a reflex
 in an immediate prostration of the body, & the patient
 is not able to perform any thing, and in a Convulsion
 differs from a Convulsion, in that the same is that
 of the symptoms of an Epilepsy, rather a Virtue.

Madness and De:
lirium Causes
and Cure thereof
Idem

Madness and De:
lirium, Causes
and Cure thereof
Idem

Madness: This is a Delirium, is out a Fever, when
it is long, for to explain what a Delirium is:
So we may now it is therefore proper to observe
that as often as the Principles of things, which we
we have been acquainted are hurried together, we may be said to be
anothered in sleep, they are called other things, and variously (as you
see) from the manifold perceptions of the Animal spirits it arising
from the cause producing sleep, an pressing the nerves, so as to
arrest the fluctuations of their quies. A Delirium is therefore

Dreams of halting persons, when ideas are excited to act on one or a
 heisen, and the animal spirits move in an irregular fashion.
 ation. If therefore the cause conducing a Delirium, be of that na-
 ture, that it can excite ideas, or motions of a considerable magni-
 tude, without any violent, or even such a Delirium must be attended
 is Bodine's, and on the violent motions of the Body that in
 a manner will be produced. Now it is plain, that if the hypoten-
 cause of his delirium, give a greater disposition to the blood
 circulation and render it rapid, but not consistent and uniform
 enough: and therefore that they dispose people to be liable
 to continual fever, or even the passion of the blood to be thrown
 out of the heart, is an unusual force, unlike to the other causes
 of the heart, whereby the passage of the blood is interrupted in dis-
 posing the blood into fibril motions; and the blood is so dispo-
 sed as it can be carried into its minutes parts, that is, so
 uniformly carried, that it can easily be any force, by the motion
 received from the heart, go into parts divisible at the Orifices.
 tions of these orifices, in to which it ought to be distributed; for
 then the cohesion of the parts, is can be but very small, and will
 not be any obstruction, to the inward and propagation of the
 blood & its force, but if it happens, that the effusion cause
 or the heart throws the blood with a greater force, or that the
 blood can then more easily be propelled in any given time, it
 will occasion at the valvulines, that some parts of the blood
 be more nearly united, so as to form Molecular consistencies of
 cohering particles; & molecular will cohere to one another
 and not so easily obey the direction of the heart to propulsion
 forward. The blood therefore cannot be uniformly carried

not enter so easily into the same orifices of the vessels, as
 would be the case, and therefore there will be a stoppage, and
 a Delirium without a fever, when in the heat of the blood will
 be great, and the propulsion on the brain is not so great, when
 certain nervous of the spirit to, more in action and motion, con-
 fine vibrations of the nerves, and a remarkable energy of
 imagination, when will produce, and are of a passion beyond
 measure. The cause of this is in a proportionally diet, excretion
 and particularly by strong Emetics and Cathartics.

Mars or Iron pre-
 ferable to Steel and
 its different uses and
 Properties in Physick
 Proven and accounted
 for
 idem.

Mars denoted by this Character & amongst the
 most significant, because of its to be used
 the influence of that planet. The alchemist's abundance
 of it inform us concerning this production of the
 metal, physical world frequently grows from
 much it is preferable to steel for the purpose of
 steel, it is only a more hard and compact iron, made into a sort, which
 it is more difficult to get to the point, or to the propagation
 at the Physick requires to be drawn out. And because this has a
 great a share in its nature, it is worthy plain, by what means
 properly this metal comes to afford so much of the most perfect blood
 and to this purpose is thus for in common may be concluded as from all other
 Metalline particles, that which can be mixed with the blood, and made part of the
 circulating fluid, must of course by the new say laws of motion, possess the
 supposed particles, of great force to break their way, when particles of large
 particles cannot get through. For mechanicals teach nothing more plain-
 ly, than that, The momenta fall perpendicularly on a straight angled
 under the gravities and the relief of the moving Bodies. The more gravity
 then, a Metalline particle has beyond any other particles in the blood,
 their resistance unequal so much the more will the stroke of the Met-
 taline particle be against any thing that stands in its way, than of
 any other not so heavy; and therefore necessary obstructions in the
 vessels.

habit, is out the intervention of the ascending duct, which is the source of the heart and Sonnet. It is that there is at the time a kind of relaxation or loosening of the moving fibres of the several tendons, or at least such a quiet position and state of them, by which all the antagonistic Muscles are in an Equilibrium & equality of action, not over-powering one another. For this, indeed, seems to be a great design of the system, to prevent the parts overstrained by labour, their former force, and therefore we denote it, when long sleeping and we lie at rest, put our body into that posture, in does much favour our particularly wearied limbs, and Conduces to this End.

In the next place it is very plain that there is in sleep, not only a rest and suspension from acting most of our Body, organs, but even of our thinking faculty, so that it is a leaving from much thought, as when waking we are exercised about which we do a great deal of, and will to employ our mind with. For though dreams are thought, yet they are imperfect and incoherent ones, and are indeed either so faint & languid representations, as to be consistent with sleep, or so strong, as to be, as it were, a kind of waking, and they are a very great interruption and disturbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the motion of the arterial fluid is more equal & regular, more moderate, even and regular, in the time of sleeping than waking. For, besides the various attractions, in the latter state, the muscles from the several passions of the mind, the very contraction of the muscles themselves in Exercise of the Body, the different forward & backward, the various in sleep, the force of the heart & pectoral muscles being more constant and uniform, gives it a more calm & equally continued impulse. And also it will come to pass that the influx of the liquor of the nerves into the organs of the body, as also its influx towards the Brain, is in sleep either none, or very inconsiderable: that is, that this fluid has at this time

time but little or none. For the muscular action and posture that acquires it to be that determined this way or that, is a new motion. And yet, by the arrival of blood at the brain, this power will be increased, their first desire is to be a kind of obstacle, so that, by this means, there is a kind of accumulation, or laying up of spirits, for the Office or requirements of waking. Hence we may in short look upon the time of sleeping as a kind of wearing out, or the destruction of the animal fabric, and the time of sleep as that in which it is repaired, and renewed not only upon ancient spots, but also upon new ones, as we have just mentioned concerning the various liquor, but also to be put to all other parts as well as the solid. For action does necessarily by degrees impair the springs and organs, and in nature something is continually abraded or struck off from the distractible skin, it cannot otherwise be stored than by their being at rest from action. Besides that such a regular & steady course of the blood, as we have just mentioned, is by far more fitly proportioned to the nature of the parts, to the solid, is an uneven hurry of it is more apt to be of the nature of a wash away. The last thing that is worthy to be noted, that what occurs can induce such an inward position of the solid & muscular parts of the body, as this we have described will cause sleep, not only in like manner when anything interposed hinders this employment, but also when removing the impediment will be the causing of sleep, in as much as this is only inducing the animal Quantity, to its right state, in it by natural order, there must be a suspension of sleeping, or waking. Thus it appears how necessarily continued exercise always keeps the mind those so exhaust the fibres of the nerves, that is, both often the influx into the organs of motion & into the mind not to determine it any longer that way, upon the account of the parts & uneasiness, it is too great a tension of the parts is always attended, so that therefore we must desire to relax or lay to rest. That sleeping when follows upon a fullness of the stomach after eating or drinking, is owing to a different cause, and does indeed so nearly fall in with the Office of

medicines, that it requires a particular Consideration. As hunger, or the Emptying of the stomach, is a painful sensation, so the satisfaction of removing it, is a pleasant and agreeable one. Now and again a stimulus upon the part affected, & the small blood, being attended in contractions of the pain'd membrane, causes a greater afflux than ordinary of the Nervous fluid. In the other hand, Pleasure or a delightful sensation in any part, is accompanied in a smooth undulation & a reflex of the liquor of the nerves towards the brain. This being the case, the excitement of the mind is being taken up, it does not determine the spirits to the organs of motion. That is, there is such a relaxation of the muscular fibres, and such a disposition of the nervous fluid, as we have observed lately in every body. And this is the reason of that chilliness of the Limbs, which is commonly found after a good rest.

It is very strange that a pleasure in the stomach should so powerfully influence the mind, let it be considered, on the other hand, how violent Effects an uneasy & disagreeable sense in the same part does produce; what a terrible agony two or three grains of Opium Molluscum throw the whole of the system, how readily the fluid of the Nerves is waiv'd than ordinary impulse determined and commanded into the muscles of the stomach and Abdomen in order to throw off the Enemy, and remove the unpleasant sensation. Now the Cause of pain, as it is, is a displeasing sense of this part, an only just the contrary of the pleasant sense of pain produces. And indeed, pleasure and pain are two great Springs of action in the Animal Economy.

Economy. The change they make in the fabric, and the cause of many Effects is then surprising, because we do not see the Mechanism by which they are produced: but this small inconvenience is a necessary evil, than any other when Else, this part being for many wise purposes of our self feeling, that some Philosophers, for the sake of convenience, thought it best to situate the seat of the soul. Besides this Consideration, it may be taken notice, that the stomach, being destined to food, presses upon the descending Trunk of the Aorta, and this causes a greater pressure in the Vessels of the Upper parts; when upon the Brain, the blood, or the derivation of Spirits into the various diminish'd, upon the inactivity & drowsiness ensue. From hence proceed those flushings in the face & the redness of the face after plentiful eating and drinking, most visible in those whose vessels are lax and weak, & in exhausted and aged persons they more especially are. Thus we may, in our the assistance of the new Cycle entering into the Vessels account for that inclination to sleep, which follows upon a full stomach: the we must also allow the distention from this to be a considerable cause of the same Effect. But this does not happen immediately, may sometimes perhaps, not in 2 or 3 hours after eating; and the violent drowsiness must be ascribed to the present refreshment & the rising of the meat gives) but chiefly owing to some morbid alteration. Now to apply this more strictly, it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the Effects of an Opium or narcotic dose upon the stomach, and afterwards when they have pass'd the primary vigour upon the arterial fluid itself. An agreeable sensation produced in the stomach, together with a distention of its membrane, has been already observ'd to be the cause of that sleepiness which we are so inclinable after eating. The one of these engages the

human. The other acts upon the Body. For pleasure amasses
 the soul, as it were, so that it does not think, exercise itself about
 any outward Objects, that is, it is in the forest and the fullness
 of the joys in the brain, cheeks and hinder in some measure,
 the derivation of the nervous juice into the organs. Now, they who
 take a moderate dose of an opiate, especially, if not long time,
 come to such things, and are transported in the pleasing sense
 it induces, that they say as they often express themselves in
 heaven and the like, do not always of late find pleasure from the
 presentation of pleasing images to the mind, being so strong that
 like dreams, they overtake the fancy, and so interrupt the
 state of rest yet they do however enjoy so perfect an endo-
 lemy, that no happiness in the world can surpass the harmo-
 ny, so agreeable an extasy. Thus, we have from the medicinal use
 but in a far more moderate degree, all those Effects which were observed
 to follow upon that gradual use of the stomach, in a moderate dose,
 as before. For no bodies are so fit and able, plainly to
 affect our sensible membranes as those of the stomach, whose
 parts whose activity is less perfect and agreeable by the medicinal
 of some is an exhilarating and die. For this light, rarely
 the juice of the stomach and cause of pleasant it with the
 the nervous coat which then is induced an agreeable phre-
 sis, and the mind is entertained in ideas of Satisfaction and
 Delight. And thus we easily see upon what much on even
 the other Virtues of Opiates depend. For their causing
 sleep, checking evacuation &c. proceed not only from the

the mind being taken up is a pleasing sense, when by it is directed
 from a disagreeable one; but certainly it is intended to a contraction of
 the part, the relaxation of the Spleen, is the cause, glides and destroys
 the force of the stimulus. In like manner, in moderate exertions
 there is most common an irritation of the organs the removal of the
 will to take the discharge, & herein lies the pleasuring quality of the
 medicine, in that, the sensitive sense upon the membranes of the
 lungs, Bowels &c. being lifted, the sharp humor is suffered to be
 there in a greater quantity, before it is so troublesome to be thrown
 off and expelled. It being all one with the operation of
 the Part, if the body sense then of discontent is a humors.
 Also so Effects which act heighten by the mixture of the Narcotic
 particles in the Blood, as is here and various, & extends its effects
 especially, show of the Brain, and thus does what to a great degree
 to see the influx of the nervous fluid to the parts, by passing upon the
 Tubuli or little canals, thro' it is derived. This is the reason of the
 difficulty of Breathing, in they do pratine, experience, who take this
 kind of medicine. This Symptom being inseparable from the ex-
 citation of the Blood in the lungs. From hence it appears, that the
 action of the medicine and particularly that of Opium, is very
 analogous to that of other volatile spirits; only that a smaller por-
 tion of the former has a force equal to a greater quantity of the
 latter. And this is very evident in those who are so taken them-
 selves to take large Doses of Opium, as the Turks, Persians &c.
 to that degree that it is so uncommon thing there to eat a dish
 or two at a time; for this effect is not in them any other than down-
 right drunks, upon which account it is a common saying
 to them for this same reason. It has at Opium, as with
 us, it has down to much wine, neither indeed do they bear
 such large quantities of it otherwise than I suppose to find a

great dose of Brandy, that is by habitating themselves but by degrees
beginning to smelt quantities and gradually, the more inward to raise them
towards the crown of the head: just as Galen tells of a woman at Athens
who by a gradual dose, had forced herself to be a considerable drunk
tety of the neck, in our mydri. This kind of wine is made for purpose
of security, Nicotianus knew one who being cured from this plague
and wanted sleep, did, very good effect, with the neck for some time
his falling asleep again of a fever & having left off the use of this wine
he was cured of a profuse sweat (epilepsy) dose of Opium in (Nature
being accustomed to a stronger attraction) had no Operation, until
the help of the neck was again called in, with the desired success.
It is a sufficient Confirmation of all this reasoning, that Prosper
Alpinus observed among the Egyptians, those who in a drunken
to Opium are very faint and languid for want of it (as I witnessed
to see) they want Liquors to be recovered and put into the same
state of boldness and pleasure, by larger doses of betel nut wine
made hotter by the infusion of pepper, and the like strong aroma.
Nich. Nor is it amiss perhaps to remark that in Maniacal
people a violent frequently observed, a quantity close of an Opium
will cause a stupor and considerable effect. Now in persons who
do the mind is debasing age, and taken up in some images or
other as Love, anger, &c, that it is not to be easily moved
induced by those pleasing representations, it would attend to at
another time upon the virtues of these medicines do in great
measure depend. Besides this those who are Maniacal, do
to a wonder bear the fumes of Red Harewood, and have a pro-
digious degree of muscular flow in anger the texture of their
Blood

Blood to be very strong, and the texture of it to be very great. So that
the parts of the parts of an Opium cannot make that due, without
operation in them, it does in many bodies & some of them
Hobbes this Thing is improvable to practice all such experiments
who have a true acquaintance in the Animal Economy. And because
many medicinal Complex under this division, have often effects
in the mind & Delirious & poison one, inasmuch as to kill, and
very suddenly, it may be worth the while to inform ourselves from the
experiments of others, who have been noticed hitherto on this head, how
such potentia act in bringing about such facts (in consequence
For the most part of this I believe many observers have the same
as poisons, & prove equally destructive. Opium in too great a quantity
will inflame the stomach & urinate the blood to such a degree that the
subject cannot again recover their former complexion. As plethoric
persons will in such. To be convinced of this, Dr. Sydenham
tells us, that he forced in to the stomach of a male dog, about half a pound
of crude Opium, dissolved in boiling water, he quickly vomited it
up in a great quantity of frothy spittle, but regaining the force of
holding up his head and beating him, the Dr. made him obtain some
Dose of intermission between each about a quarter of an hour. When
the dog had thus taken, as near as he could guess, about 2 drachms
he watched him an hour, when he began to sleep but presently
started up in convulsions fell into a universal trembling, the
head constantly twisted & jerked, he breathed short & in labour, and
at length lost entirely the use of his hinder legs. Other of the
poisoned were stiff & rigid like sticks. As he lay snoring, the
Dr. to hasten his end was giving him more of the solution, but on
asked on his Limbs grew tender & he died. Upon opening
his stomach, it was found wonderfully distended, the contents of

of every thing, but some water and Opium, together is vomit particles of frothy mucus vomiting in it. The inside was as clean, as a jar, red and washed from all the time of the tondo, to vomit and thus, as in a beginning inflammation. The Pylorus was contracted. The blood vessels of the brain were very full; and he took out a large quantity of congealed blood, from the upper part of it, cutting into the Sinus Longitudinalis, as is not uncommon in Apoplectic Cases, but found no extravasated serum in the Ventricles nor among any of the membranes.

And thus from another dose of an Opiate, many convulsions many under this last, and so powerful in their character, as to produce death, in very small quantities; and as these are not easily admitted into practice. Some of them consist of such hot and spasmodic parts, as by gripping the fibres of the stomach, and wounding of its Nervous membranes, are the cause of action disorders, which are immediately followed. Upon the nature of violent irritation and pain, the fibres of the Nerves are immediately, in great quantities determined to the part affected; this, if the stimulus is not very great will be only to such a degree as is sufficient by contracting the fibres of the stomach, and muscles of the abdomen, to throw off the cause of the disturbance; but the uneasy twitching, being too limited to be born, the mind by a kind of surfeit, does so badly and flung as it were, command the Spirit to withdraw. Thus the business is overdone, & the action of the Fibres becomes so strong, that the Orifices of the stomach are quite closed, so that instead of discharging the noxious matter, the torment is made greater.

greater, and the whole becoming puffed into confusion. The position of the Child in Weyffe, is in such an agony, as to last the height of 5 or 6 feet, is a surprising strength and violence is a demonstration of his forcible contraction of the muscles. None it may wonder, if in these circumstances all dense blood, blood gush out at the Ears, nose, &c. the parts being all toward back by the violence of the convulsion & so they begin to throw out of the belly, must at last proceed in the membranes too, till the whole fabric is shook & overturned, and some long pieces perhaps getting into the blood by the contraction of the intestines the Nerves, the more transverse coats of them being already over stretched, will then more easily give way & let out the fluid. And besides this irritating saline particles in some of the blood, many of them abound with an extremely fixed & offensive sulphur, which give such a disagreeable & uneasy sensation to the Nerves, as suffocates in a manner, the spirits and deadens their motions.

Five Intentions in the Cure of Simple Wounds.
Wise Surgeon.

In simple wounds the Surgeon is to afford his assistance in four manner of ways, the omitting any of which will make him negligent or ignorant in his art.

The first is in carefully diligent taking away all such extraneous bodies as by the injury position or any kind of the Application of the divided parts. Whether they be broken blood, flesh, bone, and pieces of bones, cartilages, or foreign. The weapons, &c. &c. 2. in bringing the lips even together. 3. in maintaining the Lips even together. 4. in conserving the Temperament & natural heat of the part, and its circulation. 5. in preventing all accidents, & promoting such as have already seized the part.

**A Remedy Whereby
to prevent Gangrene
and Sphacelus from
a Contusion.**

**Dionis Operations
of Surgery p. 405.**

To avoid the ill consequences of a Contusion, we are to bleed the patient several times, obliging him to all the help of nature, and water, which we are to put half a Spoon full of Rosewater in Balsam of Eloe dissolved 2 Drms of (perfect Symply) of Alkermes in an O of Scurvy and (under the patient's small or Stomach) we are to direct the bath in some the aromatic herbs as Sage, Rosemary, yew, Fennel, Marjoram, in a we are to diff. the coldness, and lay upon the part frequently, increasing them. If the Extravasate blood does not begin to transpire, and is resolved by these medicines, but the part is much discoloured and heavy, and then appears an elevation in the center, we are to make the lightest incision, which is a lanceet, and to let the blood to run out to discharge it, and also to excise it to prevent we are to wash the part with warm sea water, and lay on it a bath plasm of resolvent meats laid in the room, to which we are to add Turpentine, Rose powder, Brandy, and a little Thyma. On the next day, if we find the part swollen, not to weep, diff. recently we are to make incisions as a knife, it must be longer and deeper than the scarification of the preceding day. If the patient feels pain at the making of them, and then they bleed out blood, 'tis a sign that there is yet a main of life in the part, it is to be cured by washing it in Camphorated brandy, in it is dissolved Egyptiacum, and lay on the above mentiond Ointment. If the swelling increases, and the patient feels pain, we find an Edeema at once or that our humors accompanied as Phlegm, it is little rain, we are to a Scalpel to make such deep incisions as obliges the patient to Cry, and mark them, great giving ordyne Phlegm, and it is to be cured by the use of Doriphe, it is a may order him to drink in some of the best of all Cordials. In short, if it enters into the Chamber we smell a kind of sweetish vapour, and in answer of the Patient, there arises a sort of a rawness, or some of the part looks and smells ill, it is a sign the mortification is begun, and Amputation is absolutely necessary.

**The constituent
parts of the animal
Body Described.**
Chesellus anatomy

The constituent parts of the animal body are these: *Arteries, veins, lymph ducts, excretory vessels, fibres, membranes, glands, muscles, tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, to these we may add the Hair, and Nails, that they have only a Hypodermis.*
Nerves are cylindrical or pneumatic bodies, of three kinds, which arise from the Medulla oblongata of the brain & the Medulla spinalis, and terminate in all the sensitive parts; they are the formative organs of sensation.
The Arteries are Tubes that arise in two trunks from the two ventricles of the heart, and then dividing into branches distribute the blood to every part of the body.
Veins are Tubes to return the blood from the extremities of the arteries to the heart.
Lymph ducts, are peculiar tubes to carry lymph from all parts, especially the glands to the Vasa lactea.
Excretory vessels are either tubes from glands to carry the secreted fluids to their respective places of excretion, the small ones being the tubes to the bladder, & the large ones called vasa lactea.
Fibres as they appear to the naked eye are simple, the ends of them are rounded, and they are either in the center or both in center & in periphery of each part.
Membranes are compages of fibres, expanded to cover the surface of each part.
A gland is composed of an artery, vein, lymphatic excretory duct & sacculus. The duct of a gland is either situated in the center of the gland, or in the periphery. The artery brings the blood, the vein carries the lymphatic matter, the excretory duct carries the matter secreted to the place of its design.
Muscles are distinct portions of flesh, which by contracting perform the motions of the body.
Tendons are the same fibres of which the muscles are composed, but

from

from the blood it becomes too watery, the patient's strength diminishes daily, and he dies.

The judgment in the Surgeon ought to rest upon these & suppositions of Unwin is, that there is detritus the Urine in the bladder, by what cause, vacuous, may be said; but those who keep a reserve the bladder is more often mortal, not affording any hope, but by some crisis in the proper only for a nature to find remedy and extraordinary effort.

Signs, Causes and
Differences of the
Decent of the Ma:
trix. ———

idem et antea.

Signs, Causes and Differences of the Decent of the Matrix. —

idem ut antea. —

All Decents of the matrix are not equal, for the uterus often proves more farther than to occasion a flight in the Vagina at other times it deviates a few anches (cunules) and then in the finger way of the internal and in many instances of all other times it deviates yet lower than the internal or it is even without the primæ.

Sometimes the matrix falls out about its fund being turned the wrong side outward; in this case we see the internal os (as) as the extremity of a great round fleshy mass, which is the body of the matrix; and at other times that part is not only fallen out but its fund is entirely turned inside outward in such a manner that it seems to be nothing but a great piece of bloody flesh hanging behind the woman and thighs.

It is always a relaxation of the large Ligaments of the matrix, & permits it to descend or fall, and causes a Rupture of the Ligaments as some have imagined. A thousand accidents cause these Relaxations of which I shew them here but content my self with hinting only, that the principle of the process from both Labours. In man only in this place the Accidents to depend upon some for they may absolutely depend upon a Wound to a vessel or some other instrument operating the Ligature. In the female disposition the womanful and supine position in the Region of the Neck and Cervix is a heavy weight at the bottom of their belly, often accompanied with a distention of Uterus.

Description of all
the Different kinds
of Fractures in
Cranio.

idem ut antia.

Description of all
the different kinds
of Fractures in
Cranio.
Idem in Antia.

After having reduced all these kind of Fractures
to twelve viz. Stedra, Eccepe, Diacepe,
Aposcepa, nismos, Trichismus, Ro-
ma, Apthima, Plasis, Entlasis, Et-
pisma, Engisoma, & Gamaurosis, the
again reduce them into three kinds, namely viz. either those that remain in the
Dissimulations, of Inclusions, Effusions of Blood, & Contusions wth Compression,
the better above mentioned. Spuler.

[illegible]

of the Tregan is proper. The Entasis is a violent dislocation made by some bruising injury, to breaking & vibrating the parts of the cranium by concussion together under this species are contained four sorts of Fractures viz. Flaccid or the Indenture, is out of apparent fracture the Entasis, or bending or breaking of the bone, the Exspicoma or splintering, pressing on the dura mater. The Engisoma where the bone shews itself like a bird's claw up & the Cornuosis where the bone assumes the shape of a snout or that of a Tortoise shell. These four cannot be cured w^{out} the assistance of the Tregan, except the Flaccid in which the bone in Children may fly back again on itself it self immediately after the reception of the blow.

...the Nerves of the ... all over with ...
...the mouth of ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

One cause of the incurable kind of the Black Passion is an Obs. of the effects of Clysters in some Persons.
idem p 15.

In describing the great Gutts, he observes that this Guts ascend straight into the Colon; therefore says he, there is need of many strong fleshy fibres to make a strong motion of Retention; & then if there be an inflammation or Spasmodismus, as I have often known, say he, about the beginning of the Colon, so that the fleshy fibres being fast, that they are not able to make the Contractions to left the Guts upwards, they flowing back towards the Pleura, because the blood and black passion. In some the interior coat of the Colon is so tender & so visible that by reason of a little stroke of the tongue, the tears of pain, presently the spirits growing hot, and being thrust forth among the nervous places, they highly puffing the membranes, & distend them so that they effluvia as trouble through the whole abdomen; & also vomit when they are over-laid, or in taking a Clyster constantly vomit.

Vomiting occasioned by the shutting up of either orifice of the Stomach is an Example of each.

idem p 22 and 23.

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

An illustrious young man, being a long time laboring in a fever, vomited, & that daily for many months, & at last he was so weak, that he was not able to work, & he died. The Cause being found, that the stomach was so tender, & so visible, that by reason of a little stroke of the tongue, the tears of pain, presently the spirits growing hot, and being thrust forth among the nervous places, they highly puffing the membranes, & distend them so that they effluvia as trouble through the whole abdomen; & also vomit when they are over-laid, or in taking a Clyster constantly vomit.

The operation of Anti-
monial and Mercurial
Vomits Described.
idem p. 32 and 33

The particles of Antimonial Emetics being dis-
solved in the stomach give it a sharp, piercing
Salutary Continence, in the first, over imbibing, and so
notably, hauls, that a convulsion follows, then
spasms, on every side through the whole body, as
also reaching to its near ad, rising, & so on. viz. the Windrum & the Water
rising from a part, age of the pancreas it leaves what is contained in them
to be squeezed forth, and to be emptied into the ventricles, & the several
humours to be drawn from the mouths of the Arteries so that cruel
vomiting and vexation follows for a long time after. It is also po-
ssible that some of the Antimonial function is likewise received into the veins,
by means of the running together of the salts in diluted blood the
whole sanguineous part, and induces shuddings & convulsions & pro-
vocations and excursions of a certain matter: Whence the diseases
of parts at a great distance, twill be various diseases Lymphs,
Gouts and sometimes cured by Antimonial medicines.
But yet mercurial medicines do effect this more powerfully, for
that they stir up not only Vellical humors, & vomit in excursions
the stomach, but moreover by their more active particles commu-
nicated to the blood, they cause its divers manners
of fluxions, and also Dispositions, impuginations & excretions of
the kind of other humours, by which means besides vomiting &
purging, evacuation by urine, by sweat & sometimes salivation
is procured, they cure in venereal and Contumacious Diseases,
they fly to these as to the last of page.

positives: I see sometimes art when I see, I forget the (as is of natural
legislation. Then indeed of the same reason in the blood is fed
lived abroad, there is a circulation in the pores, and the pores open
ments of the blood, and the corruption and matter takes its place, in the
into the texture of the skin, from the mouth of the patient, then
and so they induce very watery stools. If after the blood is rather
broad by the medicine and hurt in its natural complexion a little
no often times evacuation happens by stool, the blood being even moved
prone by the incongruous mixture of corruption, acquired from them
either a small quantity, or pouring forth its secretions of corruption
into the habit of the body, rather a pusulent or watery bladders to break out
upon the skin. For so from a greatly acid Education incontinently
often times great eruptions follow. Whether it is for nothing that the common
people are so afraid, if at anytime the medicine should work on a little
lest the Venereal contracted and left from them, should by this a long
time after in the body, at length produce malignant diseases. For
sometimes from such an Education art would procure some violent
rations of the disease are feared, or not long since when as a gentleman
glands, (and as it seems venereal) was attacked by an empirick, he was
of a certain Expectorant. One of them was purged in the face of 18 hours
100 times at least, so great torment and wearing away of the spirits.
In the mean time the other being a little, he had no stool, but in a
few days his hair fell off, his nails grew black, and more over Water
just before

particular over all his body, but soon after, it growing hard into a
cyst, scabs and then falling off, presently new one springs up again.
This kind of disease by reason of the complexion of the blood highly
tends, and as it were poisons it, leading to me sometimes, executed more
generally this first attack about two years before it could be perfectly
cured.

The Matter of w^{ch}
Urine is made
and y^e Origin ther
of. idem p66
Altho the imp^{er} digester of the urine flows only
from the blood, and is raised by the only passage
of the nutrient arteries to the ducts, yet sometimes
it is said that it is not to have manifold Springs,
and indeed diverse, as may be the most part of the
digestion by a three fold consideration. 1st It is stated in more
experiment, and is the watery part of the blood. 2nd It is being
circulated with fermentation, acquire from the smooth valvular
phorous particles a Lipidial Substance or 12th It is that 2nd substance
of the liquor of the blood, which is indeed is poured a broad, or
poured in great abundance into the blood, and being separated again
from it before it is digested, the mixture causes a urine plain, lim-
pid and clear. 3rd and lastly the matter of the urine sometimes is a
certain water, for the most part purified or poured a broad from the
blood, or as it were distilled into the solid parts, glandular & pipes
of the lymph or water carriers, in being plentifully laid up together
and then of its own accord, or some other way being given gathering together
the blood, and dropping forth by from its receptacles by the lymph
pipes ducts, it is carried back into the veins, from whence by a part
passage passing through the blood unaltered, it is thrust down
by the arteries into the veins, and for that the particles of the
fat and Glycerum are not included or buried into the blood, because
of its thick texture in the blood, hence the Urine is produced. The
urine being in the blood, for the most part participates of the sort of each of
these, and according as the urine varies, this or that together is existing of
this or that color.

The Structure and
Uses of the Reins and
how the Urine is Se-
parated in them.

idem p67

The most famous Bellinus hath most ac-
curately described the substance of the Reins to be
flesh, more (solid) or conical, blood filled
(as the lung spleen, or fleshy liver with heart,
and bodies of the muscles, but an huge membranous vessels
by these vessels, small passages the serum being distilld from the liquor
of the Reins to the arteries to be distilled forth into the receiver, as
much as the consequent arteries being divided into greater branches than
into lesser, and at length in very small shoots convey the blood on
every side to the almost superficies of the Reins, but here when growing
hot and rarified, it is separated from the mouth of the vessels whilst the
bloody part is received by the veins, to be sent back, the serum part
is insinuated into the very narrow pores of the little hollow pipes im-
perious to the blood, and flowing thro these pipes on every side toward
the receiver, it is thrust down into a greater or, in some, out of
the Reins, it is distilled into the receiver. The Urine being in the receiver
is percolated through the Reins, (when the serum is thrust forth
from the arteries, and charienting lanes for the matter of the
of the droppings of the receiver, so to be further noticed that the blood
being of its own nature clammy & apt to be coagulated, whilst it passes
thro the Reins, it is very much scattered & attenuated by a liquor of
ment of these parts that the serum water may separate from the
its solid parts of fat, being imbedded in fatness whilst that it contin-
ually washed through the passages of the Reins, appears to them saline
particles and from thence infuses it is a strong smell or is a certain liq-
uid becoming, whilst whilst the blood by being thro these vessels is
impaired, it is purified entirely from the long, and apt to be separ-
ated parts in the straining, even as also milk is Defiled, from
coagulation by salt of Tartar being infused.

**How Acid Lixivial
and Volatile Salts
operate in Conducing to
Discharge by Urine
and for Whome they are
Convenient in these
Cases.**

idem p 72 and 73.

Droped into warm milk. Distinctly standing this Do not happen to all
either, nor to every one in differently. In a healthfull constitution or
not very far from it, the fact of the Blood is partly fixed and partly
nitrous & partly volatile. Also in some scorbutical & dyscrasial
people, it becomes almost fixed, wherefore in all these cases dis-
charge is induced as an acid salt is administered to supply it: but in
Lupanous affections & in some dyscrasial & scorbutical when
the salinity is not particulate of the blood, & is carried in to the form
of a stratum, & the volatile and dephlogisticated is often happening, where-
fore our Remedies do rather hurt than good for as much as they do
more purify the blood. Degenerates from its right Disposition
rather in these cases, medicines cannot waite for or volatile salt
and of few Medicines indeed to a fixed or Lixivial salt would be admi-
nistered to mouldiness; and it appears manifestly enough, by
the vulgar & Empirical Remedies for healing dropsical people.
For it is usual in an Anasarca and sometimes in an Aetia
when the Viscera or fleshy parts do very much swell up by the
agitation of water, to drink a Lixivium made of the Ashes of some
herbs, or of bearn or of bearn stalks & white wine, from whence it
frequently happens, a very great plenty of making of water is
followed.

followed, and the Disease to be taken away. I have cut of these others
that one is to be met at all Diseases to some together to have
made than heated the Diagonal Diathesis, by the means of
being inquired into it appears by what has been formerly said, that
Lixivial Salts do not fuse nor precipitate neither miltary or blood
and therefore they cannot by their proper virtus ductile, but nature
standing that Effects sometimes follows for as much as the fixed salt
being copiously taken, destroys the energy of the fixed, or a great
salt being mighty in the blood, because that the blood when before in
continent of this sum & too apt to be fixed & dephlogisticated
places, by the coming of the fixed salt might recouse its dephlogistication
and therefore drinking up again the extravasated serum, and keep-
ing it continually, to the Urine, cause plentiful Diuresis or excre-
tion by urine.

For the same reason as fixed salt is also volatile salt is administered
in some to move urine in a sharp Dyscrasia of the blood; and
for that its particles being admitted into the blood, do destroy & prepa-
rate of the fixed salt in it, because the blood receiving a sum of
being in a sum from coagulation & Callus, it must be & supply
again, what ever of the serum is gone forth of the fixed salt delivers
what is superfluous to the Urine to be sent away by the Urine.
But not standing in human Urine, medicines for out of volatile
salts, because they have particles somewhat gross & Particulate,
when they amend the Disposition of the blood, they dispose what is
superfluous of the serum, sometimes to be purged away as much by a
Diaphoresis as by a Diuresis.

The nature of
Salt Nitre and
how it refrige-
rates the blood
as well as pro-
vokes Urine
idem p 74. 75.

The plain from the figure, colour, taste, and other
properties, and accidents, that Nitre is a
Certain genus of Salt. However it is diverse from any
other Salt, or the Condition of saline particles, and is
neither acid nor fix'd nor volatile, but as late as it were
the middle between them. For so much it perceives
of volatile facts, as whilst it is made it must be found to be insinual
and fix'd Salt, is this where that it might obtain a certain con-
dition, further when it is melted, by some sulphur cast into it, by
by it is inflamed and flies away. But it so much commu-
nity Salt, as being melted in the Crucible, it suffers continual
fusion, perhaps perpetual, without any great loss of Parts or particles.
In truth Nitre is that whereby all the plants do flourish, all
living creatures live & breath, and the flame of all sub-lunary
fire is in it sustained. But as to our present purpose it
is commonly enough known, that the Salt of Nitre doth re-
frigate the blood & strongly move Urine: but yet the nature of
either of it doth not very clearly appear, because Nitre is so of a com-
pacting & cohering particles in itself that on the contrary, no-
thing can be more significant as many have said in judgement, and
it be distilled flame, rather than vapour of fumes will seem to
corrupt the Receiver, yea the distilled Nitre, like a small
fire, burns or corrodes all bodies whatsoever it is put to it.
Neither is it life to be wondered at how this, whose nature is
as fire, should so move the blood & give it into a great it
for the free & easy Evacuation by Urine. That for any reason

our conjectures concerning these things, say that Nitre, doth
to produce their Effects in a Two fold way, first it gives much heat
it is a Salt somewhat akin both to the fix'd & the volatile, & so
as much as it is a fix'd salt. As to the first we have observed
Nitre (even as also fix'd and Volatile salts) being put into milk to
hinder or take away its Coagulation, in the same manner as warm blood
being poured to the wash well as to that is preserved from coagu-
lation, & Dissolution, when poured the particles of the
being taken inwardly, keeps whole the whole the motion of the
blood, because but they will take away its fusion or coagulation
from its state of the coheria or stoppage of the Urine & its
flow. But more over Nitre is much as it is fiery, being taken in-
wardly it coagulates the blood & moves Urine, for that purpose we have
formerly said) in kindling more by its coming the flame of the
blood, before troubled & in kindling more, it makes it more pure
and clear as of fire that cause more gentle, & so as the blood
is more troubled & in kindling more, it makes it more pure
& so that cause more gentle, and so as the blood before troubled
that it burns more clearly by reason of the Nitre is now to permit
the jointing of the particles and more easily, & so as the
the more thick and more plentifully go away.

A hint of the
Description and
Signs of a Diabe-

idem p 79

Diabetes is called so from διαβαίνω I trans-
go or passing through, but with a passage of the Urine
that is drunk, also a profluvium or the
flow of Urine. There is a labouring with this
as a pipe again at a dam mouth than they do
of any liquid Aliment, and moreover they have a
it continual thirst, and a gentle and as it were a
But if as many authors affirm the Urine to be little or no thing
Change

change, is very far from being built, because the strain on all
of them has been who both happen to have it, my belief is
very much differing from the strain taken on, and
also from any harm we is wont to be by it in our day, was
was perfectly sweet as it were, indeed is honey of sugar. The cause
of this is, that ever as I suppose was the colour of the urine,
it always appears pale & watery, no of these labouring with
the ita or the dropsies. (From Spunham, write to the
above a burning heat of the Bones, swelling of the Loins and
haunches and frequent spitting of fothy matter, leanes and
thin of the body. (Cure from Ditto.

Intentions of
cure in the Dia:
betes, Medicines
proper therefore
and Examples
thereof.

themselves and are contained together, neither do we go
away from the other continually, nor I any hastily, which
indeed

indur is effected by thickening Remedies commonly used, which
indur is, viscid and very glutinous bodies being admitted into the blood
magnify & parturately stretch & separate particles and so separate
them from another and hinder them that they should be mutually
combined among themselves by an astringent Power. This in fact is taking
particles from another place. For this end Aker whet starch also Gum
and some resins are wont to be helpful in this disease. For the
2^d I saw that the fusion of the blood being already made may be taken
away those sorts of Remedies have been made known to dissolve the
Consistence of the blood, so that all the implanted elementary par-
ticles being all at once made of their own kind may recover their former
State and form a whole again. This ancient Conception over & as is
the blood of their sort & such as have an effect on coagulated
milk, fixed volatile and Nitrous salts, also Sp. St. C. & C. and the
like: the reason of it is that whilst the saline fixed volatile or nitrous
particles, being in a sufficient quantity pertain to them with Do much in
the Air and precipitating particles, the Air is bound to them there-
main in saline particles is as bound, being mixed and diffused
that the mass of the liquor is discolored the sulphureous color
that can bind among them selves and disperse them causing vice
because that all the particles being mixed equally again they might
mutually contain themselves & be contained. Spoken by this the
Analogy of the blood is altered by reason of the Saline May may
power thereof being warm. But yet for curing the Diabetes because
that saline Medicines are for the most part excrement for the most
part of them is Diuretic we must not easily or rashly give them
altho' in the mean time as in the reason we neither Express
and is contrary to this method. For I have often prescribed on
these Diseases the Tincture of the Antimony with good success
also

also an act of solution of pure blood & shavings of Sassa-
fras anivelle. Raisins & liquorice according to the Vul-
gar receipt is very much commended by some.
A certain noble Lady, of a languid temper, of a fresh com-
plexion and in the spring of her age, it being unknown to
what cause, became prone to a Diabetes, and for some
months he was wont to spit or many times a profuse amount
length he fell into a confirmed and deplorable Diabetes. For
his urine that in the space of a day or a night, he voided about
a gallon & half of limpid urine, wonderfully sweet and as it were
honeyed, he was also afflicted with a huge thirst, and as fast as it were
he took in great quantities of spirits, the fasting of strength,
and consumption of the whole body. When at this time he was
sent for to consult in the famous Physica Dr. Michael Sweet
whereby these following remedies (by the use of which he was
very shortly to grow well) were prescribed.

- Rp The tops of the hyssop tree M vij Albumen Ovi con. uas.
v. at. Sij Cinamomi 3ss being cut small pour them
into Lactonovallum Dish it & let it stand for
3 or 4 days
- Rp Agaric: ʒi Sagacian ʒi an ʒij Lac har al by min
ʒij f. Pulv. leget ʒor ʒij f. in die in Ag. Night
Lata ʒij ʒiv.
- Rp Pulv Rheig ʒss Cinamomi ʒij f. ʒi an ʒij: on one
recept: in ʒij f. Diet.
- Rp Ag. Paralytic ʒij Ag. Cinamomi tenu: ʒij ʒij f. ʒi an
ʒij f. ʒij f. haast to be used; unagreguato

He did use only of milk at the took now (and) Distill-
ed (distill) water or else in barley water, sometimes & boiled in whey
and now barley often times in a day. When by the use of these
he grew better every day, in season the time he spent in the
field: When he began to be inappetent, well the former
was not much more than the quantity of liquor he drank, and
for that it was something sweet and light than that he drank.
Then after a little while growing strong at his wonted order of spirits
he returned to his former diet. But yet the disease still
did not so thoroughly leave, but that afterwards being
apt to relapse by frequent fits, by reason of any disorders of
Living, and perhaps by reason of changes about the times of the
year, he at first made his water rich plentifully, and thick
and sweet, then a feverish thirst and languishing of spirits.
But by the use of the same remedies it was wont to go again
in a short time. Not long since water again in touch of health,
a little before he began to fall into a Flux of urine, he suffered
great vomitings and defects in the memory of his former
days or for ever or vertigo in the brain and in the muscles of the
members little hapings of the Limbs and felt various
tings about as it were of a Wind creeping through them. These things
by the use of the same remedies of the former, symptoms seem'd to be
Quies of Diabetes after its wonted manner (The matter flowing
forth of the fibres and solid parts into the blood & from whence the
the urine & urine by passages return'd a part. He was moreover
of the same kind as the same name. Since only when he
had been a few days so he felt better, it was thought good
to prescribe for him by Galien to be taken three or four times a day about 6
Oz by ʒij f. having used it 4 days he made his water in a
water quantity, well clear and coloured somewhat pale.

too much fumed up, and Benquet ought to abstain wholly from this Drink; For that it rather weakens both the spirits and the powers and renders them also weak and altogether unable for the performing their functions. For I have observed many not only in plenty among the spirits, but also obvious to the head, as it were, the palpitation of the heart, the trembling or shaking of the joints, to have become worse presently upon the drinking of Wine, and suddenly to have felt an unwonted languor in the whole body.

The primary and evident causes of a Cough. idemp 25 P. 2

The first cause of every cough is an irritation of the Nerve offices belonging to the Lungs, concerning the Nerve we must observe that not only the Branches of the Nerve invested into the Lungs but others from which it arises or is in the way do communicate being provoked in place or distant from the Breast, immediately cause a cough; for instance a sharp hum or being poked with the brain, or from there falling down into the little end of the great Nerve is wont to produce a most troublesome cough, or asthmatick Distension. For the same reason again, inflamed in the Nostrils, Gullet or Guts, provokes a cough, or rather a vain attempt of coughing. Moreover a little Inflammation arising from the Arteries into the upper parts of the Gullet or Larynx, produces frequent and very troublesome cough, without any notable prejudice of the Lungs. But truly this provocation is felt on the Nerve on either of the Lungs itself more frequently, and truly more violently provokes an Excess of coughing, it is repeated by several little wheezes in the throat, or the cough is forth or the provocation is restrained. The provoking causes producing many fits, and make their

their flow in several places, for besides that the Nerve, as we have intimated, and also the more branched is it, the more apt it is to communicate of the Lungs, being provoked, is the more readily given to the perception of that passion at a distance to the Lungs, more frequently that irregular excitation is stirred up by reason some inconspicuous or in some measure unpropertionate things as it is to the Lungs, as for in the first place that this troublesome thing may be sent out the means are, then we consider about the Lungs as we said, afterwards by the consent of these themselves of the heart that draw it to go, then and then moving fibres of the Trachea at once and force it to vehement and often repeated contractions.

The formal Reason and Conjoint cause of the Chin-cough. idem p 40.

The formal reason and Conjoint cause of this disease consists in these two things, viz that there is present a quick and vehement irritation of the Lungs stirred up by the very almost continually excited to them of something troublesome by cough, and also that the motion of the Thorax viz of Nerves and Nerve fibres being provoked to convulsions as often as they are irritated, do excite a cough not regular but convulsive and such as is opposite or injurious to the usual function of Breathing. The matter provoking the Lungs very frequently into a cough seems to be the Liver, constantly soaking out of the proper blood by reason of its being too much loaded, and troubling the parts belonging to the Breasts as much as it disturbs the parts of the Thorax, as it does into the bottom of the Trachea, as we have said, as that it is proved in plenty fully that the pneumonia or cancer

he ought always to cover about as hereafter. Sauerhon (and)
but it in a sufficient quantity of Spring water till it is like
the rods of your Tongues. Then a lot of the powder of Squa-
rida Elcampana, Amivieda Angelica seeds a 3j. Dugsto
antimonis Orre. and sulphur a 3j. Al. Brisi. Gum. Dig. In oil
v. a. and in the meantime let the patient use the following
Lam. batine medicines 20 L. am. 9 d. dale 3j. S. A. anther. 10
: for a 3j. Sauerhon (and) v. s. ad. form. end. Lochocks let the pa-
tient lick them of w^a a liquor of fish when the cough does not
him. In a thin Dyspnoea you may prescribe the thickening
Lochocks. But if the cough itself is not better, Remedy
(more especially if it be attended w^a a Fever or Cough after a
fluor or inflammation of the Lungs) in that case it will
be to no purpose to rely upon Pectoral medicines for as much
as the cure must be wrought by v. s. & Sparging. If after
all the cough does not once continue to molest the patient, but be-
Long and violent confusion of the Lungs hath expired, it is ab-
ended then, and then I introduced a Phlegm or Consumption, you
must provide Thus 1/2 pound of 1/2 of Bala. Peru. in Cinnamon. 1/2
1/2 d. or more. or if the patient dis. (short) of Sugar (and) Symplic
lin in dissolving, after it is 1/2 of a Bottle. Then after 1/2 of a
But of all the Remedies that have hitherto been proposed, the
most excellent & efficacious is for the patient to take nothing but
Sour Scurvy on Horseback. It is necessary to be observed,
that men or such as have already past the space of their youth
must spend more time in this exercise than the younger
or Young Men. And truly, The Peruvian Bark is not a

a more certain remedy in Intermitting Fevers than in the other
 kind of fevers. *Willis* describes *Tractus*
 of *Calomel* and *Yerba* in full: the latter is *Lochlos*
 and says he fears *Lochlos* a more Excellent remedy
 (though proved) than *Lochlos* Fever.

The cause of the Jaundice

Willis Pharmac. Rat.

I have not now rashly determined some of
 the things I have said, with the *Modo*
diu whether really the *Cholera* is in
 the *Bladder* of *Gall* or whether it be only
 separated from the *Blood* in the *Liver*, the great organ of
 separation, but perhaps this latter opinion better pleases me.
 And weighing these things seriously, I am induced to think
 the cause of the *Jaundice* to consist chiefly in this, that the
Cholera being vitiated in the *Liver*, is not, by reason of the
 vessels being obstructed, at all or not enough conveyed to the
Bladder of the *Gall*, but that it of necessity must be
 retained in the *Blood*; notwithstanding in the mean while
 it is not, but this effect may sometimes be (at the same
 time) from the *Excess* of *Passage* or *Common* *Pipe* being
 rarely. But also I think a part of the *Blood* is
 obstructed. But also I think a part of the *Blood* is
 retained in part and perhaps sometimes wholly for the
 morbid cause; when to wit from its sulphurous and
 fix'd Saline particles about measure *Excess*, the *Cholera*
 is more plentifully or quicker generated in the mass of
 blood, than can be separated or discharged forth by
 the ordinary ways, whereon this separating every
 when

where from the *Blood* is the *ferment*, as a sign to the *Jaundice*
 and I propose its *Timor* open em. And I am not least
 for this reason that some physicians and chiefly the *Belgians*
 of *N. pers* and the *Daily* use of more generous wines and
 induces the *Jaundice* in bodies before found for the *Jaundice*
 times *Phlebotomy* and medicines drawing the *Blood* to
 longer answer to profit more than these opening Obstructions
 Moreover it seems for this reason that a *Tertian* *Intermittent*
 fever frequently terminates in the *Jaundice*, for we may
 suspect the passages of the *Blood* can be by any means ob-
 structed, and inaccessibly great an agitation of the *Blood* and
 humours by cold and heat, and such an evacuation happens
 of it either of vomit or sweat and such, even as *Severish*
 fits are caused, in as much as the sulphurous parts of the
 blood being too much advanced, in the first place, perverts
 the *Restraints* *Just* into the morbid Matter, and afterwards being
 inflamed, convulses and exterminates it, so that the *Jaundice*
 is at last made, together with the sulphur in the blood, and for that
 cause most *Cholera* is a *concomitant* *concomitant* of *Severish* in
 the *Blood* is a *concomitant* of the *Restraints* form of the
 fix'd salt, and in *Phlebotomy* *Distemper* of the *Jaundice* is
 much. But as the blood being too much advanced to a sulphurous
 and disordered cause of *Jaundice* in any, the least *Jaundice* provides
 it, and others very much disordered the *Blood*, having the ways of *Obstruction*

[illegible]

Method of cure for
Scrophula whether
occult or ulcerated being an
Extract of an inaugural Dis-
quisition on the diseases of
the Glands by Mr. T. Walker
when Receiving a degree of
M.D. from the College of Edin.
published in S^t Magazine
for July 1743.

10
1. Emp. Drach. 10 in Gummi 1
2. Comp. Solu in St. Olivar. 3
3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
4. In f. Emp. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
5. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
6. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
7. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
8. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
9. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.
10. Sal. Arn. 3. 3. Sal. Arn. 3. 3.

By Sol. Vitagen. such gathered any quantity, on
place, boil it in a gentle fire in a sufficient quantity of running
water till the herb becomes insipid; strain out the broth & add
and put in a fresh quantity of new leaves of the same plant, and
continue to do till you have made a thick decoction (This de-
coction, says our author is highly commended by Sallustius in his
Historia Gymnasticarum, when it is also not thick enough
add following 2 lb of the decoction by one of the broths of these
Radish (Rut.), let the strained decoction be fortified with
Bees sugar
Let the doses of the Pills be increased to 4 times a day, and
upwards, till the Patient be cured of his custom, hereby to the
decoction for and more drink. If the disease begins to
spread about the sides of the Neck, Dispensatory of the
Scrophula is ulcerated, along with the use of the above
decoction, apply to it a cataplasm made of Bear-meat
white bread, linted, the water and of Rowley Roots boiled
in milk in English Japan to be continued till the
Swelling

11
swelling and pain cease. The Cataplasm must be changed
every 2 or 3 days it does not hurt by getting this part. The
Patient must be carefully kept from cold. Care must be taken
to keep the Patient's belly open by an infusion of Tamarind
or by avoiding carefully all astringents, rubbing, compression or
any thing which irritates or stimulates. And in applying the best
Cataplasms, let the Ulcer be anointed with a little of the best
oil of sweet almond, but if it be not, with the Unanimitate balsam of the
Diet Dispensatory: what matter appears, is to be carefully
washed away, in a soft tepid Soaked in Jagg water.

A Medicine pro-
ducing good mat-
ter in a Cancer.
Idem
Concerning the medicine for Cancer the same
Gentleman's words are: A very good Medi-
cine of great Experience, effects that I never
have found the Doctor of the following Content
in producing good matter in a Cancer, hitherto thought to be the only
thing wanting towards a cure:
A Siquid Acum Diliquid 30 p. 3. M. p.
Urquendum

Effects of Lubri-
cating Glands of
the Joints when
Ulcerated.
Cheseldn Anat.
When from violent Diseases or any other Cause
the mucilaginous Glands of the Joints are affected
so that they lose of a viscid matter, in which
the Cartilages of the bones live, it is inevitable
that in the Joints, Pain, Swelling and Tenderness
shall arise. When this Evil happens to the
Hipp, it always makes its way through the Ligament because
the Ligament in that Joint is looser, and then it gets under
the Glutina maxima to the outside of the thigh under the
flat Tendon of the Psoas muscle. When Cancerous matter

Charriere's Op^s of Surg^y.

Sarcotides and D. tend to differ only in their major and minor and must always abound in the most subtle jaundice, sulphureous, is fixed and deviation of Alkali. The most Mineral Salts, Sulphure, Nitrates and purify the blood, and uphold them in their natural motion and consequently in their State of purity, while they is Alkali, and other Deviant particles by their least quantity retain and yield the Phlegm and most malarious particles, to word, other, and for up, purulent and ill matter and locate Lung and flesh. The flesh almost wasted particles being almost, the flesh become in their form, of a Vermilion Color. As to the most remedies it is convenient to feed them on a very Cicatrics avowed common deformity. This is almost always to be attributed to a Surgeon; whether it be that he is not skilful enough to cause the Fibres to come from

The difference
of the Natural Cours
es of the Menses in
Women.

Origin of the
Stone.

Origin of the Stone. We are informed from Experience, that children are more subject to the Stone than adults; and that Quins in the young have it often more than those of the Males: because those of the young eat more plain & salty, and of a grosser food, it is not so easily digested; whereas the blood in filled it a grosser Chyle, whose parts will be more fit to run into (Chemical)

(14)
 Calculus in all the first or middle, and particularly those
 of the second kind, the stone is in the Bladder. For the
 great Tumours of the bladder are generally, some of them
 Obstruction, tubulous concretions, or an inflammation of the
 kidneys. But as to the long time of standing, so many of
 the Moderns attribute the origin of this stone in the blad-
 der, such a standing too much upon the stone, plentiful drink-
 ing of Rhenish Wine, &c. they are either too much to be
 relied on, or too uncertain for the physician to have
 any Dependence upon. The stone then, is usually found
 of a very few Particles in the kidney, solidifying through
 degrees, into the bladder, attract similar particles from
 the Urine, and then unite it at last into a mass to the
 Weight of many ounces, and sometimes to several pounds
 changing the form of Gravel for that of the stone in the
 bladder. For while the concretion remains in the kidney, it
 is called the Gravel or Stone in the kidney; when it is
 in the bladder, it is called the Stone in the bladder, when it is
 in the bladder, it can be removed by means
 whatever will lift it should occasion an Abscess in the
 Loins; or being opened either naturally, or by a Scalpel,
 the stone may be then extracted, otherwise there is no way to
 remove it but by Nephrotomy. When a third or fourth
 method is for extracting the stone in the bladder, by the
 Method, when it is not of an extraordinary size.

In what the
 Cure of a Cal-
 culus consists.
 Heister's Surgery

(15)
 The (say he) may very reasonably conclude, that the
 principles he has laid down in curing a Calculus of the bladder
 consists in affording a free passage of the Urine, and
 of the stone, and this is done in my elegant cases by the application
 of spiritus vini, or Aqua Theriacalis, in case of more violent
 pain, by the Caustic or Tincture, the rest of the Cure is perform-
 ed in the same manner as other Calculi are treated, viz. by the
 same Method.

To the Surgeon's mates & Assistants
 of his Majesty's Hospital at Port-
 Royal Jamaica
 Port Royal Hospital Feby 7th 1740
 Gentlemen

As it is impracticable for me at this busy juncture to pre-
 scriber every particular in my former thought, I am
 to collect the most obvious Symptoms of this Disease to
 the Surgeon in the West Indies as liable, and to try by my
 method I have found most effectual in the cure of these ma-
 ladies, in doing of which you will easily observe I have not confin-
 ed myself to the most common, second in treating of diseases
 that would have taken up more time than I have to spare, and
 perhaps without the subject's being any better. I have
 of the several disorders and dated forthrightly as they came
 to me, and the method of treating of them, however I may
 and

and if present may appear is laid down on the way, you
know how to direct it without any regard to the Domestic
theirs; as you are all of domestic are standing in the
country, and have been frequent at the face of judging things, the
leading man writing, I have been very convinced, yet hope have
said something that may be useful as out the men you attend
I shall be glad of your Remarks and Observations in
I believe you will communicate to another and to write
for my for the good of your Common and Rights, change
I am most Respectfully Gentlemen Yours Truly

into a dirty dark colour, resembling hemmel water, and like
that has black particles floating in it, it is hourly genera-
ed & becomes more numerous and during what is thrown up
before death entirely black. Third what is vulgarly called the
Black vomitting, well known to every one, is but an effect of fluids be-
ing fatal. In some few cases I have observed the Discharge by the
mouth, near to be yellow, but of the colour what the Patient has
Drunk, tho' the Patient has been truly of the Poisonous sort, and being
gradually changing to the brown and then to the black colour, the
Patient has all the usual Symptoms of this Cruel anxiety,
restlessness, a load and sense of weight & great distraction about
the Jacobine tumour: so a common Symptom of this Disease is
a tedious & unprofitable common sense & gradually and
does not give way even at the first foot of fear and is one of the great
Symptoms. Believing at the mouth and. Now is an other form of
appearance, it is very seldom that the bottom of it rarely happens till
the last of this, and when it does, the mouth and Tongue grows dry
parched, the two things generally moist, if this Symptom does not
appear, or any, in any sort, blistering the Thighs will be found
very serviceable by their raising an inflammation on the comit-
ing is sometimes inverted. I want to my purpose to enquire how
this comes to pass, or in what manner the fall of the mouth is
effected, and you it is enough for us to know that on this delicate
situation to the lower extremities the vomiting of force ceases and
the Patient is then by us and from the most common on Danger.
The the Patients belly in this case is generally lax, yet
would advise his drinking large quantities of the boiling grain

fed with manna, and to keep while any, or find his
 much will bear it give a spoon full or two of the Decoct. Filices.
 Judicious Prohibitioner has sometimes thrown in those quan-
 tities of green Sassafras warm water bottle, the next
 day and the they have been both given immediately quieted with
 repeated Toke his vomit has at last stop'd, the patient has
 at length lookt out into a prospect full at and has thereby
 been rescued from the danger that threaten'd him. —
 The glistening eyes is a bad Symptom & a yellow colour on
 the surface of the Skin and Cornea of the eyes, if on these
 appearances the patient does not grow visibly better
 generally, prognostical, especially if at this time the patient
 is somewhat full of wind in his bowels, the perhaps he is
 wallowing about. A very clear yellow on his Skin & Cornea of the
 eyes, the patient growing better on its appearance and being very
 distinct in his bowels is plethoric. The Difference between
 these two Disorders is, people who have been much of them is very
 evident, the fatal yellow is dark and dusky bordering upon
 a dark brown, but the plethoric is entirely yellow clear and
 deep, and if you look earnestly into the patient's face for a
 moment, you will find, our own eyes is nearer observed of the
 other sort. The violent and most acute Fever commonly
 comes new comes, kills the 3 or 4 day, but there is another
 species of it that gives longer time, attend also with
 all the appearances of the former, but not so violent a
 Degree sometimes nothing and at other times intermitting,
 sometimes going off to out any sensible crisis, except the
 yellow skin above mentioned and to this sort of Fever the
 inhabitants

inhabitants as well as foreigners. This fever is very
 fever commonly begins with pains of the loins and bones as the
 opposite, in this fever is directed to the Lower Extremities or to the
 places where the pains were first felt are first affected, if the
 Plethoric inflammation, the vomit is not so good to receive, and when
 it does if the sickness be pushed to to drink plentifully, giving
 warm Liquor, a favourable Crisis commonly ensues. — This
 sort of bilious fever is sometimes protracted to 12 or 13 days
 longer than in most irregularly, leaves the patient to the
 flow of humours down the limbs, he often finishes sometimes by
 Haemorrhage at the mouth and nose, Labouring at the same time
 with a Delirium & Coma. On the first appearance of a bilious month
 we have reason to believe the whole intestinal Canals in the former
 Condition, we must be very attentive to keep a lax belly, lest
 the blood lying there turns putrid, and all the Symptoms flowing
 from thence follow. What I have commonly said has been false
 of a bilious fever. Liquefied vomit is a best answer to my
 mention, between whiles I have now and then given

4 Sal prunell
 I have had this in my Sachar Alls q. s. 1 lb
 f. P. & q. s. Lumen.

The best drink in both cases is Potest water, Sherbet made of
 sugar white Sugar and Limejuice or any cooling subacid liquors.
 When the Fever is protracted to the 12 or 13 days, if it will
 be proper to give the Bath to prevent its returning, or to remove
 it, & make it the the fever should not return, a better Remedy
 this Restoration cannot be given, if during the illness
 you can find an opportunity of the adding any quantity of this
 medicine you find it a most effectual & happy

(80)
Intermitting Fevers

In this kind of fever, the particular in their management but generally give castor oil, or a vomit of ipecacuanha & the bark. It is most effectual in Substanes, and ought by all means to be prepared to any preparation what so ever. If the patient can possibly bear it, after he has taken the first quantity, it will be very necessary to repeat it, but if what he took before does not secure against a relapse. If the first fit is long and severe, we should advise giving the bark without any delay for six or seven days, if it weakens more suddenly than Europe, and this fever, for want of being timely stop't, has sometimes run in to a continued Nervous fever, and caused the patient. When thought the fever requires being soon stop't, just to give the Bark immediately, on the first intermission, without losing that interval on account of the vomit. I have been many years accus'd to give this medicine to others, & take it myself in a very liberal manner, without ever having been able to charge it with being necessary to the belly pack (so commonly, but I think unjustly, charged upon this noble Medicine). After this course the Elips or Volsela or the Decoct. Amar. P. L. and Purgantives were assist in recovering the strength and appetite, and this is all I have ever found necessary in such cases, except when a lax belly has attend'd, and then a few Drops of Laud Liquid, or even laudanum will remedy that, without any further inconvenience.

(81)
Phthisis Pulmonalis

is a common and fatal disease in this climate, a great deal of hoarseness, cough, & pain in the breast soon degenerates into this Distemper, it also frequently happens after acute diseases, however it reproduces when a breach is made in the lungs, it is very seldom cur'd, and I am able to produce but a few recoveries out of a great number who have been under my direction in this Disease, the symptoms are mentioned above, and we must direct them to rest, sleep, & spitting of purulent matter, and when this Disease has been of any standing a Diarrhoea, Stretcher after meals and towards Night, Weakness, pain in the Limbs, & loss of appetite are all to be reckon'd among the symptoms of this Disorder, tho' the last is not a constant one. Patients sometimes cough and spit great quantities, yet still preserve a good appetite, notwithstanding it continues to encrease, the expense of spitting being greater than that of Nutrition, as is observed by the Lactals. If the patient is not far gone in a Moribund state, if he is under the Meridian of Life, and has still strength and appetite left, commonly to give in S. S. a small quantity, nor so simple tone, as it is a venial Polystro inter flapsul ad or Brachia in turn, & Jony and Jonyes, & open out without their use, frequent doses of purging salts, at due intervals, will give great relief, and if Opium is at any rate warrantable, they are certainly most so after such evacuations, tho' in my opinion, they are seldom or never to be used in this case, although they give relief for a few hours, but then the cough returns, and the poor patient is never eas'd.

till he has spent up what he has collected during the course
 of the Opialia. When a Pleurisy comes on, if it conti-
 nues moderate and does not waste the strength nor put the
 patient to much, it is not to be rashly stopped, but when it
 becomes necessary to stop it, I think its best and most effec-
 tuous haust. If it has not yet smartly and fatigued the
 patient, some Cordia brought in a little Theriaca: or Pl.
 Math qm may be allowed that evening, let him drink deco-
 rum Albumen & Cratidis dissolved in it for his common
 Drink and if it does not then give as ag, give him a dose
 of Rhubarb. If it then should be necessary to repeat it, but
 with some tonic, I know of no other contrayev must be it, to a
 view to enquire what may be stopped in the patient's to the last
 cellular pores. When the disease has continued some time, a
 Hectic fever after meals & at night commonly comes on but
 as this sort of Fever requires no other management than the
 general method of support. I did not say any thing about
 it the general intention being to keep the patient open and cool
 tho' I think Hectic fevers are as likely to yield to his mother
 as any other fear think of. My Design will not permit
 me to be particular in diet. I shall only in general recommend
 what will make the least struggle in Digestion & vice versa
 most easily assimilated by the stomach. I do the patient to
 in fall to our share have no opportunities of his doing
 I shall not enlarge on the advantages of that diet but
 would

would advise it when it can be had, I believe it will contain
 more towards their recovery than the best medicine of the
 West Physicians. Oil, Lentases, Elixirs, Decoctions &
 that are recommended by most writers, for my part I think the
 use of little else, I have very seldom used them, however I
 have no instances of their doing hurt, I am not for stopping
 you from their use. The Sine Liquor is much called for
 by the Seamen & I think they may be indulged in the moderate
 use of it, and now and then a little Balsamick & Effervescents
 providing you don't observe them to hurt their Appetites, the
 best I apprehend that you will always take care to mix some
 Acid with what they medicines you have Quack's Dispens-

Fluxes.

Fevers in the West Indies destroy many both Strangers and
 Inhabitants. But fluxes tho' not so suddenly, yet certainly
 carry off greater numbers than all the species of fevers together
 especially amongst the Sailors and Soldiers, the Soldiers being
 we lax at table, their moderate use of Spirits among low people
 together with the Stomach stoppage, & perspiration they are liable to
 subject them greatly to this disease. Fevers rage at certain
 seasons, but fluxes at all times either original or symptomatical.
 In treating the last, regard must be had to the disease from whence
 it arises, and if your patient grows otherwise better upon the
 appearance of a flux, it is not to be suddenly stop'd, but to be
 and cautiously restrain'd from Recommence. And Pri-
 ginal flux begins commonly with out gripes or fears, yet
 sometimes

sometimes a Fever proceeds from it or arises out of it; but if it continues any time a Tercet or its concomitants surely comes on then gripes, bloody stools, tenesmus, loss of appetite, great thirst, want of saliva in the mouth, a dryish & quick evolution of the Paddy, the facies hippocratica, death. The method of cure I have found most successful, has in all cases been to begin wth R. V. & the same day to give a dr of Juice of an An-
 dros and draughts that evening, the patient having on most a good nights rest & think he himself much relieved in the morning, yet it is advisable to give R. hii Elect 3jss Calomel ʒi-
 ss or ʒiij. Dose this will gripes and make him go often to stool this 3rd day thereupon the Andros draught is to be repeated. As at night let him be div^d from flesh and broth most of it. If his Diet be Sago, Rice, Panada with gruel and a small Lib^{er} should the Fever gripes, tenesmus or bloody stools continue or increase, I would advise R. V. to be repeated once & again as it shall seem necessary, nor did I ever see any pa-
 tient suffer by the frequent Use of this Elect in such cases, provided the quantities be small but on the contrary, have frequently experienced it to be an Effectual Remedy. Next day I would repeat the Rhubarb wth out the Calomel, in Dose. I am as ever Sir a^{ly} & sub^{ly} at all times to be as good me.
 I would advise you at all times to be as sparing of Opium as the Circumstances of your patient will permit. But very often the patient has no rest or any respite but from their Use, and if he has not been much accustomed to them

then, they are certainly a noble remedy for procuring rest. I found that during this Operation Nature labours and often successfully to turn all their functions into their na-
 tural channels. This Best drink in any species of this is the Decoct. alb: in L. Arabi & what remains is much abraided, and bloody stools come on, the following is a good Drink R. Spinelite ʒijss Sauber alb: ʒijss antiseptic simul
 & adde Vitæ & urinae, Liguoris clari Decoct. alb: ʒijss
 de Meon ʒijss R. V. a. Emulsio. — Andyness or Astheny
 Glysters are much to be used, some I have sometimes given them without any more than a Doseant sage, very often none at all and in this case the poor patient is to be helped by the Application of the
 pipon warm Liqueur to the parts already raw & not last but a point of his Expectation. The best is the following R. Flor.
 Chamamel ʒijss coque in last vain ʒijss ad ʒijss. composita calid
 adde Vinet ʒijss in Vitellor solut Theriacal Emulsio ʒijss
 Mf. Emula. — My practice in this Disease, which has been very extensive did not support me in saying much to the
 honour of Absorbents of any kind, of Pils, of Opium, &c. so
 by much the most powerful of any I ever used, but the Dose must be very small, the Action being very harsh to weak Stomachs.
 When I used astringents I always ordered some diaphoretic Me-
 dicines to them, this is as is obvious. I should degnat
 injustly to the Rhaparian. I find it to be commended in
 every stage as well as in every species of this Disease when
 then given Emetick or having any way experienced
 it

its good Effects. When the Force of the Stomach and Intestines
come to be weak & cold, by a flux of long Standing we must
increase the nature of by roasted Pinch, often repeated, by warm
Diet, mince of yellie & a nourishing, & stercorine diet. But if
the common taste of your patient will not allow us to order so
against a four & warm spiritate as we have in the
Alb. u. & Arab. & cinnamon boild in it will make a good drink
& the following Electuary taken 4 or 5 times a Day may be of use.
R. Cassia: Troscit. Rubic. theol. Zingib. brals. aa. Zij Pulv.
Cinnamomi. g. Arab. Laps. contray. aa. Zij Syrr. Balsamini.
q. s. M. f. Electuar. If the patient hee puts this Reception &
commits no Excess, he will probably find himself better, if not
I should be necessary between whilst to give a vomit of Spica.
or a dose of Rhubarb him say, after this evacuation
be ready to give some such draught as the following.
R. Cardam. Enamome. fort. a. Zij

Fluxes of long standing refusing to yield to any other means. I have sometimes given way to the
thod before, previous to, Vermifuge, Bleeding, Emetics, taking
palsions by bleeding, Vomiting, Bleeding, Emetics, taking
can, which I have refused to have the then open. If a
flux attend a healthy man and goes on in a continued impetu-
ous course, is not being in the least checked by the first
applications, not giving the shortest time even to
Opium itself but to be a mighty torrent that has broke
thru.

These secret fluxes and discharges arise to it all this
 was in the Cholera before we saw any thing else though
 in its way to stop its furious career, we may conclude
 such a flux & evacuations I have been & will help to
 many such, & tho' I have made every early prognostick
 have been but too seldom deceived. In this Case
 the patient is almost always at first in cruel agony
 very sick & loaths all kind of food, desires drink but has
 not the power to swallow and as soon as the first pain
 from his head calls for it again a cold clammy sweat
 upon his skin & face shows a more judicious action of
 the fleshy parts than any other Distemper, a surpris-
 ing alteration in the looks and countenance in 8 or
 10 hours time after the first attack, so fatal in the mouth
 he is sensible to the last moment would speak but
 cannot for want of spittle, a Discharge of warm
 blood from the intestines some hours before death
 is commonly happen about the third Day from
 the first appearance of the Disease

Vol. 1. Art. 6. Doct^r Muzner Contr.
 stora Sanigo Capittured spots and jumps of the
 face & etc. —
 R. Sulephaurat Antimony & Spiij Calomel Spiij uel a li
 quand off. 9. M Dose. grxx de Bic dimidium mane
 & vespere Summe Quam. Vol. 3. Sæd to be very effectual in
 Cutaneous Psoeace and Sylandulome Uvelling

88.
Doctor Thamusius Montrovis speaking of the
Pule Stypticus & Helvetij. says he never
found any medicinal use much to be depended
upon in all uterine Hemorrhages. whether to
correct the too frequent return of the Menstrua
or their too great abundance, to stop the bleed-
ing in women who are subject to, or to mo-
derate the flow of too plentiful Lochia, the
quantity of the Pule Helvetij is more or less
according to the exigency of the patient, for
violent floodings, I give ʒss every half hour
and seldom or never miss to stop it before ʒiij
or ʒss is taking. I have also try'd it to surpris-
ing success in the Fluor albus. The Powder
differs from that in the Dispensatory being
equal parts of the Alum and Gum, the Alum
first melted in a Crucible and the Powder of Sanguis
Maronis added to it and both powdered together in
a mortar

* Rec. Dispensat. Holm. Dispensat. 74
M. v. a.

N.B. a few Doses of Vitriolatum Antimonij should
be given and the the above will have the
better Effect

89
Mr Ramsay Surgeon in Edinburgh
Gives an extraordinary instance of the Cure
of an uncommon Anasarca by the Succus Pa-
licis & Ridis Palustris which was Directed
to be given to the quantity of Eighty gutts at first
every hour or two in a little Syrup of Buckthorn
which had an immediate Effect making him pass sev-
eral stools & spirits that night next morning began
to lose its Effects and was gradually increased
to the quantity of two Drachms every two or three
hours and at last was given mixed with the fourth
part of the Syrup of Buckthorn by spoonfulls so
he was able to subsist in the purging, so that
in the space of three Days we computed from the
Palustris frictions and purging he might have
past near thirty stools & joints of water stuff.
N.B. The Strongest Catharticks as Jalap, mercury,
Gamboge, were turn'd quite ineffectual before the
Succus Palustris was tried

Of the formal
cause of Tumours
Boulton's Surg.

The better therefore to apprehend what may be the true formal cause of producing Tumours, or the *Mo.* it will be requisite to consider that the whole body, and consequently every distinct part, is altogether vascular, and as every part, considered as organical, is composed of vessels of several kinds; so the Humours that circulate through these vessels also vary; and consequently, as these different vessels, or several humours are in fact that they will produce Tumours of different kinds, attended with Symptoms and Accidents, peculiar to their Differences: As for Example, if the Blood be in fault, it must produce its effects in the blood vessels; or else, by fault of the Vessels it ought to be contained in, it must be extravasated: The Serum, or proper humours separated in each Gland, must likewise be present, or the vessels themselves in fault; for as long as the humours are of their natural temper, and the fibres of the vessels retain their natural strength, and the tonick structure of the whole machine or organical engine, will perform its Office without fault, but if the Humours in the small capillary vessels be too gross and thick to pass easily thro' them, and circulate, they will

will be apt to stagnate and cause an Obstruction and hinder the due Circulation; and if any of these small vessels be obstructed, since the Humours are in constant circulation, successive humours, would be successive pulsations, on the obstructed part, for some of these passages will be apt to distend the obstructed vessels, beyond their Quotient; and then the distended vessels, must of necessity compress the adjacent vessels, & will cause an Obstruction in them likewise; and consequently the Tumour in the first vessels will occasion it in those adjacent, so that the Tumour must gradually increase, and likewise the Symptoms. Now upon an Obstruction of the Circulation, by successive crowded humours, the vessels are so far distended, as to cause a solution of continuity, & Rupture of the vessels; then consequently an extravasation of the Humours must follow, and the Tumour be still enlarged. Again, if at 50, be Plethoric and the Vessels very full and altogether distended, tho' the Humours be of a temper; yet any particular vessel having lost, by accident or cold blood, or natural weakness, its due tonick structure, it will be apt to give way to the Pressure of the Humours and burst; and that Tumour may

may be either so far distended, as to produce an Extravasation, or else they are tumified, may press so much upon the adjacent vessels, that there be no Obstruction in itself, it may cause an Obstruction and Consequent Tumour in them. Again, if a vessel have a natural or accidental weakness, the flow be neither obstructed through its length, nor the Impulse made by the Heart, yet, if the Humours be sharp and thin, and consist of coarser parts, they may so far weaken and rot the fibres of the vessels, as to render them liable to give way to Extravasation by accident for ever.

How many ways a part may be tumified.

Idem

From hence it appears that a part may be tumified, either by Obstruction, or Extravasation, or the Extension and Dilating of the Vessels through the weakness of their fibres, which are much natural Consequences, if we consider the Vessels as a Vascular Machine, and the manner of the Circulation of the Humours, that there can be no Occasion for further proof, since what I have proposed carries demonstration along with it, for we see that when any vessel externally is compressed, it prevents tumification, and that when on the contrary,

it will press upon them, it is so natural, that it admits of no Dispute. How Extravasation creates Tumours, is evident in Ecchymosis, and Aneurism, and that the Vessels by weakness may give way, by weakness may give way to Tumours, is evident in Varix, and that the vessels, when so tumified, may press upon, and Obstruct the Circulation of the Humours in the adjacent vessels, is evident in the symptoms, since a Tumour always occasions the parts about it to swell.

How the Symptoms and Accidents of Tumours are Occasioned.

Idem

Since from what has been said, it appears, how Tumours may be Occasioned, it is not Difficult to conceive, that as the Occasion is that occasion it happens to be in different parts, they will create different kinds of Tumours and Symptoms, for if they happen in Flesh parts, where the vessels are full of hot blood, the Obstruction strong, and the vessels strongly compacted together; an Obstruction will cause a violent extension of the vessels, or an Extravasation must be proportionably violent to the largeness of the vessel ruptured, and the violence of the Humours increased on by the impulse of Circulation. And since every

muscles contain a proper and sensible membrane, and each Fasciculus of Fibres is tied together by proper Fibres, extended from the Expansion of the Tendon; when these membranes and fibres are violently extended by the Tumour, it must needs occasion pain; and since the vessels extend, press against the sensible membrane, the free passage of the arterial blood through the parts about them, being stop'd and hinder'd, each pulsation will make an Impression upon those membranes and cause a sensible pulsation; so that such sort of Tumours must needs be attended with pain and pulsation as well as Tendons; and since pain quickens the spirit, and causes more violent Expansion of them, and consequently promotes circulation that pain must occasion a feverish heat and quick pulse, which produces a Fever. - How the violent expansion of the spirits may occasion a Fever, I shall not explain here, but refer the reader to a more exact opinion some years ago wrote, about the heat of the blood. - But to proceed if pain occasions heat and heat promotes Inflammation, it is not only evident how internal heat and pain exasperate each other and promote Tumour; but how even external Acci-

accidents may promote the Symptom, likewise External heat or hot medicines, or what ever stimulates causes pain, whether Corrosive medicines or Cupping glasses &c. For what ever heats causes inflammation, and Inflammation causes pain, &c. thus pain, occasioned externally, will do the same. And thus much for Tumours in fleshy parts or in other, where tension press upon sensible membranes closely confin'd about the Tendon or Ligaments of the Joint, or the sensible membrane that covers the Bones. When Tumours happen in glandulous parts, which are less sensible being not so closely confin'd to investing sensible membranes, tho' these parts happen to be Obstructed or Surpris'd, or the humours to be Extravasated, or otherwise to be Retain'd, yet the Symptoms are less violent, the heat and Inflammation being proportionably less.

Aphorismi
H. Boerhaav.
D. Coges Curand:
Mortu - 170. -

Mors inevitabilis a vulneribus ex quibus
festus vagatur, adeoque periculo
Lethalia vulnera (151) Hic sunt.

1. Quae in fluxum nervorum liquidum a cerebro in locum
intercipiunt. A. Cerebelli vulnera, et cerebri pro-
funda adeo, ut medullam oblongatam laedant mul-
tum. B. vasa sanguifera intra cranium voluta
cum effuso cruore, qui pressione, vel congesta
putridine vitam tollit, nec tunc levanda po-
test ob conditionem loci, ut inferior orbita
oculi, et Opsi Temporum Opsi Ethmoidis
basis cranij &c. J. Medulla spinalis superio-
ris profunda vulnera. D. tum ea, quae
nervos cardiacos dissecant.
2. Quae sanguinem cordis defundunt opus cavi-
vulnerativum, unde vulnera cordis profunda in
cava penetrantia lethalia.
3. Quae cruorem a corde, et acerebro, cerebroque
derivant vel in cava corporis, vel extra illud, ne-
medellam capere possunt ob vitium loci, vel
magna vulnera pulmonis, Hepatis, Lienis.

Plenum, Pancreatis, Illi ventris, Stomachi, Intes-
tinorum, Vesiculae circa arterias, quae majores, Carotidum
Vertebrales et similia, et arteriarum
venarumque.

- A. Quae perforationem integre tollant ut abscessio
laryngis cum valdeuctione fistulae, vel quae vulnera
magna Thoracis, vulnera lata, utramque ca-
latem Thoracis, cum admixta quibus perforantia,
vulnera Diaphragma a utraque parte medias-
tini thoracis penetrantia, vel ejus nervosa dis-
secantia.
5. Quae motum Ophi in cor tollant, Abscessio quae phagim
illa vulnera Ventruli, intestini tenuioris, virginis
integra dissecant, vulnera Ductus Thoracis, vel alia
Chylorum.
171. Vulnera a sua natura lethalia, arte vero curabilia (152)
sunt Indicantur.
1. Vulnera Cerebri tunc levanda.
2. Vulnera arteriarum quae majores in loco, ad quem
manus Chirurgi pervenire potest.
3. Viscerum, ad quae manus & medicamenta undeque
sanationis pervenire possunt.
- A. Quae mortem inferunt cum suo liquido in cava illa
unde id duci vix diversum vitae potest, ut Thoracis
ab omni arteriarum venaque, intestinum quodam
vulnera.

172. *Preparatur lethale seu non lethale / 153 per has causas.*

1. Omissioni Purgationis effusi puris, unda tales purulentia; vel effusi Sanguinis, hinc putrefacti.
2. Commixtione in Aërebus non naturalibus.
3. Neglectu vel errore Chirurgi.
4. Purgium naturali ut morbo a qñi, vel mar: festo juxta historiam qñi, vel aliquando adeo vingulari, ut non nisi hoc eventu veniant: festat. Quam intentius observatio vna rescripto ad Judices consultus Medicus.

Hæmorrhagia in Vulneribus

218. Si erug. manat ex vulnere multus pressus (159/160) causas, v. utitur 1. Cantharis ignitis.
2. Corrosivis. 3. Astringentibus. 4. Circumstrictis. 5. Dilat. 6. Dissectione integra. 6. Taxis & Splenicis pyramidalis congruentibus.
219. Si vultu hic (158) nihil juvat, nisi vascula ligu (159), parva, & althosa adit. Eodem die vultu potu et internis medicamentis vera sunt: quæ autem de hæmorrhagia dicit, eadem et fluxui ichoris, & pte: eandemque, licet auxilium hic summum in Balsamio crassioribus.

Quantity of the Salter's water was 20 to 25, that of the serum to the same water 200 to 250, the anagoge matter is examined by these means.

Signs of a deficient perspiration is & flatulency.

Corminatives are such things as distill and only at this time; because wind occasions a spasm or Convulsion in some part; what else promotes incessible perspiration so (anagoge) for wind is perspirable matter retained in the bowels.

TEA is an infusion of plants & is present & moderately as.

tingent. The green leaves of Tea contain a Narcotic virtue to be proved by roasting. This is prepared to great Care before it is to be good to use. Tea by its manner of afflicting the organs of Taste and Smell, contains very little of Volatile Spirit, its resin or fixed oil is so bitter and astringent cannot be extracted by water but demands Rectified Spirit. The active principles of it extracted by infusion are the most agreeable parts of its Gum & oil, the rest. It is salt and is more astringent; Chalybeate waters drawn from it a Tincture of the same colour as that from Oak leaves. It is the same as appears by its effects upon Stomach wounds to the body, as that Tea is an infusion of plant astringent and moderate astringent in warm water. As water liquor it is flatulent; and stimulating to the body, though astringent quality it moderates the astringent quality of warm water. Water infused is very stimulating outlandish is very purgative, and goes into the most inward recesses of the Circulating System by its quality, and affects both the Brain and animal spirits; but by its stoppage of stimulating quality it affects the

The nerves very often increasing themselves; by the heat & promiscuous fermentation by the water quality it dissolves what ever is viscid in the stomach & so may help digestion; but adstringent action of it is Emetic and drinking too great quantities may relax & weaken the tone of the stomach. As stimulating and Diuretic it is Diuretic; but not so strong as it is not so proper when relaxing the liver any passages is necessary. With a taste some of the humors' qualities, making it more soft and nutritious and sugar as a salt in which its stimulus. From these hints it follows, 1st that Tea is only proper for such whose bodies are in such a state as demands some of the forementioned alterations & 2^d that the immediate quantity and strength of it may be hurtful in many cases and to most people.

Coffee has in common with all nuts an Oil strongly combined and entangled in earthy particles. The most volatile part of this Oil exhales in roasting to the abatement of near 1/3 its weight. What is extracted from the water is the most superfluous part of the oil, it is often & seems also of the Diuretic. This Oil is volatile and consequently very little nutritious. It is able to refresh the animal spirits, but likewise is endowed with all the bad qualities of such substances, produces the effects of an Oil, and even attracts acrimony; as Dryness, Heat, stimulation, Tumors of the nerves, from whence it has been accused of causing palsy, lameness, watchfulness and destroying masculine Vigour. Hurtful

Hurtful to both dry, bilious Constipated and perhaps beneficial to Phlegmatic People.

Chocolate is certainly the best of the 3 potable quors; its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, & and so, for an Oil as soft as that of sweet almond can be extracted from the nut and the Milk and masticated of it. This oil combined with its own salt and sugar makes it sojournous and cleansing, by its quality it often helps digestion and exerts appetite, when it is mixed in Pastilles requires to acquire likewise the good and bad qualities of aromatic Oils it is proper in some cases and Constitutions and very improper in others.

Principles of natural Bodies according to the chemists 5 Water, Oil, Salt, Spirit, & a fifth, salt to be abated, fusible in Fire, congelable again by cold, insoluble in Water, & so disposed, not malleable, & having something in it to resist the organs of Taste with agglutination of Humors. Of natural Salts there are 3. 1st Sal Nitre it is more easily dissolved by fire and less by water than any other salt. 2^d Sal tartarum it is more easily dissolved by water than any other salt. 3^d Sal ammoniac it is more easily dissolved by water than any other salt. Pliny & Dioscorides are mistaken in their accounts of these Salts. Pliny's is composed of sulphur, nitre, & lignum vitae. This salt cools water, it is fixed in a green fire, and does times in a great one. 4th Borax, a fossil salt of a sweetish taste, it promotes the fusion of Metals.

5th Alum, w^{ch} the pure salt, has most of the pro-
perties of salts, being soluble in Water &c.
In about 5 kinds of salts are call'd Neutral as being
neither acid nor alkali in the Chemical production
of them all except Sal communis, or generally acid.

1st Acid Legitables are most all kinds of Garlic, Onions,
Leeks & Celery, the Antiscorbutic plants, Carrots, Turneps,
Sparaggs, asparagus, Horse Radish, mustard, &c.
2nd Secondly all animal substances especially
which have in other Animals the juices of w^{ch} are more
alkaline than of the animals which live on Vegetables
such as most Fishes especially some of the Testaceous
kind 3rd Water as it distils and fulfills Acidity. All
Oils are on acids so far as they blunt acrimony,
but some times they are hard of Digestion they preserve
acrimony from the heat.
On the other hand, when the Acrimony is alkaline
it is so much frequently the case in the circulating
Juices, the proper diet is decoctions of Taro, Squares
of Potatoes, which seem to be good by nature for the vegi-
table diet of them or Cucumbers. This alkaline
Acrimony indicates the viciousness of Vinegar, and
acid fruits, as oranges, which contain a juice most
of actual in the case of Mustard which varying in Ma-
nners, the Juice of the same is likewise proper and
more cooling than that of Oranges. In this case all
the mild Antiscorbutics are Indicated as Fennel, Chi-
ney, Lettuce, Apples, and especially Wheat on the contrary
all the Acid Antiscorbutics, as stinging grass, Horse-
radish, Mustard, &c. but full in the hot season

There is 3rd sort of Acids, but the proper in the Alka-
line state of the Fluids, is an acid called astingent such as
Terebinthinate, Capers, and most of the Cydonia P. H. H.
purified is Vinegar. The extreme of Alkali is
putrefaction. All acid substances as almost resist
putrefaction, but acid is a sharp solid body unalterable
in any animal body, when it is taken in the great quan-
tities in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels
produces corrosion of the solid parts, and all the symptoms
of the disease, w^{ch} is to be cured by acid vegetables, &
not by hot antiscorbutics all species likewise in the
Acrimony. Then an other substance is an op-
posite to both sorts of Acrimony, it is called Demul-
cent or mild, because they blunt or crush these sharp
salts, as Farinaceous Legumes as peas, beans, lentils,
Native Oils of Animals, as Cream, Butter, Mallow,
w^{ch} last is a specific in that surgery is occasional in
ring of the bones, in w^{ch} case mallow performs its natu-
ral office in moistening them till plants to it, without
pull or pungent taste, and demulcent; as likewise all
the Alimentary parts of sound Animals for none of these
Juices will hurt the eye, or a fresh wound. Acrimony
it is not visible, may be cured by Diet, but Mustard
requires more active substances to dissolve it. What
renders the motion of the blood more languid than natu-
ral, disposes to the Acid Acrimony: What accelerates
the blood motion beyond natural disposes to an Al-
kaline Acrimony.

From Chesel
den's Anatomy
Ob on the Dropsie
and Tapping.

This kind of Dropsie is sometimes cured by tapping, & I believe, the reason why some of them succeed is, that it generally takes the water from a diseased Liver. Out of a great number that I have opened, I remember only but few whose Livers appear perfectly sound; one of it being extraordinary, will relate his case from his own journal. This man, after expiring him, he drank more than he thought could be convenient to his health, he resolved to abstain forever from drinking any strong liquors; and this being in winter time, and he catching cold in stormy weather, he first became stupor-struck & then Dropsical; and then became tedious & for some time tapping him twenty nine times and evacuating about half a hogshead of water. He lost above 70 Gallons of water. About three weeks before he died, he was almost constantly troubled with rheumatic pains & bled frequently at the nose, which was the most immediate cause of his Death.

Ob on y^e L^r of a woman who died of Dropsie in Liver. The Liver which I found, of a yellowish color, wasted & the least of y^e Liver about a inch thick, it contained about five Gallons of a gross yellowish fluid, in it were many hydatides about the size of gooseberries and some pieces of matter of a bright red as Vermilion. It

At about 14 years of age she first began to feel pain in this part which it was some time, but it continued for some time, her belly constantly increasing till she died, it was in the 28th year of her age, she never having had Menstrue. All the other Viscera were perfectly sound, it was then the last sign of Dropsie in many other kinds of y^e yellowish of this kind is frequent in Diseases of y^e Liver.

Ob on a boy who Died of y^e Stone. Found a Double Testicle, each part being divided to an oval Diameter, y^e Pelvican canal Kidney to twice its natural bigness, & the Subad. Urinary, each as large as y^e Pelvis.

In a body that I (Chesden) dissected, who died of y^e Liver, I found in many of y^e bones extravasated blood; and in various places portions of y^e bone & Humeri & Femoris a large quantity of blood between the Periosteum and Bones. I imagine it may be from such extravasations of blood that carious bones sometimes follow violent Fevers, & the Smallpox.

Chesden on a Liver when the bones will not stick to y^e parietal t^r the fleshy & fleshy granule will spread up.

Description of
Some parts of a mon-
strous Child pre-
sented by D^r G^r -
Edin.

The Child had an imperforate anus, and
the Intestines pushed out instead of pass-
ing out, to usual place. It was found
that the Intestines. The Surgeon made
a perforation at the usual place in a few
days, but in no effect. It could not reach. It is the
opinion when a perforation is made at the usual place of the
anus has no effect. The lateral method of Lithotomy, & should
be applied especially if the Patient discharges little or no
urine. The Intestines
The bladder, but discharged itself in to the Intestines making
a kind of bulb with a valve in the Intestine. The Intestine
The above Child had but one bone in the leg and was in the
the sketch below & no tissue necessary and the hand shown
in one finger & one toe



- A The Os Femoris
- B The Patella
- C A kind of Ligamentary substance
- D The Tibia
- E The Foot ending in one toe

Whatever be the productive causes of Fevers, the
state of the Fluids in human Bodies under
them, is one or other of the following -
Lobb on Fevers Vol. I. page 195

- 1st That the animal fluids are too thick, that is
they are viscidous, or glutinous, it seems to be of
rarity in all putrid fevers. or,
- 2^d That they have particles too bulky for an ac-
circulation, and excretion, but they are common in
or,
- 3^d That the animal fluids are too thin, and
natural union of their component parts loose
or less dissolved, and the globules of the blood
or lymph more or less broken: it appears to
be the case in putrid malignant, and many
putrid fevers, and in all Fevers attended
with Catarrhs or evacuations. or,
- 4th That the Fluids have acrimonious &
corroding particles mix'd with them: it
is the case in all Fevers attended with alie-
nations from an internal cause.

We may also infer that the state of the
Vessels in human Bodies under fevers is
one or other of the following

- 1st That the Vessels are dry or too dry, which seems
to be the case in all acrid, and inflammatory
fevers.

Fewers attend with great heat and a strong and quick pulse, OR.
 2 That the vessels are too lax, which seems to be the case in Fevers where the pulse is weak and the heat but little, and the flesh seems shaggy, & indeed in all fevers resulting from Dropsical causes.

Some general observations on the nature of Fevers

1. That in Fevers that proceed from causes impairing the animal fluids, the perspirations become too little, & continue so till the fluids are reduced to their natural thinness.
2. That in Fevers resulting from particles too bulky for an easy circulation, the perspirations are also rendered less than they ought to be, & continue so, till those bulky particles are sufficiently comminuted.
3. That in Fevers proceeding from dissolved causes, the coagulations become too large, & continue so, till the texture of the dissolved particles is altered, and the natural consistence of the fluids & tone of the Solids restored.
4. That in Fevers resulting from, or attended

attended with dissolved particles the fluids are commonly too thin, & if no Warmth, no venous action, no coagulable sweat, no augmented flux of spirits do occur, yet then generally then happens too great a discharge by insensible perspiration, and the coats of the vessels are more relaxed & thinner, & so it is washed till the acids, and corroding particles are altered in their figurations, and then points to either broken off, or their agency prevented by other particles uniting, & cohering with them.

How to know if a Dog died Mad from Dr. Templeman's curious remarks & observations. Decr 1753.
 When a person has been bit by a Dog that is apprehended to be mad it commonly happens that y^e Dog is killed before one is assured of his condition; & if person bit continues in a cruel den certainty. Mr. Pitt an eminent Surgeon in France has discovered an expedient method for pulling an ear to this uncertainty. He reaches y^e throat teeth and y^e gums of y^e Dead Dog with these pieces of meat that have been drest & taking care that there be no blood to stain it, and offers it to a living dog. If he refuses it with crying and howling, y^e Dog was certainly mad. But if it be well received eaten there is nothing to fear.

The Teeth are loose black & fall out and the patient has an aversion from lying on one side.

Wounds which
require apply
the Trepan to

All authors point out to us six places to which they forbid the application of the trepan. First the Fontanelle of the skull is not solid enough to bear it. Secondly, on the sides of the skull, the vessels which give passage in order to preserve the communication of the blood to the Brain. Thirdly, the Superciliary sinuses, by reason of their position, which filtrates a humor, and would render the wound incurable. Fourthly, the temples as well by reason of the temporal vessels, as because the bones there joining the scales, the pieces of bone which we are to raise up would separate in two. Fifthly, the declining or inferior part of the brain, because the brain because of its continual motion would force the Dura mater out. Sixthly, to great sinuses, for the bones being loose we cannot set the trepan upon it without pushing the Dura mater. These precautions are just added on reason, but are not to be rigorously observed when the patient is in danger, the surgeon is to pursue the course and rather run the risk of the inconvenience attending these places, than to suffer the patient to be lost, but he ought to keep as disjoined from them as the figure of the wound will permit.

Prognosticks of the prognosticks depending upon the nature of the Polypus; those which are cancerous or incurable. These you will know by the hardness of the head colour, fetid smell of the excrements, its adhesion to the adjacent bloodies, and the pain it occasions; this sort of Polypus is not to be touched: but those which are indolent, soft, flaccid, white or reddish may be cured. It is in case of this last sort that we are to apply the operation.

Mr. Hales says That bulk for bulk the Females have more blood than the Males.

That lean animals have bulk for bulk much more blood in them than fat ones; the fat of animals has little or no blood in it. Page 26. N^o 6.

Weight of human Bodies	Quantity of Blood	Quantity of Blood the taking away of it at one time
Human body weighing 160	has 10 Pints, or 100 Ounces	may be taken away 116 0
Thin human body weighing 80	has 5 " 0	may be taken away 58 0
40	has 2 " 8	29 0
20	has 1 " 4	14 4
10	has 0 " 10	7 2

How to know To discover it by the eye we must only place the patient's head in a clear light. I find a tumor, which filling the Nostril, ascending according to the method of respiration; & if it turns difficult to discover it this way, with the Speculum Nasale we are to dilate the Nostril, so as to see to the bottom of it. The symptoms which attend and manifestly discover it, are the enlarging of the Nose by the tumor of it, contains the difficulty of breathing resulting from the interruption of the passage of the air, when the patient receives as the he snore and always sleeps with his mouth open.

Some signs & progⁿ = } The Chirurgeon is to deduce his
 prognosis of Cataracts } from two things, the
 nature of the disease, & the state of the
 patient is considering, not exceeding for instance 10 or 3
 years, or when the eye is red and bleared, if he is af-
 flicted with continual and vehement pains in the head, or
 has a natural weakness of sight, the operation is not
 then to be attempted; And if the cataract is yellow
 green or black, the inevitable but if a pearl colour,
 sea green, or of the colour of burnished steel, the Chi-
 rurgeon may cure it. - We are also to examine the sub-
 stance of the thin skin which is done by covering the
 eye, gently rubbing the lid of that which is indurated,
 and suddenly opening it; for if the ball of the eye di-
 lates itself, and immediately returns to its former fi-
 gure, the film may decrease, but if there be no dilation,
 it is a sign that it sticks to the Uvea, or that there is
 an obstruction in the optic Nerve, and we ought to
 spare our pains, by reason that after diminishing it
 the sight never returns. - It is also to be observed that
 at the same time the pupilla is dilated by friction the
 Cataract is not divided or separated, which shews that
 the matter is not of a sufficient consistence, nor dry en-
 ough to bear the aid of which would pass thro' it in through
 water or cream by soft chess, where for we are to aid its
 acquiring such a consistence by means as renders it capa-
 ble of operation. - If the patient can easily judge of exten-
 sion the cataract is not yett ripe, but if he cannot distinguish
 objects & before rubbing the eye affected, we are thereby informed
 that it is connected by some fibres, & that it is of a good substance & suitable

Aphorisms on the effects of Puncturing

1.obb on Fever N. 1. p. 355.

- 1st That it is improper to promote evacuation by
 Puncturing, when the quantity of lymph does not
 exceed the quantity of a principle fluid
 life than ought to be.
- 2^d That it is generally very proper to evacuation by
 Puncturing, when the quantity of lymph exceeds the health
 of the body: Because it diminishes the lymphatic
 fluid & may take off its effects.
- 3^d That it is improper to promote evacuation by
 Puncturing when the blood & lymph are too thick.
- 4th That it is generally very proper to promote vacu-
 ation by Puncturing, when the animal fluids are
 too thin: Because it contributes to render them
 thicker.
- 5th That in Fevers when the fluids are too thin,
 without colligation & sweat, it is generally a
 rational & proper practice by suitable remedies to
 promote sweating: Because it contributes to con-
 crete superfluous and morbid humours, and to
 thicken the animal fluids.
- 6th That it is an irrational & almost pernicious
 method of practice by hot stimulating & drying
 to induce evacuation by violent in
 ardent and inflammatory Fevers, and in any fevers
 where the animal fluids are too thick, or have
 particles of matter in them too bulky for an
 easy circulation, & excretion: Because it
 will

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crease and the motion the heat and the inspissation of the blood, and Lymph; and because it will thereby augment the fever, and hasten the Patients Death.

Aphorisms deduced from the Effects of
Blistering. Idem.

1. That the use of Blistering plaisters, made of Cantharides, is very improper, when the pulse is too quick & too strong, except such refrigerating Disolvents be at the same time given at the same time in quantities sufficient to prevent any ill Effects from their applications.
2. That such Blistering plaisters (Aph^m 1st) may properly be applied in cases, where the blood and Lymph are too thin, and their component parts too incoherent & broken, & the pulse too weak.
3. That the application of such Blistering plaisters is very proper & like to be very serviceable in Lewers, where the pulse is too slow, & where the natural operations are critically discharging the mortified particles to the exterior surface of the body; especially if those critical discharges do not proceed well.

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4. That the application of such blistering plaisters is proper, when there is a weak pulse, and a viscidosity of the animal Fluids, which is the case in many intermitting, and many other Fevers.
 5. That such blistering plaisters may justly be applied in some paralytic & some other nervous Diseases.
 6. That the application of such Polio plaisters is a very rational practice in those Chronical Disorders, which arise from viscid humours, and inveterate obstructions, & are attended with a feeble pulse; if suitable internal, attenuating or comminuting medicines be previously exhibited, or given at the same time, in sufficient quantities.
 7. That the application of Blistering plaisters is generally proper, where the vital heat is too little & the vessels too lax.
 8. That the application of such Blistering plaisters is generally proper, where the animal vessels are too lax & feeble.
 9. That the application of Blistering plaisters is generally improper, where the vessels, & fibres are dried or too dry.

Description & This is a sort of convulsion that in-
 fants of *A. Mues* best children from 10 years old to
 Dance & Sydenham by their laughing, of instability of
 one of their Legs which they draw up to them after the man-
 ner of foals. — If the hand of the same side be laid
 upon the breast or any other part of the Body, they can-
 not keep it a moment in the same posture, but it will
 be distorted by the convulsion into another situation &
 place, whatso ever efforts they make to the contrary. Before
 one of them can put his lips to his mouth, he usually a throw-
 sand ridiculous gestures & Sighs & Chirps & looks: for he
 doth not bring it to his mouth in a straight line, but his
 hand being strangely drawn aside by the convulsions he
 looks it a good while further and further, till at last as it
 happens to come near to his Lips, he suddenly throws the
 Liquor into his mouth, & greedily swallows it down as
 if he intended to make sport of the spectators. —

The Nature of Sal Nitru
 & how it refrigerates the
 Blood as well as provokes
 Urine. Willis's Pharma-
 ceutic Rationales

It is plain from y^e fig-
 ure, colour, taste and
 these properties, & accidents
 that nitru is a certain ge-
 nus of salt. However, it
 is diverse from any other salt, or the condition of saline par-
 ticles, and is neither Acid nor fixed or volatile, but a medi-
 um, as it were the middle between them, for so much it partakes
 of volatiles salt, as whilst it is made, it must be
 joined to the Lixivial and fixed salt, w^{ch} the ashes, y^t it
 might obtain a certain concision, further when it is melted,
 by some sulphur cast in it, by and by it is inflamed and flies co-
 away; but it so much communicates wth fixed Salt as has

being melted in the crucible it suffers a continual fusion,
 and perhaps perpetual, wth out any great loss of parts or parti-
 cles. — In truth nature Nitru is that whereby all the
 plants do flourish, all living creatures live & breathe & yet
 flames of all sublimary fire is entined to & sustained. — What
 as to our present purpose it is commonly enough known, y^t it
 Salt of Nitru doth refrigerate the blood, & strongly move ur-
 ine: But yet y^e reason of this effect doth not so clearly
 appear, because Nitru is so far from containing col carry-
 ing particles in itself, y^t on y^e contrary nothing can be more
 significant, as may be perceived in Gun powder & if it be dis-
 tilled flame, rather than Vapour, or fume will seem to come
 into the recipient, & the distilled Stagnas like Actual
 fire, burns or corrodes all bodies y^e receives, & are put to it
 Neither is it life to be wondered at how it is, whose nature
 is so fiery, should so moisten the blood & fuse it into it
 graciously, for that provokes evacuation by urine. — That
 I may propose our Conjecture concerning these things. —
 I say that Nitru y^e Nitru does help to produce these effects
 in a two-fold respect. V^z for as much as it is a salt, some-
 what akin both to the fixed and to the volatiles, & as for as
 much as it is a fume. As to the first use having observed
 Nitru (even also fixed and volatile salt) being put into milk
 to hinder or take away its coagulation, in like manner of
 so warm blood being poured y^t as well as to throw it from
 sover for coagulation and its colouration

Mr. O'Gna, a Gentleman a Student at Halle,
from Heister, about 22 Years of age, came and dis-
covered my appetite having a very bad
Cholera, soiled to such a Degree, that scarce any body
could remain by him; but without any venereal symptoms
which discomfited he declared that he had never been in-
fected with. When he blew his Nose, he discharged a dis-
agreeable substance like Gout. I prescribed as follows

R^{ij} Rad. Sassafr. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$

Mercur. viv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$

Animon. opt. ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$

Coq. in Ag. Simp. Quipped. Coq. Of this pure-
lying diet & drink I directed 3 or 4 Tea Spoon-
fulls to be drunk warm every morning and at
5 O'Clock in evening. This was con-
tinued for two or 3 times and of disorder perfectly
cured.

Of Milk of a Horse. A Lady whose child was 6
Months old, enquired of me,
whether I thought it proper
Milk, whose Menses were now returned, was proper for
of Child? I answered that it was my opinion that if
milk was sweet & thick good. It has indeed been of common opi-
nion, that if milk of women who give suck is not good at
such times; but I have often experienced the contrary, having
known them to give suck without any injury to the Child. It
may be that if quantity of milk is diminished a little, but
that it should become of a bad nature afterwards is without
reason, it may be better since by if menstrual purgations
many impurities are evacuated & if remaining blood is

For Inflammations in the Throat.
Let a piece of thick Flannel be moistened with
ol Olive or of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ a p. q. and applied to the
Throat to be renewed once in 4 or 5 hours.

By this means the neck, & sometimes the whole
Body, is put into a sweat, which, after the sweating.

either carries off or lessens the Inflammation.

Of decoction of Tiggs in milk & water & a little
sal ammoniacum thins the Saliva and
makes the Glands secrete more freely.

is more wholesome & pure; & many women of a Melancholic
habit, perceive no loss of milk, notwithstanding the re-
turn of their Menses.

Of a Phthisical Disorder is frequent by feedings at
the Nose and a horreness, cured by milk Whey.
A Young Gentleman, about 18 Years of age, tall
and very lean, was troubled with a consumption of the blood
frequent bleeding at the Nose, and a continual hoar-
sness. His pulse was quick, and there was a burn-
ing heat in his hands, as is common in consumptive
persons. I prescribed for him Milk whey prepared in
the following manner. Put a pint of good milk upon
fire, in a new earthen pot set a cover; and when it
boils, add to it $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ Juice of a Lemon, stirring it about
at a Clean Sheet until it is cooled.

Then take it out from the fire, and continue stirring it for a minute, and then let it stand till the curds are settled to the bottom, and if they become thin and clear off this whey, I ordered it to be drunk a tea cup full in a morning every Quarter or half Quarter of an hour till it was drunk, walking about whilst drinking it, and sometime after I ordered a small quantity to be repeated at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, and to continue in this manner for 3 or 4 Weeks observing the same regimen as if drinking any of the medicinal Waters; and to avoid strong drinks & spirit Wine and Water at meals One part of a weak wine and two parts of water. This method succeeded so well that he was so well recovered, that his father sent him not long after to the University of Altdorff; where he studied 3 years without any return of his former disorders. I have observed that in such cases as these, in the beginning of Consumptions, small bleedings, and drinking whey in this manner, to be of the greatest service, and have therefore frequently recommended this Method.

Of Inflammations & Inflammatory Affections.

In General

In the Beginning of a febrile inflammatory disease the pulsations quicken, & soon become full, & some be hard beyond its natural state, an evident indication of increased velocity of the Blood's motion & of its being forced beyond its due bounds.

This can only happen from an irritation more or less general of the Viscerality of the Vessels, & brought on by some cause acting as a stimulus.

The Cause may be aptly divided into external & internal.

The External or mechanical causes are Various as Wounds, Bruises, & Thorns, or any foreign body pushed into or lodged in the flesh &c.

But as Inflammatory diseases often times attack the animal machine, not only when such external causes appear, but also when no such Stimulant causes can be assigned, or even supposed to happen to the internal parts; we are therefore obliged to have recourse to a Deeper research in order to explore a cause both sufficiently general and adequate to such effects. & this general cause

(124)
 cause is perhaps no other than an obstructed per-
 spiration or stoppage of the cutaneous pores
 occasioned by cold, which generally proves the occasional
 cause of an internal inflammation at 12 & other acute
 febrile complaints. — Every inflammation
 must either be terminated by Resolution, Suppu-
 ration or Gangrene, of these Resolutions is the
 most eligible & desirable event, brought by all
 means to be promoted especially if it should hap-
 pen in an internal part or any of Viscera —
 To promote this desirable effect by Resolution
 our first attempt must be to reduce the febrile
 impetus to proper bounds & to remove or at least
 to diminish the cause of the disease & to abate
 & increase oscillatory contractions of V. sels
 to effect w. bloodletting especially in the beginning
 is one of the most powerful means & must be
 repeated according to urgency of symptoms &
 violence of fever. — Afterwards to pro-
 mote pulsations & regular respirations will
 prove highly beneficial & I allowed the prefer-
 ence to all other medicines. — It will be
 best to give them in such Doses as will gently
 sedate Patient & repeat them at proper

Distances

(125)
 distances of 12 or 16 hours for three times at most
 thou think.

N^o 11 Part Emulsi^o of
 Calc. Antimon. 3ss
 Sy. Regul. Antimon.
 Ritr. a. p. q.

What parts of Cranium may be trepanned? — Before we proceed to acquaint the young
 Surgeon with the method of performing this op-
 eration, it will be previously necessary to
 point out to him upon what part of Cranium
 it may be convenient for him to operate.
 And, in general the place where the fracture has
 occurred, will be most convenient for the Trepan, if nothing con-
 traindicates; but in fractures it will be proper to trepan
 a little below the injured part, that the extravasated hu-
 mors may more easily be discharged, yet if the fragments
 of the bone can be removed, so as to make way for the blood
 & spirits to enter the brain, this use of Trepan may
 be in that case rejected. It must be next observed that there
 are several places in the Cranium which ought not to be
 in any case trepanned. Such as (1) Upon the sutures where
 the bones meet each other, especially upon the sagittal
 suture, as Hippocrates has long ago observed, because
 in these parts of Pure Mater is more strongly attached
 to Cranium, and does sagittal suture runs along
 the inner lining of dura Mater, which by trepanning in
 this place, might easily be injured, to the loss of the pa-
 tient's life, yet in cases of urgent necessity, the Trepan may
 be used on the coronal suture, and sometimes upon other
 junctures of which may be seen in Casp. Et de Fractur.
 Cranii. (2) It is especially dangerous to Trepan especie-
 ally in that part which forms of Fontanelle because
 under it is situated of great vessels Sinus of Cranium
 in the middle of of Frontalis

(3) The Trepan must not be applied upon any of y^e Sinus's of y^e Frontis. to be used where any larger vessel be artery, for fear its stopp. (4) If y^e Fracture parts of y^e Bone are much you fix the Trepan over loose or canous, you might then injure y^e Brain by this instrument (5) It will be improper to trepan on y^e Basis of y^e Cranium, which are invested with muscles, as about y^e Occiput and temples, though the moderns find that the trepan may be very well used and even applied upon y^e lower parts of y^e Cranium, and upon y^e temporal Bones, after y^e Muscles have been first freed from them (6) Lastly it will be improper to trepan upon y^e Convexity eminent of the Os Occipitale. Notwithstanding these Rules of Caution, if a violent fracture should happen the fore mentioned places, you ought to trepan. — Closely y^e affected part as possible and if y^e Fracture has passed through y^e Sutures, you must trepan within a finger's breadth of y^e Suture on each side. Sometimes it is impossible to discover y^e particular part of y^e Cranium which is injured, the patient, in the mean time, being affected with the most urgent and dangerous symptoms, such as vomiting, stupor, convulsions, fever, bleeding out of y^e Eyes, Mouth with y^e Loss of his senses and speech. In these cases it will be necessary to trepan first on y^e Right side, then on y^e Left, afterwards upon y^e Forehead, and lastly upon y^e Occiput and so round untill you meet y^e seat of the disorder, for it is much better in these desperate cases, to try a doubtful remedy, than none at all, as Celsus in Lib. Cap. 10. rightly advises, that y^e Surgeon may not be accused of having neglected any thing which might conduce to y^e recovery of y^e patient. —

Causes of y^e Primative cause of an Oedema or an Edema — It is chiefly to be found in the too great scarcity or viscosity of the Blood, which stagnates in the gross minutest vessels of the Fat or Tympana Cellulosa, and by this means stretches out the skin with which it is immediately covered. The vitiated state of y^e Blood chiefly arises in men who are either of a cold & phlegmatic habit of Body, or are advanced in Years: It chiefly falls upon them in cold weather, or in y^e Winter, upon the inclemency of y^e season heightens the disorder of Nature. It is often wonder therefore that persons whose Legs swell greatly in y^e Day, frequently find themselves much lighter and stouter in these parts every morning, which certainly proceeds from y^e warmth received in y^e Bed. (2) Another cause of this distemper is an irregularity in Diet, by overeating drinking, and by the disorderly use of cold, and hard meats (3) Intermittent Fevers, and the conduct very much to this disorder, especially if y^e patient indulges himself in intemperance use of cooling Liquors whilst the hot fit is upon him, and his thirst very urgent (4) This disease frequently arises from use to too plentiful a Discharge of blood from the wound from the skin, or Limbs, by vomiting, or from y^e hemorrhoidal vessels or uterus, or y^e skin from y^e obstructions of y^e menstrual discharge in women; or (6) To a compression of y^e Venae & Corda by y^e weight of y^e Stomach in women far gone with child, or by y^e weight of y^e Stomach in the old men, which greatly hinders y^e return of y^e Blood from the lower limbs: (7) To too sudden way of life, or too great an indulgence in Lying in Bed, or sleeping: Or lastly (8) To a Phthisis and Difficulty of breathing, or to any other disorder, or failure of y^e natural force of the heart in main taining y^e Circulation with due vigour —

Causes of Ulcers

I think those Physicians among Gal-
lens, draw too hasty a conclusion, who assert
that the principal disposition of ulcers coming
trays of parts of the body which it falls upon, is of same nature,
whether it is of a salt, viscid, alkaline or acid Nature,
but would corrode the body, and give an ulcer of some kind:
and to say truth, the stagnating blood generally disquiets into an
acrimony of the Alkaline liquor, and is by the means according
to the opinion of some, converted into acid. This humor may
collect from the solid small of the Ulcers. The Physicians
have pronounced an alkali to be any saltness, or acrimony,
which is produced to any kind of acids, as salt of tartar is by
Vinegar, Oil of Sugar to Deliquium to Spirit of Vitriol;
as there are many kinds of poisons of acrimonious things
and these cause of Ulcers. The more virulent the acrimony is
the deeper of the which of body is corroded, so much the more
will be of consequence of blood corrosion; the Ulcers will be
more solid, the more dangerous perhaps in curable, which
is of case in Cancer. But Ulcers do not arise from acrimo-
ny alone, but from any other cause by which the Blood may
be made to stagnate and corrupt. Upon this principle, Physicians
frequently see tumors, Inflammations, Mounds, Carbuncles,
Abscesses, Abscesses, Luxations, Scherous, Cancer, &c.
Cancer degenerates into Ulcers; which though they begin not
very slight symptoms, yet, either from a bad habit of body,
irregularity in Diet, or ignorance in the Surgeon they
very often become very dangerous.

Causes of We have two cases of the Causes of the Bone
of the Bone. The first arises when the Bone is deprived of
its Consistence by a wound, Fracture, Stricture, or
any other accident, and either is exposed to injuries of
external air, or is corrupted by greasy droppings, or by im-
mune vulnerary oils which are usually applied to simple wounds
as Oil of Turpentine, &c. The second arises when the fluids are inter-
rupted in their circulation, by any external violence or
internal cause whatsoever, from whence inflammation
or suppuration successively which of the Bone and bone
suffer to so great a degree, that the vessels which are
sent to these parts for nourishment and support of the
Bone and Periosteum being inflamed and corrupted the
Bone is brought into consent, and quickly becomes cari-
ous. This disorder if not quickly remedied spreads, and
communicates its self to the neighbouring parts of the Bone,
making it same progress with ulcers in soft parts.

Parasthroacae What.

When this disorder happens to children Many a-
t. Severinus calls it Parasthroacae, from
the Greek word throax a Joint, and Para
for an Evil; to signify that this disorder is most frequent-
ly found in the Joints of Children: for as the Bones of Chil-
dren are softer and spongy than the bones of Adults and
Persons, they are therefore so much the easier disordered
with this kind, and more frequently from tumors. Sever-
inus made another distinction between the Parasthro-
acae & Parasthroacae. For some of the tumors
which are call Parasthroacae, are very painful,

frequently loathed, and have all of appearances of inflammation; others are free from pain (at least in any considerable degree) in the beginning particularly in Pueri, Children, and these are called *Modarthroca-*ces; but at present these names are pretty much confounded, and are described by, as the Physicians has taught us, used for one and of some disorders, only is this difference, that this disorder in children begins with little or no pain, but is almost always attended with pain in its progress.

The Proximate Cause of a Spina Ventosa The proximate cause of this disorder is either a collection or conge-
tion of a viscid & thick
or of an acrimonious and corrosive humor; or an inflammation arising in the Medulla, or in the substance or Cells of y^e Bones degenerating into an abscess and forming a car and new. As these stagnating fluids can find no discharge from y^e Bones, especially from their cavities, they are confined there, till they putrify and become acrimonious, corrode & destroy the neighbouring parts, converting them particularly y^e Medulla into a kind of Sarcos, at length they attack y^e Bone and destroy that. The Collection of Pus and vitiated fluids, with the Expansion of y^e Bones sometimes happens without pain, as in the *Modarthroca-*ces; but y^e erosion of y^e parts can never happen without y^e most acute pains, proceeding as we may say, from y^e utmost marrow: but in the beginning of this disorder, when the Mischief is only in the internal part of the Bone,

the pain does not increase upon external pressure when y^e pain increases upon pressure the external parts are brought into consent; when this happens, the Periosteum & parts that surround it, wth the substance of y^e Bone & *Tunica Cellularis* enlarge, from whence a sensation frequently arises as if the parts were filled with air or wind, and the disorder was hence called *Ventosa Spina*. But when the Tumor is opened, either spontaneously or with y^e knife, if y^e Bone lies bare, you will frequently find it full of small erosions, resembling a sponge or pumice stone as it is in a Carie.

Of Incised wounds in the head, which had not injured the Cranium, cured in a particular manner.

Surgical received in their mischiefs cuts on y^e Forepart of their head & others in the Side & back part of y^e head, some longer some shorter. Nevertheless, when these cuts had not penetrated y^e Cranium, I applied, after having washed them with warm wine and Brandy, I washed them with a powder prepared of y^e following & healing medicines, V^z y^e Gummi Sarcocoll: y^e Tragacanth: y^e Arabic: & y^e Mad: Symply: of each equal parts, straine into y^e wound till it was quite full to y^e edge, and a plaster made of Crocus Diachyl: & Ol. Terebinth: the length of y^e wound to keep it together, & to draw the lips close, over this a compress, fastening all wth a Roller, letting it remain 3 or 4 days in which time they were quite healed.

If these cuts ever in y^e Forehead, or down y^e side
of y^e head, after having draw some of this powder,
which I called my rebound powder, I applied the unit-
ing Bandage, with a two headed roller, as describe
in my Surgery. To those that were on the top of
the head where the Capital Suture is I applied as
in the same plate fig. 4. and in 14 days time when
y^e Bandage was taken off, they were quite healed;
which generally requires some time, when y^e wound
is first filled with lint, & the cure attempted wth
gradual suppuration from the bottom, in this
manner most of the Surgeons then did, and at pres-
ent many do.

Of a Boy troubled wth worms, attended wth Some Peculiar Symptoms.

A person at Darff complained to me, that his
son a Child about 3 years of age, was very sick in
y^e mornings, had a great pain in his Bowels, look-
ed very pale, had no appetite for any thing but dry
bread; his belly was swelled, but the other parts of
y^e Body were lean, his breath was foul and he
had spewed some worms by Stool, my advice being Desir-
ed I prescribed the following R^gg^{ing} to be taken early in the morning, in some
warm broth or beer, and to repeat it every fourth
morning for 5 times:

I R^gg^{ing} of Salts of wine
8 Dr. of wine
Sack all 3℔
Cinnamon ʒij ʒss of Senna

I prescribed the following Anthelmintic powder,
directing as much as would lie on the point of a
knife to be given every morning Afternoon at 10 o'clock
and evening once to y^e Child, in y^e following Tulap, Archa
ing half a spoon full after it.

I R^gg^{ing} of this mineral ʒij

I R^gg^{ing} of Gramin ʒij

I R^gg^{ing} of Cinnamon ʒij

I R^gg^{ing} of Caricophillos ʒij ʒss of Tulap.

I prescribed the following Anthelmintic wine
ordering a spoonfull to be given to y^e Child a quart
of an hour before dinner and supper.

I R^gg^{ing} of Santon: contus: ʒij includ. nodal.
I affund. in Vit. comp. call. vin. Hyppuric
y^e R^gg^{ing} of Senna collecta in Lent Digestion per hora.

This indicated wine kills the worms and streng-
ens y^e Stomach & Digestion. When one Dr of the wine
is consumed, a fresh one of Spanish wine may be
poured on again twice, & be continued as before. It is
not dis agreeable to y^e taste, and children generally
take it very well, its flavour being only like Spanish
wine mixed with an agreeable bitter.

While you are drinking the water, you must refrain from lying down, for it will do a great deal better to drink the water first and afterwards to bathe. But if there is a necessity for drinking the water and bathing of parts too in one day, then you may drink the water in the morning, and dip and rub your limbs in them at night or in the evening. In distempers of the Breast you must take care not to bathe of part all over, but in case of patient should use flannels, with an universal Palsie, the dead palsy, some side or universal Rheumatic and gouty pains, the patient may be plunged up to the chin in y^e water, after he has taken some good warm broth or a poached egg, with a glass of ambergrace or else some other Cordial & Diaphoretic medicine, and let y^e patient be kept in the hot bath for y^e space of an hour, and longer if possible, untill y^e sweat begins to break forth, and then taking him out of y^e bath, put him into a warm bed & wipe the sweat off him with clean linnen cloths warmed at y^e fire.

Signs of Necrosis. The signs which discover to us necrosis of the parts, are that they begin about y^e middle of y^e finger, continue along y^e vessels and tend towards y^e Carpal. The patient is sensible of a numbness in the part. The testicle on that side is drawn up wards by y^e Coenaster muscle which is in pain, he cannot void his urine without pain and he vomits on this occasion.

Accidents proper to the wounded Liver afflicts y^e Wounds in several parts of y^e under which extend to the ensiform cartilage.

The Pleura the Peritoneum & y^e Bladder are never wounded either together or apart without being attended with a difficulty in y^e urinating, exertion of y^e patient into coldness, turning tinged with blood. Noeeds up y^e stomach accession, sickness, vomiting, constipation of belly and sweat accompanied with y^e refrigeration of the extreme parts. And wounds of y^e intestines especially y^e small ones are accompanied with frequent debility, extreme pains, suffocations, nausea, frequent & continual fever, insupportable thirst and great inquietude.

Signs of Strain. That they always succeed some violent strain; that they come all at once, that they tender upon a small compression of the place where it was.

Signs of an Aneurysm. The face is turgid that the patient cannot open his eyes. The colour of the skin is either yellowish or white and the pulse so soft that if the finger be pressed in any part, the dental mark remains and the part thrust in does not return to its former situation till some time after.

Signs of a Hernia. The belly is not so heavy as in the ascites in pressing it with the fingers no mark is left it appears clear and transparent and striking it with the fingers it resounds like a drum.

Signs of an Ascites. We know that a dropsy is beginning when voiding of urine is less than usual. The belly swells by slow degrees by the distilling of serosities which distill into it. When a patient lies on his back his belly is equally extended, but if he lies on one side, his belly is higher than making to the under side, then forms great waves by its own weight and bulk, and upon any small motion is heard to float in a cavity as in a vessel half full. — The scrotum afterwards becomes tumefied by part of the serous liquor which distills into it from the belly. The yards and lips of the matrix are swelled with it, and the thighs of legs, and feet by their low situation determine the humors to run towards them, and those parts increase in an extraordinary manner their bulk by the affluence of the water to them. On the contrary the head breast and arms daily grow leaner. It may be observed here that the distension of the inferior extremities always precedes an ascites, and succeeds an ascites. This ending with what I other began. A slow pulse, thirst, difficulty of urination, difficulty of respiration, difficulty of breath, and these.

The pulsation of the pulse is thus explained: when the heart and arteries contract, the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and presses its blood into the great artery, and the blood in the artery is not only pushed forward towards the extreme parts, but if the vessel of the artery is likewise dilated, because of the water they are pressed, press equally again to all sides, and this pulsation is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but it coats of the artery by any small im-

petus may be distended: therefore upon contraction of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the artery forward, but both together will distend the sides of the artery. When the impulse of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases, that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the great fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the stroke of the heart. This dilatation of the artery is called its pulse, and the time the great fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses. This pulse is in all the arteries of the body, at some times, for whilst the blood is thrown out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood must move in all the arteries, at the same time; and because the arteries are conical, & because the blood moves from the Basis of the cone, to its apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessel, and consequently every point of the artery must feel dilated at the same time, that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as soon as the elasticity of the great fibres can overcome the impulse of the blood, the arteries are again contracted. These two causes operating alternately, the heart and fibres of the arteries, thus the blood in a continual motion.

Signs & prognostics. The preceding sign of it is of gonorrhoea in men, great in urines, then success, and women, the discharge of white matter in small quantities, which by degrees increases, and growth more corrupt and yellow virulent, changing its colour somewhat to a yellow or green, and about this time it is accompanied with a painful

ascoriated, the pudendum, whence excrevences of all sorts do arise, and the sharp matter dropping from the matrix, frets and ulcerates the external parts of the Labia, &c. The vagina often is also sometimes excoriated, and excrevences frequently grow there of great bigness. In others I have seen the vagina almost much ulcerated, & discharging great quantity of soft matter with pain and inflammation. The clitoris of the pudendum of one were engorged but I removed that excrescence by a scal of of Ulcers; but one Ulcer within, & a cicatrix, & into the bladder, and a mortification followed, and put an end to her misery. As from a suppression of malign corrupt seminal matter, & prosthymatous do arise between the interior tunicles of the vagina, & uteri so I have sometimes met with schirrous tumors, which I have sometimes palliated by antivenereals, when they were thought cancers. All these mischiefs tend to such a height by the ignorance of those who treated them.

Cautions in a tumor. It is to be observed that revulsion, which is commonly done by bleedings, & the binding of the tumor, is proper only in the beginning of the tumor, whilst you intend to prevent it from growing back into the blood again. For if the tumor looks inflamed as not to be repellible, but that its evulsion it must have in the place by suppuration, then if by bleeding you hinder the concoction of the matter by the blood, the disease, nature in that case wants all the heat and all its vigor. Much more do you hurt it if you use repellents, which being common by cold & astringent do close up the pores, and keep out both the natural heat and serum of the blood, the assistance of which, and its mixing with the humor, is necessary to its dilution & digestion of it, so that both being hindered the part will grow hard and mortify. I therefore do not use in the application of these medicines where the tumor is malign, or if it is of a malignant liver, for in all such cases that abstraction into the blood is of very dangerous consequences: wherefore it is rather than bleed, cupping, glasses and other attractions to draw it out.

And in the use of the stronger discutients, when you intend that way you are to be careful that whilst you endeavour resolution you do not breathe out the thin humor, and for the more gross, and so render the part schirrous.

Acids what and how distinguishing. Acids from acids sour, all how distinguishing. Acids and substances are so called from a dissolving power which being composed of several particles affect the taste in a dissolving manner. The common way of touching any particular liquor or substance, is to put a few particles of this kind in, by mixing it with a few drops of spirits, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it has none, and inclines to the other side of containing alkaline or fixid caliginous particles, it changes that syrup green.

Haracca. A Native Stone found in Balaga, that what it is immediately stops any violent fluxion, & demurrage.

Amphora. A measure mentioned by ancient writers, containing eight gallons, and of Honey 180 Pounds as Castellus tells us.

Signs of it. If it be a simple Arima, it is the same as the bilious, & it is then made by congestion, and the vessels is round, without discoloring, the skin. If it be made by fluxion, pain and swelling do appear with inflammation over all that part. Sometimes it begins with only a swelling of that part, and is not discovered till it affects the eye with the eye, then beginning with a good finger upon that Cornea, a mist may be discharged, & part whereof is not unlike a white of an egg. Sometimes the matter is so thick that the nose, with a little annule, the particles of the eye are very difficult to be drawn from whatever cause. The most that is said is, which is recent, & if the opening is carried to cure. Shows of long continuance.

are for y^e most part accompanied with ulceration of that place, and Caries of the bone, which makes them subject to a necrosis, after they are cured. For the Ulcer is accompanied with erosion, it will be apt to terminate Cancerous, in which case the cure is deplorable.

Of y^e motion of the Nervous Coat of y^e Stomach and bowels. The motions and distensions of the inward parts are made by the Nervous fibres being inflamed, blown up, & distended into a greater capacity: which is effected by the spirits coming to y^e nerves, not only by the arteries but within the cavity of the stomach, but more often by spirits insinuating themselves there, which they do very much in y^e stomach, & are taken into an exuberant impetuosity, they highly inflate and distend them all at once, whilst they, being too gross, and in heaps run into them & so intumescence the whole membrane, & are to a blown up bladder. For if these nervous fibres are made hollow and like a pipe, & that the wind on a sudden is blown into them, there is a necessity that that vessel about which they are woven, should be thereby distended and dilated. In like manner also it is when the spirits, as it were struck with a fury do rush more impetuously into them. For this conflux causes the ventricle being so affected, is wont to be blown up in hysterical spasms, and Colics, and very often in the other passions rise of passion from hence also. So winds arise and their reciprocations, which happen, because that the ventricle, by these fibres is somewhat inflated, and sometimes thrust back by the distention of the Diaphragm a little, dead, and persons suddenly in as much as they stimulate the spirits and furious by stir them up into these fibres they offer in y^e most horrid distensions and distensions of the other cavities of the ventricle, and almost from the Chorea we affirm the tympany to arise.

As to the motion of this coat although we should deny to it spontaneous contractions, yet it very manifestly shews that it is frequently distended, blown up, & distended into a greater capacity: which is effected by the spirits coming to y^e nerves, not only by the arteries but within the cavity of the stomach, but more often by spirits insinuating themselves there, which they do very much in y^e stomach, & are taken into an exuberant impetuosity, they highly inflate and distend them all at once, whilst they, being too gross, and in heaps run into them & so intumescence the whole membrane, & are to a blown up bladder. For if these nervous fibres are made hollow and like a pipe, & that the wind on a sudden is blown into them, there is a necessity that that vessel about which they are woven, should be thereby distended and dilated. In like manner also it is when the spirits, as it were struck with a fury do rush more impetuously into them. For this conflux causes the ventricle being so affected, is wont to be blown up in hysterical spasms, and Colics, and very often in the other passions rise of passion from hence also. So winds arise and their reciprocations, which happen, because that the ventricle, by these fibres is somewhat inflated, and sometimes thrust back by the distention of the Diaphragm a little, dead, and persons suddenly in as much as they stimulate the spirits and furious by stir them up into these fibres they offer in y^e most horrid distensions and distensions of the other cavities of the ventricle, and almost from the Chorea we affirm the tympany to arise.

Other Cause of the inveterate kind of the Stomach. Capton with an observation of the effects of Clysters in some persons.

Nicolas Pharmacopoeia Rationalis p. 15.

In describing the great Guts, he observes that they face a second street with the Colon, wherefore (says he) there is need of more strong fleshy fibres, which make a strong motion of contraction. Hence if there be an inflammation or phlogelismos (as I have often known, says he) about the beginning of the Colon, so that the fleshy fibres being tight, that they are not able to make the contractions to lift the fibres upward, they flowing back towards the Pelvis, do cause the incurable Staphylosion. In some the anterior coat of the Colon is so tender and sensible that by reason of a Clyster injected, tho' to ease pains presently, the spirits grow very hot, and being thrust forth among the nervous fibres, they hugely lift up the membrane, & distend them, so that they excite great trouble through the whole Abdomen, and also (says he) some whose viscera are very tender, in taking a Clyster, constantly vomit.

Of y^e kind of y^e Winds which they are begotten in the viscera & other parts of y^e body.

Winds, which are wont to be stirred up in the stomach and the cavities of the intestines, more than any other part of the whole body, seem to be produced after this manner. Whilst that y^e aliment is being constrained in the bowels, and deposits are disposed by their ferment and heat, very many effluvia come from them, which if they might obtain an open and free space, would vanish away, going into the air, but they being shut up within membranes and gathered together, they consolidate a heap of vapours as it were wind: which oftentimes blows up and distends the intestines, and which, may being given, rushing out, moves along with it excrements: but being shut up, creates torments, and not rarely an inflation of y^e Belly, Winds arising from the dissolving of the aliments.

in the Bones, are best of after such like manner, as when Pearls, Corals or other concretions being put into a matrace rare dissolved by their menstrua. For very many vapours arise from their solution, which if they are strictly kept in, will enforce the vessel if it contains them, to fly or break to pieces. In like manner from the dissolution or concoction or fermentation of y^e elements within the first passage, very copious effluvia arise, which being gathered together & shut up within the membranes become wind: to whose more plentiful increase some other causes do contribute. First Collection and effluvia of y^e elements which not rightly mixed, do not ably perform this: for that whilst y^e ventitious humors or heterogeneous things, together & chiefly undigested, ferment with the other contents of y^e intestines, from the mutual retraction of particles very many little bodies proceeding, they are gathered together into a vapour. Moreover from the blood itself bubbling up, when as a copious breath every where flows out, some part of it breaking forth from the Arteries into the cavities of the viscera doth there increase the produced heaps of Blasts. But further yet, the extensions of the viscera and their convulsive intumescencies, add to the more plentiful heap of winds: for whilst the membranes, by reason of the excursions of y^e spirits, and their inordinate excursions, are very much distended, the internal cavity as a blown up bladder is much enlarged, by reason that a portion of the included humor, within that cavity, as it were a Queer bit after the fire is out, is parried into winds, which afterwards, when the stiffness of the membrane gives way, breaks forth with a force or heave through the clearest windings of y^e intestines tumultuously. For this reason when any part of y^e intestines, by an inflammation, or falling down of sharp humors

shall be abstrusive to convulsive stretchings forth, also winds continually brought forth become very troublesome. When I have opened the dead bodies of many dying of an inflammation of y^e Colon, I found in all of them their whole intestines distended to the utmost, and as if they were blown up with wind: which without doubt happened, not because the wind first together had distended those viscera, but rather from the spirits of the membrane greatly irritated, and much distended, therefore those blasts were begotten. As therefore there is wont to be a very plentiful store of winds in the stone or Cravel sign, the Colic, Pylorick, and hysterical passions, they are not as is commonly thought the causes of those diseases but the effects only. Indeed whilst by the excursions of those membranes the irregular extensions & flexions are, and that the hollow viscera do suckle up by the spirits violently running forth from hence presently, that the empty place may be filled up, a certain humidity being what vapour is resolved into vapours from whence the Blasts arise.

Signs of the Windy in Children

Children are usually troubled with the falling sickness, either during the first month, after a long night in which case a little Sydenham's method dissolved in Saxifrage water, or a mother's milk & of this is a good excellent remedy, or about the time of their breeding of teeth from the 1st to the 10th month, it is accompanied with a Cheek or Swelling (as far worse) with a vomiting and looseness the infant loosing green stools, after the manner of hysterical women, sometimes the fit comes suddenly and unawares, distorting the mouth,

Eyes, overspreading the face with blackness and causing convulsive motions in the limbs. And as the time the coming of it is signified before hand, and the contraction of the vessels into the front, and a little and unusual firmness of the eyes. The fits are sometimes long, and sometimes short; sometimes they return at set times, and other whiles observe no certain period, but when death is at hand they come so thick that they seem to tread upon one another's heels. Yet any time they grant a truce, the child remains aroused and strong to sleep till he be roused by a new paroxysm.

Signs of a London. A watery humor or thin gleet does perpetually drop out of the orifice of the urethra, that is cut down in the middle of the whole cure to a cataplasm of bread & milk, all the time.

Liniment and oat meal decoction in cows milk. To choose. They are of two sorts, the good and the bad. Leaches, or leeches, the good are those which live in running waters, they are long and slender, have a small head, their back is green striped with yellow, and their belly a little red. The venous are long standing waters, sluggish and heavy, they have a great head and the back striped with blue; these we are to reject.

Signs of the stone. The signs are these: a first pain in the kidneys, in the region of the loins, bloody urine, the voiding of sand or stones, the removal of the stone on the side of the affected kidney, the retraction of the testicle on the same side where the pain is felt, a quickness of stomach, & vomiting.

Prophylactic. Conducit in qua lochi fassidit. Causes of. This disease seems to have its original in the abundance of viscous salt in the blood, or possibly from a local ferment in the skin.

Description and Signs of the bilious Cholera and its difference from y stone in y stomach. The most method of curing diseases.

This a most fierce pain in the guts, which begins with a fever which lasts a few hours, either it awakes them as if they were with a weight in the loins, or being contract some times it grants a truce, but presently returns to the assault, till the beginning it is not so certainly fixed in one point, there is not so frequent desire to vomit, nor so the belly so stubbornly resist of purging medicines; but by degrees as the pain is designed to it, it also more obstinately fixed in a point, the desire to vomit grows more troublesome and frequent till at last the bile degenerates into that like poison. It is thus distinguished from the stone in the kidneys. The pain of the stone is felt in one of the kidneys, and from thence is stretched out to the bladder, according to the length of the ureter; But the pain of y Cholera is more inconsistent and moveable compassing about the middle of y belly as with a girdle. The Cholical pains are increased after eating, but the nephritical are rather mitigated. 3. The y Cholera voiding of fermento gives greater color than y stone, is, at the beginning of y paroxysm clear and then, afterwards there appears more sediment, and at last sand or little stones are voided; whereas in y Cholera the urine is thick from the beginning.

Belivium and Lothargy. The observes that in France in the clares of y Epagone - times of the transmigration of y carriers operations of y stone, great conceptions of y stone.

in the time thereof, it is come on a vomiting, the pain there comes on a violent horripilation, it is a sign of y corrupt blood, and that it is corrupting the cortical substance of y brain.

of the heart, that the patient is firmly persuaded that the noise which her heart makes by knocking against her ribs must be heard by all those that are about her. This kind of the hysterical passion usually assaults women of a thin constitution, and infirm habit of body, and persons that are troubled with the white fever. Sometimes it possesses the lungs, in which the patient coughs almost without ceasing, and raises nothing. 'Tis true that some of coughs which is called convulsive is more violent, but these affections in this are much more frequent and chiefly invades the plethoric women. Sometimes the trachea is acted in the gut called Colon, and in the part under the hollow of the breast. The patient is seized with an insupportable pain, not unlike to that of Cholera, accompanied with immoderate vomiting; the matter that is cast up is green, resembling that that of Cholera which takes its name from Leukos, or of some other unusual colour, and it happens frequently after the wretched patient has for several days suffered such violent torments, as were enough to shake insensibility of a very stoick, but a continual desire to vomit, the Paroxysm is at last terminated in a deep Sopor, the whole surface of the body being lined of a saffron colour. In the meantime the miserable creature will not admit of the least hopes of recovery. And I have not a hint of the least hopes of mind, or rather describe that this despondency of mind, or rather despondency, is as constant an attend of this kind of hysterical passion, as either the pain or vomiting. To but this cruelly tormented falls to go forth of such as have a loose and vacillating habit of body, or have brought forth children of a remarkable bigness, to the present use impairment of the natural principles of life.

Sometimes the disease attacks one of the kidneys causing a most fierce pain, and imitating a fit of the stone, not only in the nature and place of the pain, but also in its being attended with a dreadful vomiting, and even also the pain reaches along the passage of the Urine, so that its very hard to distinguish, whether those symptoms be occasioned by a stone lying in the Kidneys or are only the effects of the hysterical passion; unless we be taught to conclude the latter by the relation of patients having been distressed by some affected accident, a little before the disease began to appear, or by its being accompanied with the vomiting of green matter, nor is the bladder exempted from the assaults of this fallacious distemper, which causes not only a pain in that part, but likewise a suppression of urine when the passages are not in the least obstructed by the stone. This kind of hysterical distemper is uncommon, or rare, but that which affects the kidneys more frequent. Both sorts are worthy notice, some women whose strength has been already much wasted by repeated hysterical paroxysms, find the health of their kidneys broken and obdurate. When the disease falls upon the stomach or intestines, the patient is often tormented with a continual vomiting, with a diarrhoea, and other of these symptoms are attended with that vomiting of green matter mentioned before, in persons chiefly those that have been weakened by frequent paroxysms. Sometimes also the external parts of the body and the muscular flesh are tormented, and the disease residing on the arms, shoulders, hands, or legs, produces sometimes pain and sometimes tumours. The swelling of the legs is most remarkable and may be easily distinguished from a Dropsy.

by the absence of these two signs which are always observable in hydroscical swellings. VIZ the increase of the tumor at night, and the last impulse that is made by thrusting one finger against the swollen part. Besides when the swelling depends upon the hysterical passion, it commonly possesses but one of the legs. In all other respects this symptom doth exactly resemble the Dropsy. The very teeth (which is hardly credible) cannot escape the fury of this distemper, and even when there is not the least hollowing of them nor diffusion of any humor, yet the pain is as violent and obstinate as that which proceeds from an evident cause. Those pains and swellings are usually observed to recur upon the miserable woman who can hardly be said to enjoy that small portion of life and cheer that the disease has left to them by reason of its frequency and violence. The Maculae. But among all the tormenting symptoms of this distemper, there is none that attends it more constantly than a pain of the back, which is its inseparable companion. And one common effect of all these forementioned pains is, that they leave such a tenderness in whatever part of the body they possess, as if it had been beaten with a rod, inasmuch that the patient cannot endure to be touched; but this sensibility vanishes, and its very worthy of our observation that all these symptoms are not infrequently ushered in by a remarkable coldness of the extremities of the body, which for the most part lasts as long as the paroxysm. I have several times found this coldness to be little less intense than that of a dead Corpse, tho' the pulse in the mean time continued to beat regularly. I have also almost always observed

in all the hysterical women that commit themselves to my care, that they complained of a certain pain in the lower part of the abdomen, or the region of the Durae. This is a common observation concerning those women that are subject to this distemper, that they are wont to burst out in immoderate laughter, & Tears, without any manifest cause. But the most peculiar and almost insupportable symptom of this disease is the cleanness of the urine which from time to time the patient voids in great abundance. I have learned by particular enquiries that this is the distinguishing sign of those distempers which in men we call Hypochondriacal and in women hysterical diseases. I have also observed some stupors in men who have voided urine of a citron colour, & their mind happening to be agitated with some violent commotions, distantly and almost the very next moment emit a vast quantity of urine not inferior to Urinal for several days continuing in this state till their urine resumed its former colour, in the end of the Paroxysm. Besides when these distempers are of long standing, both Hypochondriacal and hysterical persons are troubled with sterility, and arising from the stomach after meals tho' they have eaten but moderately and suitable to their appetites: and now and then they bring up something that is sour like vinegar. Notwithstanding this happening only consist in the vicious & torturing condition of their bodies. For declare that incurable distemper of their minds, & dizziness is then so absolutely, that they cannot endure the least insinuation to be made of the possibility of their recovery. I fancy themselves to be obnoxious to all the miseries that are incident to human nature, and torment themselves with dismal pictures of almost calamitous events. They

not protected from suffering these torments, and sometimes even young men are troubled with them, namely such as inherit them as a fatal legacy from their parents, or have brought this disease upon themselves by their too early lust, or by leaving off those exercises that they were wont to use, when perhaps to excess, or by falling suddenly from the immiserable drinking of spirituous liquors. To such as are then and cooling off the patient is already worn out with the impurities of old age, before the good begins to torment him, it is observable that that disease both neither keeps such certain periods, nor keeps so long as when it assaults those which are young, and the patients life is commonly at an end, before the disease can arrive at a height. But when it begins more early, tho it doth not yet seem to have taken root, nor cause very violent pains, but attacks of patient overtire, only occasionally, and without any order, yet by degrees it gathers strength, and observes steady periods, both in returning at certain seasons of years, and in the duration of the paroxysms, which also grow to be more grievous and violent than they were at first. I shall describe the order and progress of the disease when it is regular. About the end of January or beginning of February, the Paroxysm comes suddenly, and almost without any precedent sign. Only the sick person is troubled with cruditates and indigestion for some weeks before, as also with a sort of windy swelling of the body, and heaves up which encreases daily till the coming of the Paroxysm, which is preceded for some days by a numbness, & a falling off of vapours descending through the flesh of the thighs accompanied with convulsive motions and contractions, and the day before the fit the appetite is greater but not natural. The patient goes to bed and falls asleep in

in good health, but about two hours after midnight he is awakened by a pain, which usually affects the great toe, tho sometimes it is felt in the heel, ankle, or calf of the leg. This pain resembles that which one feels somewhat as if water were poured upon the membranes of the affected part. Instantly he is seized with chilliness and shivering, and a shivering fever is kindled. The pain which at first was remiss, grows hourly more violent, while the chilliness and shivering abate proportionably. It lengthens about the evening the pain is at the height, & commencing itself exactly to the various contiguity of the bones of the feet, in whose ligaments it is seated. Sometimes it resembles a violent stretching or rending of the ligaments, sometimes a gnawing like the biting of a mad dog, and other times a squeezing or binding of the parts of the feet. Besides the part intended with a sense of exquisite tender, that the patient can neither endure the weight of the foot upon it, nor the shaking of the room by walking. In so much that the sick person passes the night not only without sleep, but almost perpetual tossing from one place to another, nor is the agitation of the whole body less violent than that of the affected member. And the patient by a thousand vain endeavours, and continual changing of posture labours to find some mitigation of his pains, which nevertheless doth not happen, till two or three o'clock in the morning, which is the flower of the first insult of the paroxysm, at which time the offensed member being in some measure relaxed and part of it disengaged the patient has suddenly some ease, which is commonly (but falsely) attributed to the last situation of the affected part. Then

Then a gentle sweat breaking forth, he falls asleep, and at his awaking finds a new round tumor on the affected foot, whereas before there was only a great swelling of the vein which usually appears in all fits of the foot. The next day and perhaps for two or three days, if the matter which causes the disease be very copious, there is still a little pain felt in the affected member, which is expressed in the evening and abates about the time of sleep. Following, after a few days the other foot is seized with a pain like to the former both in vehemency and duration. Sometimes indeed in the beginning of the disease, when the offending matter is so copious, that one foot is not sufficient to contain it, the pain seizes on both with equal violence, but for the most part it attacks them successively, after the manner that is described above. After both the feet have had their turn of pain, the following paroxysms are irregular, both as to the time of invasion and duration; but the pain is still exasperated at night and abates in the morning. Of such a train of little paroxysms is that which is called a fit of the gout made up which is shorter or longer, according to the age of the patient. Now when this disease has continued to torment the patient two or three months, we must not imagine, that it is only one fit, but rather a series or chain of little paroxysms, of which the latter is always shorter and milder than the former, till at last the offending matter being entirely expelled, the patient recovers his wonted health. Much to vigorous persons, and such as are rarely troubled with returns of the disease, doth often happen in the days of old persons and those that are troubled with frequent paroxysms, in two months, but to such as are broken with the disease, or the long continued violence of the distemper, not till the summer be far advanced. The first three days the urine is high colored and fits fall and sediment, and the sick person doth not void by urine a lower third part of what he drinks: the belly being also costive

during the first days of the disease. In the mean time the Paroxysm, though its whole course is attended with want of appetite, Chilliness of the whole body about the evening, & heaviness and uneasiness even of those parts of the body that have not immediately affected with the disease, and the fit going off, is succeeded by an itching in the affected part, which is scarcely to be expressed, especially between the toes whence scales fall off, and the feet also are pruned, & when one has been pruned, the patient being freed from the disease recovers his appetite and good digestion according as the late paroxysm was more or less violent, and after the same proportion the next fit is either hastened or retarded. For if the patient was cruelly handled by the last fit, so that he need not fear another assault till about a fortnight he need not fear another that I have the same time well known. The account that I have given of the gout is to be understood of that disease only when its regular and attended with its genuine symptoms. For when the natural order of the disease is disturbed by an excess use of medicines, or when by reason of the length and obstinacy of the distemper, the whole disposition of the body is in a manner turned to nourishment of the disease, and nature is rendered unable to expel it after its usual method, the symptoms that appear in those cases are very different from what have been already described. For whereas the pain was hitherto fixed only in those places which are the proper seat of the present matter, in this case it seizes on the hands, wrists, elbows and joints and other parts of the body which is almost a certain sign that either the order of the disease is in some degree of the body decayed. Sometimes the pain, distorting one or more of the fingers makes them look like a bunch of withered roots, and depriving them by degrees of motions, generally, pretty often excites about the ligaments of the joints, and

whether resembles Chalk or Crabs Eyes; and corroding the Cuticula, and even the true skin of the joints, may be picked out with a pin. At other times the matter which causeth the disease being lodged in the elbows, raiseth a whitish swelling, almost as big as an Egg, which is by degrees inflamed, and grows red. Sometimes it seizes on the thigh, in which case the sick person is not much troubled with pain, but feels somewhat like a great weight hanging at the affected part. But when it creeps downwards to the knee, the pain is more violent, and the patient being utterly deprived of motion, remains in his bed, and is unable to stir a hair beyond the place where he lies. And when by the universal uneasiness of the body, which is so usual in this distemper, or upon some necessary occasion, the patient must be removed by the help of others; there is need of all the care and tenderness that can be used. For the least unevenness, or contrariety, in the motion may cause pain, which would be altogether intolerable, if it did not instantly vanish. And this same delicateness that must be observed in removing the weak person, is not the least of his afflictions. For the pain is not so violent through the whole paronychia, if the affected member be suffered to enjoy an undisturbed rest. Whereas when the Gout is regular, the patient is only troubled with it about the end of winter, and usually recovers after two or three months in the present case it ceaseth not to torment him through the whole year, excepting the two or three hottest months in the summer, it admits to be observed, that as great or general fevers are longer in this than in the

former case: so every one of the lesser or particular paronychia, of which the great fell is made up is also longer. For whereas formerly these particular paronychia did not last above a day or two; now when so ever they fix themselves, they never quit their hold before the fortieth day: especially when they seize on the feet or ancles, and besides the pain the patient is also troubled with a certain sickness the first or second day of the fell, and suffers an entire loss of appetite in the last stage, whereas the disease before to such a height the patient did not only enjoy long intervals of ease, but also during the intermission of the distemper, was free from any symptoms either in his joint or any the rest of the body, all the natural faculties performing their natural offices vigorously; now his joints are so contracted and disabled, that tho he can stand and perhaps walk a little also, yet he creeps along with so much uneasiness, and with so troublesome leanings, that even when he walks he seems to remain in the same place. And if he continues to walk beyond his strength, his feet may be injured to such a degree, they are by this means strengthened and enabled. The intervals of the pain, the morbid matter which in the intervals is never wholly dissipated, falls upon the cartilages with greater fury, when it cannot find passage to the feet, which in this period of the disease are never wholly free from pain. Besides the patient is troubled with many other symptoms, as pain of the bowels, stomach, thirsting, belching, accompanied with a taste like that of meat which is already chewed and putrefied in the stomach, as often as he eats anything that is hard to be digested, or even such a

a Quantity of meat as is convenient for one that is in health. The Appetite languishes, as the whole body also doth for want of spirits. In fine only he lives to be miserable, and not in the least to enjoy the sweetness of life. The urine which formerly was of a high colour (especially in the day) and of little quantity, doth now, both in colour and quantity resemble that which is voided in a Diabetes. He is troubled with an itching in his back, and other parts of the body, especially about the time he should go to sleep. This disease, so when it is deeply rooted, is attended with this inconvenience, that by stretching out of the legs, especially in the morning, the disjuncts of the bones of the sole of the feet are vehemently contracted as if they were violently pressed and oppressed. a strong hand. Sometimes also, without any precedent stretching of the legs, when the patient is almost asleep, he feels a pain in these bones as if they were broken to pieces with a sudden blow, & awakes with a loud groan. The tendons of the muscles that sustain the legs are sometimes seized with so violent and fierce a contraction, that if the pain which it occasions should continue more so short a while, it would overcome the greatest human patience after many and dismal torments, and a tedious course of misery, as an earnest of that care which approaching death is shortly to give the patient, he is not so cruelly tormented with pain in the following paroxysms, nature being partly overcome with the burden of the offending matter, and partly being enfeebled by age, and no longer able to drive its enemy constantly and vigorously to the extremities of the body.

But instead of the usual pain, he is now troubled with sickness of pain in the belly, sweats without any manifest cause, and sometimes a propensity to a looseness. While these symptoms are in their vigour the pain in the joints abates, and as soon as the joints begin again to be tormented, the other symptoms disappear. Thus the pain and sickness coming and going by turns the tedious paroxysm is prolonged. And it ought to be remarked, that after one has been troubled many years with the Gout, the pain decreases gradually in every succeeding paroxysm, and the patient is at last weary of it rather by sickness than pain. For the pain which he suffers in the later and longer paroxysms, doth scarce amount to the tenth part of that which he endured before his strength was broken. But the violence of the disease is then sufficiently attested by the length of the intervals between the fits, and by the health which he enjoys during the intervals. For in this disease pain is the better remedy of nature, the fiercer it is the shorter will the Paroxysm be, and the succeeding interval of ease both longer and more perfect. But he does this splanchnous and fatal train of symptoms the Gout often breeds the Stone in the kidneys which sometimes puts the patient to the melancholy task of considering, whether the pains of the Gout or stone be more intolerable sometimes also the latter, stopping the passage of the urine into the bladder, hurries the patient to the grave without waiting for the slow progress of its companion. Neither is it enough that the patient is so cruelly tormented, that he is no longer master of himself, nor able to sub-

subsist without the continual assistance of others; but to make him completely wretched, his mind being struck with a kind of confusion, takes so deep a share in the miseries of his body, that it is not easy to determine which of them is in the worst case. For every throghness may be called a fit of anger, as properly as of the Gout, since without understanding and reason are so weakened by the inequalities of the body, that they are apt to be disturbed by every accident, and the patient is equally troubled some to others and to himself, and has no other passion to the rest of the passions, as fear, anxiety and the like; by all which he is tormented with equal violence till the health of his mind be restored. I am surprised with that of his body, to come to the last act of this woful tragedy, the contrails being so corrupted and vitiated by the morbid matter, that the instruments of separation are no longer able to discharge their respective offices; the blood stagnates being overcharged with slim and filth, the morbid matter is not now as formerly expelled to the extreme parts of the body, and the wretched patient finds at last an end of all his miseries in his Grave. The Gout very rarely assaults women and those only old women and virgins. They who in their youth & riper age suffer symptoms that resemble the gout, owe them either to the hysterical passion, or the remainders of the Rheumatism with which they have been formerly infected, and the matter that nourished it not sufficiently expelled. Nor have I hitherto observed that boys, or any under the age of young men have been troubled with this disease. Yet I have known some, who before they attained to

that age have suffered some slight insults of that distemper, namely such whose parents were troubled with it when they were young. & so much for the History of the Gout.

Q. In applying Medicines where sense or motion is lost. A. In applying Medicines where sense or motion is lost, the medicine is to be applied to the part that has lost either sense or motion, or both, the medicine is to be applied to the place in which the symptom appears. And this is to be observed in palsies when the use of some particular limb is taken away from an inward cause.

Signs and Differences of a hot and cold Scoury or to know when Sulphur or Salt most prevails in the blood. After several comparisons of the degrees of the Blood, with those of wine, and their analogies, he adds this testimony, he was much surprised to find the difference of the nature of the Blood, when the saline particles being combined together, as a matter of fact, as that comes to pass in wines two ways, so also by the effusion of the blood we may discover from thence a true kind of Scoury, as we shall show more clearly, given this common observation in Wines that besides their degenerating into a baser liquor, and into sour vinegar, they do sometimes the spirit being depressed, and of a & being to get their spirit, become rancid, or thick, or mucilaginous, in proper terms Wines of a rancid or rosy. In either mutation, the being subjected, & of Ferrous & Epic particles being associated together, exceed the rest of Elements, and cause the disposition of the Liquor, to become of this nature. But yet the business is not performed, altogether after the same manner, in both, for that in the former dyscrasia of the wine the sulphur is something more potent than the O, but in the latter of O exceeds of F, so yet either of them being the

the stronger, this Lord, the spirit, being cast off, they agree
 one with the other and surmount this due temper. The reason
 of either may seem to be, unfolded after this manner. When
 generous winds have grown hot for a long time, the hotness
 being much agitated, and striking one against another, the
 spirit is hardly vaporated, and partly overwhelmed in the more
 thick elements is suppressed. In the mean time, y^e Air
 is y^e greater quantity being more carried forth by y^e spirit, y^e
 so fast, as off y^e y^e spirit a heat to the last, & lifting
 y^e up, after the mixture of the liquor, w^{ch} by reason of y^e density
 of the Air y^e comes, become rancid or fatted. In the space
 now when the vapors have been kept long, the salt is carried forth,
 and cleaves the spirit, overcome by its flavor, and so subject
 to its waterishness, & liquor becomes, says or sharp, after
 the salt growing engrossed y^e the Air there is a great quantity
 cleaving to it, and intricately uniting, connects the consist-
 ency of the liquor from thin to thick, and as it were of an
 oily substance, and from an acid & sour taste, to a very un-
 grateful and as it were, nasty. It is probable that y^e salt
 of some manner of blood, is altered in the affection of the
 scurvy, as waxes, as often as they become too hot, & separat-
 ed into fatted and rancid; for it is an argument, that this di-
 scases does not depend so much on the faculencies mis-
 with the blood (the vessels should be there, they might last
 last driven forth, and their supplies cut off) but on the
 habitual dyscrasy of the blood, w^{ch} causes the scurvy being
 radical, is so difficult and sometimes not at all to be
 cured. Moreover, the may offend the dyscrasy of the blood
 w^{ch} causes the scurvy to be twofold, as of the wine, to wit, a
 Sulphurous Saline & a One & two disposition. For as
 there are very great variety of affections, w^{ch} are attended up-
 on by the scurvy, yet all of them may be aptly enough re-
 duced to two principal heads, or as it were two fountains
 of evil to wit, first, that the blood being touched at the scur-
 vy the Miasm, or Contagion becomes either very ferid or
 both, in w^{ch} the sulphur has engrossed, & a sociated blood.

powerfully wth salt. Therefore it being made more blan-
 cid or felling, grows inordinately hot, in y^e vessels, & per-
 petually seeps forth from itself, & dust & eruptions of y^e skin
 eruptions of y^e skin, and disposes them here and there, w^{ch} are
 y^e outwards, produce spots, pimples, wheals or blains
 y^e being inwardly laid up, bring forth a disposition to
 mil, & pteas about the head, & blemishes, fluxes, & y^e over-
 cast hairs. In this kind of scurvy the Miasm is for the
 most of the blood, temperate remedies only are convenient
 and softer blood, lechers, Scurvy grass, heron, & y^e redish, or of
 things endued with a sharpness of incitation. even by like
 means as fretted waxes are cured, by discharging y^e y^e
 thus focus, and pouring into them milk, flower, starch or
 glass or oil demulcents or sweetenings. Or in the second
 place, in blood nourishing the scurvy, salt has the domi-
 neon and associates to itself: wherefore it is not so good
 but, like rosy wine becomes thick and mucilaginous
 and is slowly circulated in the vessels, and is apt to stuff
 y^e viscera in the passages and to offend there its faculencies
 as it were mud. Those affected after this manner, for y^e
 most part without any huskles or eruption of the skin
 become sluggish, breathless and feeble, and labour with con-
 stant uneasiness and heaviness of the breast, and are inclin-
 ed to be obnoxious to y^e passions of the heart, y^e vertigo and con-
 vulsions. In the scurvy the disposition of y^e blood, more hot
 rancid, and such as are endued wth a volatility, salt y^e the
 liquors or steel medicines w^{ch} may fix and agitate y^e blood,
 y^e blood, are wont to be most used, and have to be hand-
 led even after the same way, as rosy wines, w^{ch} to be some-
 ly shaken and agitated, & also to them are y^e y^e, be-
 Attem, Gypsum or plastering sea salt (calcein), and
 y^e blood, & w^{ch} a high acrid or sharpness.

Effects of Opium With respect to the effects of opium, he observes, that it at first induces serenity of mind, but dullness, and slowness both of the pulse and respiration soon succeeds; then follows a sleep to all appearances natural. He farther adds, that it diminishes animal heat, and all the secretions and excretions from the Body, perspiration excepted, which, on the contrary, it increases. It likewise produces costiveness, and disturbs the functions of the stomach. It will be taken in a large dose vomiting often will be produced; and if this do not happen when the quantity is very great, convulsions, and even death itself, will be the consequence.

Observation of the Patella when Fractured When the Patella is fractured transversely it is inevitable, because the Musculus Rectus Tibiae, Testes Externus, & Crureus being all inserted into it, for the extension of the leg they draw up the part which they are inserted into, so that the two parts of the bone can never be brought together again.

Effects of Rubricating Glands of the Joints when Ulcerated When from violent bruises or any other cause, the mucilaginous glands of the Joints are ulcerated, they throw out a corrosive matter, which enters the articulations of the bones, & it insinuates itself into their spongy heads & renders their whole substance Caries. When this evil happens to the Hip, it always makes its way through the Ligaments because of the socket in that Joint is depending, then it gets under the Ligamentum Maximum to the outside of the thigh under the Latissimus Musculus. These cases are inevitable.

Seasons proper for performing Operations in & why they are so — Charriar's operations of surgery. In an operation made in the part of the body which is most exposed to the weather, the season is of great importance. In the spring the blood and spirits are more active, and the cold has been removed, and all themselves to the surface and derive a great deal of heat from the parts which before were benumbed and as it were lifeless. They are in a pleasant natural fermentation and consequently capable of all the good effects we might expect from them. In the summer the cold has been removed, and the blood hath not yet acquired the requisite to animal use, but by the action of the heat of the sun, the blood is driven from the vessels and in a continual exhalation during the heat of the summer is a little refined, the blood which had acquired a sharp and belious disposition by the immediate heat, becomes calm, and loses those evil qualities which had been the cause of the continued loss of spirits.

Signs of the approaching Death That they will suddenly come of the male, the flesh is soft and warm, by the heat of the head, neck, and back, the nose of the eyes, the opening of the nostrils, difficulty of breathing, trembling of the feet, often sneezing, stopping of the heart, the blood and humors, which are sometimes is vehement, accompanied with great thirst, ravening, &c.

Steel Circle for the Belly To facilitate the reception of morbid humors in the belly, as well longitudinal, transverse, & oblique, we very successfully make use of a circle of steel, which is brought round from behind at whose extremities there are two plates covered with quilled linen, which by the spring, not only reduces the bulk of the wound, close together, but also renders the motion of the muscles of the lower belly and intestines & consequently all that straining usually caused by vomiting.

Prognostics of the Hæmorrhoea
The author divides it to
an account of the case of
Hæmorrhoea in this disease
My Will. Bullen M.D. Edinburgh
succession of violent short
coughs, followed by a long
sneezing, and generally a
copious expectoration, which coughs and inspiration are repeated without
intermission, for many seconds, or even some minutes, and often
terminate in vomiting of Phlegm. Our author tells us, as a
fatal termination of this cough is owing, either to the length
of the disease, or the violence of the fit. In infants he ob-
serves it terminates fatally, from producing convulsions, suffo-
cation, apoplexy, inflammation and suppuration of the brain,
ruptures, and excoriation of the spine. In pregnant women it
has often produced abortion; and in adults, it occasions inflamma-
tion of the lungs, and its consequences more frequently than the
disease. From long continued Hæmorrhoea patients will become
stomatitic, scorbutic, cachectic, and scrofulous.
The author considers a great thirst, warm limbs, open belly, plen-
tiful expectoration, and free vomiting, as good symptoms. On the
contrary he draws an unfavourable prognosis, when opposite
circumstances take place. Frequent hæmorrhages, he ob-
serves, protract the disease; and a pulmonary one, is apt to in-
volve the brain; in such as have weak lungs, or who have been injured
by a preceding disease, the hæmorrhoea is often promotive of
fatal consequences. When joined with worms, dysentery, mela-
na, small pox, or peripneumonia symptoms, it is always dan-
gerous. Our author concludes this chapter with observing, that
these prognostics, according to the common method of Celsus, are un-
reliable by just; but that a more successful treatment will
afford expectations as to the prognosis. It is an epidemic conta-
gious disease, often complicated with other disorders, forming
varieties worthy of the most attentive consideration. It is not
essentially attended with fever; as in the intervals the patient is
entirely free from any complaint. It commonly lasts for some months,
depending in fits for the most part, at equal distances, which
fits are sometimes more frequent in it. The most fatal forms
are those which hang on the stomach, and are attended with
vomiting, and hæmorrhage, and are attended with a
stomatitic, scorbutic, and cachectic state, which has often been cov-

ered by a slight. And the disposition of those dying early in
it, have discovered nothing preternatural. From all these
circumstances, he concludes, that it is a nervous, and spasmodic
disease. Various have been the opinions with regard to the
seat of the hæmorrhoea, some have supposed it to be in the
Lungs, some in the stomach, some in both, while others have
maintained that it is in the head, of the cerebri, pons or Gullet.
Dr. Haller deserts all these opinions, and declares that anyone
of the above places is primarily affected. He alleges that
some part of the intestinal canal is the principal seat of
this disease. Here our author runs a parallel between hæ-
morrhoea and intermittent fever. He thinks it the most pro-
bable opinion, that the cause of these diseases has its proxi-
mate cause in the Guts, and he is even inclined to suppose
that all intermittent distempers depend upon a primary af-
fection of the intestinal canal. In support of this opinion
he adds the history of three intermittent diseases, which
were principally cured by coagulations from the intestines.
Having endeavoured to ascertain the seat of the hæmorrhoea
causes, Dr. Haller next endeavours to investigate its causes.
He divides the hæmorrhoea into three classes, hereditary, dispo-
sitional, and accidental. Of children; hereditary dispo-
sition to hæmorrhagic disorders, the actual existence of such
disorders; a redundancy of vitæ hæmorrhagica in the stomach and
guts; worms; dentition; cold; and acute diseases in general.
The occasional cause, he supposes to consist entirely in infec-
tious miasmata, capable of generating the disease. These mi-
asmatia he thinks are the growth of Europe, in the same man-
ner as those of the plague, measles, and small pox, arise of
warmer climates.
Dr. Bullen next presents us with
the history of 20 Cases of Hæmorrhoea, in which he employs
is hæmorrhoea, in different forms, with great success. He
begins upon this practice he proceeds in the sixth chapter to
lay down the cure of hæmorrhoea, both simple and compli-
cated. In the simple hæmorrhoea he tells us, there is but
one indication, and that is, to administer hæmlock. He di-
rects that it should be diffused in a watery vehicle, began
in small doses and gradually increased. For a child un-
der 6 M.D. he directs half a grain to be consumed in a

Days; for some from 6 Months to two years old, my grain of-
 towards a flowering half a grain for every year of the patient's age,
 till he be twenty. Beyond that period, the doze that he gets
 be given for the first days consumption, gradually increase
 into the dose according to its effects. If the patient have not
 his stools a Day, he is directed that magnesia or polychrest salt
 be added to the hemlock mixture. In the cure of the hiccough
 complicated with worms, dysentery, dentition, a fever, small-
 pox, and measles, he recommends with the employment of
 hemlock, the exhibition of such medicines as are usual in
 these particular diseases. When the hiccough is compli-
 cated with pregnancy, the simple method of cure may, he
 tells us, be followed out with success. This treatise on the
 hiccough is concluded with some general collations drawn
 from the preceding observations. He alleges, that hemlock is
 contra-indicated by any peculiarity of temperament
 that it is a safe remedy for the hiccough, both in the last
 of pregnancy and first months of infancy; that it is a cer-
 tain antispasmodic; that it is a good medicine in dentition
 and worms, that it sometimes removes fever, stops im-
 moderate exertions, and promotes sweat; that it frequent-
 ly keeps the belly open, and often purges; that sometimes it
 affects no secretion or excretion; that it is immo-
 derately better nights in hiccough, abates vomiting, and di-
 minishes Phlegm; and that, in the space of a week it ge-
 nerally removes the hiccough and other concomitant symptoms,
 except a slight cough.

To these observations on the hiccough, the author subjoins
 an appendix concerning hemlock, and its preparations
 of the first kind are the powder, the extract, the pills, and the
 mixture; and, of the last, the plaster, the ointment, the prepa-
 ration, and the gomentation.

The powder of hemlock Dr Butler prepares from the leaves,
 foot-stalks, and tender parts of the stem, gathered about 12
 time the flowers begin to open. These he directs to be spread
 on a hearth, before a good fire, with a Dutch oven behind, to
 hasten the process of drying. When they are sufficiently dry-
 ed they must be reduced to a powder, and preserved in

glass well stopp'd. The powder in this situation, will re-
 tain its efficacy for several months. In order to prepare the extract, the plant, he tells us, at the
 same age, at which it is cut for the powder, must be gathered
 over night, that all the other parts of the process may be finish-
 ed on the following day, after being cut, bruised and put into
 hair bags, the expression must be continued, untill the
 fall very slowly. The whole of the juice without separa-
 tion, must then be put into a broad glass plate, and
 placed over a charcoal fire in a spitchon. Before it be com-
 pery pot it runs into clots, you are then to stir it frequent-
 ly with a hemlock stalk, keeping up a sufficient degree
 of heat to make the Glob move about, without caus-
 ing any ebullition. Proceed in this manner, till the in-
 ternal motion ceases, and no effort is made by the conti-
 nuous map to fill up any vacuities which the stirring
 may occasion in the bottom of the plate. You will then
 says he, have an extract of a proper consistence.

For making the Pills, he advises, that to any quan-
 tity of the extract one fifth of the powder should be added.
 This mass thus formed is to be put up in small holes, capa-
 ble of containing a pound weight; and in this manner, un-
 til it will keep perfectly well for the space of two years.
 The hemlock mixture is an extemporaneous prescrip-
 tion, and is made by dissolving from 8 to 16 or more grains
 of the mass prepared for pills, in eight Ounces of strong wa-
 ter, and adding to it half an Ounce of proof spirit, and as
 much white sugar.

For the hemlock plaster, he gives the following receipt. Take
 of Gum Arabic eight ounces, common vinegar an equal
 quantity, rub them together in a marble mortar, till the
 Gum be dissolved, then incorporate the said solution with
 four ounces of the mass of hemlock pills; and afterwards
 evaporate the whole over a gentle heat to the consistence
 of a plaster.

Equal quantities of the tops of hemlock, pills and honey, mixed together without heat, constitute his ointment; and his poultice is made by mixing either the powder of hemlock or the bruised leaves, with oat meal, and a small proportion of honey, adding as much strong water as may be sufficient to bring the other ingredients to a proper consistence. The hemlock-somentation he directs to be prepared, by boiling 50 pounds of the fresh herb, well bruised, in an English gallon of water, straining the liquor when cold, and afterwards healing it for use.

Prognostics of it This disease, he tells us, in general begins with Children, when they are a year old, and seldom attacks them after they pass two; and it is very generally worse when it begins early, than when it begins late. For effecting a cure, it is he tells us, a matter of the utmost consequence to be able to distinguish very early, whether a child will be afflicted with Measles or not. And this he assures us may be determined by the following symptoms: namely, the swelling of the countenance, and of that part of the Cheek which should naturally be red, a yellow colour, approaching to that of saffron. When that is the case, he directs that opum, which should immediately be had recourse to, which will retard the further progress of the disease, and remove what has already taken place. For this purpose he advises that five grains of the filings of iron, and as much Mithridate, should be rubbed up with softens of sugar, and given for a dose every morning fasting, and every evening on bed; suppose supper. But if considerable looseness should be produced, it will be necessary at first, to persevere in the use of one dose only, every day. If for a month's continuance in this course, according to our author, there is in general issues a keen appetite, good digestion, and a copious flow of urine; by means of which the fulgour of the face and yellowness of complexion are by degrees removed, and of natural colour of the countenance and person of the body in general gradually restored. This practice he assures us, has never failed of success in any one instance, not even in those children born to parents greatly afflicted with the Measles.

The Excellency of them When matter is black and stous in Corroding, but fees in it, in its last degree of corruption; wounds of Staphylococcus and as in y'allabation of the blood, we use w. very good success of spirit drawn from sugar called Purp or Urticolum Martii and Rapar dentem is resist all kinds of corruption.

Some Cases wherein purging is hurtful or inconvenient. } Willis Pharmacut. Rationalis } Whist y blood fever is hurtful or inconvenient } Whist boiling is disturbed in the mixture, a huge is always conceived to be hurtful; and therefore condemned by Staphylococcus and the ancients: he says are those evacuations of food, whilst its mass being languid and weak, doth not arise to due fermentation. Staphylococcus when the blood is a boue measure bilious or watery or is too much inclined either to coagulations or fusions, purging is a sure kind of draenings, do not move away its obstructions, but often times augment it. But in these cases a laxative medicine are rather prescribed which may destroy the weak combinations or else the separation of y' salts, sulphur and serum, and take away their cohesions.

The Reasons of a medi- } A purging medicine being } naul Hypersthenia or over } improportionate either in } quantity or quantity, works } Purging occasions by medi- } now strongly and longer, & for } comp. it } as much as by irritating too } much the nervous fibres the animal spirits are agitated } into exandescences changes not easily to be allayed, and } as much as it scatters the blood and the humors, and if it } were melts them, therefore that y' liquefactions ought } be cast down into the cavity of the viscera, yet greater } exitory irritations are made.

Dionis Chirurgon of evacuation. } Wideman and Rottom } ing the water in a Droghy } Heads to draw off y' water } for 14 times till Dionis advises to empty them all at first } to y' last Drop as he has frequently done w/out y' least bad } consequence or sign of weakness.

Extracts from Dr Whyle's Treatise on Nervous Dis-
eases

15. 341. He says of the Bark I have had repeated experience of its virtues in curing a hoarseness after the Measles unaltered wth a fever or difficult breathing, & in the Chin cough when given early and before any obstructions are formed in the Lungs I have found it one of the best remedies.

10. 1760. The commands V. S. before the free use of opium, this will make its good effects more certain and conspicuous & prevent in a great degree any bad consequences it might otherwise have.

P. 464. & Str. Thyoxanthi as an Anaglyn instead of
Opium where it disagrees for gyps ad g. w. —

Acids for a palpitation } p. 372 A table spoonful of
of the heart } the Juice of Lemons alone, or
ter of vinegar and water } 9 Drachell and sometimes after
all the tribe of gurgous mucines has failed

p. 336 Soap-Linewater & ²/₃ of
Strong infusion of Tansey in Water and ²/₃ of bis and
recommended in the gout p. 387 & 8
Ditto for Worms 409

For apoplexiam } This medicines are Tinct. Mosar.
Mensuem - } rubr. Terra Japonic.; Alumn.
 } El. Vitriol. Marshum.

Supp. ad Ziss ad Chi Lact. recent. ut f. Serum cap. Ziss
quater de die p. 399

Deobstruent Medicines } ^{Physically} also, Tart. Solubil. : Lac
Polyg. rest. : Mercurius : Sacch.
Tartar. Solubil. : ad Zips ad Zips vel Zips ad Polyg. rest.
Zips ad Zips in Tart. Solubil. p. 128. Tartar. Solubil.
is used much for a laxative and exfoliates in mad rags
melancholy and low spirits especially if the fault is in

the Prime vic rather than in the Brains p 318
Obtain the most effectual remedy in spasms
of the Stomach and intestines in the Hydrophobia
by Elyster and in the Lockjaw p 411

Warm pediluvium and fomentations
of the Legs and feet highly exfoliated, as almost in-
variably in Deliriums, tremors and Convulsions
in fevers &c. & In hysterical paroxysms etc. Convol-
sions. p. 473.

Cold Bath recommended for St Vitus Dance
and Hydrophobia p 462. —

Caesarian. Is given an hour or two before dinner or supper the best remedy for sickness of pain at Stomach and Vomiting after eating 1788 & 9
Injections where it has failed by the mouth. —
17489

17. 189
Rheumatic Head-aches cured by a Bol-
us of G. Guaiac. & Sal. Armoniac. 3℥s h. s. s.
et iter for several Nights p. 513.

Hemicrania wth confusion in the head in an Epileptic patient removed the convulsions & softened and the intervals protracted by the Præparat. Syllæst. given in the form of an Electuary to ℥iij daily p. 5th.

When the Hemicrania is attended with any swelling he gives the ℞. Dialoxantes alura quæque nocte.

Doctor Black Chymist in Edinburgh
 Recipe for Magnesia

Take a pound of Epsom Salt and as much best
 pearl Ashes very dry, dissolve each separately in
 three or four pounds of water, filtrate the solution
 of pearl Ashes, and Clarify the solution of Epsom
 Salt with whites of eggs, mix at last with a still or
 boiler, with about 20 lbs of hot water and bring it
 up to a boiling heat, then pour in the whole solution
 of pearl Ashes & mix if whole very thoroughly. Take it
 still from the fire and in a few minutes begin to strain
 the mixture thro' a linen Cloth, and keep it scald-
 ing hot in the still, until you have poured it all into
 the Cloth, some of the magnesia will pass through the
 Cloth, and you may pass the liquor from the top
 end without loss. It wanted very insipid you must
 infuse it again in a large quantity of pure water
 and separate the water from it in the same manner.
 The more Air the Calca contains the better it pro-
 duces a Magnesia the more light and tender,
 and it has more of that starchy consistence that
 prevents its passing thro' the pores of the Cloth. If
 you desire to salubritate pearl Ashes wth air expose y^m
 dry powder to y^e air of a fermenting liquor and strain
 now and then.

Ulcerated fore Legs, cured wth out regard to
 Heat or Diet.

The medicine recommended is Nitre, taken in the quan-
 tity of a scruple, three or four times a day corrected with
 ʒi or ʒʒ of ʒss. Sal Ammoniac: of some of the Rules
 Lemphor: For diminishing the inflammation in pa-
 tients who live freely, he orders gentle laxatives to be
 taken after meals, composed of ʒss of Salap. The powder

Nitre, of which the dose is from ʒi to ʒʒss.
 He observes that these medicines commonly occa-
 sion great pain all round the Ulcers when they are
 taken first, but that symptom gradually decreases
 as the Ulcers advance in their Cure. The external
 Application he advises, are those only of y^e most
 simple kind Nowley

From the Scots Magazine Jan'y 1772.

Extracts from Bills Treatise on y^e Theory
 and Management of Ulcers

p. 141 ʒi ʒʒss. Salern:

ʒss. Sacchar: Salerni ʒʒss solv in Acet. pur. ʒʒi
 & adde ʒʒ. fontan: distill: ʒʒi
 To ʒʒ. recommends dry cups being in suppurating
 indolent cold tumors -

To ʒʒ. Opening large tumors by the Siten instead
 incision highly preferable preventing Plectic
 ʒʒss ʒʒ. so incident after incisions -

p. 100 In cures of Gangrene gives the Bark to ad-
 quate hours in spirituous Cordial waters - Con-
 demning deep scarifications into the sound parts,
 and all the very hot Balsams Gums and ointments
 recommends a Solution of Sal Ammoniac ʒʒi Ac-
 tum ʒʒi ʒʒ. fontan: ʒʒi ʒʒ.

170 Nitro Circumscr: all simple Ulcers

ʒʒ. ʒʒ. Alb. ʒʒ. ʒʒ. Therm: ʒʒi ʒʒi ʒʒ. Olive
 ʒʒi ʒʒ.

201 Fungus to be removed by Ligature

210 Sinus and Fishbelly cured by Ligon introduced at the Osifice to run along to the bottom where an opening made to let it out; at first they fill the sinus, afterwards gradually, lifened untill the sinus being completely filled it is wholly withdrawn.

R. 213 Plint distil in a strong decoction of yew bark and Walnut tree leaves recommended for dressing Carious bones after perforation.

R. 208 This treatment of the varicous kind of Staves consists in Cleanliness warm bathing & Calais Ae. Salernien. Solut. & Sublim. carbon. & a

Di. Aque. When they have penetrated into the substance of the muscle he presers an Ungt. of yew bark in fine powder to 2vi. & 2vi. when combined with yew bark or for yew bark itself he presers sulphur to every thing but where a mercurial Ungt. is used oysters Nib. croc. 2ss in 2ss Sp. Vtr. fort. solut. it cum Di. Aque. Med. as he thinks the Ungt. Ctr in too strong.

R. 371 Recommended Staves as particularly useful & effectual in Child subject to Tinea & Aphitis and any cutaneous foul eruptions.

385 & seq. Flaying divided white swellings into Rheumatic and Scrophulous. In the former & vis. is V. S. Cupping with scarifications so as to get 8 or 10 Uncies of blood & to be repeated, Blistering both sides alternately and keeping open w/ Ung. E. 2ss. When more advanced & calfrictions 3 times a Day continued at least an hour each time the fall of warm water &c. When Scrophulous incurable

Extracts from Dr. Thomas Clinical Experiments

Intermittent Fevers } Bath most successful just after
Sect 1. } hot fit or 40 flowers before the
succeeding fit Dose from 1 to 2ij.
to 6 times a Day when it fails
alone, answered with Phad. S. 10 per

Virginian.

Typh. Nerv. } Bath found useful in general
or Low Fevers } symptomatic sweating in the
Sect 2 } morn and when no dropsical heart
ful where difficultly of breathing

Uinct. Cantharid. fm 15 to 20 in mucos
lag. & Arabic. For 3 times a Day not hurtful ra
ther useful, still deliques; rather more violent of
fects of strangury & heat of urine; by blisters than
from above Doses interspersed. Blisters rejected
untill the remains severe head-ach in the affluents
w/ they do most effectually applied to temples
rubbing a little camphor on blisters precedents stran
gury. Bathing the legs useful in general specia
lly when the tongue is dry. Must fall where there are
symptomatic sweatings. Camphire rejected as
all sedatives. Part: Emel. 8. 2ss. Jacob.

In making the comparison presers the Pulse in
Typhus and the T. E. in Synochus Operates safe
ly given in Typhus

Whitis Pulmonalis Decoct. Amyli 2ss in 2ss
Sect. 17 } 2ss in 2ss
R. 214 sometimes useful at other hurtful
Alumen. Cortex. & 2ss of Ther. succin. 2ss. 2ss.
Benzoin. & 2ss

McLaene } Emetics. *heerful*, *vitricolic acid* with
Seal } a solution of *G. Arabic* very useful.
Col pediluvium dubious —

Albucco Sir Hans } The Tut. wth 2^{ds} Capis ha-
Rodno v^{ing} Sect. X. } matika 4th Hth Succotin:
Surgat. q^{ts}. Sigill at M^c
Frang. 4. s. v^l f. Seniment. Ophthalme-
The Oth Schip and impalpable powder of Glass
recommended.

Antispasmodic R. Camphire has some merit
 Sect. XI In hysteric and Singultus chiefly
 when inflammations Flor.
Linc. given for 1 gr to Rj twice a day seemed to
 have a good effect in Epilepsy.
 Spasm of the Oesophagus cured by Jus. of Descrip-
 tion of dose if swallowed especially solids gets no
 farther than the constricted part lies there for awhile
 and is again thrown up; pain under sternum and
 between the scapula towards left side w. this was
 by warm, and increased by Cold drink - food slow
 no fever, comparative view of antispasmodics di-
 vided into 4 Classes the first & weakest - 1st Atoms;
 heon, vsc. quercin. Trall. Flyasayam, Castor.
 Mush, cuprum ammoniac. 2nd
 fenn, Camphire, R. Linc., Blisters. 3rd A. p. after this;
 Other, 3 or 4 gr Bark, Opium N. S. - Again the dis-
 tinguishes them into stimulants, inflammatory - of
 which to be used in debile states are Electricity, nuxca-
 ry, Valerian, Aconites - Coler. Opium. - Of 4 latter N. S.
 Opusast, Mush, Camphire, Castor, Other, C. p.
 Ammoniac. Flor. Linc. -

(176)

Safflower of Cases, 5 Cured and 2 Relieved by
 Sect. 13. } No. 1. Feret. & 1/2 Mil. of. 2 1/2 774 Cap.
 Cock. parv. mane & v. Super bubend. Haust. : potius
 tepid; — In an over Dose by mistake, occasional Stren-
 guy.

Lignum for } the Campb. & H. Verelst. }
 Lumbago Sect. xiv } 24 solut. Sal. CC. gr. xv }
 Nerven. 24 Sapon. Nigr. comm. 24 m }
 extense, sugar aquetum & applied Lumbis & move-
 tur 3^{ia} qual. die.

S. Cat. 37th Crem. Tart. in Dropsies cured 13 of 20 Wret.
 5. It nasaracas and Ascleto, 7 Fly, drothorax, 2 and 10
 best dissolved in water of w^h it requires at least 20
 times its weight and the quantity of water was increased
 till as it failed when not thoroughly dissolved. They
 generally began to fly in 3 or 4 days. solid caps. quaque
 mane & this increased to 3 or 4 times and once in
 a day to be continued 3 weeks for a trial & then
 after till cured. The dose gently given at different times
 so as all to be taken an hour before breakfast some
 times divided m. et V. Rule. Scillip. official. car-
 d 3 in 10 when it occasions vomiting. Dose generally
 gr.ij sometimes 4, 5, 6, hadie vel mane & vesper
 to B without vomiting. The 3 not cured either perished or
 had no evacuation, but did not vomit. They generally
 purged at fr. & the vomiting comes on after a few
 days after their use. Cured for 2 to 16 Days
 It was useful in Nasaraca.

Worms, & bear resemblance to the symptoms of worms
Sec. XX and Hydrocephalus which is a true dis-
tinct Chetia, sudden calls to hunger, frequent airing
pain of the belly, and joints, grinding of teeth and
ringing of the voice - diagnostic signs of the Hydroceph-
alus are a long pulse, and dilated pupil - If worms
are a dangerous swelling of the upper lip, Oldenari-
um and often of the lower parts of the Cheek so
that the aperture of the Nostrils are not half their
natural size at last. This diagnostic is so
true that it has never failed. The Syzodia Maryland-
ica (Indian Pink) the root of a plant growing in
the low grounds South Carolina highly successful
in curing worms Dose to Children of 5 years old is
gr. x bis in dia it kills a 2^d quality, & to die of
powder

Means for prevent-
ing abortion

By Thos. Thompson, M.D.
Physician to the City of
Albany, N.Y.

of Wiles.

The causes, that produce which, in-
duce abortion, before and af-
ter the month of pregnancy, are cold,
Frogs, Congestions, and fainting. To remove
the first of these, we recommend, in blood
letting, the salubrious, gentle Calomel
and opiate. As advice, that expectants should always be grateful,
when it cannot conveniently be done, for families, solving, per-
nancy, and, he tells us, to be treated, in the same manner, as if they
had suppurated, in any other situation. If the first of it, fourth
month, abortion is most frequently induced from a congestion
of the vomiting, a difficulty of breathing, a violent cough, or
frogs. This can be relieved, to be relieved by blood letting
and, and, for the cough, only be given, Serravallo, Honey, etc.
recession of ventricles, or of the. Cataplasms is frequently
employed in the end of pregnancy, and sometimes not
to be overcome even by Calomel. In these cases he recommends
lubricating Clysters and blood letting, with a violent purgative in
the morning of the Bowels. — When, notwithstanding other
remedies, frogs continue, we advise that if patients life
comes to be in danger, he advises, that if delivery of if woman be
immediately attempted.

Mr John Innes, who dissects for Dr. Monro in Edinburgh, has favoured us with the following account of a man, whose organs of generation and urines were of a preternatural construction. This man at the time of Mr Innes's examination, was thirty one years of age. He was born of sound and healthy parents. He had from his birth immovably about the Os Pubis, a fungous excrescence, of a red colour, resembling granulation from a wound. This excrescence is about the bigness of a middle sized apple, and on each side of it there is an opening, above the groin, through which a probe of six inches long, and of the size of a crow's quill can be introduced. It must be of a curved shape; it is adapted to himself to passages each seem to lead backward and outwards, from the introduction of a probe in this manner, he complains of a slight pain about his loins. He observes that his prostate is open in the side of the prostate, that at which the probe is introduced. Through the two openings that have been mentioned, the urine flows constantly, unless there happens to be any accidental stoppage; on either side such a stoppage creates great uneasiness, and he removes it by the introduction of a blunt probe, the urine then flows as before. — He has an imperfect Penis. As far as it can be seen, it has much the same appearance, as if it had been cut through the middle longitudinally, with the sound side upwards. It has not the least vestige of any perforation or urethra. The Os pubis terminates in the split Corpora cavernosa can be distinctly felt; and there is a very small swelling in perineum, where the bulb of the urethra should be. — He has two small fistules below the rings of the external oblique muscles, with distinct vasa deferentia, which can be felt by the finger in the common manner. He has a scrotum which is empty, and contracted. He has not the least vestige of a navel; and very little beard, in proportion to his age. — Though the penis be imperfect, yet when the glans is titillated with a warm hand, there is an evident swelling. He declares, however, that he has neither inclination for venery nor emission of semen. But, as he has two distinct and distinct vasa deferentia, it is probable that they terminate in the ductum, and if semen is discharged, it flows.

The fungous excrescence seems to have been of original growth, for the umbilical vessels; and its low situation is probably owing to its want of a vesica urinaria, by which the umbilical arteries are supported and directed to the umbilicus in a natural state, that if vesica urinaria is wanting, it is proved by constant and involuntary flow of urine; by the want of an urethra, and by the introduction of a probe at the opening from whence the urine is discharged, which are evidently the origins or terminations of the urethra. The excrescence would probably have shewn where it had not been for constant distillation of urine ex coria ligae. — This small quantity of beard may probably, working to a small size of testicles, but chiefly to its want of vesiculae seminales. By this means there can be little stagnation of semen, and consequently little absorption of it, to which it is probable that the growth of the beard is probably to be attributed. As he goes about showing himself for money, he endeavours to persuade ignorant people that he has a singular constitution. But he has not yet had much success about him; and, if done at any time appears, it probably comes from the excrescence. There is no perforation externally, but for the ureters and the duct.

Observation on the Medical Virtues of Lead by Mr. Will.
W. Hyle Surgeon in York.

A brother to a gentleman near this city, still with his arm up to the shoulder in a vat of boiling water, and was so miserably scalded, that the cuticle came entirely off from the axilla down to the fingers ends. The pain and inflammation was very violent, so that, after a few hours, I was sent for. At this, wet in Goulard's etc. Salternen. were directed to be applied a bowl of whole arm, and, as they grew dry, more was added, for the space of an hour, night and morning, upon linen till it time of washing again. The relief was wonderful; the poor man really believed it was done by Witchcraft, so sudden and effectual was the effect sedative of the lead experienced. This man never found any bad effects from its application, though used in large quantities, and applied to such a large discoloured area.

where the absorption must have been very considerable

A peculiar case of a species of *Marasmus* being discharged from *Yule* just as to one about 1/2 month of June 1779, for a complaint in *Yule* with which she had been troubled for 1/2 year of three months before she asked my advice. About 1/2 month of menstruation for three or four days previous to the appearance of blood, she had the usual pain in her loins, but severer than common, attended with an uterine discharge of a greenish hue, and so exceedingly offensive to the smell, that she could scarce bear herself. This discharge continued till the menses appeared. Now, from the first appearance of this discharge, until the cessation of the menses, great numbers of maggots were brought away. They were all discharged alive. They were very small and of an odd conformation. They had a long head with a small tail in comparison; and in figure much resembling tadpoles. When pressed between the thumb and finger, the same disagreeable stench was emitted as from the uterine discharge.

From these vermin she was entirely freed by injections of a decoction of camomile flowers and wormwood, and of Olive Oil, which were thrown up twice a day. In this course she persisted for about 3 Weeks; and has never since had any return of her complaints.

A gentleman, on whose integrity and accuracy our readers may rely, has favoured us with the following account of a curious circumstance respecting the teeth of a country labourer. This man who was an inhabitant of the town of Hawick, in the south of Scotland, lost all his teeth by the time he arrived at the 60th year of his age. But, about half a year afterwards, a new set made their appearance; all of them appeared within the

space of 20 days; but, during this time, he suffered the most excruciating pain, the result of both continued fresh and from a period of thirty four years. He is still alive, has attained the ninety sixth year of his age, and has all his teeth, excepting three, which he has lost within these two years, one of them very lately.

Means for recovering persons who have been drowned, strangled, frozen or suffocated by noxious vapours. Taken from a medical Commentary Vol. III.

any one's shoulders, with the head hanging downwards, not upon the ground, or saw a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, so that the water may run out of the stomach.

Both reason and experience prove, that all these things are extremely dangerous, and often destroy the small remains of life.

The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons, in a carriage upon straws, lying on a bed with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural a position as possible.

2nd The body being well closed in a cloth, should be placed in a clear dry room, but not too near a large fire. The windows or doors of the room should be however the left open; and no more persons be admitted than those who are absolutely necessary, as the life of the patient

greatly depends on their being exposed to a fresh air. The warmth most promising success, is that of a bed or blanket properly warmed. Bottles or bladders of hot water, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be laid at the soles of the feet, in the joints of the arms, under the arm pits, &c. the shorter cloths of an attendant, the skin of a sheep fresh killed the oratorical and kindly warmth of a healthy person, lying by the side of the body, have been found, in many cases, very efficacious. Should these accidents happen in general, blanching of a warm bath, beer, salt, soap-balls, or any fabric.

where warm tea, as tea, grain, sand, water, &c. are easily procured, it would be of the utmost service to place it in any of these, immediately to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy person. 17. 98 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer. 3. The subject being placed in one or other of these advantages, circumstances, as speedily as possible, various stimulating methods should then be employed. — The first and most efficacious is, to blow with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, closing his nostrils with the hands, and gently expelling the air again, by pressing the chest with the other; imitating the strong breathing of a healthy person. — Next, let some assistant, be constantly employed in this operation, and he should throw a smoke of tobacco by the feet, driven into the lungs, by means of a tobacco pipe or fumigator, such as are used in administering tobacco Chymist. A half of Calumel will be useful if others can be procured. — At this attendant should, in the mean time, rub the body with, bark, and arser, with a coarse cloth or flannel dipped in brandy, rum, gin, salt and water, or strong vinegar, so as not to rub off the skin. Spirit of the tartum, ammoniac, salts, or any other stimulating substance, must also be applied to the wrists, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. — The head should at intervals be shaken also, and varied in its position. 4. 5. Bronchotomy or opening a passage to the lungs through the wind pipe, may be necessary, when the air will not pass by the mouth into the chest; but this must be always left to the judgment of a surgeon. — 18. If there be any signs of returning life, such as gasping, twitchings, or any convulsive motions, the return of the natural colour and warmth, and if the pulse, bleeding either in the arm or jugular vein, or temporal artery, now become necessary. The throat should also be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit; and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff, or any other stimulant, so as to produce sneezing. — A tea spoonful of warm water may be administered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing is returned, and if not be it table spoonful of warmer tea, or brandy, and water, may be given with advantage, but not before, as y. 5.

Liquor might get into the lungs before the power of swallowing returns. The other methods should be continued, with the exception that the patient be gradually restored; and even in cases where immediate success does not follow the emetics used, they ought not to be omitted for two hours or upward; as frequently, after that time symptoms of life have appeared.

of the Course of the
Aliment and fluids
Cheselden's anatomy

Of the Course of the
Aliment and fluids
These vessels that carry
The aliment being received into the
mouth, is there masticated and im-
pregnated with salivary juices by
the motions of y^e Jaw and the muscles that move it and of y^e tongue &
then it descends through y^e Oesophagus into y^e stomach, where it is
digested by the juices of the stomach (which is a natural is thrown out
of y^e glands of its inward coat, and salivary out of y^e mouth) and of
moderate warmth and a solution. Then it is p^ussed on through the
pylorus or right orifice of y^e stomach into the duodenum where
it is mixed with bile from the gall bladder and liver, and the pan-
creatic juice from y^e pancreatic gland. These fluids serve further
to attenuate and dilute the digested aliment, and probably, to make
y^e fluid part of it separate from y^e fibres. After this it is continually
propelled by peristaltic motion of y^e guts, and the compression of the
diaphragm and abdominal muscles, by which forces y^e fluid part
is pressed into y^e lactals, and the gross parts through the guts in
to the veins. — This chyle, or thin and milky part of y^e ali-
ment, being received into y^e lactals from all y^e small guts, they
carry it into the receptaculum chyli; and from thence the Ductus
Thoracicus carries it into y^e left subclavian vein, where
it mixes wth the blood, and passes into the heart.

All the veins being emptied into two branches, viz. the ascen-
ding and descending Cavae, they empty into the right auricle of y^e
heart: the right auricle unloads into y^e right ventricle, which
throws the blood through the pulmonary artery into y^e lungs, from
thence the blood is brought by the pulmonary veins into the
left auricle ^{ventricle}, and from thence into y^e left ventricle, by
which it is thrown into y^e aorta, and distributed through the body
from y^e extremities of y^e arteries arise the veins and lymphatics, the
veins to collect y^e blood and bring it back to the heart, and the

The lymphatics to return the lymph, or thinner part of, ye blood, from ye arteries to ye veins and the vasculæ lactea, where it mixes with the chyle, and then passes with it into the left subclavian vein and to the heart.

All the fluids that pass into the stomach and guts being carried into ye blood-vessels, the greater part of them are separated and carried off by proper excretory vessels from the body, but some bits from ye Liver, &c. and thus pass along with them what might be injurious to ye animal Economy.

(Two Cases of Dislocation of the Femur with an account of the method of reduction)

By J. M. Thomas, Anderson
Surgeon in Leith

I have found Messrs Bruce and Burgess, and Messrs Jamieson and Jackson Surgeons in Leith, who were just begun to attempt the reduction by palliatives. With these several trials were made; but the ligament round the bone slipping, it was taken off. By this means I had an opportunity of examining it, I found the left bone protruded three or four inches farther than the right, and the one could not be brought within eight or ten inches of the other, the foot being turned out. When it was moved upwards and downwards, if done gently he found little pain; but I observed, when it was nearly, or altogether extended, the head of the bone became fixed, and he complained more when it was in that situation, if any rotatory motion was attempted with the femur, which gave him no uneasiness when the thigh was brought up towards the abdomen. From ye above appearances it was certain the head of the bone was displaced from the acetabulum, and lodged downwards and inwards, in ye canal foramen of ye Ischium and Pubis. I was convinced that attempting the reduction in the common method, with ye thigh extended was improper, as the muscles were all put upon the

stretch, the action of which is perhaps sufficient to overcome any extension we can apply. But, by bringing the thigh to near a right angle with the trunk, by which the muscles would be greatly relaxed, I imagined that ye reduction might more readily take place, and with much less extension.

When I made this examination, he was lying on a table on his back. I raised ye thigh to about a right angle with the trunk, and, with my right hand at the ham, laid hold of the thigh, and made extension what I could. From this trial I found I could dislodge the head of ye bone, at the same time that I did this with my left hand at ye head and inside of ye thigh, I repulsed it towards the acetabulum, while my right gave ye femur a little circular turn, so as to bring the Rotula inwards to its natural situation; upon the second attempt, it went in with a snap observable to gentlemen standing around, but more so to the poor man, who instantly cried out he was well and free from pain. The bones were then brought together, the leg was of the same length, and the foot in its natural situation. The bones were kept together for some time, with a roller, to confine the motion of the thigh; and, in three weeks, he was at his work, without the least stiffness in the joint.

A boy 8 years old, of a strong healthy constitution, while he happened to be carried on his sister's back, lost the hold he had of her neck, and fell to ye left side. She, however, held him by ye legs, which were round her waist, so as to occasion considerable stress to ye parts. He was carried home and complained of the left thigh and haunch, which he said was from a fall from his sister's back. The parents being poor, and imagining it to be only bruised, were 18 days before they called any assistance. At this time I found him lying in bed on his back, the fore part of the femur turned quite in, the bone lying on ye right thigh, was fully four inches shorter, &c. by turned out,

out, and considerable tension and swelling on y^e hip. From y^e appearance I suspected a fracture at y^e neck of the bone; but, on examining it, was soon convinced of the dislocation, and that the head of the bone was lodged upwards and backwards from y^e acetabulum, in the concave part of y^e ilium where it joins the ischium. The smallest attempt to carry the thigh outwards from the position in which it lay, gave him y^e most exquisite pain, and he could not allow it to be gently moved upwards, if at the same time, the knee was kept close to y^e right side. From y^e motion made to discover its situation, he complained so much, that y^e reduction was not attempted at that time. The hip was fomented, rubbed with camphorated oil, and a poultice applied for y^e night. Next forenoon I called on him, with two young gentlemen; he was placed across y^e bed, the thigh raised so as to form an acute angle with y^e trunk. In this situation the knee lay considerably over the right side, and the leg was turned much outwards. He was kept down by an assistant, while I laid hold, with both my hands, above the knee, at y^e same time standing upon the side of y^e bed, and pulling upwards, I found I could move the head of y^e bone from the place where it was lodged; and, upon making considerable extension, with my left hand I laid hold of y^e middle of the leg, which I brought inwards. By this the femur made a circular turn which directed its head towards the acetabulum, into which it went with a sensible noise. The boy immediately cried out that he was well, and could allow y^e thigh to be moved gently in any direction. The thighs were kept together for two weeks with a bandage, and, in three weeks, he could walk; but he complained of stiffness of y^e joint for a week or two afterwards.

Observations on y^e use of the Cabbage tree bark as an antihelminthic. By N. Will. Anderson, Surgeon in Edinburgh.

The practitioners in Dublin, who have employed y^e Cabbage tree bark for those afflicted with worms, have differed much in the account they have given of its obvious operation. It is, what by many it is held to be a medicine operating very violently, it is not to be imagined that, although efficacious, it will ever be soon introduced into common use. The following letter to Dr Duncan from Mr Anderson, who practises medicine for some years in the West Indies, may serve not only in some degree to explain these differences, but also to remove objections which may be entertained to the employment of this useful medicine. In this event, we presume it cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

In consequence of your request, I send you what information I can concerning the field cabbage bark, or worm bark of Jamaica. I have seen two different sorts of it, the one of a much paler colour than the other; and, although they be nearly of y^e same taste, and may probably have the same antihelminthic effects, yet I have some reason to think, that they are not equally safe in their exhibition. The first which I have mentioned, I have tried but seldom. I have generally found it to act more violently than the other. It often occasions loose stools, great nausea, and such like symptoms, and I do not so small degree of uneasiness in y^e belly. In two or three instances, I have suspected it for bringing on fainting fits, which look blue, soon after y^e medicine was exhibited. The second sort which I have mentioned, or the darker coloured bark, resembles much y^e Cassia lignea in colour, though it be of a much coarser texture. This is y^e kind commonly used in y^e West Indies. I can give you no botanical description of y^e trees from which either kind is taken.

Nor do I recollect any better mark by which \mathcal{P} . one or two may be distinguished from \mathcal{P} . other, than the circumstance of colour which I have now mentioned. I am sensible that many have objected to the use of this medicine from a supposition that it acts too violently. But, from the experience which I have had in having given it to a number of patients, I think I could take upon me to employ it in any case where an anthelmintic is necessary. As it is a medicine but little known in practice in Europe, and as Pellican, it is not very long since it was discovered to any European practitioners. I think it would be unfortunate, were it rejected without a fair trial. The bad and new symptoms, which have been ascribed to it may, I imagine, have followed either from \mathcal{P} . use of \mathcal{P} . first kind, or from an over dose. Both \mathcal{P} . one and \mathcal{P} . other of these circumstances, however, might easily be guarded against. Thus, for example, in place of giving a table spoonful of the decoction of the later kind, it is commonly the first dose for a grown person, and which is generally increased in a few days to four or five table spoonfuls, might we not begin with a tea spoonful. This is the one that in which I have commonly been in use to give it. It is not much to observe, that I never saw it act violently when thus managed; while, at \mathcal{P} . same time, I have often experienced the best effects from it as a powerful anthelmintic. I have usually prepared the decoction which I employ in the following manner.

Take of \mathcal{P} . bruised bark two ounces and a half; of water two pints; let it be boiled over a gentle fire till a pint and a half. Strain off \mathcal{P} . decoction, and let it be kept for use in a bottle well corked. Of this decoction a table spoonful is usually given the first morning for a dose to a grown person; one and a half \mathcal{P} . second, continuing to increase it gradually to four or five table spoonfuls, and giving it for 8 or 9 mornings successively. After this, I com-

monly give a dose of Salaf, with a few grains of calomel which seldom fails to bring away the worms, some dead, some alive. At any time I have found \mathcal{P} . decoction produce more than one or two loose stools, I have added to each dose a few drops of Liquid Laudanum. And, in general, I have given \mathcal{P} . each dose, fifteen or twenty drops of \mathcal{P} . spirit of Lavender on a bit of sugar.

The History of a case of \mathcal{P} . Morbus Niger with some remarks on the effects of Camphor
By Dr Henry Marcard, Physician at Hanover

A woman of a very deformed & bony shape, about 48 years of age, had complained, many years ago, of very severe pains about her stomach, attacking by intervals, and commonly accompanied with belching, and a rejection of \mathcal{P} . food, or if she had taken none of an offensive lymph. The disease was allowed to be of \mathcal{P} . bilious kind, and treated as such, there being no apparent reason to impute it to any other cause. On the 18th of February 1779, when I was called for, I was told that she was then attacked with those pains to a degree never before experienced, that she had vomited up some black stuff like coagulated blood. I found no fever; she had great nausea, her tongue was not at all furrowed; she had most excruciating pains in \mathcal{P} . hypochondric region, and was much affected with anxiety. I should have given her a vomit, but durst not venture upon it, from \mathcal{P} . apprehension that \mathcal{P} . rejection of the black matter might be a sort of Vomitus Cruentus, as it afterwards proved not to be; and besides, as it would have been against the common rule, *Gibbosis nulla sunt exhibenda vomitoria*; \mathcal{P} . by \mathcal{P} . bye, is a principle I think, far too generally pronounced; and there is no doubt this very woman might have ta-

to turn it vomit wth great safety, as she brought forth notwithstanding her irregular shape, and even the apparent deformity of her pelvis, off healthy children, then all alive.

Thinking, however, some evacuation proper, I ordered something to open the body, and the emplastrum de hyocraimo to be laid over her belly. The following day she was remarkably better, and continued so all y^e 18th. On y^e 19th, at once, arose a severe fever; the pains in the region of the stomach became intolerable; she was constantly vomiting, wthout bringing up any thing particular, and had no stools.

I ordered ten ounces of blood to be taken from her arm, frequent clysters, composed of emollient and salt, to be given, a bladder wth warm water to be laid upon her stomach, and a mixture of lemon juice and sal absinthii to be taken several times during y^e effervescence. Towards night I found the heat abated, she vomited only by intervals of an hour, & the clysters brought away now and then, somewhat more of y^e coagulated blood, as y^e friends of the patient, told it, which they had omitted to keep for my examination.

On y^e 21st, in the afternoon, it was told that y^e patient was in a dying condition, the pains being augmented to such a degree, as to produce convulsions, and a cold sweat.

I soon I was now quite at a loss what to do, being entirely ignorant from what cause these heavy symptoms could arise - and though I suspected the black stuff, must be y^e origin, yet I knew so little about its nature, that even that could give me no directions at all. I resolved at last to prescribe three grains of camphor every four hours, in an emulsion, with some nitre, and a good deal of syrup of white poppies, and to order a large blister upon the part affected. - On y^e same night, about 8 o'clock, I was called a-

gain; and was told that y^e patient, not long after having taken y^e emulsion, began to vomit in a most shocking manner; and that y^e people about her really believed that she puked most part of her guts away, such strange matters as they thought were to be observed in what she threw up. Before my arrival, the vomiting had ceased; but a large quantity, at least 16 ounces, of the black stuff was collected for my examination. Upon enquiry, I found it to be a matter somewhat like poulitice, but less adherent; it was quite black, neither inclining to the red nor to the yellow, being neither blood nor gall. I put a little of it upon white paper, & after it was rubbed upon y^e paper, it went clear off from y^e sheet wth out colouring it, or leaving any mark behind besides moisture. My patient said, that it had no particular taste. I have never seen any matter more resembling this, than y^e contents of a tumor cysticis, or a thieromay which I found once in y^e dead body of an old man just under the spleen. The patient was much relieved by this evacuation, though she became extremely weak; she recovered very slowly, but did never vomit again. It is known she complained of nausea and pains, I ordered her purgatives and clysters, and heard that they frequently brought off somewhat more of y^e black matter, wth apparent relief. She fell afterwards into a slight fever, and some other little complaints, of which it is unnecessary to give any particular account; but, after two more fits from y^e beginning of her illness, she was entirely recovered, and had never again an attack of her old complaint. I do not pretend to determine whether this stuff came from y^e spleen, by means of y^e arasa brevia, or whether, perhaps, a tumor cysticis near the stomach furnished

furnished the matter. — This case may probably fall under y^e. species morbi nigri Hippocratis, whereof he says. *Acceperunt vomitum rotundum, sed non est determinatum*, as he gives no further description of y^e. species. — I shall forbear mentioning any authors who have seen similar cases that prove, I find, commonly, fatal. One observation, however, I cannot help adding, concerning y^e. effects of Camphor in the present case. All y^e. visceres seemed to undergo a very hard struggle by the last y^t. Resolved to try the effect of Camphor, and soon after it was taken, all was brought about. — Not long ago, I have seen y^e. effect of camphor pretty much resembling this one. — A woman was taken ill of a pleurisy of y^e. bilious kind. After about seven days, the pleuritic symptoms disappeared, and the remaining disorder was, as far as I could guess, merely bilious. Besides acids, I ordered frequent purgatives, and gave them as strong as I could venture upon. They had always y^e. desired effect, causing some stools every day; but there was no change to y^e. better, she rather became weaker and weaker. It, however, continued for some days in the same way. On y^e. 15th day of her illness, I found the patient very low; she could not well sit in her bed; her pulse was hardly to be felt; though she was not light-headed, she could neither think nor speak wth great difficulty. — I thought it now necessary to try another way, and gave her four grains of Camphor, to be taken in 4 pills, every 3 hours; and besides ordered some wine. Upon my calling again at night, the husband of y^e. patient told me that these four pills proved very efficacious; and, upon enquiry, I was not a little surprised to find, that, after the first dose, the patient had six stools of green viscidous stinking excrement.

and that, after y^e. second dose, there followed three more; after which she found herself a little better. From that time she began to mend; she recovered afterwards, but extremely slowly. As camphor has neither faculties to effect vomiting nor purging, it is somewhat difficult to discover what cause y^e. effects could be derived from, which it exerted in these two cases. Nor shall I presume to determine whether it acted thus by adding to y^e. stimulus of the morbid matter, or by adding to the irritability of y^e. parts, or rather by supporting the visceres corporis: Be that as it may, this conclusion seems very obvious, that camphor might prove many times an excellent remedy when the patient grows weak, whilst nature intends a salutary evacuation; though certain by the effects can never be so evident when the evacuation is to come from other excretory organs than y^e. primæ viæ, when the morbid matter is to be eliminated by insensible perspiration, by urine, sweat, or excretion.

De Circulo officina, & Visceribus visceribus. Ord. manna ni tinaus Medicis Tertius, sine observationem circa Morbos acutos et chronicos, ab Henrico Josepho Collen, Medico Viennense, et ejusdem Visceribus Physica Factorum, duo Vindobonæ.

In consequence of the celebrated Storck's publications on the virtues of hemlock, innumerable trials were made of it in this, as well as in other countries. It did not however, in any degree, answer the expectations formed of it; so that many practitioners began long ago to conclude, either that more had been said upon the efficacy of y^e. medicine than in reality it deserved; or, if it

the preparations of it used in this country, differed materially from those made use of, at Vienna. That the latter conjecture was the most probable, no person could doubt who had perused, and given credit to Storck's publications; and in y^e. treatise before us, are related a variety of cases, on all which tend equally to y^e. confirmation of y^e. same opinion. For more full information, the treatise itself must be resorted to, all of the most remarkable cases, however, are here selected — A Woman, aged 27 years, for a year and a half, laboured under a total want of use of her right leg, owing to a considerable hard swelling around y^e. knee joint. — This disorder she imagined to be y^e. remains of a putrid complaint, which, for the space of three weeks, she had formerly been troubled with. In other respects she enjoyed good health. A purgative being promised, she began, on y^e. 1st of August, the y^e. use of Cicuta; sixteen grains of y^e. extract were ordered twice a day, together with an external application of y^e. plant, in the form of a fermentation, to y^e. part affected. — On y^e. 8th of August, three doses a day, of sixteen grains each, were prescribed: These were continued daily till y^e. 24th, when each dose was so much increased, as that a dram of the extract came to be exhibited every twenty-four hours. — 5th September, This day, the patient perceived a tingling kind of pain in the swelling, there was no difference, however, in it as to softness: But the joint, though formerly stiff and rigid, became now, in some degree moveable. 10th The knee somewhat softer, and the motion of y^e. leg more considerable. She was afterwards gently purged two or three times, and continued taking two doses of cicuta, of a scruple each, daily, till y^e.

23rd of October, when y^e. swelling was entirely removed, and a free use of y^e. joint restored. — For a debility of that leg, which remained for some time, a fermentation of aromatic herbs was prescribed, which soon effected a complete cure, and the patient has since that time, we are told, remained perfectly well. —

A man aged 40, was brought to y^e. hospital, with a large scabulous ulcer on y^e. ^{outer} side of his right leg, the disease was of a twelve months standing, and besides the ulcer, the slender part of the leg was so much swelled as to form one continued hard tumor, from y^e. downwards covering whole foot. For y^e. space of three months, all y^e. remedies commonly had recourse to in such cases, were administered, but with no evident advantage. It was resolved, therefore to see what effects cicuta would produce. —

On the 19th of November, he began to take sixteen grains of y^e. extract, twice a day; and linen cloths soaked in an infusion of y^e. herb, were kept constantly applied to y^e. part. — At this time, y^e. swelling of the leg and foot were equally considerable as when the patient was first admitted; the ulcer however had spread farther; its margins were ragged and from y^e. bottom of the sore, several small tubercles had arisen. The colour of the parts affected was various, the matter afforded was sanious, and the patient complained of very severe pains. In other respects, however, he enjoyed good health. By the 27th of the month, the sore looked much better, had got a more natural red appearance, the inequalities in the bottom were diminished, and the leg and foot were not so tense as formerly. — On the 6th of December, the sore

was considerably filled up; in place of scabs, thin pus was now discharged, the swelling was much lessened, and the patient complained of little or no pain. The same treatment was continued till y.^e 20th of the month, when the sore was so far reduced as to afford only a very small quantity of pus. Its margins were become equal, and showed a tendency to cicatrize, and the swelling of the leg and foot was entirely removed. — At this time, the remedies, which had till then been continued, were laid aside; and the only application made use of, was a plaster of cicuta to y.^e sore. The patient had all along taken a laxative every six or seventh morning. By the middle of January, the sore was completely, and firmly, cicatrized; and the patient was in every respect so well by the end of y.^e month, as to be then dismissed, and allowed to go to his ordinary labour. A boy 13 years of age had laboured under a white swelling in y.^e joint of his left knee, for y.^e space of 6 months. Different remedies had been tried, but with no advantage; it was therefore resolved to see what effects would be produced by Cicuta. The extract was ordered, internally, in the form of pills, and a fomentation was applied outwardly. These were y.^e only medicines prescribed, except a gentle purge, repeated at proper intervals. They were employed for y.^e first time on the third February; by y.^e 21st of y.^e Month, the swelling was much softened, and, by the 22nd of y.^e month, the swelling was much softened, and, by y.^e 1st of March, it was in every respect considerably better. — On y.^e 23rd of that month he was dismissed perfectly cured.

De usu noxi &
salubri Venenarum.
Vid. Solomonis Theophili
De Mera. M. D. Diatriba
Mistic tres. Bro. Flapin.

After a short account of the natural history of cantharides, the chemical quality of these insects, and the phenomena commonly observed from their application, our author proceeds to consider with what propriety they are had recourse to, in several disorders, in which they are very generally used. The use of blisters in convalescent diseases is first taken notice of; and Mr. De Mera observes, that in all such complaints, they will be serviceable or hurtful, according to y.^e particular nature and occasional cause of y.^e disease. Convulsions, he thinks, may proceed from three different sorts of causes. 1st. from repletion, inanition, and irritation. When repletion from too great a quantity of blood seems to be y.^e cause of y.^e disorder, Venesection should always precede the use of blisters, and then they are frequently of service. In repletion, too, from a superabundance of serum, they are the principal remedy to be depended on. — In convulsions proceeding from the second sort of causes, inanition, our author thinks blisters can never be applicable. For, if the inanition has been induced either by too great discharge of blood or serum, farther evacuations by epispastics would certainly, he thinks, be adding fuel to the fire, and could not probably answer any one good purpose. When irritation about the head seems to be y.^e cause of such disorders, blisters, applied to y.^e extremities may sometimes be of service, by occasioning a derivation to those parts of such humors as may have happened to produce them.

Vertigo

Vertigo, we are told, may proceed from six different causes, &c. 1. From a sanguineous plethora. 2. From a fault in the spring viz. 3. From debility in consequence of excessive evacuations. 4. From Compression. 5. From poisons of different kinds, as opium, mercury, fumes of charcoal, &c.; and, 6. From a serous collection in consequence of the stoppage of secretions, ulcers, or any other habitual drains. In this last species of y^e. disease, blisters are much recommended; but, in none of y^e. others, can they ever, we are told, be used with advantage.

Apoplexy

Very different opinions are delivered, by different authors, with respect to the use of blisters in apoplectic and the several comatose disorders; by some they are much recommended, and by others we are desired to use them with the greatest caution. In order to reconcile these opposite opinions, the different causes that may be supposed to produce apoplexy are here enumerated.

1. Such disorders are frequently induced by plethora and congestions of blood about the head. 2. By pituitous and serous collections in y^e. head. 3. By compression of y^e. jugular veins.

4. By sanguineous and serous extravasations in y^e. ventricles of y^e. brain. 5. By y^e. translation to the head of the different excretions, on their being unnaturally retained in the system.

6. By narcotics and opiates; and, 7. By sympathy from other diseases.

In apoplexy from a sanguineous plethora, blood-letting is recommended as almost the only remedy to be depended on, and, in y^e. species of the disorder blisters are never admissible till considerable quantities of blood have been drawn off.

The third species of causes enumerated may, sometimes, we are told, though not often, be removed by a chirourgical operation. Extravasations in y^e. ventricles of y^e. brain commonly prove fatal, though, in some instances, drastic purgatives have appeared to be of service in such cases. Poisonous narcotics we most effectually remove by emetics; and vinegar, we are told is y^e. best corrector of an over dose of opium. Apoplexy that appears to proceed from any other disorder, must be cured by medicines most proper for y^e. removal of y^e. original cause. From what has been said, it would appear, that the use of blisters in apoplexy is very limited; and they were recommended by our author, in such cases only as arise either from a superabundance of serum in the constitution, or from a translation to the brain of such humors as in a state of health ought to be exerted.

Palsy

When in palsy a plethoric state of y^e. system takes place, blisters, our author thinks, can never, with safety, be had recourse to; but, in all such disorders as are connected with, or seem to depend upon a relaxed set of fibres, a moist atmosphere, or y^e. presence of too much serum in y^e. system, blisters are then y^e. principal remedy to be depended on. They are likewise of service, too, in such species of palsy as are produced by poisons of different kinds, especially those of a metallic nature; but, in these cases, the use of strong emetics and purgatives must always be premised.

Delirium

Our author elsewhere treats of delirium when conjoined with y^e. putrid and mucous fevers, his observations upon

upright here are confined to y. phrenitis and hydrophobia.

In phrenitis, after plentiful evacuations of blood, blisters are much recommended, not, however, to y. head, but to y. extremities; for, as in all such cases, there evidently appears to be a great determination to y. head, whatever can occasion evacuation to y. extremities, will most likely be of service; and this our author alleges may, in some measure, be effected by blisters. — In real cases of hydrophobia, no remedies whatever can probably be of much service; but, as it is of consequence to preserve the parts hit by mad animals as long open as possible, blisters for y. purpose are said to answer very effectually.

Dolor

The first case of pain instance by our author, is head-ach. Of this complaint he says there are three distinct species. 1. The *Tolipathia*, proceeding from some fixed cause in the brain itself; this he considers in general as incurable. 2. The symptomatic, proceeding most commonly from some disorder in y. stomach; this, he says must be cured by some ties, and other remedies most proper for y. original cause. —

3. The metastatic, arising from a translation of serum, or of matter, to y. head, from different parts of the body. In this species of head-ach, together, w. *hidicluvia*, are recommended blisters both to y. neck and thighs. In pains of y. ears, attended w. purulent or serous discharges, blisters may frequently be of use; but, for y. removal of pain only, as it commonly, in these cases, proceeds from inflammation, blood-letting is more warmly recommended. — In tooth-ach, our author does not imagine blisters can ever be of much service; for, when inflammation is

y. cause of y. pain, nothing will so effectually relieve it as blood-letting; and pain from a caries tooth can only be removed by extraction of the tooth itself. In rheumatic pains of y. joints, blisters, applied to y. parts affected, are often known to prove efficacious. In such pains as are frequently connected w. scurvy, we are desired never to use them, as y. blistered parts are very apt to mortify; but, in pains proceeding from a repulsion of scabies, or itch, nothing, we are told, is so effectual. A case is here stated of an intense pain along y. arm, which resisted all y. ordinary applications, and was cured by the application of blisters only, after it was suspected to proceed from y. disappearance of an moderate itch. — In arthritic pains, whether of y. head, breast, or stomach, blisters, as stimulants, and much recommended by our author, either to y. feet, or to such parts of y. extremities as y. disease has formerly been seated in. Such pains as proceed from species of colic, particularly from y. *Colica Pituitum*, may, we are told, be frequently relieved by the application of blisters to y. part affected.

Inflammations

A variety of diseases, attended w. topical inflammation, are here enumerated, in which blisters were much recommended; particularly, *Ophthalmia*, *angina*, *peripneumony*, *pleurisy*, inflammatory affections of y. *Diaphragm*, *stomach*, &c.

Diseases of y. breast

Asthma is y. disorder first taken notice of, under this head. In y. moist or humeral *Asthma*, blisters are said to be of use, both as evacuates, and as serving to derive from y.

part affected, towards the situation on which they are applied. They are not, however, recommended in any other species of *febrile* disease. In coughs, attended with tough viscid expectoration, blisters are advised to be had recourse to; but, on no account, ought they to be used in coughs of a more dry nature. In chin-cough, after the use of vomits, gentle laxatives and pectorals, blisters to the back are recommended as useful.

Dropsy

M^r De Mea does not imagine that blisters can ever be of service in any of the *enchysted* or interstitial species of Dropsy; but they are used he says with advantage, in what he terms *external Hydrocephalus*, &c. in such watery swellings of the head as are confined to the common teguments. — In all such disorders of the eyes as are attended with plentiful secretions of tears, blisters are much recommended by our author.

Cutaneous Diseases

In obstinate cases of impetigo and scabies, blisters, applied even to the affected parts, have been attended, we are informed, with the greatest advantage. A case is here related of a very inveterate instance of impetigo in a young Lady, which, after resisting all the usual remedies, was speedily cured by the application of a large blister to the parts principally affected. The blistered part was kept open for about a fortnight, by means of issue ointment; & the cure was so complete, that no vestige of the disease could afterwards be observed.

Febrile Disorders

Fever is the last class of diseases taken notice of, in *the* treatise before us. — In fevers of the *intermittent* kind, except when symptoms of a comatose nature occur, blisters are very seldom said to be necessary, nor they are advisable in the ardent inflammatory fever, till after repeated blood-lettings, and other necessary evacuations. In putrid fevers, when stimulants are requisite, blisters are recommended as the most effectual. In such disorders, however, they sometimes, we are told by our author, terminate in mortification. — In every stage of the nervous fever, blisters are much extolled as the most effectual means by M^r De Mea, not only as stimulants, but as solvents of the viscid state of the fluids, on which such fevers are by many supposed to depend. In the measles blisters are seldom necessary, excepting with a view to moderate the cough, which frequently, towards the end of the disease, becomes the most troublesome symptom. Neither are they often thought necessary, by M^r De Mea, in the small pox; he speaks, however, of his having frequently seen them of considerable service in the secondary fever of the *confluent* kind; and a case is related, in which blisters applied to the legs produced a very speedy cure, after the cool regimen had failed, although attended to, from the commencement of the disease, with the greatest exactness.

An Essay on the nature and Cure of the (so call-
ed) Worm Fever. By Samuel Musgrave, M.D.F.R.S.
L.D.C. 8vo, London.

Dr. Musgrave introduces his subject by observing, that the worm fever, as it is called, is a disorder to which children are generally liable, and that it frequently eludes the skill of y.^e Physician. He concludes, therefore, that it will not be acceptable to y.^e public, if he shall lay before them a method of treating that disease, which, in several instances of his own practice, has been attended with success; and which, from y.^e immediate relief it gives y.^e patients, he concludes to be specifically adapted to y.^e cure of it, and not successfully by decident only. — The difficulty of curing what is called a worm fever, arises, according to our author, from its being frequently attributed to worms, when the cause of the disorder is of a quite different nature. He does not mean to deny, that worms do sometimes abound in the human body, nor y.^t the irritation caused by them does sometimes produce a fever; but he observes, that these cases to be much more uncommon than is generally imagined, and that great mischief is done by treating some of y.^e disorders of children as worm cases, which really are not so. Dr. Hunter, it is observed, is of y.^e same opinion on this point, and he has, we are told, dissected great numbers of children who have been supposed to die of worm fevers, and whose complaints were of course treated as proceeding from worms, in whom, however, there appeared, upon dissection, to be not only no worms but evident proofs of the disorder having been of very different

natures. — The spurian worm fever, as Dr. Musgrave terms it, has in all the instances he has seen of, its arisen evidently from the child, on having been indulged in too great quantities of fruit; though a poor cold diet may, he thinks, occasionally give birth to it. Every sort of fruit eaten in excess will probably produce it; but an immoderate use of cherries seems to be y.^e most common cause of it. The approach of this disorder has a different appearance, according as it arises from a habit of eating fruit in rather too large quantities, or from an excessive quantity eaten at one time. In y.^e former case the patient grows weak and languid, his countenance becomes pale and livid; his belly swells and grows hard; his appetite and digestion are destroyed; his nights grow restless, or, at least his sleep is much disturbed with startings, and then y.^e fever soon follows; in the progress of which, the patient grows comatose, and at times convulsed; in which state, when the event is fatal he dies. — The pulse at y.^e wrist, though quick, is never strong or hard; the carotid however beats with great violence, and elevate y.^e skin so as to be distinctly seen at a distance. The heat is at times considerable, especially in y.^e trunk; though at other times when the brain is much oppressed, it is little more than natural. It is sometimes accompanied with a violent pain of y.^e epigastric region, though more commonly y.^e pain is slight, and terminates in a Coma; some degree of pain, however, seems to be insupportable.

from it, so as to clearly distinguish this disorder from other comatose affections. Where a large quantity of food has been eaten at once, the attack of y. disorder is instantaneous, and its progress rapid; the patient often passing, in the space of a few hours, from apparently perfect health, to a stupid, comatose, and almost dying state. The symptoms of y. fever, when formed, are in both cases nearly the same, except that, in this latter sort, a little purulent matter is sometimes discharged, both by vomit and stool from y. aeris first day. The stools, in both cases, exhibit sometimes a kind of curd resembling curdled milk, at other times a floating substance is observed in y. ¹⁰, and sometimes a number of little threads and pellucids, and now and then a single worm. Strong purgatives, or purges frequently repeated in this disorder, are greatly condemned by our author, as they in general not only aggravate y. symptoms already present, but are sometimes the origin of convulsions. Blood-letting is not to be thought of in any stage of y. disorder. Although frequent purging, however, is not recommended, yet a single vomit and purge are advised at the beginning of the disorder, with a view to evacuate such indigested matter and mucus as happens to remain in y. stomach and bowels. These having been treated properly, there is seldom occasion for repeating them; and it is sufficient if y. body be costive, to throw up, every 2nd or 3rd day a Clyster, composed of half a Spoonful of aloe, dissolved in 5 Spoonfuls of infusion of Carniola.

The principal part of y. cure, however, depends upon external applications to y. bowels and stomach; and, as y. cause of the disorder is of a cold nature, the applications must be warm, coarct, and invigorating, and their action must be promoted by constant external heat. — *Re. Fol. Myrrh. et rule ad p. 207. aq. pur. q. s. f. decoct. saturatissimum, quod calide foucatur regio ventriculi et abdominis, quater vel quinta quaque hora, per horam quadrante.* — *Magma ex herbis coctis post solis usum usum paucis perpetuo appositum teneatur, et quoties refrigerit, aliud calidum opponatur.* For internal use, the following is all y. has been found necessary. *Re. 9. Cinam. 3ss. Cinnamom. 10. an. 3ss, R. Amygdal. dulc. 3ss. syr balsam. 3ij. Rectificatus usus fortiter convectionetur in phiala. Capiat, pro ratione status 3ij ad 3. vj 3ha quaque hora.* — When any nervous symptoms come on, or remain after y. disorder is abated, they are easily removed by giving a pill of 6 grains of a powder once or twice a day. — The danger of worms is very uncertain, but even in real worm cases, the treatment above recommended would, it is imagined be much more efficacious than y. practice commonly had recourse to. As worms either tend y. constitution weakly, or very soon make it so, the frequent repetition of purges, particularly mercurials, cannot but have a pernicious

effect. Barefoot is still more exceptionable, being in truth to be ranked rather among poisons than medicines. Worm-seed and killers are too offensive to y^e palate and stomach to be long persisted in. — The porridge of coralline creates disgust, by its quantity, and the infusion of pink root is well known to occasion now and then vertiginous complaints and fits.

Fomenting y^e belly night and morning with a strong decoction of rue and Wormwood, is much recommended. It is a perfectly safe remedy, and, by invigorating the bowels, has thereby a considerable influence in rendering them capable of expelling such worms as they happen to contain. In y^e fomentation, it is advised to anoint y^e belly with a liniment composed of one part of essential oil of rue, and two parts of a decoction of rue in sweet oil. Of internal medicines, the best is a ba of soda, wth an abbeche pill or two at proper intervals.

The diet of children disposed to worms, should be warm and nourishing, consisting in part at least of animal food, which it is not y^e worse for being a little seasoned. — Their drink may be any kind of beer that is well brewed, wth now and then a small draught of port or negus. A total abstinence from butter is not so necessary perhaps, as is generally imagined. Poor chews must be by all means avoided; but such as is rich and hearty in a moderate quantity, is particular-

ly serviceable. In the spurious worm fever, the patient should be supported occasionally by small quantities of broth; and, at y^e close of it, when the appetite remains, the first food given should be of y^e kind above recommended.

The diet here directed will, perhaps, be thought extraordinary, as y^e general Idea is at present, y^e in the management of children, nothing is so much to be avoided as repletion and rich food. It is no doubt an error to feed children too well, or to indulge y^e wth wine or rich sauces; but it is equally an error to confine y^m to too strict or too poor a Diet. It weakens their digestion, and renders y^m much more subject to Disorders of every kind, but, particularly, to Disorders of y^e bowels. In regard to y^e spurious worm fever, if it be true y^t acid fruits too plentifully eaten are y^e general cause of it, it follows as a consequence, y^t a warm nutritious diet, moderately used will most effectually counteract y^e mischiefs. & soonest restore y^e natural powers of y^e stomach. Besides, if y^e disorder does not readily yield to y^e methods here directed, as there are many examples, and some have happened to our author, of its terminating by an inflammation, and supuration of y^e navel, it is highly advisable to keep this probability in view, & by a moderate allowance of animal food, to support those powers of nature, w^{ch} only such a habit of

(711)
Singular effects from a slight wound in y.^e
Thigh. By Dr. Will. Scott Physician at Norwich
Newburgh - here

A man about 30 years of age, a mason by trade, cleav-
ing a piece of wood wth a blunt hatchet, it slit off, and
made a wound about two inches above y.^e knee, an
inch and half in length, not much deeper than y.^e skin.
He was then ten or twelve miles from home, but was re-
turned from his own house next day, when I was called to
visit him again. The wound had bled but little, and was
attended with no great pain; I dressed it wth dry dressing
and a poultice of bread and milk was put over it. Every
thing seemed to go on very well, and in five days he
went again to work; but, in y.^e afternoon, a deal in y.^e
scaffold gave way, and that leg, which had before
been wounded, was sprained. This brought on a great
pain and inflammation on y.^e knee, which increas-
ed daily; but, upon y.^e application of poultices and fo-
mentations, y.^e pain abated. It still, however, at times,
returned, and began to discharge a great quantity of thin
matter, like rosy, so as to go through on any cloth, some-
times down to y.^e floor. When I touched y.^e wound, there was
a sinus, about three inches above the wound, almost
all round, except a small space in y.^e center hard, but
no deeper than a pin below y.^e skin, which contained the
matter. When the discharge at any time stopped the man

(712)
excruciating pains run all round y.^e knee, till it im-
plied itself to the degree already described. The pain ge-
nerally returned in y.^e afternoon, with great violence,
and continued till it was relieved by a free discharge in
y.^e morning. In y.^e condition he continued for fifteen days
when another Physician was called, who advised y.^e a
large incision should be made. However, y.^e night, I vi-
sited him and ordered three calomel boluses, for three
nights successively, and a dose of salts and opium wth.
fourth day. These had surprising effects; for upon
taking y.^e first bolus, the pain abated, and the swell-
ing of y.^e knee and leg, which was great before, with-
in a day diminished, upon taking y.^e second
y.^e discharge from the wound dried up. I repeated y.^e
Bolus and Physick every week, for three weeks
together. In a fortnight after he went to work, and
now is in perfect health. Every bolus opened him,
and brought off y.^e stinky stuff; and upon taking the
Physick, y.^e smell was so strongly foetid, that every
body was obliged to be carried out, otherwise no one
could stay in y.^e room. Every time the boluses and
physick were taken more or less of y.^e stuff was
discharged.

De asinia salis tartaris efficacia in rachitide Muctore petro Christiano Abdegand.

The subject of this case was a boy of seven years old who laboured under rickets to a great degree. - His inferior extremities were become stiff and immovable; the abdomen flaccid; he was emaciated wth a diarrhoea and constant sweatings; and had pus^tlesulous ulcers all running at the same time.

The following mixture was prescribed, of which four ounces was taken daily. The Decoct. cort. Peruvian $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ Salis tartaricⁱ \mathfrak{ss} \mathfrak{M} .

In y^e course of a month, the patient was so far recovered as to be able to rise from his bed, and to walk with some support. At that time y^e bark was changed for rubia tinctorum; and in less than four months the boy got so well, as to be able to walk wth y^e assistance of a crutch, and the ulcers by y^e time were mostly cicatrized.

The salt of tartar was y^e only remedy which our author says he here depended on; and he has, on different occasions, seen ricketsy people cured by a watery solution of y^e salt alone.

Herpetis exedentis curatio. Auct. Frid. Lud. Bang. - The patient had laboured two years under a herpes exedens on one of y^e hands; the fingers were much swelled, excoriated, and in some parts ulcerated; and the matter dis-

charged was a thin ichor. A dose of Solap was prescribed every fourth morning as a purgative; and an electuary was ordered, consisting of two parts of Scilla bark and one of Sassafras. As external applications, he was directed to use oleum palmæ & frequent bathing of the parts, as soon as the skin was so strong as to admit of it. In a few weeks, by a continuation of this treatment, y^e disease was removed.

Hydrops universalis. - In a case of obstinate dropsy, y^e had resisted all y^e usual remedies Cantharides were had recourse to wth y^e greatest success. Four grains, diluted wth a large quantity of barley water, acted as a very powerful diuretic; and a fourth part of y^e quantity was afterwards given at 3 different times. Bark, salt of wormwood, and Theriac were also prescribed, and, in y^e course of 6 Weeks a perfect cure was obtained. In about 18 Months however from y^e period, the disorder returned, when Cantharides were again advised but wth no effect. Their failure at this time our author attributes to y^e irritability of the patient's system being diminished, in consequence of a greater degree of debility which now took place. A cure, however, was again effected by recourse to incisions, salt of wormwood, bark, and Theriac. Cantharides are much recommended by our author in all such cases as does not yield to y^e usual remedies.

Inflammatio venesectionem secuta.

In this case is related y^e history of an inflammation of y^e arm, attended wth acute pain; it had proceeded from the puncture of a nerve, our author imagines, in blood-letting, as he does not think, with Fleister, Garengeot, Stiller, and others, that such an occurrence from y^e operation is ever owing to a punctured tendon. A Cure was here effected by the application of Escharotics to y^e wound, & nerve as recommended by Foubert; together wth Cataplasms of Gaulard's saturnine water.

Historia valde curiosa brachii phlegmo corrupti.

In a case of mortification of y^e arm, all the usual remedies which had recourse to wth out effect; the disease increased daily, and advanced so much, y^t the arm became gangrenous through its whole length. It became hard and black, to such a degree, as nearly to resemble dried smoked meat. It was perfectly free from all putrescence of smell, was not attended with pain, & sufficient in y^e rest enjoyed very good health. In a short time y^e arm separated of its own accord, and fell off from y^e body; no hemorrhage occurred; and y^e parts wth which it had been conjoined soon became so dry, as to discharge no kind of fluid whatever. The old man the subject of this case, remained, we are informed in perfect health.

Chirurgical Observations, by John Lebrecht Schmeucker, first Surgeon to y^e Army of y^e King of Prussia

Violent concussions of y^e brain are often produced, our author observes, merely from y^e passage of cannon balls near to y^e head, without any external affection being observable. In such cases, and in all similar concussions, emetics, we are told are commonly attended with y^e best effects; venesection, however, must always be promised to y^e use of these remedies, Emetics, after blood-letting, are likewise recommended by our author, in a species of blindness, which he has frequently known soldiers to be seized with in making long marches in sultry weather. In some cases. One blood-letting, and a single vomit y^e following day, have proved effectual; on o^r occasions different repetitions of both remedies have been necessary. — When treating of Ophthalmia, leeches to y^e temples and eye-lids are much recommended but our author is greatly against scarifications of y^e Tenuia Conjunctivae, as advised by many. It is corroborated for y^e species of relaxation, common in Ophthalmia, a colligium is recommended of & Ounces of Rose Water fix of them & 1 sack: Saturated

A full account is given by our author, of y^e. species of blindness sometimes produced by a translation of y^e. matter of Gonorrhoea to y^e. eyes. In such cases, antiphlogistic remedies are advised to be applied to the eyes, nitre, and other cooling remedies inwardly; at y^e. same time, that emollient Cataplasms should be applied to y^e. penis and perineum, wth a view to solicit a return of y^e. discharge to those parts.

In treating of y^e. ganglia, or such tumors of y^e. encysted kind as contain an insipidated kind of lymph, we are advised, after making a simple incision into y^m. to evacuate their contents, and afterward to obtain a reunion of y^e. parts by means of the dry suture. In y^e. smaller swellings of this kind, a cure we are told, may almost always be obtained, by gentle frictions wth soaps dissolved in strong spirits of wine.

The second volume of this authors work commences wth y^e. consideration of disorders of y^e. breast. Some cases are related, in which mustard bullets passed through y^e. lungs, and which were afterwards happily cured. In wounds of y^e. breast, tight bandages are much condemned; and, in place of a great number of small dressings, wth such wounds are commonly covered, one large dress or castoon is rather recommended.

The best way of preventing emphysematous swellings in wounds penetrating into y^e. chest, is to enlarge and keep open, we are told, y^e. external opening, which effectually prevents y^e. air from wthin diffusing over the cellular membrane of many remarkable cases of wounds in y^e. breast & abdomen related by our author, we shall here mention two. — A soldier received a shot wth two bullets at y^e. same time one of iron, and y^e. other of lead. On y^e. latter being extracted, as no others were at y^e. time suspected to have entered, y^e. sore was healed up. In y^e. course of 16 years however, a larger iron bullet was taken out from y^e. region of y^e. liver. Another soldier was wounded through y^e. diaphragm in y^e. right hypochondrium; and, although a Paraphrenitis succeeded, attended wth violent Laughter, crying, and vomiting, yet a cure at last was obtained.

In treating of cancer, Dissection is mentioned as almost y^e. only remedy to be depended on. And this operation, our author says, he has, on many occasions, had recourse to in open cancers of y^e. mamma, wth y^e. greatest success; and y^e. even in y^e. very worst cases of y^e. kind, when, to all appearance, y^e. disease had arisen from an internal cause, and when y^e. different symptoms of putrefaction had occurred. Cicuta we are directed by no means

means to depend on in this disease. Many experiments are here related, made wth y^t. remedy procured directly from Vienna; but, instead of being any advantage to y^e. patients, almost all of y^e. seemed to suffer much from its use; in some of y^e. m, great debility was induced, and, in others, such tremors of y^e. joints, as they did not again recover from.

Our author afterwards treats successively of y^e. paracentesis of y^e. abdomen, of y^e. different species of hernia, hydrocele, aneurism, and lithotomy. In cutting for y^e. stone, he determines after a great deal of experience, in favour of y^e. great apparatus, as recommended by Dr. Doan; as it always he says, proves much more successful than even the lateral operation.

We are commonly directed, our author observes, in those cases of gun shot wounds where any of y^e. extremities are carried off to amputate immediately above y^e. part. In all such cases, however, amputation he says, ought by no means to be had recourse to; for, from extensive experience on this point, he has long been convinced, that sores produced in this manner, heal wth much greater ease, and wth less risk to y^e. patient, than those which are left after wth amputation of any member. He even advises us not to take off such parts as splintered

bones, as happen to protrude in cases of this kind for they always he says, in due time, separate of their own accord, a considerable way wth in y^e. muscles of y^e. soft parts. A variety of cases of gun shot wounds are related, in which without having recourse to amputation, complete cures were obtained, although different bones had been very much shattered.

Our author concludes this publication with a variety of judicious observations on y^e. treatment of those bit by snail dogs, and the propriety of every article recommended, is confirmed by the enumeration of different cases, which had been treated in the manner prescribed. Such wounds are directed to be immediately washed clean, and, after deep scarifications being made wth y^e. m, the parts are to be immersed in warm water, with a view to encourage a flow of blood. The wounds are afterwards to be sprinkled wth y^e. powder of cantharides, and a blistering plaster to be applied over all. This treatment must be continued for 8 or 10 days, and the wounds, by proper digestives, should be kept running for at least a month. Internally, frequent doses of camphor and Nitre are recommended.

The extirpation of y^e. tendon, commonly called y^e. worm from y^e. under part of y^e. tongue in dogs, with a view to prevent their doing harm when mad, is recommended by our author, in consequence of different experiments which he himself put on *proba chie* in order to determine the propriety of it.

Signs and Cure
of W. Croup in
children

By W. Cullen M.D.

This disease seldom attacks in-
fants till after they have been
weaned. After this period, & young
or they are, the more they are liable
to the disease. The frequency of it becomes less as chil-
dren are more advanced; and there are no instances of children
above 12 years being affected with it. It attacks children
of y. in land countries, as well as those who live near
the sea. It does not appear to be contagious, and it is
frequently repeated in the same child. It is often
manifestly the effect of cold applied to the body, and then
it appears most frequently in the winter and spring
seasons. It very commonly comes on w. the ordinary symp-
toms of a Catarrh, but sometimes the peculiar symptoms of
the disease show themselves at y. very first. These pecu-
liar symptoms are the following; a hoarseness, some
shrillness and ringing sound both in speaking and cough-
ing, as if the noise came from a brassen tube. At y. some-
times, there is a sense of pain about the Larynx, some diffi-
culty of respiration, with a whistling sound in inspirat-
ion, as if the passage of the air were straitened. The cough w.
attends it is commonly dry, and if any thing is spit up,
it is a mucus of a purulent appearance, and sometimes films
resembling portions of a membrane. With all these symp-
toms, there is a frequency of pulse, a restlessness, and an
uneasy sense of heat. When the internal fauces are view-
ed, they are sometimes w. out any appearance of inflam-
mation, but frequently a redness, and even a swelling ap-
-

pears, and sometimes there is an appearance of matter
like to y. rejected by coughing. When y. symptoms more
described run to a great height, and particularly, when
there occurs a great difficulty of breathing, and a sense
of strangling in the fauces, the patient is sometimes
suddenly cut off.

Dissection pretty constantly shows a preternatural mem-
brane lining y. whole internal surface of the upper part
of y. trachea, and extending in the same manner down-
wards into some of its ramifications. This membrane
may be easily separated, and sometimes has been found
separated in part from the subjacent proper membrane
of y. trachea. This last is commonly found entire, it is
without any appearance of erosion or ulceration; but
it frequently shows the vestiges of inflammation, and is
covered with a matter resembling pus, like to y. rejected
by coughing; and very often a matter of the same kind is
found in the bronchia, sometimes in considerable quan-
tity.

From all these circumstances Doctor Cullen is inclined to
think, that this disease consists in an inflammatory af-
fection of y. mucous membrane of the Larynx and Tra-
chea. He is of opinion, that this disease terminates in death
by a resolution of the inflammation; and that, when it
ends fatally, it is by a suffocation seemingly depend-
ing upon a spasm affecting y. Glottis, but sometimes
probably upon a quantity of matter filling y. bronchia.

Agreeable to y.^e idea which he has formed of y.^e nature of y.^e disease, Dr Cullen proposes to treat it by the usual remedies of inflammation, which, for y.^e most part he has found effectual, General & topical bleeding; blistering near y.^e part affected; vomiting immediately after bleeding, sometimes suddenly removes the disease. The antiphlogistic regimen, and particularly the frequent use of laxative clysters, is necessary in every stage of y.^e disease. Though a spasm affecting the glottis is supposed to be frequently fatal in this disease; yet Doctor Cullen has not found antispasmodic remedies of any use.

Rules w^t regard to bleeding in pneumoniae
Idem

Doctor Cullen says in an adult made of tolerable strength, a pound of blood, averduoise, is a full bleeding. Any quantity, above twenty ounces is a large, and any quantity, below twelve is a small bleeding. A quantity from four to five pounds, in the course of two, or three days, is generally as much as such patients will easily bear; but, if y.^e intervals between the bleedings, and the whole of the time during which the bleedings have been employed, has been long, the quantity taken upon the whole may be larger. When a large quantity of blood has been taken at y.^e arm, and when the continuance or recurrence of pain, rather than y.^e difficulty of breathing, becomes the urgent symptom, some blood may still be taken by cupping, and scarifying, as near the affected part as possible. An expectoration sometimes latens

plac early; but, if, notwithstanding this, the urgent symptoms still continue, it must not supersede the bleeding; as, during the first days of the disease, its solution is not to be trusted to the expectoration alone. Doctor Cullen has found the moderate use of cooling laxatives generally safe in this disease, and he has found it useful to keep the belly open by frequent emollient clysters.

To excite vomiting is a dangerous practice, but it is useful to exhibit emetics in nauseating doses; and in an advanced state of the disease, such doses have been found the best means of promoting expectoration. Blisters ought to be applied very early in y.^e disease; but at such times, that y.^e irritation they occasion may not interfere with the effects of the necessary bleedings. It may be frequently necessary to repeat the blistering; and in y.^e case, the blisters ought always to be applied somewhere about y.^e thorax. Fresh blistering is preferable to keeping the blistered parts open, by making what is called a perpetual blister. Of y.^e various expectorants used in this disease Doctor Cullen objects to the gums as being too heating; to equal as not being very powerful; and he thinks y.^e volatile alkali should be reserved to an advanced state of y.^e disease likewise he approves of mucilagines and oily demulcents and forecommends y.^e steams of warm water impregnated w^t vinegar. Sinks of J. Lungs, But above every medicine of this kind, he prescribes antispasmodics in nauseating doses. Rhubarb sweetening when it occurs and appears in the

Observations on the excision of a Cancerous Ulcer in y. lower lip. By W. Will. Pease, Surgeon to the united hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Mathew Dublin, communicated to Dr. Duncan

In all our treat-
is on the opera-
tions of surgery,
we are directed af-
ter y. removal of can-
cerous ulcers of ex-
creescences in the
lips, to retain y. di-
vided parts in contact by means of y. ties or sutures.
This method I have always experienced to be attended
with so many painful inconveniences, that I determin-
ed to try a single point of the interrupted suture, sup-
ported by slips of sticking plaster and the united band-
age, might not be substituted w. superior advantage;
and from many repeated instances, I am now con-
vinced it may, of these the following is one.
Sept. 2. 1777. A thin healthy looking old woman
aged 60, came from the country to be received into y. united
hospitals. She had a cancerous ulcer, which occupi-
ed near three parts of y. lower lip, surrounded w. consi-
derable hardness. It grew, in seven months from a small
pimple, which appeared near y. left angle of y. lip, to
its present condition. The submaxillary glands being par-
tially disengaged, and their appearing no circumstances in
her case to forbid the operation it was performed w. out a
ny particular only taking care to make y. lower and A
as close as possible. The divided parts being brought
together, a simple stick was put at B, and another
at C. These were supported w. slips of sticking plaster.

ter, large compresses on y. cheeks, and a pretty broad u-
niting bandage, all so placed as to counteract the re-
traction of y. muscles. The usual regimen in such
cases, and absolute silence, were enjoined. The third
day the bandage and compresses were removed, and the
y. wound was inspected. Above, the parts were per-
fectly united; but lower down there was a slight sup-
puration, particularly on the points of y. suture.
A small piece of spongy lint, w. y. uniting slips
of plaster and bandage, constituted y. whole dressing.
Her bowels were kept free by gentle laxatives, and
after y. 4th day she took occasionally a decoction of
barb. Fourteen days from y. operation, the parts were
firmly united, and nothing appeared but a simple
line of cicatrization; and although her mouth was but
small, it looked by no means disagreeable, or attend-
ed w. any inconvenience. After having an issue open-
ed in her arm, she was discharged the hospital perfect-
ly well. — I make no doubt there are few surgeons
will hesitate an instant, either in this case, or in y. op.
The hare lip, which to admit y. ones being easy, soft,
and expeditious, in comparison to y. other, which is
happily complex and tedious. — But in all can-
cerous cases, previous to y. undertaking any operation
I am of opinion y. extract or juice of kunkelbuck, notwith-
standing its potent lous nature, should be first tried. And
I have seen some instances, where in real cancerous cas-
es, it succeeded contrary to all expectation.

An account of the efficacy
of Goose-grass, in differ-
ent cutaneous affections

The following ac-
count of the efficacy
of *Goose-grass*,
or *Goose-grass*,

in different cutaneous affections, is extracted from a letter which has been lately communicated to y.^e public.
Sam^l's master, Mr Emblin, at Bonn, informs me, that he was perfectly cured of a violent scurvy complaint, which had afflicted him several years, notwithstanding he had taken Mercant's drops, other nostrums, and even water, by drinking a tea-cupful of the fresh expressed juice of goose-grass ten successive mornings.
That being agreeably surprised at his own extraordinary cure, he administered the same medicine to several of his boys who were affected with scurvy; and they now, one of them remarkably and severely; and they were cured every one. — That a person in Bonn had been afflicted several months with a violent pain in y.^e tendons of his heels, which communicated all up y.^e hind part of his legs, and was attended with a great distension of spirits. He was under y.^e care of an eminent apothecary, who treated his complaint as Malaria, without giving him any relief. Early last spring, having heard of y.^e cure, Mr Emblin had made of himself and his scholars, by taking y.^e juice of goose-grass, he had y.^e young plants gathered, and used them as tea, but so soon as they were big enough to furnish a proper quantity of juice, he took a tea-cupful ten mornings,

and is so far recovered, that he feels nothing of his complaint, unless after severe or long exercise.

Mr Emblin having related to me his own case, as well as several others which had fallen under his observation, as my journey, at that time, very sore, took this simple easy draught ten mornings, and, I praise God, am perfectly well recovered.

These proofs of y.^e extraordinary powers of this innocent, tasteless herb, I think, are sufficient to attract the attention of every person who shall hear of them; Wherefore, I present my request, that you will make them public as soon as possible, perhaps some gentleman, whose province it is to care for y.^e health of British seamen, may take notice of it, and recommend its trial to y.^e faculty; and, if it shall be found to retain its sanative quality, when boiled and preserved in Bottles, what a valuable acquisition will it prove.

Marci, Antonii Mendis, The scarlet fever being
Medici Vindobonensis, Tractatus de Scarlatica. —

It is with different expectations, in y.^e future, has here favoured us with a particular enumeration of y.^e several symptoms of this disease.

Disorders of this nature, whether of a mild or more malignant tendency, always begin with a greater or lesser degree of lassitude and loss of strength, which are soon succeeded by heat, horripilation, and fever.

About the same time, particularly in the malign-

malignant species of y.^e disease, the patient is attacked with an intense pain of y.^e head, delirium, a constant inclination to sleep, nausea, and vomiting. Deglutition becomes difficult; he complains of restlessness, anxiety, and uneasiness about y.^e precordia, together wth a small, laborious, and quick respiration. At length, particularly in y.^e malignant species of the disease, the patient is attacked wth an intense pain of the head, delirium, a constant inclination to sleep, nausea, and vomiting. Deglutition becomes difficult; he complains of restlessness, anxiety, and uneasiness about y.^e precordia, together with a small tedious and quick respiration. At length, particularly in y.^e malignant species of y.^e disease, about the second or third day, and in some instances later, a kind of red unequal eruption appears, at first in perfectly distinct spots, which at last run together, and afford an uniform scarlet colour over y.^e whole body. This eruption first appears on y.^e face, neck, fauces, and breast; and afterwards on y.^e back, abdomen, and out parts of y.^e body. All y.^e parts about the fauces are so particularly affected in this disorder, y^t the palate, tonsils, uvula, tongue, larynx, and pharynx turn red, and swell so considerably, as frequently not only to impede deglutition, but to endanger suffocation, unless immediate assistance be procured.

The eruption is first of a red, crimson colour, which in some instances gave rise to y.^e name of y.^e disorder.

But, about y.^e end of the third, or commencement of y.^e fourth day, it becomes pale, and by degrees loses its red appearance altogether.

Our author here takes notice of a singular phenomenon which he sometimes met wth in this disorder. About the sixth or seventh day from the commencement of the eruption, he observed a numerous set of pustules chiefly in the hands & feet, which so much resembled common white miliaria spots, as by many to be taken for a fresh eruption of y.^e nature. On examination, however, they were found perfectly different, and on being cut out were discovered to consist in an elevation of the epidermis, and to contain nothing but air.

Towards y.^e end of the disease, the skin falls off in long, broad, and brittle thick scales, commonly in proportion to the extent and degree of redness which previously prevailed. After the ninth, tenth, or eleventh day, when the patient begins to sleep peacefully and to recover his appetite, together wth the use of all his different functions, he, as well as his attendants, are then very ready to conclude y^t the danger is over; but here we are told, a new disorder, as it were, of a very dangerous nature, very frequently commences. About y.^e fourteenth or fifteenth day, and sometimes at a more late period from the termination of y.^e former late period, the patient becomes livid, weak, and languid; & y.^e face, hands,

feet, abdomen, scrotum, and at last y^e. whole body becomes inflated with a leucoplasmatic swelling. The urine is in small quantities, of a bloody appearance, resembling y^e. washings of flesh. The swelling first appears on the face, and from y^e. spreads by degrees over y^e. rest of y^e. body. It succeeds chiefly to the malignant, or worst species of scarlatina; but there have been instances of it occurring after even the mildest species of y^e. disorder. It arrives generally at a greater height in children than in adults; becomes more considerable in winter than in summer; and those patients who go soon into the open air, are more severely attacked wth it than those who keep long in confinement. This stage of y^e. disorder is evidently attended with more danger, that is, more patients die at this period than do in y^e. more early or febrile state of the disease. — These are the usual and ordinary symptoms of this disorder; a variety of others, however, sometimes occur, which may be reckoned of an anomalous nature, &c. hemorrhages at y^e. nose, cough, bloody saliva, sneezing, swellings of y^e. parotids and glands of y^e. neck; and now and then occur abscesses in y^e. fauces, ears, breast, and o^r. parts. Our author, after giving the opinions of different writers on this disorder, proceeds to treat of y^e. Diagnosis, causes and seat of y^e. disease, and afterwards goes on to y^e. method of cure. In y^e. treatment of the milder species of scarlatina, little farther is necessary, we are told, than adue

attention to diet, and y^e. o^r. non-naturals; but, whenever y^e. disease puts on a more inveterate form, or considerable danger is then to be apprehended, o^r. circumstances must also be attended to. — Blood-letting, especially in y^e. feet, is here fully recommended by our author. Objections have been made to this practice in every disorder of y^e. eruptive kind, upon the supposition of its frequently occasioning a retrocession of y^e. eruption. — But, from long experience on this point, not only in y^e. disease in question, but in y^e. small pox, we are assured of its being commonly attended with the very best effects. And, in the scarlatina, especially, if blood-letting be not had recourse to when the inflammatory symptoms run high, y^e. patient, we are told, will run a considerable risk of being carried off, either by immediate suppuration, or by a subsequent mortification. So necessary a part of y^e. cure is blood-letting considered by our author, that he recommends it even when y^e. pulse happens to be weak, quick, and unequal; and he remarks, y^t. when in such cases, it is had recourse to, it always renders y^e. pulse more firm, soft and equal. After blood-letting has been had recourse to, blisters to the neck and inferior extremities are advised, together wth emollient injections, and a plentiful use of diluent drinks. — When the inflammatory state of y^e. complaint is pretty much over, Pommier back

is then recommended as a principal remedy. But, in this disorder, it cannot be taken in sufficient quantities, in y^e. ordinary way, from the swelling of the fauces which commonly prevails, we are obliged to have recourse to frequent doses of the extract, and to inject by the anus, glysters composed of y^e. decoction of bark. — All y^e. warm sudorific and cordial remedies frequently had recourse to in this disorder, are much condemned, for, instead of proving any desirable effects, they almost always, we are told, tend to aggravate the different symptoms, as they just as readily occasion a determination, our author thinks, to y^e. brain, and y^e. internal viscera, as to y^e. surface of the body. — In y^e. malignant species of y^e. scarlet fever, restlessness we are told, is frequently a troublesome symptom. In such cases gentle purgatives are recommended. — For the prevention and cure of y^e. leucophlegmatic swelling, which so frequently succeeds the scarlet fever, as the urine is commonly much diminished in quantity, infusions of Juniper berries, and other diuretics, are chiefly recommended. — In very obstinate cases of this kind, mercury, together with aurum fulminans, are mentioned as very effectual remedies, and are recommended in the following forms:

℞ Pulv. elect. spirit. salis coagulati utriusque drachmas duas Mercurii dulcis Anni fulminantis Extractum Scillig. singulorum semidrachmarum M℞ Pul. cum Rob.

Scroph. ponder. unius alteriusque gran. — If these pills, one or two are to be given every two or three hours, according to y^e. age and strength of y^e. patient; and, if they do not produce three or four stools a day, the dose should either be increased, or some other species of laxative conjoined wth. the pills, so as to produce y^e. effect, and to prevent salivation, which otherwise might probably take place.

Aurum fulminans is now recommended in every case where a sure and safe laxative is wanted, as it does not operate in that violent manner y^t. many practitioners have ascribed.

In this stage of y^e. disorder patients frequently fall into a torpid lethargic state; for which, bleeding with leeches behind y^e. ear is recommended; together with blisters to y^e. neck and head.

As an appendix to this dissertation, seventeen cases of scarlatina are related at full length; but, to transcribe any of them here, would extend this article farther than y^e. nature of our work admits of.

The History of a Case of the Pemphegus. Major of Mr. Sawages, by Dr. David Stuart Physician in Aberdeen, communicated to Dr. Duncan

Annals & Memoirs of the 78th Regiment, aged 38 years, formerly a soldier, and naturally of healthy constitution, was received into the hospital of Aberdeen, on the 25th of Sept. About twenty days before y^e. he had been seized with the measles, when in the country.

and in marching to town on the second day of their confinement, he was exposed to cold, upon which they suddenly disappeared. — Having arrived in Aberdeen, he was quartered in a lamp, i.e. under ground apartment. He then complained of sickness at stomach, great oppression about the precordia, head-ach, lassitude, and weariness on the least exertion, with stiffness and rigidity of his knees, and eyes; joints, the surgeon of the regiment visited him; he was bled, but with little benefit. About ten days before he observed on the inside of his thighs, a number of very small, distinct red spots, a little elevated above the surface of the skin, and much resembling the first appearance of small pox. This eruption gradually spread itself over his whole body, and the pustules continued every day to increase in size. — Upon being received into the hospital, he complained of head-ach, sickness at stomach, of oppression about the precordia, thirst, sore throat, with difficulty of swallowing; his tongue was foul, his skin felt hot and florid, his pulse from 110 to 120, rather depressed; belly, colic, eyes close and languid, but without delirium. The whole surface of his skin was interspersed with vesicles, or Phlyctenae, of the size of an ordinary walnut, many of them were large, especially on the arms and breast. In the intervals, between the vesicles, the appearance of the skin was natural, nor was there any redness round their bases; the distance from one to another, was from half an inch to a hand-breadth wide. In some places, two or three were joined together like the

pustules in the confluent small pox. If any vesicles had burst of themselves, and formed a whitish scab or crust. These were most commonly on the neck and face; others showed a tolerably laudable pus. However, by far the greatest number were perfectly entire, large, and of a bluish colour. Upon opening them, it was evident, that the cuticle elevated above the cysts, and distended with a thin, yellowish, serous, pellucid serum, formed this appearance. It was the appearance of the cutis elevated, or lined, but of a red florid colour, as when the cuticle is separated by a blister, or superficial burning. No other person laboured under a similar disease, either in the part of the country from which he came, or when he resided in Aberdeen. This case was treated in the following manner. The largest of the vesicles were emptied, and dressed with Ung. e. Laps. Calamin. In the evening he was vomited with a solution of T. & Opium in small quantities, and at intervals. This also procured two loose stools. And he was ordered for drink, water gruel, acidulated with Lemon juice. — April 16. He still complained of sickness, some oppression about his breast, and sore throat; he had slept little during the night, his tongue was foul and blackish, his skin, however, was not so hot as the preceding day, his urine was high coloured, but had the appearance of separation; his pulse 90, and soft, most of the sores on the trunk, &c. body looked clean.

Cy., particularly where the vesicles were confluent, seemed beginning to ulcerate, and to have a bluish sublaiv appearance. They were dressed afresh with R. tale, and he was ordered the following medicines.

R. Decod. Cort. Peruvian. ℥ss Vin. Rubri Lusitan. ℥ss. M. Symp. mixtura capiat ℥ss ter tra ophaque hora. — This acidulated drink was continued; and, on account of the very offensive smell on approaching near him, some vinegar was placed in a basin before the bed, and sprinkled on the floor; and the room was kept constantly aired.

April 17. His sores looked tolerably clean, unless on his arms and thighs; where they were livid, a little ulcerated, and discharged a bloody ichor. His head-ach, sickness, &c. were mostly gone; his tongue was rather cleaner, pulse 88, and soft. As the decoction of the bark did easy on his stomach, the following prescription was ordered.

R. Pulv. Subtiliss. Cort. Peruv. ℥ss Vin. Rubri Lusitan. Aq. fontana: ad ℥ss M. f. Staud. Lixia quaque hora repetend. — The acidulated drink was continued, and fresh dressings applied to the sores. April 18. The little ulcers on his arms & thighs still discharged a bloody ichor, and looked ill; his other complaints were better; pulse 82. The bark had not man-

rated him, and it was continued as well as his former drink. April 19. His sores looked greatly cleaner and better; the fever was gone, his pulse natural, and had no complaint but weakness, and a troublesome itching of the skin. The purgative bark, &c. were continued. From the 21st of April, he went on gaining strength, and his sores appeared to heal fast; he was desired to take only four doses of bark every day; and by the 27th, his sores, &c. were totally dried up — he had no complaint was dismissed cured.

Although I had never before seen a case similar to y. above, yet I did not hesitate to conclude, that the disease belonged to the tribe of exanthemata; and that, in a greater or less degree, a putrid tendency, having formed this Solen, it was evident, that if a recognition of the fever could be procured, the bark w. acids, were the remedies most to be trusted to. Upon looking into the *Solologia Methodica de Sauvages*, and examining the different genera of y. order of exanthemata, I found that the character of his 93rd genus, to which he gives the name of *Triphthegus*, almost coincided in every particular with the history given above; and y. of the four species into which he divides this genus, the present case was clearly the first of them or *Triphthegus*.

Both Dr Cullen and Vogel nearly agree with Sauvages in their character of this genus of the exanthemata. The former also, gives it the name of *Temphigus*, and the latter of *fibris bullosa*. Carles Piro too, in his *consilia selecta*, gives the history of a case nearly similar; and the *Febris Synches cum oesiculis per pectus & collem sparsis* of Dr. Morton, seems also to belong to the same genus.

Prognostics of y. Hæ- If the hæmorrhoids flow seasonably, and moderately, the cure is easy. **Wise man's Surgery** If the body of feculent gross blood and thereby flow it of many dangerous diseases as *Pleurisy*, *Inflammation of the Lungs and kidneys*, *throat fever* &c. *Spasmodic* health if they flow immoderately the patient is weak and faint is subject to *catarrhes*, *dropsies* &c. So also by the inordinate suppression of them the patient is rendered subject to all the foregoing diseases. From all which it may be concluded that there is not less danger in unreasonable suppression of the hæmorrhoids, than there is from their too great evacuation; and as they are not unadvisedly to be stopped nor too suddenly to be checked. If the hæmorrhoids called *Cæca* or blind piles be extremely painful, and not timely succoured, there is danger, lest through the great con course of hæmorrhoids, *Inflammation Aphrothumation* &c do follow. Those hæmorrhoids which affect the part next the neck of y. *Bladder*, are once vexatious by reason of the constant they incur. *Whenever inflammation & surgery may happen. The same*

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X

Y

Z

11 When you sleep, let your lodging be quietous
of the open air, rather close

12 Don't think the running a sufficient cover
to sleep under.

13 When up on Watch or Duty in the night
wear your Watch coat (except your business
requires it off) and neither sit nor lie down
but keep in motion

14 Let your looks or whoever are oblig'd to
be over the fire take care of the smoke of
the wood which is cut on the Coast of Guinea
especially on the Gold Coast & Bights for
it often brings infectious sore eyes and
many have been blinded without knowing
the cause

15 Take care what water you use, that it be
well examined; for I have occasion to be-
lieve that the Fish worms / call'd Guinea
worms / are bred by drinking of water
found up on the Coast. as I have observ'd
that those who stick to the English water
entirely the Voyage round untill they
gott to the West Indies, had not those
Worms while the others did not escape.

NB. All our ships going & having voyage
Lay in great Stock of water in England

16 I should be far from encouraging any
manner of Vice, but I have found it prevail
among the white men a moderate familiar-
ity with the Black wenches provided they
were not forced.

17 It is often remark'd by the natives of that
Coast (and I thought very justly) as well as in
Jamaica that the Europeans that are of a light
or sandy complexion did not continue their
Healths long in those places, as those that
were of a Black or Swarthy colour.

From Port Royal Oct^r 30

List of Glands from Dr. P. P. P.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Cerebrum. | 18 Mammarium. |
| 2 Plexus Choroidei. | 19 Ventriculi. |
| 3 Hepato. | 20 Typhloenteron. |
| 4 Plexus Aortici. | 21 Proctalis. |
| 5 Splenes. | 22 Splenis. |
| 6 Lachrymalis. | 23 Vesicae Seminales. |
| 7 Humorum Aqueum. | 24 Uterus. |
| 8 Crystallinum. | 25 Menses. |
| 9 Testis. | 26 Vagina. |
| 10 Uterus Choroidei. | 27 Vaginae. |
| 11 Vasales. | 28 Testiculi. |
| 12 Buccales, Labiales, Palatini. | 29 Prostatum. |
| 13 Parotides, Maxillares, sublinguales. | 30 Prostatum. |
| 14 Linguales. | 31 Uteri. |
| 15 Glandulae. | 32 Testes. |
| 16 Glandulae. | 33 Lymphaticae. |
| 17 Pericardii. | 34 Nervi. |
| | 35 Glandulae. |
| | 36 Glandulae. |
| | 37 Glandulae. |

Pectus Major } They nod the head back-
Pectus Minor } wards -
Obliquus Minor inferior } They perform
Obliquus Superior } services of
Rectus Superior } motion of head
Rectus Internus mi-
nor } They nod of
Pectus Internus major } head forwards
Pectus Lateralis } It nod the head to
 one side -

Of Thorax
 twenty nine pair term & Externi
Subclavius } They pull
Serratus Anticus Major } up
Serratus Posticus Superior } wards in
Triangularis } inspiration -
Serratus Posticus inferior } They make
Sacrospinous } motion of
Diaphragma } in expiration
Obliquus Externus } They contract
Obliquus Internus } all
Transversalis } in lower belly, as
Pectus } if motion of
Pyramidalis } head, and helps to bend
 forward of loins

Of Trunk
 seven pair
Longissimus Dorsi } A muscle of body erect
Transversalis Dorsi } A muscle of body do-
Interspinalis } equally back wards
Quadratus Lumborum } A muscle of back
 near one another
 It draws of Vertebrae of
 the Loins to one side -

Inguis } They bend the Vertebrae of
Scapularis } the neck
Pectus Parvus } A muscle to bend of Verte-

The Muscles of Cremaster } A bro of of Loins
 the privities } It draws up the Testicles in
 Men are four pair *Erectores Penis*
Transversalis Penis
Acceleratoris Utriusque
Utriusque *Erectores Clitoridis*

Utriusque *Spinster Vesicae* } It contracts the
 One single Mus. } Neck of of Bladder
 cle of of Bladder } that the urine
 may not run
 continually -
 Of the Anus three single Muscles
Levatores Ani } They draw up
Spinster Ani } the anus
 It contracts of anus

Of the Shoulder Blade, *Serratus Anticus*
Minor - - It draws of shoul-
 der blade forward
Trapezius } It moves it upwards
 backwards, and down-
Rhomboides } wards
Levator Scapulae } It pulls of shoulder
 blade upwards -
Deltoides } They lift the arm
Supra Spinatus } upwards -
Omobrachiatis }

Of Shoulder
 Bones pair
Teres Major } They pull the
Latissimus Dorsi } Arm downwards
Pectoralis - - It moves of Arm forward
Infraspinatus } They draw the
Transversalis } Arm backward
Subscapularis }

Cubiti six pair *Brachii* } They bend
Brachii Internus } Fore arm
Longus }

Brachii } They extend
Brachii externus } the fore arm
incomparatus }

Rotundus } They perform a mo-
quadratus } tion of pronation or

Wrist four pair *Longus* } They perform a motion of ex-
Flexor } tendation or they turn the

Cubiti Internus } They bend the
Brachii Internus } hand upwards
Cubiti externus } They extend the

of palms of hand *Palmaris* } They lift the hand to grasp
Palmaris Brevis } any thing closely

of fingers 15 pair *Sublimis* } They bend the
Profundus } hand & fingers
Extensor Digitorum communis } They assist

The particular *Interossei Interni* } They draw up the
Interossei Externi } fingers to the thumb

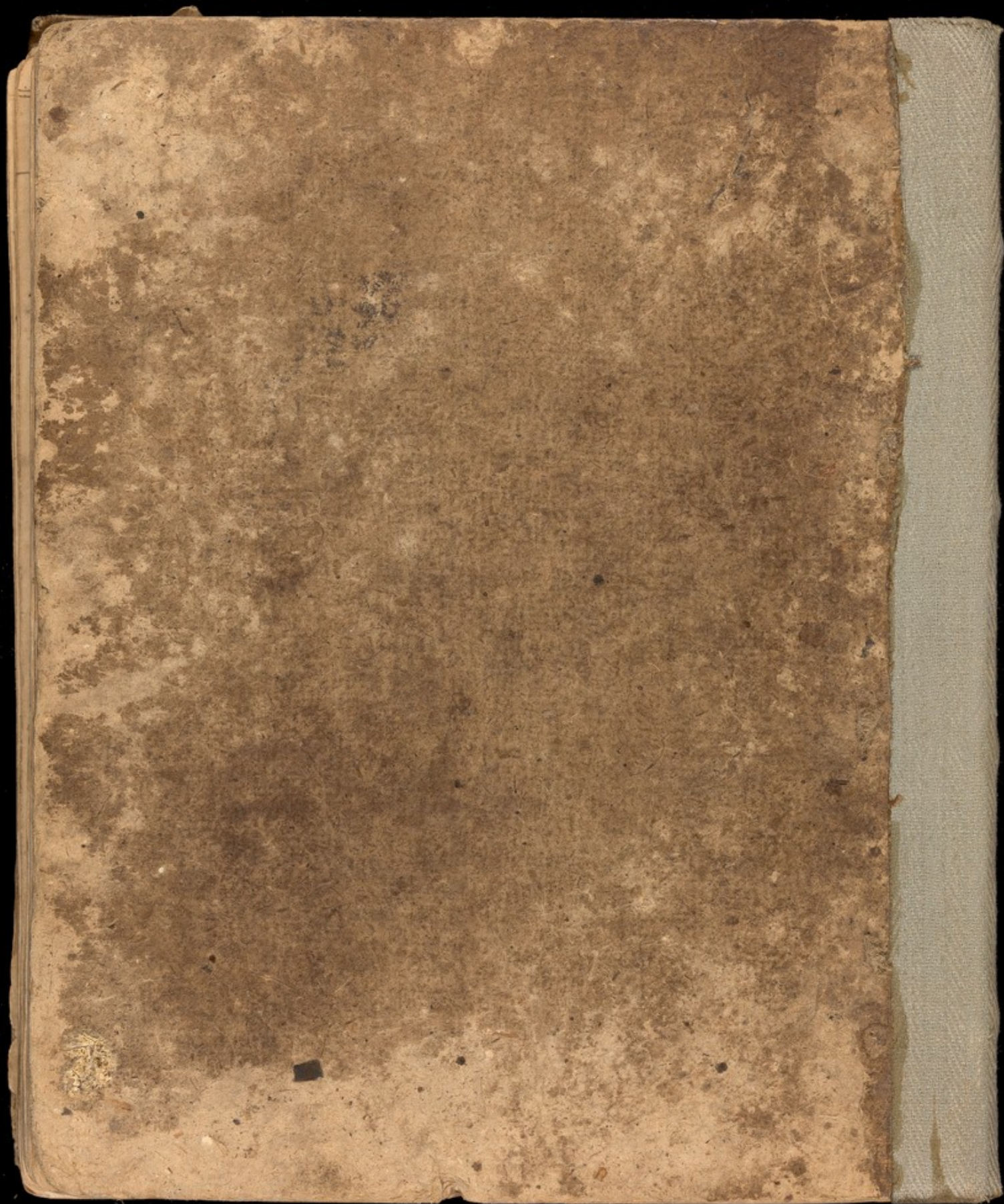
The sides of the *Flexor Pollicis Longus* } They draw the fingers from the
thumb are *Extensor Pollicis Brevis* }

seven pair *Extensor Pollicis* } They assist
Interossei Interni } in bending the

of fore fingers *Abductor Pollicis* } They draw the thumb from the
Opponens Pollicis } fingers

of little fingers *Abductor Digiti* } They draw the little finger from
two pair *Opponens Digiti* } the rest

of the muscles *Flexor Digiti* } They bend the thigh
of the thigh *Extensor Digiti* } They extend the thigh



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