

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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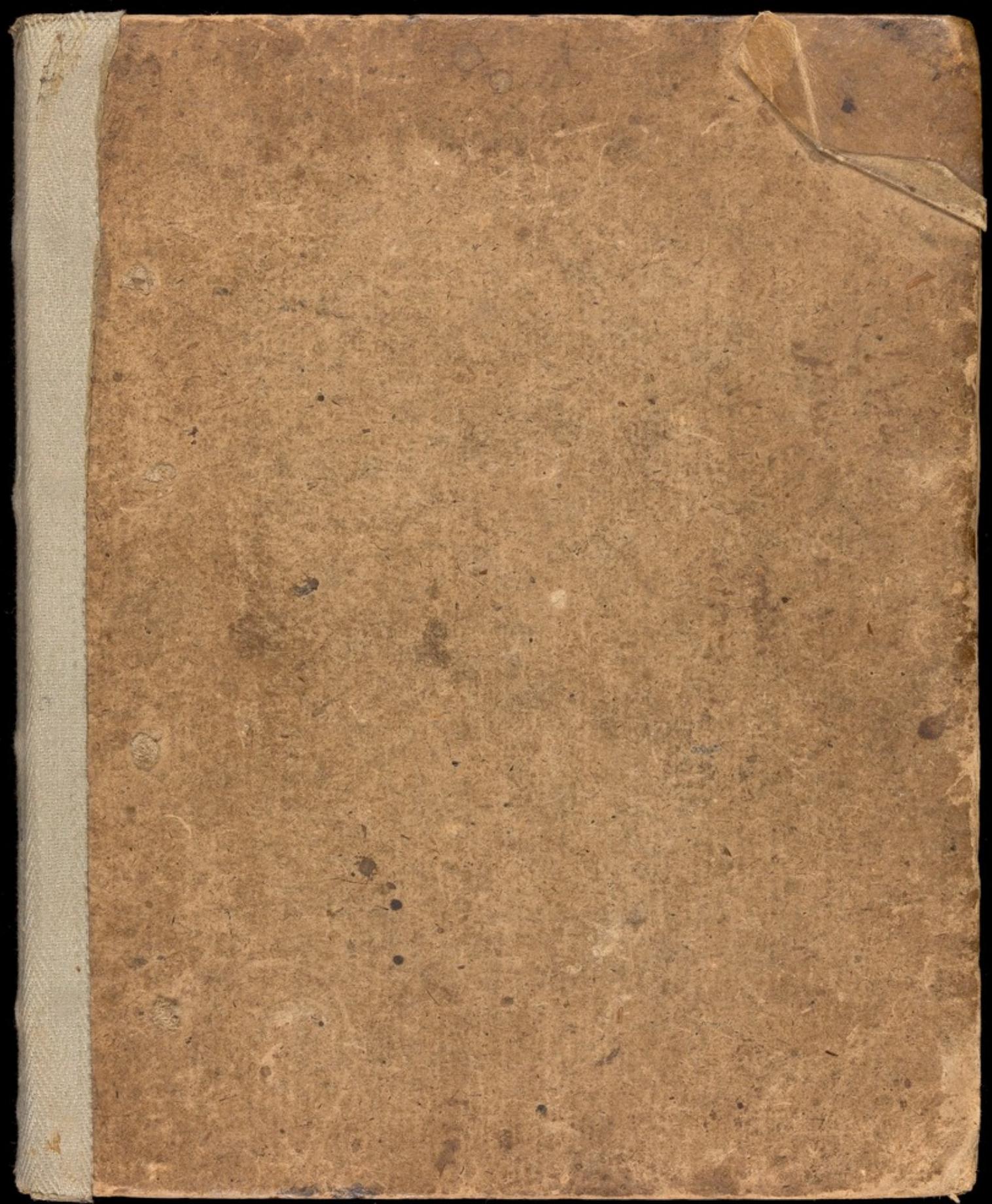
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Common place Book. 1781

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Page I.

Accidents proper
of Lands in several
parts of the Country
Diseases, signs
THE wound'd Liver affects the patient by sharp
pains which extend to the Cartilage and form
the spine. Shivering, cold, the body, rayments
wounds, either of themselves or from without bring about
dread in a difficulty in the urinary excretion, & the patient affording
several times with blood. Hurts in the Stomach, Liver, &c. &c.
cough, vomiting, contortions of the Body, and fits of convulsions
a black pigmentation of the exterior parts. And marks of the disease
especially the forehead is accompanied by frequent fits of fits, &
strong pain, & inflammation. Indicating a continual effort, in support
able thirst and great inquietude.

Signs of Stones in THE equivocal signs are very many. The
the Bladder patient is affected with a continual pain in the
region of the Bladder, it is generaous when he
attempts to make water, irritates him & gives
as much as possible, that evacuation, but the pain grows yet more in
strength & duration of the long continuance of the stone in the bladder,
when inflaming and growing sharper it moves into the parts
thick & papery in order to its coming out. Besides the patient under-
goes a violent straining in order to calculate the evacuation of this liquid.
The Intestines return & stand upright outside by his side because of the
stone and don't return to his body again, & is lost in the falling out of the Intestines.
The urine of patients is vomited & whitened & thinning at other times
thick muddy and bloody, and when left to settle, is found at the bottom
a ferment of chyle & matter, and is all both mucous and sandy.
The patient finds a pressure on the perineum from the weight of the
stone frequently causing his mind to be vexed, & he falls to ease it,
he is also liable of involuntary evasions of that part produced
by an irritation in the bladder, & communing with the perineum.
He finds a frequent pulsation about the end of the stone and
urine comes from him with difficulty, frequently dropping down
and is sometimes wholly suppressed.

(2)
The all these symptoms commonly denote the presence of a felon in the Bladder; they cannot yet be certaine, so farre as to absolute dependance on them, for they are also proper to inflammation where there is no felon; & therefore on their accounte consideration, it is necessary to have no counte either in an infallable signe, or introducing the finger into the Anus as for a signe. Unforsome (the patient being conveniently laid) & then thing only the thickness of the Bladder distinction betwixt the finger & the other in a felous ear, to see that the body in that part of the Bladder

Signs of a Strangulation betweene the Throat and Summe of the Humerus. Dunting and Shivering to a quantity uncomparable to寒氣之症候。Thirst, unquenchable, and the other symptomes shewing of a Fracture. After a few hours a prickling paine is felt in one of the sides about the ribs, & sometimes in the back, & especially towards the Shoulder blade, sometimes to the back, & sometimes towards the Breast. The Matter that issues forth is very little, in the beginning of the Disease appears thin and in little quantity, & is often mixt wth particles of Blood, but afterwards it is rather more copiously, & better knowned & still appearing as Blood. This will not be paues theough spottings of Blood of paire, and according as the exhalation doth abore or less for abore by degrees. The Belly is sometimes too late exhametism of the Liver. The Blood of the pleuroctic person resembles mewslaw when it is coag'd.

Signs of a Dead Sotles { This principally are the Human's feeling a great weight at the bottom of the Thrope, & summe
Domicilij. ^{particulars} of falling off the Child, as if like a comel to that side, or in whiche, touching the nose we find no manner of pulsation. If an arm be lay comb out we find the pulse to be very moderate, if blackish Stinking, & Cadaverous huncit of four foote the Matrix, if the Child no longer moves.

(3)
Signs of a pectoral wound. A cutting about the wound, so diverse as to make a nostril, i.e. an inflation like that of the Pectoral, and above blowing up after the air has beene introduced into the wound, it not being possible for this inflation to proceed from any other cause than the skin of the face and by the lungs to be dispersed into the Segments of the Muscles of the Breast & under the Segments. It is right to observe whether the wound is large & whether it has punctures, for if the Blood which issues is rendered frothy by the air mixing with it and making a noise at its coming out of the wound, both of them being sturied out to some depth by the lungs, it is plain there is a hole through the skin to contract the breast. Then without doubt of the cavity being open. & else that the Lung is wounded. Some practitioners hold a light candle near the opening, if the Flame灭却, to a sign that the Thorax has puncturated the heart, the air that comes out being the only cause of that violent motion. Otherwise that if the patient be sharpned a looking glass into the part of the Wound and if it break, it shewes a sign that air comes out and that the wound is puncturating. If the wound is large and there issues out a large quantity of blood it is a sign that it comes in the cavity and chiefly when the Surgeon hears a hissing noise at the side of the wound by this air it comes out of it, it denotes a wound in the lungs to be very useful & cannot be wounded without the perforation of some of them which pourth blood into the Breast.

Signs of a Pneumonia. Are a frequent and vehement operation actions & pneumonia { panie with a Fever and burning of the Pectoral. Sore -

Signs of an Ulcer. The signs indicate that an abscess is forming in the Pleura or in the Lungs. In the Pleura, the patient feels a sharp pain in the side, accompanied by a hard pulse, uneven, dry and dryings heat, attended with thirst, and a sufficing difficult of breathing. In the Lungs, the patient feels a sharp pain in the substance of the lungs, and that the patient feels as if he were in pain, but only a little and little, he cannot rejoice without pain, she cannot sleep, and immediately the patient does not leave him, his pulse is purulent, his eyes weeping, his cheeks of vermilion, of his whole body, comes dry and atrophic.

Signs that the Ulcer is either in the Pleura or the Lungs. It is broken by moist, or fallen on the Diaphragm.

Idem ARE a diminution of all his going, and whether in the Pleura or the Lungs, the patient feels pain in the side, inclining towards the chest, and the patient finds it very difficult to breathe, but the supervening of symptoms makes the disease dangerous than the former, for besides the difficulty of breathing, the patient suffers, the patient is affected with great languor, and a fluctuation weight on the Diaphragm, he cannot lie but on his side, if he lies himself on the opposite side, he feels a sharper pain, and a real heavy weight caused by the matter which has settled in him, then he is to have recourse of operation and the only way by which possibly be cured.

Signs of a Disease known by a dry cough in the Breast. THIS disease is known by a dry cough in the breast, the patient does not spit, by colds, & below, but never above, in the breast, the skin of his legs and above, is red, & he has a fluctuation and rattling which he feels in the breast, when the patient moves himself, to make an effort like that of a Vessel half full when it is full, the patient can only lie on

one side, this is a sign that he is lying on that side, when he is lying on one side, and that he chooses to turn his back, then there is another sign of the Breast.

Examination of a Cancer. To know at the perfect knowledge of a Cancer, let me examine what is the particular sign, when it is more than an imposthume and when it is augmented into an Ulcer.

Idem The Imposthume cancer is originally a small round flat tumor, of the figure of a lentil, an evanescent continues long without increasing, it is soft, less, less, less, & more, & imperceptible, not injurious to the breath of the patient, till it becomes insupportable, not injurious to the patient, it is not allusion to any part, when the Cancer is growing, the tumor is hard, rough, less, & painful, very painful, because by reason of numerous vessels, and remarkable on the skin, of this black skin described over its whole surface, in the first days of the ulceration of the Cancer it looks like a raw, jagged flesh from whence than originates a sharp pain, which is often becomes cancerous, and covering the tumor it makes an Ulcer, it is said to be an apparent ulcer, a leathern and stinking Ulcer, wth large hairy, crusty, and uneven edges of a livid color, about, and it surrounds the veins filled with black blood.

Signs of a Cancer in the Breast. A Cancer in the breast is known by the tumor of the part, & some rough & unequal blemish of the skin of the gland, wth a grown hard & thick in the monad, it is frequently adjacent to the throat, the signs of the Cancer are visible, and full of dead blood, and when

Idem there is a hardness on the point of the tumor it is a sign to soon ulcerate. When the appearance is incomparably augmented, because the soreness that comes out is as biting & corroding as Aqua fortis, and continually corroding those parts do not allow the patient easy relaxation.

**Signs of a
Fracture in
the
Cranium.**

idem.

The signs of a Fracture of the Cranium, extracted from the best Authors, are ranged in order by themselves, and of two sorts either Sensible or Rational. The Sensible Signs are those of pain, & the signs of the Patient & the Surgeon. There is next the Patient, i.e. the hearing of a Noise, and the striking of the bone, at the instant he was wounded, his bearing upon touching the dislocated bone aware that that he struck fast. The signs now the Surgeon forms his judgment by such as either result from his Sight, when he observes it so apparent as to be obvious to his eyes, or from his Touch, when he can feel in his fingers or the place an inequality of the Bone. The Rational Signs depend upon the patient, i.e. the nature of the wound and its Symptomes. With regard to the former, these things are to be considered first of all the Person who gave the blow, whether strong and robust, whether he struck in hardness or violence, and whether harder than the commonest patients, all circumstance is to denote that the blow was given with more force than his opposites hint the contrary.

2. With what weapon the blow was given, for instance if a Stick, or a stone, consider its dimensions whether thick or small, its make, whether of ash, or light wood, to figure whether even or uneven, round, square, or triangular, and lastly its quality of the form of its fibres, whether an instrument of iron or lead, sharp edges, cutting or blunt and burred or if it was astern whether larger or smaller whether stiff or pliable, &c. &c.

(concerning the nature of the wound) first of all we are to examine its dimensions, for the larger it is this is the more reason to suspect a Fracture. 2: whether this accompanied to a remarkable intumescion, it will show that the blow was bearing. 3: its situation because it is more common in the Parietal than in the occipital.

After these points are observed the Surgeon is to observe of what nature they are, their being Primitiae & Conusciones, the former

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former happens at the instant of the receipt of the wound, for instance of the patient sees a man with an broken knob drawn on his cheek, which immediately a drop of blood from the mouth, nose, and ears with loss of judgment and memory. The consciousness of someone after the fracture such as Nausea, Vomiting, convulsions, a fear of drawing's

**Symptoms
that determine
the use of the
Trepan**

idem.

At the moment the patient receives a blow on his head he falls down senseless that is enough to satisfy the Surgeon him, These symptoms happening at the very instant of the wound, indicate that the commotion having been very great there must necessarily be extravasated blood.

If he waits to discover whether his blood cometh an oblique certain Signs, as a Tear pain in the head, Vomiting, &c. the Surgeon should give off to that punctual matter, that by impressions (inconveniences occasioned by it) continuall cannot be laid off, & that the effects of the operation of the patient can bear no comparison.

**Signs of the
Hydrocephalus**

idem

The external Hydrocephalus is easily known by the swelling and inflation of the whole head, by the fingers, the humor is clear & thin, & of a thin consistence: 3. At the internal is more difficult to discern; we determine concerning the pressure on the patient's head, and in an oblique distant from one another it is also known by the swelling of the head & by drawings.

Description

A Carbuncle is a round hard Tumor or rising son of a Carbuncle, which like an angry boil of a Back hand, & is composed of the highest circumstances of pain & Inflammation, it is more like a round about it very conincing, & hath compell'd the part into a Seizeth, so that the whole Patient cometh away if the patient recovers.

Original of a

Carbuncle. It comes of a sudden heat & is suddenly inflamed with Inflammation, & corrupteth it burning & extractive, so that it is converted into a scab, & a scab is a possible fatal infection.

Prognosticks of Varices Varices are not dangerous in themselves therather for
the patient from prominent ^{disorder} especially those
Idem of the womb, according to that of Horcine, there are
les prostrans Divaricata & Hemorrhoides which are violent & in some
solution. Which word can be understood by view of they grow out
longer if they break and run, but if they flow contempitally, be-
sides Diaphys, Concupisition & the distemper follow soon
the contrary if they be reasonably support, no drays, Pleurisy, Cough
ing of blood, pain in the Kidney, Apoplexies &c do follow.
The Semina Varicosa or Circumcisio are difficult of cure as all these
are.

Definition of an Oedema It hath its rise from Vitium or Phlegm, is a soft cold Tis-
sue in the Serum of the Blood, & when it occurs it lights
Wiseman's Surgeon upon a Glandule, Muscle, or membrane (or gallbladder).
Prognosticks of an Oedema Oedema of itself is not dangerous, People of good bodies,
Idem and good Nerves are frequently liable to them yet less
so old age. But in Concupisition and Diapysis bodies
it is of ill consequence not a serious Disease but as it is for a weak body
of native heat. Those Oedema that attend accidents of wound & fistulae
be are not dangerous nor difficult to cure. But if an Edemagragus
and an profuse sweating of a thinnes or of it happens of a
long time.

Signs of a Schirrus There quicke or bruiser has two sens. The imper-
fect Schirrus has the vise of it be passed by one.
Idem The Tumour is hard immovable & of a dusky colour.
If Pustula comes up in it then it is of a livid colour. If a Schirrus be
the original disease of the part, and not the effect of some other ill health
& it begins usually like a small vesicle or pimple & diameas increase with
itself by stinging or burning of it self. If it be this first form of the Tumour
that terminates in a sore Phlegmonde, then the accident of proper
so that Tumours do suddenly change to that of a Schirrus.

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Prognosticks of a Scirrhus This is an insidious tumor being a secreted substance
admitting of no cure. Phlegmone is diffused through the entire
the Part evengnat that it will not run, therefore it may
of Blood into of either red or white blood in vessels and
affections & parts of the body of membranes & vessels is infectious. If
infectat Scirrhus w/ harsh Sore, is not incurable, but y/ of the
solution, the very often it terminates in a cancer.
The Scirrhus which is stopp'd Phlebita, w/ out change of colour in the
Skin, if it have organ had, h/ d/ hair growth upon the rest
curable, not d/ to terminate in a cancer.

Description of the King's evil. The King's evil is a Tumour arising from a peculiar a-
ffection in the Serum of the Blood, w/ which occurs it lights
upon a Glandule, Muscle, or membrane (or gallbladder).
hardens when it myself is ill, always involves itself with the bone.

Signs of a Ulcer Sanguis Ulcers are known by the undigested serum that bleeds
mous Ulcers, from them & is the first to coagulate w/ in the flesh w/ this
Idem appearance off that Brownish or yellowish Membrane (or Gallbladder)
Shaped like a nail, violent & stinketh like Murr, & crost the borders
of both and coverd is a loathly ulcer. If it be only hypocratically cor-
roded & passing like an Ulcer.

Signs of Wounds in the Nerves and Tendons The symptoms are great pain & inflammation w/ a
Contracture of the sinew in the Nerve or tendon. But
if there be any suppuration the pain is little or none
Idem kind of ting & numbness of them by reason of a shock
and uniuscerebris in the part home more & less.

Of Sea or Salt Water Bath of hot & cold Water diseases & tumorous or hard
Tumours & Mat Medica. Tumours & is very prevalent & age. How ever young persons
w/ aged great or rheumatism of diverses and divers by
means that is an evanescing of the fibrous parts taking
to their position & that year. In membranes limbs affected w/
a numbness & pain of the heat over night & increased by be-
ing plunged into the water upon the least touch of cold time in the af-
ternoon or in the heat of summer. But if the patient does not
knows an in the heat of summer. But if the patient does not
knows distance from the sea, human uses & bath made of salt
water or sand. Gorica Salt being Anspitated and put in bath presently
soothes & relieves.

Animal digesti-
on what and how
performed.

Quincy's Lex^r Phy-
sico medicum.

Digestion animal is the separation & separa-
tion of the elements into our minute
parts as ought to enter the pastal Vessels
and circulate through of blood: ob it is
the simple breaking off the union of all
the little Molecules to compose the fibres we find upon.
Now the principal agents employed in this action are first,
the Saliva, The juice of the Glands in the Stomach and Throats,
qui vel Drifts whoe chief property is to soften them.
and they are easily inter the pores of most bodies.
and swelling them, break that most intimate cohesion. And
how prodigious a force flies acting in such a manner here,
may be learn'd from this force that Water, is in a Body viscous,
hath to raise a weight farre tend to and sustain a contractio[n] of it,
and this force is much augmented by their parts that the
heat of the Stomach give to the particles of the fluid, nor
doth this heat promote digestion only thus, but likewise
by rarefying the air contain'd in the pores of the Food, which
helps to burst its parts asunder. And therefore with
liquors as a moist fluid, whose particles have the least
viscosity, are most proper for digestion, because they enter
most easily into every pore of the body:
and of all others Water seems to be the most proper
for that use for the some yperious liquors may easly
penetrate the substances we find upon yet they have also
ther property by is they burst rather then help digestion;
and that is, their particles have a strong attractive force
by wh[en] imbibed into the substance of our Throat & Stomach the
other parts never to me another contract and have
instead of swelling and disolving them. It is by this
property

property that they pierce our animal and vegetable substances
from without, not but that we find they sometimes help diges-
tion as they contract and exalt the oaks of the Stomach, by a
stronger contraction: and therefore when they are duly dilated
they may not only be of use, but no use either. When the Food is
thus prepar'd, it parts and soon operates from one another, and
is dissolved into a Fluid w^t the liquor in the Stomach by the con-
tinual motion of the sides, whose absolute power is demon-
strated to be equal to the pressure of 17088 d weight. To w^t
we add the absolute force of the Diaphragm, and muscles
of the abdomen, is likewise induc'd to Digestion. The sum
will amount to 250734 d weight. —

Emetics
how they
operate.

Idem.

The particles of the animal tissue by breaking them down
into the pores of the substance of the body, is anything
adjacent to the surface of the Stomach, dilate the same, and
some extrinsical parts had been contract'd. After the long
manner do Emetics (in some degree) thinke hem of the
stagnant matter, rendering it more fluid, and consequently making
the resistance less. Now the natural and important action of the glands
is to draw inwards, by the dilatation of the body (which is the natural
momentum of the glands), the matter must naturally flow out to the
(pore of the Stomach, till it be expell'd, or given up, a quantity of the matter
to be given in an instant, and acquire some time) as in affections
of the Stomach, to irritate and force the fibres of the Stomach, the Liver
and Diaphragm, by the communication of the parts of the two last into
a violent contraction, & thereby throw all out by the Esophagus. If
this makes no quiet for a while till a new and sufficient quantity be
expell'd from these glands to procure the agreeable contraction. And
thus they happens a fit of vomit & quiet alternately till the whole mass
be got matter from the glands & be gone.

Emetics and
Purgative me-
dicines how
they differ.

Item

Emetics and purgatives differ only in
this that the parts of the latter do not im-
mediately affect the fibers of the Stomach;

but dilate the Constrictor & make the peristole more:

and affect the natural motion of Digestion & so are carried down
in the Stomachs

Emetics the
manner of their
Working describ-
ed.

Willis's Pharmaceut-
ical Rationale. p26

This part being in motion is the ventricle moving
itself at the humor is discontented in that
place, and in supposing its motion by little and little
is increased by the hair roots covering the Stomach
inwardly & projecting them from the nervous
fibers of the Stomach, the interior coat, and fastening
this part directly on by this violent Tincture; whereby
they are impelled, the beginning reason of the incongruity
of the juice to grow into a whirling kind to beginately unquiet them,
when the overlying fleshly fibers being from this reason of the
irregularities, from the nervous fibers they begin here and there,
and down, the first light convulsions, from whence comes a
nauseous & perturbation of the Stomach; and by and by the
spirits in having all those of either interior or exterior
longing and Emetic contractions, whereby that of the Stomach off from
the nervous fibers ought to cast forth by vomit; and whereby
this maner those fibers are freed from the medicine juice they had
run in the concrements to vomit leaves for a while until being
again imbued in the ventricle Tincture, & they find themselves
from the hairy root, they are provok'd into the like trouble and
irritation: and so often the force of vomiting is regulated, as to the
matter of the Pissorous Tincture, he also cleaves from the hairy
root and that, she at length wholly cast out of doors, and that
the nervous fibers of the interior coat do not stir belyng more
of that person.

(12)

Epilepsie what it
is and its true Cause
Quincy's Lexicon Physico
medicorum.

Causes of a Convulsion

It is a convolution or concremation of the whole
body and some of its parts, as of the brain, Ap-
pendix, & other parts happening either in blood or nervous
parts, or in any part to too great a tension when
the mind connects them still from contraries

The law of a Convulsion is as thus that

produceth contraction or in action, so that if a great quantity
of blood or nervous fluid enter into a limb, then into it opposite
it will involuntarily, the limbs impinged thereby will be relaxed
so there will be a greater prolation and contraction, and that too is
the direction of the Will, which is a convolution. — But of course
Muscles also quantity is derived, than into its antagonists there
will be a contraction of the antagonist and on that side relaxation.
But some late writers have found fault w this opinion, because
they did not understand it, and have substituted in its room a stimulation
or excitation; but that also may be good conception, because by all
those means to increase pain, the quantity of any drivable fluid will
be drawn into the part affected greater than that in action, & on the
by excess application of all the Will, it will be eas-
ily known that the Epilepsy differs from a convolution only in this
to distinction that the Epilepsy is sudden & sudden before, in
Difference of an
Epilepsy from a
Convulsion —

that in an Epilepsy, convolution suddenly before, in
an immediate prostration of the body & the parts
are all stiff, insomuch that no Epilepsy
differs from a convulsion, as this and that
of the symptoms of an Epilepsy rather a Convulsion

Madness and De-
lirium causes
and Cure thereof

Madness. This is a delirium jo'nt a Fever, when
it is here joins together what a Delirium is
So we suppose it is therefore proper to observe
that as often as the three things happen to
we have been arguing, are joined together, we may be said to draw
another step, by our selves to other things & variously consider
from the manifold & fit inscenes of the animal spirits it arising
from the brain, producing sleep, and preparing the nerves so as to
meet the fluctuations of their parts. A Delirium is then for the
duration

(13)

(14)

Dreams of walking persons, whence I have a violent attack on the brain, and the animal spirits become more violent in irregular pulsations. If therefore the heart continuing a slow motion, by that means, that it can easily draw, or in the case of a slow, it easily impels, without any violent motion, such a delirium will be manifested in the body, and on the violent motions of the body, that is in a man's mind be produced. Now it is plain that for the known cause of his violent fits, give a greater motion to the blood, so as to move it with great violence, but not violent and uniform enough: in that for that they do poor people labour to continual fits, until the occasion the blood to be known in the heart, is an unequal force, and from thence arises intermission, whereby the offices of the heart are interrupted in dividing the blood into fibril motions; and the blood is divided as soft as it can be, and into the minute parts, that is, so uniformly dispersed, that it can easily be any force, by the motion received from the heart, go into a place invisible at the divisions of these offices, into which ought to be distributed, for then the cohesion of the parts, is to be but very small, will not be any obstruction to the invasion and propagation of the blood's velocity, but if it happens, that the offices cause in the heart, that the blood is agitated force, or that the blood can then more easily be propulsed in any given time, the new occasion at the valuation, that womb of the blood, is more easily united, so as to form a molecule consisting of living particles, in molecule wise, closer to one another, and not too easily obey the direction of the heart to be propulsed forward. The blood then upon cannot be uniformly dispersed.

(15)

nor enter easily into the small openings of the vessels, so soon contract themselves, and thereon there will be no vibration, but a delirium will appear, when the heat of the blood will be excited, and the spirit on the brain contracts, when in certain vibrations of the spirit, inordinate and violent confused vibrations of the nerves, and a remarkable energy of propagation of the nerves, and a remarkable energy of propagation by imagination, when we are pleased, and ready to pass by our inward. The way of this is in imagination, heat, inflammation, and particularly by strong smells, and such like.

Mars or Iron pre-

Mars denoted by this character of amongst the five metals, Signification, because of magnetism, the influence of that planet, Naturalists accountably inform us concerning this metal, that it is

metal, as is written sufficiently plain how much it is preferable for medicinal purposes, that it is only a most hard and compacted iron, made well, art, which it is easier to melt than to get, those examples, of parts in preparation of the Physician required to be drawn out. And because this has a great a vein in mine, it is worth explaining by what manifest property this metal comes to be so much of interest for such uses, and to this purpose, thus far may be considered, as from all other metallic particles, that touches can be made with the blood, and make part of the circulating fluid, most, of course, by the very law of motion, for all these suposed particles, by great force to break through, when particles of less gravity cannot get through. For instance, the lead, though more gravely than that, the momenta of all perquisitions are as the rectangles under the gravities and elevations of the moving bodies. The more, then, a metallic particle has beyond any other particle in the blood, if their gravities are equal, so much the greater will the stroke of the metallic particle be against anything that stands in its way, than of any other not so heavy; and therefore will any obstruction in the glands,

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of solid & crystalline bodies more nimble & swifter than by those
that are lighter. This is a way of convection that is plain to the meningeal
Capacity, and although it may be called Mathematical, I am inclined to give it
some for Physick. Yet it has no connection in itselfe to forme a perfect
Demonstration. But if the Convection has this property by virtue of
its swiftness, and if you find weighty & solid bodies, which common in some
other Matter, it has also somewhat of an advantage further of being
a powerful instrument, from the shipwreft's palpable parts. For
both our light and laste conuinuer of their pointed angular action,
especially if we view them in their Shewes into Crystalline forms,
are the Violent or Saltation. For another reason they have this
The sharp & pointed figures of the particles of Iron will be capable
to cut their way through many hindrances. So that upon a double
account we see how this Metal deserves its esteem of being a
noble Instrument. What has been observed likewise concerning
fermentation or intestine motion being generated by particles
Elastic hance also plainly accounteth this in the bones to
heat the blood. For the Revolution of an elastic particle upon
its Occurssion against anything that it happens, contributes to
increase an other kind of motion in a circulating fluid than
that it is parallel to the axis of the Vessel where it is impell'd;
and it is this mixt motion, upon to the heat & fluidity of the
blood depends. So that the heat, heat particles being also elastic,
they as heat through the Blood, by promoting its Intestine motion
as well as help it thro' passages by increasing its weight
and force against them. There is an obvious property of iron
and many of its preparations, we have never yet had so
rably examined, and that is its as being in the
Bones and in promoting of Venes: Which may be seen
at

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at first sight seem to be different effects from the same causes. Now
this will not appear strange when we consider the Stripping away
upon the Tongue, it cannot but arise from the points and angles of the
Particles. When therefore it comes into the Bowels as often as these
parts do touch any of the Fibres of the inner coat, they gives both
some Mechanism will contract, and by the passage of a Body, & then
the first times, when they be gently drawn into such Contraction as to
strain their contractility, by the passage being made straight.
And that these Musicks have their effect in the Bowels & this may
be further evident from the fact that they sometimes quench flame,
at their first admission into muskets & draw it sometimes into
a general Contraction, and occasion then extintion by Comit. Upon
another account also doe you observe in the body parts that
by passing the Squeezing themselves, whereby they are longer contrac-
t. In the body contents of the bowels, the several parts
of flesh and ligaments in their substance may be the instruments of force
not dijs it enough to go off by themselves & by stroking them
Stamens or the glands of sides, though in themselves inanimate
are capable in the mass of Contraction of the Contraction upon the parts
and in force of a sharp pointed particle, as will be seen by the Vision or
any membranous substance, how they will strangle at the contact of
particles of iron, or any metallic. And that besides hardening the texture
of the substance the particles of metal, beat the membranes & other parts
down more violent and by frequent strokes, by hardening the substance
of the Bowels, and reducing them more slow of peristole. But the cause is
well diffused when the Particles are strained into a fine as a hair
and are projected in canals to a great velocity. The smart and frequent vibration
of an artery, present by such contact as has admitted of in the bowels,
and only serves to forward this motion, so that they can do another harm by
going to the Lungs & into the heart, where they strike through the pericardium
double, but by their elasticity and more firmly position, in all occasions
they annot in this sense obliquely contribute to the hardening of the
make apart, and disposed more to supply the thinner parts, one of
which by means of Clipping as also does the gravities of their parts upon

in the coagulating power, & with influence, may impel them to do of that is, for it does most of a Satan's nature, and such as are his servants. After this, there cannot but little remain, how they shall medicines answer so effectually, that known potentiaſe off from other than the menstrual discharge. For by heating bladders, that are rendered by strong wind and fluid, the blood must slake by now more, & purgative regimens the sides of the Bladder, & increasing its quantity of impulse, it also preſerves, or strikes him again the natural effacement, in so much as it is neceſſary to break the Tropes themselves. And then, if it removeth alſo the heat of breaking the Tropes, when their contractions or obliquities augmented proportionately, & their capacities & distances from the Bladder. Wherefore, as thenceforth the Tropes turn'd neareſ together, & their capacity to avert each other, & touch a part with bladders, shal alſo be taken through. And in like manner, of the Uterine Blood vessels.

Menses the These are the monthly evacuations of women from their Utteres, and is a briue and a right time to understand anything that concerns the human mechanism. In other humours therefore it may be necessary to obſerve, That the Vagina in women, as well as in Men, is of a perpendicular let the Stomach whence in all creatures it is in a graveſt situation. 2 That the mucus covering the womb in women is as well as the vagina, & rectum to be removed, & ſo a great number of Vines and arteries, is very thin, & wont fall, so that these Tropes will be guarded than in other parts, when they receive load with Muscles, & fat. 3 That the blood vessels in this part are prodigiously numerous, and particularly in the womb, where too their Arteries & Veins, in circulation one with the other, the Utterne is the artery, and the Vagina is the vein, and likewise the branches on either ſide of the womb, is that on the other ſide, is not on another in Straight line, but are folded and run into a multitude of ſerpentine windings, which contraction is neceſſary, at the time of being pregnant, when the

Tropes would be prodded, as to be cut or abſtinent to her, and his contriua-
lition, to give place, and he, who always ſhipps a page of some of his. A. That
the Uterus by birth of the Child, is much larger in women than in men,
and 5. That the Utterne, when having no children, knowes not what
know whethere or not it is frequently broken, though it is of con-
sequence to premis, that women are more ten years than men
therefore, when they awake, or near the greatest, they are not ſufficiently de-
fended by a large bone enough to carry away in a due proportion, the
evacuation, and therefore in the Tropes, the Uterine accumulation of humors
or Uterine.

Narcoticks what Under this Term is included all that part of the Ma-
theries Medical, in any way proceſſes Sleep whether (as
Described.)

Idem

by this name or Hypnoticks or Opacitive. But after
many of these titles stand some authors on the
rank of a given, yet of all shall not enter here into the controversy, who
themselves things can be medicinal, or whether a medicine can be
because it is certain, there is truth in both sides the debate. There are
instruments wherewithal lies incorporated from the neck of our an-
siv, a wonderfull Effect, as often produced almost from unheeded
causis. Considered the manner of operation of the medicinal com-
plex, & to help unto reuerſe their uses in many places, we should be
before hand rightly agreed of their nature and wayes of acting. And in
order to this, it is necessary, besides some other frequent & plain
distinctly what sleep is or rather the good conſumption of it, is not about
words, that difference there is betwix an animal body, when a ſleep
when awake. First then, there is no man that knowes that in sleep there
is a ſeparation from action. When we ring, we walk, dispute, mouth the
the Limble, but in natural and undisturbed rest, there is nothing of all
these. That truſe when a man is awake, he was performing action, & then
the voluntary contractions of our Muscles, when a ſleep, those are not only
uncontracted, whose action is in manner involuntary, or to which the
mind have no conſtantly determined the ſpirits, that it dooit by a
habit,

habit, without the intervention of the evening Sleep. Such an action of the heart and Breast. So that there is at this time, a kind of relaxation or looseness of the moving fibres of the muscular membranes, or at least such a quiet position of the state of them, by which all the antagonist Muscles are in an Equilibrium of equality of action, not over powering one another. For this indeed seems to be one great design of Sleep, to recruit to the parts overtaxed by Action, their former force; and thus far we do not alway, when long going to bed, cast off rest, but our body into that posture, so does much favour our particularly weak Limbs, and conduct to this End.

In the first place it is very plain that there is in Sleep, not only a rest and suspension from acting most of our Body, or in short, even of our thinking Faculty, so that is, a leaving from much thought, even when walking we are exercised a boat, which have done of us upon, and well, to Employ our mind with. For though dreams are thoughts yet they are imperfect, and incoherent ones, and are indeed either no faint & languid representations, or to be inconsistent in themselves, as we may see, or else if they be strong and lively, then are, as we now know, the interruptions and Disturbances of it. From hence it will follow, that the motion of the arterial fluid, in the arterioles, is more violent, even and regular, in the time of sleeping than waking. For besides the various attractions, in the latter State, that comes from the various激动 of the mind, thereby contractions of the muscles themselves in Exercise of the body, so differently forward its Exercise, whence in sleep, therefore of the heart & pectoral muscles being more constant and uniform, gives it a more violent & equally continued impulsion. Hence also it will come to pass, that the flux of the liquor of the nerves into the organs of the body, as also its reflux towards the Brain, is in Sleep, other none, over incomparable; that is, that this fluid has at this time,

time, but little excretion. So the muscular action and elasticity that require it to be that determined, this way, or that, is now wanting. And yet, by the arrival of blood at the brain, the vessels will obstruct their passage divide into its canals or tubes, so that, by this means there will be a kind of accumulation, or laying upon them of spirits, of the offices or requirements of the brain. We may in short look upon the time of sleeping as the time of resting out, or the destruction of the animal faculties, and the time of Sleep, as that time it is past, and occupied not only upon accident what we have just mentioned concerning the nervous liquor, but also is not past to all other parts, as well as the sole. For action does nearly by degrees impair the springs and organs, and in making something it is continually abraded or strained, & gradually distractingly wearied otherwise but stiffer than by their being at rest, upon them. Besides that such a regular & steady course of the blood, as is observed in sleep, is by far most fit for perfect nutrition, than any opposition appears to the vessels, is an uncertain fury of this more of pulsation of the heart. Therefore being thus it is very plain that whatsoever concerned such an end in position of the blood & muscular parts of the Body, as this we have described will cause sleeping. And in like manner when anything interposes & hinders this composition, it can not, thence arising the impediment, will be the causing of sleep, in as much as this is only reducing the animal economy to its right state, in so by natural order, there must be a succession of sleeping and waking. Thus it appears how easily continued exercise at a walk, and those so exhaust the power of the Nerves, that is, both upon the influx into the organs of motion & in the mind, not to determine it any longer to sleep. Upon the account of the passing & increasing fatigues, it is evident a dilation of the parts is always attended; it is therefore we must desist and lay to rest. That sleeping which follows upon a fullness of the Stomach after eating or drinking, is owing to a different cause; and desisted so easily fall into the state of

medicines, that it requires a particular consideration. As hunger, or the emptying of the Stomach, is a painful operation on the parts of organ & removing of this is a pleasant and agreeable one. Now a pain is a stimulus upon the part affected, & this will know, being attended in contractions of the pain membranes, causes a greater affliction than ordinary of the Nerves; but in that case, on the other hand, pleasure or a delightful invasion in any part, is accompanied w^t a smooth induction, & a reflex of the Liquor of the Nerves towards the Brain. This is a most pleasant & certain movement of the mind w^t 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 late in the evening, to sleep. And this is the reason of that dullness of the Limbs, which commonly complaint after a good meal.

It seems strange that a fullness in the Stomach should so powerfully influence the mind. Let it be considered, on the other hand, how violent effects are caused by disagreeable stimuli in the same part done produced; what a terrible agony two or three grains of rous Mellaturum throw through fibrillatio; how readily the fluid of the Nerves is a more than ordinary impulsion determined and commanded into the muscles of the Stomach and Abdomen in order to throw off the enemy, and remove the ungrateful invasion. Now the consequences arising to a pleasing sense of this part, are only just the contrary of these, i.e. the opposite of pain produces. And indeed, pleasure & pain are two great springs of action in the animal

Qconomy

Qconomy. The change they make in thy fabric, and the course of many effects, is soon surprising because we do not regard the mechanism by which they are produced. but this small observation is available in the Stomach, than anywhere else; this part being far more fit for many wise purposes of social & joyful, than some Philo- pliers for the invention and thought of the seat of thy soul. Besides this consideration, it may be taken notice, that the Stomach, being distended w^t food, press upon the Descending Trunk of the Aorta, and this causes a greater fulness in the Vessels of the Upper parts; whence upon the Brain is loaded, or the derivation of Spirits into the nerves diminished, upon which inactivity & drowsiness ensues. From hence proceed those slippings in the air, redness (after plenty of eating and drinking) most visible in those whose vessels are lax and weak, as in exhausted and debilitie persons they more especially are. This we may w^t the assistance of the new Corpse entering into the Vessel, according to that inclination to sleep, w^t follows upon a full stomach: though we must also allow the distention from this to be a considerable cause of this same effect. But this does not happen immediately, nor sometimes perhaps, not even 2 or 3 hours after eating; and the sudden doozings must (as we saw shew) be present before hand; for rising w^t meat gives) hieftly owing to some more subtle alteration. Now to apply this more strictly, it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the effects of an opiate or narcotic, upon the Stomach, and afterwards when they have passed the stomach, upon the arterial fluid itself. An agreeable sensation produced in the Stomach together w^t a distention of its membranes, has been already observed to be the cause of that sleeping when we are inclinable after eating. The one of these engage the

humor the other acts upon the Body. For pleasure amuses the soul, & if weier, woth it does not think, or consider, & very about any outward objects that is, it coincides to rest and the feelings of the soul in the brain, cheeks and hands, in common sense. The derivation of the humor goes into the organs. Now, they who take moderate doses of an opiate especially, if not long accustomed to such things, are transported to the pleasure sense it induces that they are as they often express themselves in heaven and the they do not always sleep, it proceeds from the presentation of pleasing images to the men, being so strong that like dreams, they overtake them, and so interrupt the state of rest yet they do however enjoy so perfect an end, even of quiet no happiness in the world can surpass the harmes & agreeable an Ecstacy. Thus we have from these medicines but in a few, as eminent degree, as those effects which were observed by Galen upon that gentle kind of the Stomach, is a moderate dose produces. Moreover besides an soft and able plenlying to affect our sensible membranes as those consist of little parts, whose activity is impetuous and allay'd by the smoothness of the membrane, & lubricating and oil. For they lightly wrap the piece of the stomach and cause a soft pleasant & mild motion of the nervous coat whereby there is induced an agreeable plenlying, and the mind is entertain'd w/ ideas of satisfaction and delight. And thus we easily see upon what mechanism the other vertues of Opiates depend. For their easing paine, checking evacuations &c. proceed not only from the

The mind being taken up is a pleasing venod; which by it is derived from a disagreeable one; but as pain being intended in illustration of the part, the excretion of the Senses, is they cause glades and distract the force of the humors. In like manner in Immortal excretions the most common excretion of the Organs the removal of which is at the Discharge & herein lies the great property quality of the medicine, in that, the torturing sense upon the Membranes of the Lungs, Bowels &c. being relieved, the Sharp humor is suffered to let, & this is augmented greatly before it is so troublesome to be thrown off and expell'd. It being all one w/ this way no irritation of the Part, if the humor stronger than of the natural. By the humor is so agreeable heightened by the mixture of the narcotic, particular w/ the Blood & to help not except & destined it is useful especially, shew of the Brain, and thus doth affect to a greater degree upon the inflow of the nervous fluid to the parts by passing through tubuli or little canals, thro' w/ it is derived. This is the reason of the difficulty of breathing, w/ they do for those experience who take this kind of medicine. This symptom being inseparable from the affection of the Blood in the lungs. From hence it appears, that the action of these medicines and particularly that of Opium is very analogous to that of other volatile spirits; only that a small portion of this power has a force equal to a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident in those who accustom them selves to take large doses of Opium, as the Sturges Relates to that degree that it is no uncommon thing their to eat a drachm or two at a time, for the effects of it in them are no other than a night drinking, upon which account it is a common saying, to them on this same occasion. He has eat Opium, as with us. He has drunk too much wine. Neither indeed do they bear such large quantities of it otherwise than Opium will afford.

great date of Drandy, that is, by habituating themselves to it by degrees, beginning to small quantities and insensibly to increase it so as to render them insensible to his amanitatis; just as Cleon was a Roman at Athens who by a gradual rise, has force himself to have considerable quantity of Ambroth without any fast. This instance is near to our purpose, because Nic. Fontanus knew on who being recover'd from the plague and wanted sleep, &c, every good effect, rather in bed for sometime, as falling it again of fears & having left off the use of Opium, he endeavours to procure most agreeable doses of Opium in Nature being accustomed to a stronger alliteration than Opium, until Philophrithon took was again call'd in, with the desired success.

It is a sufficient confirmation of all this reasoning, that Propheta & Alpinus observing among the Egyptians that whenever a man took Opium, and were faint and languid for want of it as a minister to them, they sent Liquor of Sarcocarpus and putt into the same a little of Opium, and pleasure, by large doses of Sarcocarpus made better by the infusion of pepper, and the like strong aromatic herbs. Nor is it amiss perhaps to remark that in Maniacal people are frequently observ'd aqua oupla doses of an Opial, & meliorate the disease with considerable effect. Now in persons who have the mind to deluding eyes, and taken up wth some images or other as love, anger, &c, & that is not to be easily removed, directed by those pleasing presentations, w^{ch} it would seem to at another time upon w^{ch} the virtues of the medicines do no great measure (as per). Besides this, those who are Maniacall, do however bear the injuries of Col. Hangard, and have upon a vigorous degree of muscular force & anguish the texture of their

Blood to be very strong, and the cohesion of body to be very great. So that the first two parts of an Opial, consist in this that does uniting & confection in them w^{ch} it does indeed make them of much strength. Hence say this Theory is improvable if to practice all such as physicians who have a True judgment in the Animal Economy. And because mentioned several Similes under this division, here often effects, w^{ch} an Extra Dose of opionous, insomuch as to kill, are more evidently. It may be worth while to inform ourselves of the physician doctor, who has never met with us hither to on this head, how such instruments act in bringing about such fatal consequences. For the most gentle of this Tribe, & many others do have the same effect as poison, & prove equally destructive. Opium in too great a quantity will inflame the stomach & rariſy the Blood to such a degree that the vessels cannot again recover their tone, whence upon application, & time will ensue.

To be consider'd of this Extra Dose, is to consider us, that he forced in to the stomach of a small dog, about half a drachm of crude opium, dissolved in boiling water. He quickly vomited it up, a greater quantity of pothy spittle, & regurgitating the Drug, by holding over his head and beating him. The Dr. made him strain 3 and 4 drachms, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When the dog had thus taken, as near as he could guess, about 2 drachms he watch'd him an hour, when he began to sleep but presently started up wth convulsions, fell into universal tremblings, his head constantly twisted & shook, he breath'd short & fast laboured, and after gth lost entirely the use of his hinder legs. Other of the fore ones were stiffened like sticks. As he lay snoring, the Dr. to hasten his end, was giving him more of the solution, but on which on his limbs grew lameness & stiffness. Upon opening his stomach, it was found wonderfully distended, the quantity of

of every thing, but some water and Opium, together wth vomit particles 1 foot by marous vomiting in it; the vomit was as clean, as if purged and washed from all the slime of the glands, to vomit in such places here and there, as in a begining inflammation. The Pylorus was contracted. The blood vessels of the brain were very full; and he took out a large grame of coagulated blood from the upper part of it, cutting into the sinus longitudinalis, as is not uncommon in Apoplectic Convalesc^r, but found no extravasated humor in the ventricles, or among any of the membranes.

And thus from another dose of an Opiate, we may conceive how many under this aspect, are so powerfull in their harde qualities abt. prov^d death, in very small quantities; and an observation not safely admitted into practice. Some of them consist of such harde & concreting parts, as by graying & thickening of the stomach, and binding of its mucous membranes, are the cause of all the disorders which do immediately follow. Upon the sudden of violent irritation and pain. The heat of the nerves is immidiately, in great quantities determin'd to the part affected; & this if the stimulus is not very great will shortly 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 disagreeable sensation, but the uneasy, twithing, being too tumultuous to be born; then men by a kind of surplice do loose and free as it were, command the spirit to hither. Thus the busyness is overdone, & the action of the fibres becomes so strong, that the orifices of the stomach are quite closed, wth that instead of discharging the noxious matter, the torment is made greater.

greater, and the whole Organ is putt into confusion. The instant of the fit in Nephritis, in such an agony indecessant, the height of 6 or 6 foot, the surprising strength and violence is a demonstration of this terrible affection of the muscles. Now is it any wonder, if in these circumstances all sense be lost, blood gush out at the ears nose, &c, the parts being all toward back by the violence of the convulsion & that they begin in the muscles of the belly, must at last prevail in the membranes too, till the hole fabric is shak, & overturn'd and some concreting & precipitions getting into the blood by the rarefaction of it, tending the Vessels, then the membranes of them being already over filled, will th^e more easily give way & let out the fluid. And besides the irritating saline particles in some of this kind, many of them abound with an extremely stiff & tenacious Sulphur, w^{ch} gives such a disagreeable & uneasy sensations to the nerves, as suffocates in a manner, the spirits, and deadens their motions.

Five Intentions
in the Cure of Sim-
ple Wounds.

In simple wounds the surgeon is to afford his assistance in manner of w^{ch} v. the omitting any of which will make him negligent or ignorant in his art. Wisem^s Surg^r.

1st in helping to get rid of all extraneous bodies, as by the proper position may hinder the application of the Divisⁿ parts. Whether they be contract^d too hard, or of pieces of bones, cartilages, or parts of the weapons, &c. 2nd in drawing the parts to each other. 3rd in retaining the parts together. 4th in conserving the Temperature & heat of the part, moderate division 5th in presenting accidents, & such as have alredy seize^d the part.

The Differen^t Kinds
uses and advantages of
Bandages.

idem

vi. The first they maye make bye a legglet or a bandage. By the 2^d Valentines
and the 3^r Spatting.
The meaning is that to bringe the lippes of the wound together &
conueniently in this righte figure to make the moste bridle the other
Valentines, and more bridle then the spattings and to the moste use
fuller to a yong fresh & yett bleeding wound. The manner of perform-
inge is thus. It haue in it selfe a rowle of fethermatten, length an
inch, and the convenientnes requires rooll it up at both ends
firmly to the middle then lay the middle parte of the rowle on the
oppotyng side to the wound. To prevent paine and inflammation
you are then after you haue made a turn upon the wound in both
ends of the Rowles, to drawe them downe to the other end to be
so many turns upon the first as may be necessary to restraine
the fliss of Blode, according to the season of the year. When
it is from 2^d and yet not helpe the wound to hold, for that may
beaken the first you must also take care that your bandage
be not too hard, so as to intercept thy piorito. Your Rowles
running downward will help to them to loose from the adde
part by passing upward under the lippes of humours.

The **Alseia Valentrix** is used to haue your driftings only
out of the wound. She for the next past a moneth passes in wondre on the
lippes. Show me no moderation Binding with this Bandage.

Tasca Expulstria is performed by a Rowling on her, the ffeare
use apt to to effull matter out of the lippes or Sponges Ulcer, avales
to feare with the want of humours and to expell such as haue alredy
victed themselves upon the first affliccō otherwise. Do it in this
manner. Poyson in the sound parts being to the rest off. Humours
and

(30)

Three speciale sortes of Savation or healing
have the worthis of our maſſe ſcier commonall
to povertie or ſpirall bleding in curring wounds.

(31)

Drawe upward ſo ſtraiight ſtret, and by a ſpirall ſtret inwards
mouth of the hand. And ſet by gentleſſe of your fingers ſo and ſtret
out in the anty of the hand you must ſet the left hand in a holding
then hand ſo ſet a little higher upon the higher you ſet to bind to the Doreys
humours, but not too hard for þere ſhame to remoue vnto come to the leſſe
Crantia, says Celous. So These Diſpoſures in factur de Valencie bus increased
and furthermore VIZ. 1. Tasca diſpoſure ſtret ſtret inwards to the hand
Tasca fauoritum diſpoſure ſtret ſtret inwards to the leſſe Crantia.

1st Tasca. Diſpoſure ſtret ſtret inwards to the hand ſo ſtret
together aſt the fingers when they are batte d of the Cutis &c.

2^d Tasca diſpoſure ſtret ſtret inwards to the hand ſo ſtret
together aſt unnatural, the oppotyng ſtret ſtret together ſtret
3rd Tasca. Faſone apoplexia is that which caueth and proddeth by remouing
the matter ou into the part, in mighte perhaps dangerous by ſtemente
of that mouing in yon.

4th Tasca. prohibens apoplexia is that in ſtrideth the collection of matter
and thynke hindreth the generation of an apoplexia.

By Bandage not only ay parte de extensis, recommended for urinaria,
but ſuch also a would unnatural, ſo groome together, as we heft a univerſe in
Burnings. Seal upright, the fingers would mony times grow together
the other would grow to the back, the armes at the ſide now they not the
way hindreth. By then ay ſtret ſtret, and the delays of humours
into the ſpace of a part ſo ſtret ſtret by ſtret. They are purpured.
By then ay ſpices ſome into ſpace conuictate. As if the right ſtret
fayre away, and ſtret up the left ſtret the hand to the ſhouldre. But that the ſtret goes
out into the Vena Cava, or rather hindre to flow in reſart by the arterie
may in mony cases ſo ſtret ſtret to the ſhouldre when it was wanting. By then
we ſee great flisses of blode. Large lemons haſe ſix ſay ſtret ſtret. By then
them and ſtret ſtret ſome ſtrong ſtret ſtret into little ſigures, as þis ſtret ſtret
to be. By then is the ſpice of your application ſtret ſtret. By far there
þey ſhippen them viles to their proper places, wherewer can haue
þe ſtret ſtret them. By then is the true natural forme and beautie of þis
part. Commonly ſpissere

A Remedy Whereby
to prevent Gangrene
and Sphacelus from
a Confusion.

Dionis Operations
of Surgery p. 405.

To avoid the ill Consequences of a Confusion
we must bleed the patient via rectum, & then
wash him all to take off all parts of vulnerary water, which
is to put half a Spoonfull of Saponaria
Balsam or Elm Oil over 2 Smells Confutalga
candy 2 Alchemisan O of Rose & sand Lava & the
patient shall sweat freely, we must wash him in case the
Aromatic herbs, as Sage Rosemary & poor, Fennel Marjoram, &
we are to dip the cloisters and wash on the part frequently re-
moving them. If the Extravasa all the vessels be apt to transfix
and dissolve by this ministrations, then the part is to be dressed, and heavy,
and then appears an alteration in the colour, we are to make light Scarsifi-
cation at a lancet, and if possible bleed to run out to discharge, so
as to expell it to run out we are to wash the part with warm seawater
and lay on it a cloth plasm of resolvent needles boited in Wine, to
which we are to add Turpentine, Rosemary, Brandy and alittle
Thyme. On the next day, if we find the part faintly not to weep
affectionately, we are to make incisions as knife, it must be larger
and deeper than the canulations of the preceding day. If the patient
feels pain at the making of them, and then spues out blood, this
sign that there is yet a remnant of life in the part which is to be removed
by washing it wth Camphorated Savory, and wth Iodo. Egyptian wine
and lay on the above mention'd staples and if in burning in
ster of leaving the swelling abated, we find an Odore stinks or
putridous humor accompanied wth Ulcers in little raias, we are
to Subject to such deep incisions, as oblige the patient to lie down
and wash them wth Spirit of wine or Iodo Phage denica & redouble the
Cordials & Tonics, so as may render him to drink in case wth the loss
of all Tonic. In short, if it enter into the chamber we will
a kind of Swedish humor, and swifter, the Patient then arises
a sort of a violent ulcer, and the patient is to be dressed in this situation
the Mortification is confirmed and amputated absolutely by my Order.

The constituent
parts of the animal
Body Described
Ches Elms anatomy

The animal body is made
Articulæ velociæ, Lympha ductæ, & vessels required
Sely Fibres, membranes, Glands, muscles,
Tendons, ligaments, Bones, Cartilages.
to these we may add the Hairs and Nails which have only a vegetal
life.

Nerves are cylindrical or prismatæ bodies of thin substance which
arise from the medulla oblongata of the brain & the spinal column
and terminate in all the sensitive parts, they are the instruments of
sense of sensation.

The Arteries are tubes that arise in two branches from the two ventrals
of the heart, and then dividing into branches distribute the
Blood to every part of the body.

Veins are tubes that return the Blood from the extremities of the
arteries to the Heart.

Lymph is ductæ, and vessels leading to carry lymph from all parts, espe-
cially the glands to the Vena Lactea.

Excretory vessels are other tubes from glands to remove the excreted
fluids of their respective places, or vessels from the small gut to carry the
Chyle to the bladders; These last are called vasa Lactea.

Sibiles are they appear both naked & covered wth simple shreds of membrane
redoubled to nerves, or both in enter the composition of every part.

Membranes are composed of fibres, expand'd to cover other organs or other
parts.

Arteries are composed of an artery, vein, lymphatic excretory duct & nerves. The
vessel of glands is to receive fluid from the blood, or discharge excess. The artery
brings the blood, the vein carries what is returned. The Excretory duct con-
veys the matter excreted to the stomach & intestines.

Muscles are distinct portions of flesh, so by contracting perform the
actions of the body.

Tendons are the same fibers of which the muscles are composed, but

more closely connected together, than they may possess before passing a limb, and be inserted in a bone.

Ligaments are strong membranes or bands of fibers, strongly joined either to bind down the Tendons, or give origin to the muscles, or to together such bones as have motions.

Bones are thin parts of matter in various shapes to the body.

Cartilages or gristles are hard, elastic, smooth and insinuatable; their uses to cover the ends of the bones that have motion, to prevent their attrition, &c.

What it is we call the hair and Nails is sufficiently known; the former seems to be derived from the Mattera propria bilis, & the latter from the Secretum Mucosum beneath the cutis dermica.

Of the different kinds of articula. **BONES** are articulated either for manifest motion, & is called Diarthrosis; or for obscure motion, & is named Synchondrosis, or syno.

idem p. 4. Non & is named Synarthrosis.

Diarthrosis is of two sorts viz Enarthrosis and Lying ligatus. The former is when the head of one bone is received into the cavity of another bone, & if the head is round the cavity deep is called Gelenk, but if the one fits into the other hollow bone. The latter is when a bone both receives and conveys a share of the spine.

Synarthrosis is of two sorts viz Solida and Gomphosis; the former when bones are mutually indented, the latter when they are joined like an nail in wood, & is most on the teeth in their sockets.

Synchondrosis is when the extremity of the bones are joined together by means of an intervening Cartilage. Thus the bodies of the Vertebrae, and the epiphyses of the Fibula and Sternum are joined so.

The different Species of a Suppression of Urine causes thereof when delayed either in or above the Bladder, how to know in w^{ch} of these places it is detained and y^e progrⁿosticks thereof.

Dionis Opera^m of Surgery

There are three sorts of Suppression of the urine, which distinguish by their places name them of which I observe in other Stomaching them, & chalcide.

The first is when the urine is retained in the Bladder, which is called the 2nd when the urine is retained in the Bladder, & the 3rd when the Bladder is obstructed. There are by another distinction two ways of the Suppression of Urine, known when the urine is retained in the Bladder, & when the Bladder is empty, and the other when it is full above the Bladder. We find 500 caus. 1. obstruct the passage of the urine out of the Bladder, & this is when some stone is placed at the mouth of the Utricle and stops the passage, 2nd when the Utricle or urinary passages is sunk in w^{ch} it is lengthened, and happens to Women when the tension of the womb ceases, 3rd when an tumor makes a stoppage to the neck of the bladder, occurring perhaps when it is occasioned by a Sluggish thick phlegm contained in the bladder, & when the bladder being too full, tightnes is expand'd to an excess, & gives loss their ordinary motion, & cannot generate before it thrives by compression this is what happens to Children after being long without passing. To this is added a 4th cause viz a tumor, but am not thoroughly convinced that there is any such thing. The cause is hinder the urine passing into the Bladder we will do better. The first is a malignant and continual fever, & by its ex parte that inflames the parts and especially the kidneys, whose pores are seclusely closed up, with fluxes too much red, & whose filaments are too stiff & the separation of the humor is about vicinity of the Bladder, & the 2nd is when the urine is retained in the Bladder in Cases when in the Reins overflows & Stop its passages. We discover the suppression to be in the Bladder by the Tumour, pain, and tension which the patient is sensible of in the Region of the pubo; on the contrary this liquor is suppressed above the bladder, & that Region is sunk in soft, hollow & painful pain, & when the veins cannot be separated from

from the blood, it becomes too watery, the patient's strength diminishes daily and he dies. The judgment of the Surgeon ought to pass upon this suspicion of death; that those who sustain the blow in the skull, die, by what cause vacuit, may be said; but those who have received the blow are very often mortal, not affording any hope but by some crisis in his proper only for nature to perform by an exertion in any effort.

Signs, Causes and Differences of the Descent of the Matrix.

idem ut ante.

All Descents of the matrix are not equal; for the uterus often proceeds no farther than to occasion a slight in the Vagina, at other times it descends a far addit. distance, and then is the finger inserted to internal organs very near, if at other times descending yet lower the internal organs descend without the protection of the matrix falling out, so that the fund being turned the wrong side outward; in this case we see the internal organs as the extremity of a great round fleshly mass, which is the body of the matrix; an addit. time that part is not only fallen out but the fund is entirely turned inside outwards, in such a manner that it can take nothing but a great piece of flesh hanging betwixt the womb and thighs.

This is always a relaxation of the large Ligaments of the matrix, it permits it to descend or fall, and unless Rupture of the ligaments as some have imagined. A thousand accidents cause these relaxations, which trouble them less, but content myself with writing only that the principle of the force from below labours. We when once in this state the descent depends upon some other instrument to operate the Ligature to this predisposition the womb falls upon the inside of the Vagina, of the Reins and lies into a heavy weight at the bottom of their belly, often accompanied with great labour.

Description of all the different kinds of Fractures in Cranio.

idem ut ante.

After having made all these kinds of fractures, to follow: *Big. St. Pedro, Escopre, Diacope, Apostole, Pagnismos, Trichismus Reg. ma, Apstema, Plasis, Otolasias, &c.* again reduce them into three kinds only viz either short or long in the Denominations of Incisions, Clefts or Catches, & Contusions w^t Compression, the latter about mentioned species.

The Incision is a small wound in the skull w^t goes no farther than the Instrument w^t it was made. This contains w^t the first Sort of the Hædæta, it is no more than a simple march or scratch. Escopre is a small Incision, Diacope w^t leaves the piece of the bone and the Apsece parini is now & cuts off the piece of the bone as if it were done w^t a hatchet. The Cleft or catch is a solution of continuity of the skull w^t near her further than the weapon w^t gave the stroke & comprehendeth these sorts of fractures viz the Trichismos or the Epitaxy versus, the Regme or Apstema Catch & the Apstema or clefts. For in these applies the operation of the Tropan if proper. The Contusion is a violent depression made by some bruising instrument, w^t by which it operates the parts of the Cranium before uniting together under his species are contained five sorts of Fractures viz Plasis or the Indentation w^t apparent fracture, the Entplasis, or bruising or breaking of the bone, the Epiloma or splinters sprung on the Dura mater, the Engisoma where the bone shews itself like a bridge & drawn up w^t the Coraurosis is where the bone assumes the shape of a vault or that of a Tortoise shell. These fine cannot be cured w^t the assistance of the Tropan, except the Plasis, in w^t the bone is broken may be, but again an ingrafted immediately after the reception of the blow.

The right Constitution of the Loches
Signs when immode-
rate and when Sup-
pres'd.

Sydenh's method curing
diseases p. 58.

There are three things necessary to constitute a right state of the Loches. First pure blood flowing copiously for the first three days, then small blood, then water when flesh has been washed, continuing about four days after, and last of all such an effluous matter coming forth as may be fit to be voided towards the end of the month. Now the immediate cause of these loches is to be estimated from the day of strong abounding, the coming forth of (solid) blood, loathing of meat, pain in the upper part of the mouth, distension of the belly, a weak & frequent pulse, dimness of the sight, noise in the ears, & convulsions. On the contrary the signs of the suppression thereof, according to the belly, the pains of grain, want of sleep, difficulty of breathing, perturbation of the body, shiverings, acutiveness, & violence of sweat, & desire of being and burning heat in the womb, a pain in the lower parts, & sometimes an epilepsy.

Description and
Signs of the Fluor
albus.

idem

The humour that flows out is sometimes white, sometimes green or blackish & pale or yellowish, it is sometimes sharp & con-
sisting of sometimes thin & long fashions small. The fluxus accompani-
es divers symptoms, a swelling of the pain in the back bone, want of appetite, swelling of the head, and feet, if that which comes forth be received upon a coat, it will marke it the humour out it causes the flux to stop & die.

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The different kinds
and Signs of the
Asthma.

idem.

and frequent breathing, in is the Diaphragm & intercostal muscles also the muscles of the abdomen are violently moved at a rattling noise & wheezing. In the former kind the fibres of the Lungs, in the latter the Broichia or Trachea are stopped. An asthma in the greater difficulty of breathing, in is the sick person cannot breath but sitting upright his neck stretched upright, the muscles also of the Breast and Shoulders are violently agitated. In the Lachrymology depend upon blood letting & pills made of resin, antiseptics, &c. also in some Draughts of a Bitter Decoction of sassafras after V.S.

Description and dif-
ferent uses of the hairy
crust in the inside of
the nervous Coat of
the Stomach and Oesa-
phagus.

Willis's Pharmaceut.
Rational. p. 5.

The innermost coat of the Stomach is wholly nervous, the inner & superficial is very thick covered with a hairy crust, outside & right third is inwardly covered particularly to the coat of the pharynx with this. This consists on the inner side covering the ventricle of the stomach with a hairy crust, & pain, & burse (distortion) from that it covers the Pharynx (being more like a mouse's hair) becomes thicker & thicker covers the Tongue. And indeed the pharynx and tongue both of these organs of the Stomach, ought to be covered with a hairy crust of what is swallow'd down, might for sometime be retain'd by force from them by degrees & be deliver'd out of the nervous coat, in short, might be by their immobility & hard touch too much pressed, & so as to be in danger of growing bad. Considereth this hairy crust of the inner side serves also for the use of other diseases of the body, being then inward & kept for leaven or a certain ferment, they are become requisite both for the appetite & for digestion. But further this hairy crust on all sides depends on the mouth of the V. pul., is an evanescent & converted into the nervous & by also receives the humours flowing off from the arterioles and nerves whilst that in the mean time the vessels such as the V. pul., and others do flowing pieces in this part. This hairy crust on the back side, or longus

Superficies

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The pulse, by its stickiness to the Nervous Coat, is covered all over with numerous adhesions of glandular parts, so that it doubtless covers the mouths of the vessels sticking in the nervous coat, and as it should press, receive, strain through them, the humour destined for them or more immediately laid up by them.

One cause of the incurable kind of the Black Passion w.
an Obs. of the effects of Clysters in some Persons.

idem p 15.

— giving of the Contra, that the fleshy fibres being hurt, that they are not able to make the contractions to lift the body upwards, they flowing back towards the Plumbeous, because the plumbous fleshly part. — In some she is: tenor coat of the Colon is tender & sensibile, that by reason of a cysto-project, the tears of pain, presently, the spirits growing full, and being thrust forth among the nervous fibres, they being pressed upon the membranes & distract them so that they let it pass trouble through the whole abdomen; & also some other disease causing him to be in taking always & stir constantly vomit.

Vomiting occasioned by the Shutting up of either orifice of the Stomach w. an Example of each.

idem E 22 and 23.

Convolusions in the whole Ventricile, London report set down was, that there is nothing else in it fit, but that it is feasible of, and the add or better number of glutinising in the Stomach, and letting the left orifice be provided newnesses for vomiting. No before the same Effect produced by the flaring of

In describing the great Gout, he observes that the Senses don't Sing out, the Colon, that is, (says he,) there is need of moistening fleshly fibres to make a strong motion of Contraction. Hence if there be an inflammation of phaeolismus, (as have often known, say he,) about that.

— being hurt, that they are not able to make the contractions to lift the body upwards, they flowing back towards the Plumbeous, because the plumbous fleshly part. — In some she is: tenor coat of the Colon is tender & sensibile, that by reason of a cysto-project, the tears of pain, presently, the spirits growing full, and being thrust forth among the nervous fibres, they being pressed upon the membranes & distract them so that they let it pass trouble through the whole abdomen; & also some other disease causing him to be in taking always & stir constantly vomit.

Either of the Orifices of the Stomach, as by you very sensible by reason of the man's violent actions of the Stomach, they are easily irritate, and for that cause being brought sometimes into such a state, as to be sometimes distract, & sometimes suspended, or fluctuating, they emit continual

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Bile into the fistulous. It cannot be too much from this passage to relate the Dream of Melancholy of the Dignity and Dominion of the spirit in whom the Left orifice is the seat of the Soul & Right with the Pylorus of the Apperite, & to be the seat of vapours merely natural, besides from its indignation, and obstinate shutting up, how vomiting is produced. Although we do not at present attend to these, yet by reason of the doors being too much shut up, that vomiting and other violent motions of the Stomach do arise, the following histories will declare. — An illustrious young man being a long time laboriously labouring in often vomiting, & that daily for many months & almost continually, at last his strength being quite worn out he died. The Corse being found the day after full of Schirivety, tender, & mortified, purple round about, & his almost shut up Stomach, so that the bile getting between the spaces of the sides, did extremely partake, and for that cause the whole man was almost continually in a most troublesome view of Convolvion. Nobt will ever rank a man in Oxford who has an almost perpetual vomiting, & shuttling up by the shutting up of the left orifice. A strong man of otherwise health enough, labouring for a long time before vomiting, he was most w^r often though not always presently to know what course he had eaten. At length the Disease having increased all arms save he was bound in to that condition, that growing hungry he would eat nothing, the Grapheus was filled up to the Throat, in the mean time nothing sliding down into the ventricle, he then upward or Cauda) what vices he had taken, in which that no medicine could help, and he long liv'd away for hunger, and every day was in danger of death. I prayed for him an instrument like a Rod, of whale bone, a little round button of pearl, fit to the top of it by such man having taken down into the Grapheus meat & drink, & presently putting this down after into the ventricle, its orifice being open'd, thy food w^r otherwise w^r have come back again, and by this means he hath daily taken his sustenance for 16 days and hath yet use this same Machine & it aliveth well who would otherwise

(A2)
Otherwise paroxysm of fits without doubt in this case, the mouth
of the stomach being always closed either by a Tumour or galls, no
thing could be admitted into the ventricle, unless it were not fully open.

The operation of Anti-
monial and Mercurial
Vomits Described.

idem p 32 and 33

The particles of antimonial Enemicks being dissolved in the Stomach give it a sickly, bilious
Saline Tincture, which after imbibing, and so
notably hard that adhesions on being then
cut, on every side throw forth white, as
also sticking to it near a vining viscera vix. The white humor of the body
being given up of itself because what is contained in them
to be squeezed forth, and to be emitted into the ventricle, yet the same
humors being drawn from the mouths of the arteries so that such
vomitings and excretions follow for a long time after. It is also pro-
bable that some of its Mercurial Limetum is likewise received into the same
by means of the running together of the salts in distilled through the
whole flegmeous parts and induces flingings of purulent humours, pustu-
lations and secretions of a certain matter. whereby the disease
parts at a great distance, toward Cutaneous diseases Leprosy &c.
Gout and sometimes cured by antimonial medicines.

But yet mercurial medicines do not shew man powerfully, for
that they stir up past only Viscerations, & vomitings and motions in
the Stomach, but moreover by their more subtle particles commun-
icated communicated to the blood, they cause its divers motions
of flexion, and also Diuisions, frangements, & vegetations of
the humors of other humours, by whose bisimulation &
punging excretion by inwardly sweat, sometimes foliated
it plowes, then often in ulcerate and Contumacious Disease,
shuffly to the end of these acts the last stage.

The manner of Ope-
ration and the danger
and civil of Elaterium
or Strong purges w/
an Example thereof.

Idem p 48

(A3)
Strong purges w/
Elaterium. Certain purgatives &c
of very sharp and acutest purgative particles
when they are being runned by the intestine, and
from thence transmuted to the blood, notably dis-
persed, and precipitated very much into the
arteries: See sometimes how the poison of Elaterium (as is or natural
long leprosy) - Then indeed of the purgation in the blood is sent
send abroad, there is a Visceration in the intestine, and the viscous excre-
ments of the Blood, and old Corruption and mucus with abundance forth
into the exterior of these Viscera from the mouth of the Intestines there goes
and so they induce very watery stools. If after the blood so gathered
beard by the medicine, and hurt his intestinal Conception a Little, or
no plentiful evacuation happens by stool, the blood being unmov'd
is prad by the incongruous mixture of corruption, acquirees from thence
either an notable dyscrasy, or pouring forth its serments of corruption
into the habit of body, makes a pustule or watery bladders to break out
upon the skin. Forsooth a greatly used Induration inconveniently made
often times great Lent followeth. Neither is it surprising that the common
people are afraid, if at any time the medicine should work on the body,
lest the Viscerality contracted and left from hence, should lay hid a long
time after in the body, and length produce malignant Diseases. So
frequently upon such an Occasion as it were of great occasions
resolution of the viscera are staved up; so not long since when a Leathern
girdle (and as it seems merciful) was exhibited by an Englishman to have
of a Certain Oxfordian. One of them was purged in the space of 18 hours
100 times at least, in great torment and weering away of the spirit
in the mean time the other being a little older had no effect, but in a
few Days his hair fell off, his nails grew black, and moreover Water
pustules

(A. 1.)
pusules over all his body, broken out soon after, & growing hard into a
dry scab, and then falling off, presently new ones appearing again.
This kind of Disease, by reason of the long staying of the Urine, highly ex-
alated, and as it were poison, giving to me remedies, a great deal more
priviously shippeswretched about his jones before it could be perfectly
cured.

The Matter of Urine. At the same time another of the Urine flows only
Urine is made from the blood, and is raised by the only passage
and Origin thereof. of the most excellent articles to the Urine, yet distinctly
of. It is told that it want to have manifold Urines,
and indeed divers, is made for the most part of the
anguish by a third kind consideration. Viz. If it stale or men-
agement, and in the very part of the blood. Drawing fat, is being
circulated with some little aquiesce from the vessels valuing of the
pharous particles a Lixivial Tincture or 2. It is not hard to discern
of a fluid liquor of the fat and phlebe, which is indeed a spirituall, or
infused in great abundance in the blood, and being regurgitated again
from it, heuris it selfe with the Urine, cause an Urine plainly com-
pied and clear. 3: and lastly the matter of the Urine of tincture is a
certaine water, for the most part of the fat, or purer a broad from the
blood, as it were distilled into the solid parts, glandular & pipes
of the lymph or watery carriers, is being plentifully laid up together
and then of the own accord, in some order, being given gathering together
thereof, and dropping forth from its receptacles by the lymph
plexus, it is carried back into the urine, from whence by a first
passage passing through the bladder unthinned, it is thinneth down
by the arteries into the veins, and for that the particles of the
fat and pulphus cannot incorporate or be laid into this liquor, or
of the fat, that stay in the blood, thenne clear Urine is produced. The
Urine of course in health, for the most part passes alwaies a sort of each
other, and according as the urine exceedeth or that together doth exceed
the other.

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

Idem p. 67.

The most famous Bellini hath most accur-
ately discovered the秘密 of the Reins to consist
in Branchy-mous (plated or congealed blood) foliolar-
ee) as the leaves of a tree, or fleshly veins with heart
and bodies of the muscles, but an host of numerous hollow pipes and
both these are very small for passage. Urine being distill'd from the conumfer-
of the Reins to this latter to be distill'd forth into the receiver, for as
much as the conumfer arteries being divided into many smaller branches than
into veins, and at length into very small shootes convey the blood on
every side to the almost superficies of the Reins, be there a long growing
belard Pacified, it shall be forth from the mouthes of the Vessels, whilst the
bloody part is received by the veins, to burst and break, the Scroo part
is insinuated into the very narrow place of the little hollow pipes in-
terior to the blood, and flowing thro these pipes on every side toward
the receiver, it is thrust down into a granary of Substances, out of
it likewise distill'd into the receiver. The Urine being in this manner
not percolated through the Reins, (even as the serum is thourough
from the arteries everywhere into they lands for the matter of Transpiration
of the droppings of the Navel.) is to be further noticed that the blood
being of its own nature clairvoyant to be congealed, whilst it passes
the Reins, it is very much scattered & congealed by a Lixivial for-
mation of these parts that the Scroo water may separate the now red from
the Divided pipe of fat, being imbolded in fastness, whilst that of continu-
ally washeth through the pipe of the Reins, opposite to them Salvin
particles and from thence in full it is a strong smale or a certaine lixi-
via beginning, whiche wheel the blood before this the Urine is
inspired, it is preserved entirely of the same Consistency, and apt to Separation
into parts in the training, even as also with the Divided from
Coagulation by salt of Tartar being infused.

How Acid Lixivial
and Volatile Salts
operate in Conducting to
Discharge by Urine
and for whence they are
Convenient in these
Cases.

Idem p 72 and 73.

Among the Diuretics conducted by Urine,
the spirit of Sallet or nitre, also the spirit of
Lemon or fennel, white wine, Chenin wine
& Cedar, do chiefly and commonly reduce and
very often perform that function; for
these do only loose the Blood and precipi-
tate its solid parts, even as if they nothing
were done with it. Notwithstanding this, it happeneth to all
alike, not every one in differently, shaketh full concretion or
not only far from it, the part of the Blood is partly fixed and partly
nitrous & partly volatile. Also in some of heretical & ignorant
people, it becomes almost dry, wherefore in aestheas diseases
which conduct an acid salt are administered to such; but in
dangerous affections, & in some by degrees & fortuitous when
the saline & volatile parts of the Blood are carried into the form
of astringent & the volatile are degreened. It is often happeneth that
such as are made do rather hurt than good forasmuch as they do
now pierce the Blood & degenerate it, & do propound
rehearsal. Those cases, medicines endued with volatile salts
are fit for these.
Medicines endued to a Syrup or Lixivial Salt are sent to be admis-
sioned to move urine; and it appears manifestly enough to
the vulgar & empirical Rurist, for healing dropsical people;
for it is usual in an anasarca and sometimes in an edema
when the viscera or fleshy parts do very much swell up by the
aggregation of water. To drink a Lixivium made of the Ashes of worm-
wood, or broom or of bean stalks in white wine, from whence it
frequently happens a very great plenty of making fleshes to
follow.

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follow, and the Disease to be phenomena. It is evident that when
that medicine to be not at all Diuretic to Urine, yet there to have ex-
ceed their heat the Diurnal Urishes, & if them are few
being quenched it appears by what hath been formerly said that
Volatile Salts do not fusse nor precipitate neither mithras nor olio,
and therefore they are not by their properties diuretic, but natu-
rally that they sometimes follow for a remedy for the
being, especially taken, to stop the heat of the Air, magnetizing
water being mighty in the Blood, because that the Blood when before in
continence of this humor & the apostrophe & the excreted vilenesses
places, by the coming of this kind salt might encourage its deconsist-
& therefore drinking up again the extravasated serum and expell-
ing it continually, to the Urine, causes a plentiful & diuresis or eva-
cuation by urine.

For the same reason as fit salt or a volatile salt is admis-
sed & suet to move urine in a sharp Discordia of the Blood; in
first that its particles being admitted into the Blood to destroy & purify
of the fluid part in it, because the Blood receiving a humor
being moved from coagulation & clathras it moves to expell
again what colour of the humor is gone forth of the body & vileness
what is injurious to the Urine to be sent away by the Urines.
But notwithstanding in human kind medicines fit out of volatile
Salts, because they have particles somewhat gross & Partick,
when they among the disposition of the Blood, they dispose what is
superfluous of the humor, sometimes to being drawn as much by a
Diaphoresis as by a Diuresis.

The nature of
Salt nitre and
how it refres-
ches the blood
as well as pro-
vokes Urine

idem p74.75.

Vix plain from the figure colour, taste, and other
properties, and accidents, ~~but~~ ^{that} nitre is a
Cortaceous genus of Salt. However it is a curse for many
other salt, or the condition of saline particles, and is
neither acid nor fixed nor volatile, but at a state intermediate
the mid between them. Soe much it perceytes
of volatile salts, as whilst it is made it may be found to the Lysipal
and fixed Salt, is thrusted that it might obtaine certaine conser-
uacion further wher it smelte, by some fayre heat intitl'd by
by this inflamed and flies away. But if so much communing
is fayre salt, as being melted in the Crucible, it fayrely continual
fayrely & perhaps perpetual, wout 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 sublunar
^{in the Sunne & Moonne} fire & earth & water sustained. But as to our present purpose it
is commonly enough known, that the salt of Nitre doth drye,
drye & the blood & strongly moveth it: but yet the reasons
either effect doth not clearly appear, because nitre is of a certaine
certaine quantity of saline particles in it selfe that on the contrary no
thing can be more igniforous as may be perceived in gunpowder and
if be distilled there, rather than vapour of fumme will seeme to
convict the Recipient, yea the Distiller. Plazma like vertue
fire burne or Gunnes to all bodies whatsoever in an instant to it.
Neither is it less to be wondered at how this, whose naturall
use fayre shoulde so moisture the blood & fayre it into aquosities
for the prolonging evacuation of urine. That fayre proper
out

(A9) (A9)
our conjectures concerning these things, pray that either, doth help
to produce these effects in a few. We suspect not forso much as
it is a Salt & somewhat akin both to this & to the volatile, for
as much as it is a fire exiter. As to the first we have observed
Nitre (which is also fyre & volatile salt) being put into milk to
him selfe & he away its coagulation, in like manner also warme bosome
being passed to the same hee to that expell'd from each
salting & discrimation, when you indeed the particles of the
blood taken inwardly, keep whole those on the motion of the
blood, because bosome they will take away its coagulation
from the heat of the Solachia or stoppage of the urine soe it is
after. But moreover Nitre so much as it is fayre, being taken inwardly
dryes & coagulates the blood & moves Urine, for that cause have
formerly bin aduertised many galls among the flomes of the
blood, before troubled & intermix'd with fume & smoke it more pure
and clear, an effect that causeth more gentle, & so a stink blood
is now troubled by burning & fuming & smoke it more pure & clear
& forth that causeth more gentle, and soe the blood before troubled while
that burns more clearly & easie of the Nitre, is more apt to
lose joining of porous particles & more easie, extorted to
the mouth thick and more plentifully go away.

A hint of the
Description and
Signes of a Diabe.

idem p79

Diabetes is called so from DiaBaivat Spanay
or passing through twixt the passages of the body
that is Drank, also a profluxion otherwise
than that is Labour. Those labouring with this disease
sweat of Urine. Those labouring with this disease
read spissat dale mon than they doink
or take of any liquid element, and moreover they have also a pain
to it continual thirst, and a gentle and easie wearie ness
But of as many authors affirm the Disease to be little or nothing
change

change, is very far from being truth because there in all
I have known who hath happened to have it, my belief is
that in all) very much differing from the Drinck taken in, and
also from any humor it is wont to be left in our body, was
wonderfully sweet and true. Indeed w' Honey of sugar. The cause
of the forward humor as I suppose was the Colours of the drink,
which always appears red & water, so other Laboring with
the Pne or the Drinck. Dafon Sydenham adds to the
above a burning heat of the Bowels, swelling of the Lungs and
Haunches, & frequent passing of phlegm, leanness and
(Excerpt of the 6th. Chap. from D. H.)

To Cystine subtilissim. pulvinat 3z. L. matur.
Chalybitz 1/2 Syp. Consolidq. q. s. of Electuarium
in Duodecim p. 4. diuidit quatuor capiat una
quaque hora de p. 4. Superbilem pulv. sequentia
cochlearis 2 Vins Canarie zis 3z. My. Lactic 3z. v. Ay.
Querci geminatum zis Syp. Rosar. siccata. 3z. L. L.

¶ 7xx M. of July.
 Beware that the Laudenum you use be not too
sanctified for Salt of Tortois is Diuerter

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

idem p 84.

The chief intentions of healing as to
y' medicinal cure of this Disease are
to take away there be no fusion of the
blood and if any be made to take it
away. for the first place the fusion of
the blood is in he tied whilst that it's
more proper to and casting decontam
themselves and are contained together neither shew go
away from the other continually, and any hastily which
indeed

indeed is effected by thickening. Remedies commonly called
those viscous and unctuous bodies being admitted into the body
may de proportionably stick close together particles, and so ob-
struct them from another and hinder them but they should be mutually
combined among themselves by an action of ^{the} body on ^{the} fus. & valuing par-
ticles from another place. For this end Riw white Starch also Gum
and Camomiles amount to be helpefull in this Disease. ¶ 2. The
2. Law that the fusion of the blood being already made may be taken
away those sorts of Remedies have been made knowne to dissolve the
connections of the parts so that all the implanted elementary par-
ticles, being at last made of their own kind, may recover their former
state and forme whole again the ancient complexion or easie of
the blood of those who therewithal have an effect on coagulate
milk, fixed volatile and Nitrous parts also Spt. of C. &c. and the
like. The reason of it is that what sticketh, fixed volatile or nimious
particles being in a sufficient quantity, stick to themselfe. Demant
the Air and impetuous particles. But when bound to them these
mainning valuing particles is now bound, being now freed and diffused
through the body of the liquor ad disperciat the sulphurous liquor
that combined among them selves and disperse them every where
because that all the particles being now equally gross in they might
mutually contain themselves by containt. So also by this the
consistency of the blood is gathered by reason of the fat. Stagnant
poised things being warm. But yet for leaving the Diabetes because
the alied medicines are for the most part esteemed for the most
part of steamed Turneys we must not easily give them
altho in the mean time as this is the reason we neither expect
nor is contrary to this method. For that of Turnes is to be
done in the Disease the Tincture of Turnes with g. 2. Turnes
also

also a water of a solution of Liver blood & drawings of Chesa-
phærae and other Ravines of Liver, given according to the Vul-
gar receipt is very much common. D. Lyons.

A certain noble Party of a courageous temper, of fresh known
shame and in the strength of his age, it being well known by
what cause, became especially prone to a Diabetes, and by softening
in months, he was wont to suffer many times a profluvium, at
length he fell into a confirmed and insipid Diabetes. For
besides that in the span of a day or a Night, he would almost
empty half of his Urine, now dry and sweet and as it were
honey, he was also affected with a great thirst, and as it were
a scorching, a great languor of spirits, the failing of strength,
and consumption of the whole body. When at this time he was
not for to consult with his famous Physician Dr. Wicklithwaite
of Chester, the following remedies (by the use of which he was
soon shortly to grow well) were prescribed.

D. The Tops of the Cypresses, Mown, Alburnum or increase
vat. 3 pds Linanom. 3 pds being put small pour them
into Lactuca, Boiling Water it foliates more expedit-

ly. 3 vols to be used.
D. By Arabi: A Dr. Lazarus to see if you have had by him
3 pds Pul. Legum 3 pds Zizyphus in Decunag. Distill
late 3 pds of it.

D. Pul. Phlegm. & Cinnamomi 3 pds & R. acris pind. once
repeated in Spx. of Dist.

D. By Paralyseos Zizyphus Cinnamomi tenui. 3 pds & R. acris
3 pds. haustorius pind. unaqueous water

1000
Also it was only of milk which he took now and then daily
at Distilled water or else in barley water, sometimes boild with
bread and barley often times in a day. When by the use of these
he grew better during day, when on the turn the sum. to begin
less. Then he began to be insipid, weak, hypocondriac
was not much more than the quantity of liquid he drank, and so
far that it was something active and nothing that he drank
then after a little while growing strong at his word or words of spirits
he returned to his former Diet. But yet the disease continued till
the Disease did not thoroughly leave, but that afterwards being
apt to relapse by frequent fits, by reason of any disorder of
living or perhaps by reason of changes about the times of the
year, he first made his water in the plain pell, and then in
the sea salt, so a severest thirst and Languishing of spirits
But by the use of this course of diet it was soon to go again
in a short time. Not long since after along interval he had
a little before he began to fall into a Flux of Urine, he suffered
great nocturnal and Diurnal in the nervous Nervi Viz. convul-
sions or Tongue or Vertigo in the brain sudden convulsions in the
members, little lapses of the Senses, and delirious rever-
nings about as it were of a Mad人都狂妄痴。 There then follow-
ing by the use of this course of course of symptoms seemed to be
that of Diabetes affected manner (then after following
fury of the fetus and solid parts into the blood & from whence to
the veins & urine by passages around of flesh). He was moreover
of the alarge & almost wholly like Jaundie skin. But only when he
had a few days to let himself better, it was thought good to
prescribed for him by Gallic to be taken this was Day about 5
Oz by the name of having used it a day he made his water in a mo-
rato quantity well lager and clauder somewhat full.

The Nature and
Causes of the Cramp
and the formalrea
son of the trepidati
on of certain Muscles
Involuntary excited

Idem p130

This affection is properly TETANOS, and in our
Lion as well as in that of the French is worth
to be called the Cramp, for he most part arises
because the animal Spirits imbolden do of
their own accord leapt forth from the Tendons,
from without the thorax into the belly of the
muscles from whence they will now bark presently after their wonted
manner, but staying longer in their flesh, parts degenerately inflame
them and make them highly contracted, thin because others neither
give place to those muscles nor concur in contraction, the part be-
comes still and stratches by reason of great pain. The cause of
this is a certain heterogeneous matter, and inflating in descending
the nervous pipes together with the humor in the muscles and
sticking to the spirits rends them asunder and also obstructs
where that they cannot be maintained in a tendinous state, but
desiring always to run forth into the fleshly parts, and thence
minish till their tension abates. Further to these ought to have
several and often commonly enough known and familiar seeming, var-
iations, such as Leprosy, leprosy, &c. for they have endured 2 or 3 Months
perhaps ease of their own accord. Not long since I was advised
a by letters from France concerning certain gallbladder, also his
muscles through his whole body did almost perpetually, use
such leaping or trispasmodon so that his outward shew
of the heart itself. The formal reason of these kind of affections
comes to consist in this, for that the animal Spirits belonging
to some Muscles being unquiet and as it were forced to affect
of themselves leapt forth from the Tendons into the flesh,
and alter, and pervert by a perpetual change their exertions

and

and Recurrences; in the mean time as they increase, for the only small forces of them usually fit the fleshly fibers and Contra contract them but a very little, if any only, altho' the motion and power being other-
wise very great, and final; in so much as the members
and joints are now thrown out of their place by the perpetually agita-
tions of the muscles, and the heart during its course has with the vessels
be shaken, scarcely or not at all capable to draw about the blood,
as it appears plainly by the small and a very weak trembling pulse
and failing of all strong th.

Some Reas:
ons of the Cat

When making of Use of Lymphaducts in Lungs
his says) Whatsoever of superfluous moisture be
carried by the arteries in the veins cannot bring back
idem lib 2 p 5 left by the arterioles in the veins cannot bring back
Wounds done and retain until it may be
brought back to the pores of blood through lymphaducts. Whil the
water much fills by reason of the Lymph a man plentifully left
a humour distilling from the glands and little less of water even
when continued almost in every inward parts of the Lungs as it
was seen in the Marshal Sennour.

The virtues and
Effects of Coffee

Idem

Twice before the Purpose to discourse of the
Antiquity of the coffee common Use now
among the Turks and formerly among the
Arabsians and other Eastern people. But yet
not. The Drink also of late years is brought
into custom by our own Countrymen. That this
is also of old but understood and used in such by experience. The Years
and Virtue forth driving away of Melancholy therefore signifies
the Treasures of the Earth well known and experienced Effect.
The Creation of the world seems to incline that this Drink insinuates
and partakes of what we may find both by our taste and smell that

it about & with) into the blood and from thence into the numerous
jewelled ports that cause both by their nimeness and mobility or
unquietness & Detraction power of the exterior brain continually open'd
by some other way of forcing them and to the spirits passing and
their passage drawing certain furies and workings up by which
we expect to see the longer performing of their duties. So indeed will
during of sleep these two things concur, one or the other
of which is sleep first or rather for the afflicting it. So with it,
between the pores and all the passages of the exterior brain or into
the body to be full very much of flesh full foot to be shut up to the
liquor & it will draw forth and draw flowing from the blood
of the covering of the exterior brain more than the animal affections
drawn from the pores and those of passages and besides of the time
continually running and moving particles being given to the
spirit & should let themselves to the middle of the brain. On
coming this task requisite to sleep there is not necessary and
before orders. So sometimes the animal spirits first and
afflicting us & distinguishing those places of nervous juyice
and drawing into the same more places but sometimes the
nervous humour in the pores being now plentiful & power in the
first indeed those passages among their spirits thrown against
themselves and compelling them inwardly. But the operation
of the humor contrary to both parts. The dust particles
which are active and ready being diluted into the blood not present
after the drinking of it so some what for its liquor the pores
will be inclined towards the brain & habit of the body for
so the drinking too & the brain easily opens its pores &
they are very open at their mobility & they growing to the
spirit do withdraw them from all other particles & by graue
. sic.

gravating & irritations. So the mind as every fine living body
nimble & making them to be forced about through the body of the
brain full poor any heat & dilation or obstruction. In human men
at the standing, which of pores being continually & unevenly open'd
after this manner and power of this disease & a fountain of the
humors have plenty of emuncts sufficiently drawn after this worlds manner.
Indeed the exterior parts are indeed more agile and nimble, but the
parts of the new ones are diminished. Hence it easily appears that the
drunk the most commonly used and very profitable in form. Cases are
very malignant to others & passing him of flesh & sleep healthfully
and that it is not only reason but common observation everywhere
dictates forasmuch as the great drinkers of coffee become leaner often
than parvicias & known to an propensity to venereal diseases. Their
effect is very frequent and early, when known that they for the most
often forbid many the drinking of coffee because it is proper to leaner
for that as the blood by the excess and continual drawing down
may sharp and sore, & therefore becomes less able to nourish him.
But as to the effects of the brain or nerves of flesh, they frequently pro-
duce this drunk sooner than anything else for the reason that
you are wont to send the flesh to the operaceous rather than to the
Apothecaries shop. Indeed in very many Cypheas diseases with
measles &c great headachs, verbergoes, shrey, & such like
where there is a great habit of body, and the body has been running
and wasting the blood in the brain but a Torpor or flesh failing
of the animal spirits, the drinking of coffee is often taken in great
nights for continually drinking it, wonderfully clear and plump
either part of the soul and & the body & the clouds of each function
But on the contrary who are leaner of a bilious temperament
or have a thin blood or torpid, a hot brain or animal spirit, too

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too much fained up, and unquiet ought to abstain wholly from
this Drink; So that it either provokes both the spirits and the
vessels and breedeth them also weak and altogether unable for
the performing their functions. So have I observed many notorious
in plenty enough of spirits and obnoxious to the Head and
Neigh, the palpitation of the heart, the Trembling or unmanly shyness of
the spirits, to have become worse presently upon the drinking
of it, and suddenly to have felt an unwell'd languor within
whole body.

The primary
and evident
causes of a
Cough

idem p. 25

{ The first cause of every cough is an irritation of the
vines or pipes belonging to the Lungs, occasioned
by the Nervous heat discover'd that not only the
Branches & their fibres inserted into the Lungs
but others farre off they do also now as they do
communicate being possest by other distempers of the
Breast, immediately causeth a long & lowe cause oftentimes a
sharp humor being loosed within the Brain, and from thence
falling down into the little hole of the forepart thereof is wrought
there a most painful some Cough or asthmatical Distemper
is. For the same reason again inflicted on the nostrils
gall or Gall provokes a long & rather a vain attempt of cough
More over a little sume Distressing from the entering into the
upper parts of the Gula or Larynx produces frequent and
unprofitable some Cough without any notable impediment of the Lungs.
But truly this provocation inflicted on the Nerves and fibers of
the Lung it self, more frequently and truly more violently, provokes
an excessive of coughing, it is aggravated by causes till what
is health's end. It turns forth or by prolocution unstrained
the provoking causes producing all manner of ill, and makes
this

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their stay in such places of bodies as that the Nerves come but not
intimate, and also the membranes in which there is a continual excretion
of the lungs, being provok'd in the open cavity, give occasion
of that affection at a distance to the lungs most frequently
that irregular excretion is done by reason unconcious
of it, some measure as proportionate thing is sent into the lungs
So in the first place that this Troublesome thing may be removed, the
vessels in the new nerves about the Lungs are irritate, afterwards
by the Consent of these the muscles of the Breast that draw at large,
then the thinning fibres of the Trachea at once are forc'd in
to vehement and often repeated contractions.

The formal Rea-
son and Conject
cause of the
Chin-cough.

idem p. 40.

The formal reason and Conjectural cause
of this Disease consists in these two
things viz that there is present a quick
and vehement motion of the Lungs when
by the air almost continually excited to them
of something troublesome byough; and also that the motion
of the Throat viz of Nerves and tendons being predispos'd to
convulsions as often as they are irritated, do execute a cough not re-
gular but conculsive, and such as is opposite injurious to the
usual function of Breathing.

The matter provoking the Lungs very frequently into a cough seems
to be the Lemon constantly soaking out of the way of blood vessels
one of its parts being too much loose and troubling the parts
belonging to the Breasts as much as it doth those from
of trachial arteries into the hollow part of the Trachea arteries
as that it is pour'd plentifully that the pneumonia doth rise
into

into all the Open Seffages. The Convulsive disposition of all the moving parts as in other Convulsive Distempers seems to proceed from a hysteric & Plastic matter falling from the brain thro' the Nervous passages, together with the Nervous Ligaments into the small moving parts of the heart, whereon when they affect that are contained in them little places are found to perform instant motions of breathing out, they pass into Convulsive motions.

Cure ditto After mentioning the Empirical method of curing
idem this Disease which has known taken effect viz of throwing the patient into a dead-fright by presenting some Bugbear to him or putting him under them: now what of mice when grinding teeth and that known to me of Jesus Pijidatus or legato with several preparations no powder Decoction giving it in mouth of the Tongue he thus makes 4 Mugs: povidat 3*ij* aqua in dry caputus or

Pectoral is a v*d*imidiij Conuum pionem rotundum ad 3*ij* fustar
Cord 8*ij* et corpora B*m*ariae ad 3*ij* pugni conoscentia
Cord 8*ij* et corpora B*m*ariae ad 3*ij* pugni conoscentia

It comes at last to this the Rational cure as follows.
And first he begins i^rpassing either in Syr Posicarium & Ay
Hystericalis or 2*ij* dr. g*v* in sommer in Sulphur. i*ij*
Resin faltay a*ij* M*t* to be repeated in two of Days or
if the patient (as it often happens) to be prone to Nervous
Aleepsyne either 3*ij* Sal Vitrioli *ij* i*ij* M*t* for a Child of
6 years old; this is to be taken every morning for 5 Days
together he has known have good success. Medicatores
per

1*ij* Ponca thin behind the Ear and in the inside of the temple near the arm pit so as they lay in one place of being thence another. For Ordinary feare 4*ij* Rod Chrysopis Santal
Omn: ad 3*ij* fo Bravura Ebano l*c* and its infusion & tincture
in Agafontan Dose ad Diamidium adde Uv. Gaja ad 3*ij* fo Rod
Liquor 3*ij*. For mixtures 4*ij* sp. g*v* Ammoni: ex foli Orni:
ze fo Musc: Povidat 3*ij* aqua hystrionis 1*ij* dose a small spoon
spoon more an even fasting or 4*ij* Rod fo Dose *ij* m*ij* 8*ij* in
for Povidat Cocht. So the way of both Constitution 4*ij* Rod
Lactes *ij* 3*ij* 2*ij* 1*ij* 4*ij* Mittypid viuiden 3*ij* Plejoma:
amisi 3*ij* Mus: Mosch: 3*ij* fo Sarcas 3*ij* cordi cervinalis &
Infusion in Agafontan 3*ij* fo foiz in Ley Levanum Magister 3*ij*,
Stirred together a little and press them out hard Dose of
3*ij* spoonfulls twice a Day.

Say he has frequently used the following direction of the
Pondo to be taken for ordinary Drinck for stubborn coughs and
Consumptions almost desperate i*v*ry good success.

By Ley 4*ij* g*v* Ching Sappar 3*ij* Santal Omnia
3*ij* Bravura Ebano l*c* ad 3*ij* its infusion & tincture
in Agafontan 8*ij* Rod ad Diamidium adde Dose 1*ij*,
3*ij* aqua 1*ij* Uv. Povidat 3*ij* foliolar.
Hendo believed that Yeruro and Juniper both major and
say viz of a Decoction of the most Pectoral herbs and some also
matrices of Lycum & such as Levanum white Amber, Res:
Zoin, Guajacum, Bals water, Sars, Sulphur, Mastich, Ira:
gasanth, Olyrian, Labdanum or can of Arsenic or Acet:
pigmentum adde Uv. to profit more than any other Remedy
in

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in a Pthysis not yet Desperat^e as they arrive at the
very Lungs and so purg^d Day before from Satisfaction
strength and Open aer their pages.

History and
Cure of the
Cough and
Pthysis or Con-
sumption.

Sydenh^t C^r M^s of curing
Diseases

The Cough is concomitant of it self. As for the con-
sumption it is to be observed that people are
Abnormous till from 18 to 35 years. The
Signs of it are, An Hysterick Fever is
Augmented after meat, or appears by
the quickness of the pulse and idleness
(The Cheks) the matter that is cast forth in laughing is
Bloody or purulent (i.e. mixed wth putrid) being cast is either
filthy festered forth for a reason & force and if it be purulent
A Y^t spuffe of water it sinketh to the bottom. Sweating at
night or morning, blueness of the Cheeks, paleness of Face
and Sharpnes of Nostrills. And the sinking of the Sun.
and crookedness of the Nails falling off of the Hair and
melting flux of the belly as the immediate forewarning of
Death. When the Cough is of no long standing nor is
it accompanied wth a Fever, neither if you of a Bastard
Peripneumonia nor come after Pleury or St. ipneu-
mone for want of sufficient S. I. in such a case it will
be sufficient to caution the Patient against the use of
wine or flesh for some days & to prescribe these with
the remidies to be sold by him at pleasure Capital
Bal^t & Anticat^t in Sauch^t (and Cachlear^t bis & ter in
die and frequently eat one of the following Tablets which

le

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he ought always to carry about wth him. Dr. Sauch^t (and he
boil it in a sufficient quantity of Spring water till it boil like
the end of our Fingers. Then add to it of the Kind of Liquor
view Ellicompany Aniseed, Angelica Seeds, a 3 p^t D^r of Ste-
rentine Berries, an Sulphur wth Calamine (Im. Dr. 3 p^t Sulphur
v. a. and in the mean time let the patient use the following
Lambathine meane 2 O^t Camph^r dale 3 p^t of Adianthellus
for a 3 p^t Sauch^t (and q. v. wth formic acid Lockets. Let the
hurt Lockets of wth a Liqueur & stick when the Conygea pric-
tice. In a thin Description you may perceive Thickening
Lockets. But if the Cough quiet & not let loose Remedes
(more especially if it be attended wth a Fever, or comes after a
pleurisy or inflammation of the Lungs) in that case it will
be to no purpose to rely upon Pectoral medecines for as much
as the Curmous & be wrought by wth & purging. If after
all the Cough doth only continue to molest the patient but by
Long and violent conusion of the lungs, hath exceedingly labored
and then and thereby introduced a Phisick or Consumption
must proceed Shawl Young^t of Bal^t & Rose in Cachlear^t for
Ader Smeek^t or of the patient (dischoot) of Sugar and Selenite
in drinking after it 1 1/2 Oz of a Bottles Gomache Decoction
But of all the Remedies that have hitherto been invented the
most excellent & efficacious is for the patient take a long and
Painfull journey on horse back. It is knownes to be effectual
that men or such as have already past the year of their doth
must spend moneths in this Country & then they will be
as young Men. And truly the Peruvian bark is not

a more certain Ground in Intermittent Fevers than in the other
Ariding is for a colour of spouts. Willis describes Dr. Fox's
Cathartick & Vespertine Juxta-hid-tent Cockles &
and says he fears he was a man Excellent now & far
sigh provided there be no Fever.

The cause of the Jaundice

Willis's Pharmac. Rec.

I have not hitherto determined whence it
hath had somany record with the Mo-
derns whether really the Choler lies in
the Bladder of Gall or in either of the pa-
perated from the Blood in the Liver, the great organ of se-
paration, but perhaps this latter opinion better places me.
And weighing these things seriously I am induced to think
the Cause of the Jaundice to consist chiefly in this that the
Choler being veined in the Liver, is not by reason of its
ways being obstructed, at all, or not enough conveyed to
Bladder of the Gall, but that it of necessity must engen-
der in the blood; notwithstanding in the mean while we
may not, but this effect may sometimes occur (altho' more
rarely) from the Cystic passage or common pipe being
obstructed. But also we think of Fault of the blood it-
self in part and perhaps sometimes wholly for the
morbific humor, when it will from its sulphureous and
fusiform particles above measure exceed the Choler
so more plentifully or quicker generated in them as of
blood than can be figurated or discharged forth by
the ordinary ways, whenon this generating even
when

shew from the Blood in the Liver, as a sign to the body, that
an Infection is turned upon em. And about doubtless
forth, is reason that some poisons and Chiefly the bites
of Vipers and the daily us of moughorous wines & Drunks
induces the jaundice in bodies before four hours & during
times Phlebotomy and medicines drawing the Blood towards
temper are wont to profit more than those opening Obstructions.
Moreover it seems for this reason that a Tertiary Intermittent
fever frequently terminates in this disorder, forasmuch as
I suspect these paroxysms of the liver can be by any means
arrested in a manner no wayes violent an agitation of the blood and
humours by cold and heat and such an evacuation happens
from either of vomit or fæcal and flux, even as Severish
fits in air and in a manner as the fulphurous parts of the
blood being too much advanced, in the first place pernicious
nutritious fluid into the morbid Matter, and afterward when
inflammation, consumptions and extirpates it, soon in the red heat
is at last exhaled together with the fulphur in the blood, and for that
cause near Choler is extremely frequent, of Severish con-
ting of the blood as a reason of the Restrictive force of the
fusiform, and in Place thereof Distemper of the Jaundice with
such. But as the blood being too much advanced, it is of course
less distemper causes of Jaundice in any, the least prefigured to
it, so in others very much disposed thereto, having theyways of false
obstruction

obstructed and a scrophul of the blood being too much depressed, it produces a Suffer from that Disease, For I have known many Contracted and Relaxed Pectoral & Pleuritick Diseases, i had been perform the said Diseases so they have Suffer under obstructions and Indurations of the Liver as to most of its passages.

Method of Curing a Gonorrhœa

First Purge every other day w^t the following Piles
to be used as the Purging Piles.

℞ Pil de lait et Radix et Quercus nigra xii
Resin Salapis ℥ v D. Digestum f. ill. No. 5
and Dose Capiat ex Regimen in orientia
thereof you may use the following Bolus -

℞ V. D. Diagryd. a grana et lat. Linitis p. f.
m. f. Bolus caput mani.

If the purging does not eas further medicines then you may use the following purges.

℞ Diagryd. If Insolub mineral. vij
Lat. Linitis p. f. Magnesia
mane.

If the Patient should be troubled w^t a Stading of his Urine or inflammation of that part let him take an Ov. of Salpuncta
and putt it to the bottom of water and use it for ordinary drink,
but when he doth not purge in the end of the cure, then when the
following Sweet ℞ Antimon. Diaphoretic. Therianodri.
make as if exp. resperu Regimen
you may use this sort of times intermitting at night or two or
you p^r occasion. Then to confirm the cure in the following
occasion: he shall put more in morning by 10Clock in
evening 3 or 4 hours and encouraging to sleep at you
℞ Rad. Sesquipedalis ℥ iiij. Gujai. Ziziq. lotus
ziz. Rad. L. Crin. h. Statat libet. Etting
as 3ij

℞ 3ij. Salvia subr. Agimony et M. v. levator pappi
water ziz. et Cinnamoni ℥ in four 20 pinters of water
then boil there next day to 12 pints to be 4 h. off for use add
as much water to the Magna till half be boild now in the evening
use at night by drinking a pint of warm ff. Planck's effect
Days abt 4 Uts. Basilic et Syringa lat. rub. ℥ viii. drachm

This is by a Generall by using the purgatives ff. Bass
affords advantage all you can by not purging, by eating hot,
fatt. Sour and f. Fannative things. Drink brandy till it
be a good height then apply this.

℞ Sapon. Nigr. ℥ iiij. St. Burundii 3ij. Pule
Syrup. 3ij. My. Estyplasma: & then you
have used the cataplasm, use Diachylon en Gummi like ff. G
spurates and turns soft. Then cut or open Eng. of the green and
thrust a tent into it dip it in

℞ Unq. Bassillifolia. Com. ℥ Bals
L. 3ij. m.

Or if a Plegm is not also and apply over the tent and a piece
of sticky com en Gummi over all.

Method of curing agues

℞ 24 Vin. Lometa 3ij. syp. violat. ziz. Ag. C. B. 3ij
m. f. haust. & post operacion lometa
ziz. minime.

24 Oz. Epidemii 3ij. ℥ B. 3ij. Sal Volat. Clos. xx
m. f. haust. & post operacion lometa.

24 Cest. Penicillar 3ij. (cavicular pulv. Sal Abs. v. 10. Dig. 10
Cepelin. Ag. for 10. H. ℥ B. 10 rotulung add. Lometa mon.

31 rumat cochlear v. 4. quaglora inter. Paroxys. mon.

24 Cest. Penic. 3ij. Sal absynth. ℥ B. Syrup. Niccon. q. u. 10.

lectio ex parte Ductus supra proposito follow
the use of all the prescriptions with patient be recovered perfectly
then to perfect the few you may let the patient drink this latter
Decoction every morning.

Showing how to strengthen constitution &c. of your Patient in
proportioning the quantity of your Decoction.

Mr Francis Chonecta Remonstrance. Physician told me he
was soon recover in a manner all lesions by only giving a
good draught to the patient of Chamomile and Chamomile water
immediately therupon letting the patient bleed: and if he has no
reaction now he is soon to give him a Draught of Chamomile
water therof and for the most part the same effects follow.
He conceived that the water by means of the blood being drawn
into the veins and that it does temper the morbid matter
keeps it from fermenting by so means the gout is hindered and
removed.

2 Drachm Salt and heat it to a powder for common salt
may do) putt in a ear or ale vo that it may heat vall as
brim, let them down h off this for third mornings, which
is reported to putt away the most ferocious and strongague

Method of cure. In order for the cure I consider of the wounded
ring wounds of Nerves or Tendons by incision or covering of the
Nerves or Tendons by incision under the skin or
Tendons. Skin If they ly coulde under the skin or
Wicem^m Surg p 228. : brana Digressa: then you ought to open the skin
that the medicaments may penetrate to the Wounded Nerve or
Tendon. Roger medcines are of hot dry fablete parts to
Tendon. Roger medcines are of hot dry fablete parts to
Cure one that ischerous water w hot effects them an easse
fulnes. In the begining 2 Ol Morari: a little Bay
salt

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Galt doopt into the part wounding both and coulde not afford
Reposition. Dying Pittie Oil is helpe whas always saved his Doctor.
Humour and Inflammation being great & Sarcin hot datphaser
3 in fernendone et Ignacij: foliis ea 3 & Mortagris subi: Chamom
med. Samme Summitat absynth aridij coq in Pina addendo Oxy
medfullistic 3 in 100 grs 3 & 4 M of Capted man
ff mod drying and subtile antiques & Bals Jephth. Trichineth
or Schling. Trichinth. Costinum Ratto. And the Scorpion. &c
If they will not to these Divide them shalby and they curas a comp
ound and prevent the Accidents of Convulsion. Itching. Indigestion.
& Ligaments reuivernue. The same theroye medicines a
little hitter vith Euphorium fulpervis: Calp tota Satia &c.

Sions and cure of the Green sick
Sydenh^m C^t M^a of C^b Diseases

The signs are ill colour of the Face and of the whole
body Soresings in the Face, Eyelids, and Ankles &c
wounds of the whole body, a Stiching or aching of the legs
and feet difficult breathing. Swellings of the eyes, flagi
nating, & a stonging of things that ought not to be
lost and flaggery of the Cauded Cow performed by chaly, beaten down
ing after them. Draught of an hot wine. The pleath of some
corroborating infusion. but if the brest very weak, bring the
one or 2 drachms sweter upon this laurel.

Signs of Sup: They bath meat, the Face is discoloured, the
precision of the Terms. whole body is heavy, the few parts of the head
Living legs and Liver cold, are pain, and they
idem aujuster. One who is called a ble dearm. It goes in
in his notes in his notes upon Sydenham's a mention made
what what tract to Sydenham has writt by the use of Lead and other
Sicknes, he has written from long experience that after all the remeys
have been tried in vain, this (or that) is the best stand last regy for that
the first & may seem to hinder this purgations yet before a Lead day, sitting
them forth plentifully before the patient be laid to rest giving purgations

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Method of cure for
Scrophula whether
occult or ulcerated being an
Extract of an inaugural Dis-
quisition on the Diseases of
the Glands by M^r I^s Walker,
when Receiving y^e degree of
M.D. f^ry^e College of Edin^r.
published in S^t Magazine
for July 1713.

4 long Drachys. 1oz in Gummi 3z
4 Comph. Solv in St. Olives 3z.
Salicorn 1oz & 2ff. Salvia in 1lb
P. 3f. Long. Superfluit. spiss.
whence to stir the whole Tumour.
4 Sapon. Vert 3z. Salfolch. Chest.
Solv in Aqua 3z. condens'd in
water; to stir often it has been
said a little in the air ad
Bal. Capri q.s. ut sufficiat.
Comat C. 4. Superfluit.
3z of postreng Decoc.

℞. Sol. fol. Sapon. fresh gathered any quantity, you
please, boil it on gentle Heat in sufficient quantity of running
water till the herb becomes insipid; strain out the Cold leaves
and put in a fresh quantity of new leaves of the same plant, in
so continuing to do till you have made a thick Decoction. This deco-
ction, says our Author is highly commendable. Seller in his
Medicinal Gymnasticks, when it is almost thick enough,
advise every 2 D^r of the Decoc. an Oyz or 1/2 of the Roots of horser-
radish & 2 dr. Let the strained decoction be juxcted with
Beagles Sugar.

Let the doses of the Piles be increased to 3 times a day and
upwards, and let the Patient by degrees accustom himself to the
Decoction for one or two Days. If the Disease begins to
goe down, the decoction of the Piles of the Bowel Dispensor, so if the
Gastropleha is Ulcerated, along w^t the use of the Pillard
Decoction, apply to it a Cataplasm made of Bear-meat
white and dinted, the outer end of Sowly Roots tied
in the milk a English Jappon to be continued till the
Swelling

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swelling and pain cease. The Cataplasm must be dryed
before it is used, it dries it self by putting this part. The
Armour must be Confin'd kept from Air. It must be
kept to keep the Patients belly open by an injection of Tannin water
when avoiding carefully all expirients, rubbing, compression &
anything wh^t irritates or stimulates. And in applying the fresh
Cataplasm, let the Ulcer be covered with a little of Sweet Sulphur
vam worm; but if it be foul to this Traumatical balme of the
Drs. Dispensatory; what matter appears, is to be carefully
wiped away w^t a soft Cloth Soak'd in soap water.

A Medicine pro-
ducing good mat-
ter in a Cancer.

Item

Consuming the medicine for Cancer the same
Gentlemen's words are "A very leathen like
kind of great Expulsion of fibres has Jervins
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:

4 Sizell. Oream. Dissoluid in a p. q. Mf.
Urgentum

Effects of Lubri-
cating Glands of
the Points when
Ulcerated.

Cheseldn^r Anat.

When from violent Posseus any other cause
than malignant Glands of the joints accesse
to those of a Cancerous matter, it rends
the Cartilages of the bones w^t it invades
itself in their proper head and Rendes
thru' hole Substance Curious. When this evil happens to the
Hipp., it always makes its way through the Ligament because
the socket in that joint is Apertus, and then it gets under
the Gluteus maximus to the outside of the thigh under the
flat Extremity of the Iliac muscle. There can say nearebly

The reasons of the
Different effects of
Traumaticks, Sarco-
ticks, discurtents,
and astringents w/
respect to wounds.
Charriere's Op^t of Surg

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The air it is the great enemy to wound^s. The 2 is that
the fabric particles do not divide and attenuate theo^r far-
niles is have the greatest tendency to alteration and are
drain'd off together in the suppuration

Sarcoticks and Discurtents differ only in the way wherein
they must always be bound w^t them out of the body. Sulphur
and Sulphureous are fixed and Divarication Alcali.
The most sharpe Sulphur, Sulphur, and purp, the
most gentle, w^t which them in their natural motion and
consequence in their state of purity, will expell all the
other Discurtents & particles by their contact, quantity retained
and expel the sharpest and most malignant particles w^t wounds other
wise, produce a violent and irremovable & local Gangrene,
flesh. The sharpest and most exalted particles being abraded
the flesh becomes in this form of gangrene callous. As to
astringent remedies it is convenient to shew them a reason why
they are most commonly deformed. This is al-
most always to be attributed to Surg^ton; whether it be
that he is not experient enough to cause the Fibres to
contract

Israel mact his Vulneraries are
usually simple i^t being in ones and
false particles wheraris two
or three the 1 so that the oil
particles easily accommodate and
unite themselves to the viscous
& nutritive particles of the blood and
together form a thin coagulat.

which resists the powerfull action of
the air, it is the great enemy to wound^s. The 2 is that
the fabric particles do not divide and attenuate theo^r far-
niles is have the greatest tendency to alteration and are
drain'd off together in the suppuration

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correspond to each other or whether he has laid the wound bare
by in his searching for a cause bodies are plentifully distributed
the fibres that some shall be dissolved and some digested
and made to coag^t each other w^t that the edges of the wound
can never be reduced to an equal correspondence, or lastly
whether he makes use of too Astringent medicines. These
contribute to render the cicatrices unevenly, but mostly unequal,
if the incisions are too sharp because such medicines are
apt to fix and vitrify also those which are particles stop
up the pores and the vitrified burn and炭化 them, causing
up of the pores and the vitrified burn and炭化 them, causing
off from the very substance. This is the general disease
should know of the Effects of these Remedies.

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

In Maternitatis Menses profusioⁿ is common
Menstruus profusioⁿ est decimus. In
turn: ita ut intermissione is decimav^t
virginitatis. In Medicis vero Mu-
litionibus, quatuor vel quinque dies non profusioⁿ tempus est.
et viiginti quinq^t dies non intermissione tempus: pr. Virginitatis
vel virginis virginis intermissione tempus est duo profusioⁿ. Dicitur
ratum igitur ratio periodi. Vimenstrua constantia velante
est ut vel si biddenum flent qui olim triduum fluerunt

Origin of the
Stone.

Wear of stone from operation that children are
Heister's Surg^t more subject to the stone than adults; and that
those of the poor have others than those of the
rich: because those of the poor eat more plentifully, and of a gross
sort of food, it is not easily digested, whence the body is filled w^t a
gross chyle, whose parts will be more apt to run into
Chronic

(Vol. I.)
obstruction in all the parts of the body, and particularly those
the kidneys, whence the stone in the Bladder. For the
first Symptoms of a Calculus are generally, some pain in one
Obstruction, Painful Concretion, or an Inflammation of the
kidneys. But as to the long time of Cause, it is, many of
the Moderns attribute the origin of the Stone in the Blad-
der, either who living too much upon flesh, plentiful drinking
of Rhine's Wine, &c. They consider it remote to be
well known, or too uncertain for the physician to have
any Dependence thereon. The Stone then, is usually formed
of very few Particles in the kidney, & sliding through a
narrow tube into the Bladder, where similar particles from
the Urine, & in the same manner will collect & advance to the
Weight of many ounces, and sometimes to several pounds
changing the name of Gravel for that of the Stone in the
Bladder. For while the Concretion remains in the Bladder, it
is termed the Gravel or Stone in the Kidney; & when it is
very Considerable Gravel can be removed by no means
whatever unless it should occasion an Obstruction in the
Loin, & being opened, either naturally, or by Scalpel,
the Stone may either extricate, otherwise there is no way to
remove it but by Nephrotomy. Where other artificial
method for extracting the stone in the Bladder hydathole.
My, when it is not of an extraordinary size.

In what the
cure of a Ca-
lculus consists.
Heister's Surgy
consists in applying extraction of the Cancer part
of the bone, and this done in my way, & carried by the application
of Spirituall Water, or Agarum, & incision, & more conve-
niently, by the Counter or Knif, & the rest of the Cancer perform-
ed in the same manner as other Ulcers are treated, vif. by Bat-
hing them &c.

To the Surgeon's mates & Assistants
of his Majesties Hospital at Port-
Royal Jamaica

Port Royal Hospital Febry 7th 1740/1

Gentlemen

As it is impracticable for me at this time, & time past to pre-
-scribe for every particular man, I have thought to give you
to collect the most obvious symptoms of this Disease, &
of Jaunes in the West Indies available, and today before you
leave me, I have given a short account of them in
order, in doing so you will easily observe I have not confined
myself to those commonly followed in treating of Jaunes
that would have taken up more time than I have spared, &
perhaps without the subject being any better. The appearance
of the several distempers are related fully, as they came
to me, and the method of treating of them, however you may

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and simple it may appear is laid down on the way you
know how to direct it without any regard to the Pompei
Medicines; as you are aware of dangerous & standers by in this
Country, and how I see a frequent witness of such things for
Leaving manuscript, I have been very anxious yet highly
satisfied something that may be useful to you & the medical you all
I shall begin of your Remarks and Observations
allow you will communicate to me another and tempest
freedom forth root of our common and Knightly charge
from most faithful Gentlemen

John Sumner

When we get about healing of the Disease of the West
Indies, this state of Bile is frequently observed. If it first appears
to be in an acute manner, different manner to
of well known Dr John's account that disease of contrary
to him, it neither admits of Cessing nor Vomiting, the first
exhausting the strength too much, & the last giving the
Bile such opportunity toward the stomach, that it
becomes very difficult if not impossible afterward to
force it into its natural channel; you are however a subject
to the symptoms of this Disease, that it should cure itself
to enlarge upon them, I suffer me to mention them out of Order.
one. As Excessive vomiting of bile in the Beginning; if the
fever is like to prevail, the yellow Colour of which is soon
changed first into brown, & it would furnish it, the
patient had been drinking beer. At last it changes
into

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into a dirty dark Colour, resembling kennel water, and like
that has blacky particles fluctuating in it, it hourly increases
as becomes more numerous, rendering what is thrown up
below Death entirely black. This is what is vulgarly called the
Black vomiting, well known to every inhabitant of these Islands to
be fatal. In some few cases that I have observed the Discharge by the
mouth seems to be yellow, but of the colour of what they call ground
Dish, the Throat has been full of the Bile in the first and before
finely changing to the brown and then to the black colour; the
Patient has lost all of the usual symptoms of this Disease, anxiety,
restlessness, a load and sense of weight & great distension about
the Liver, the Liver is on common symptom of this Disease, is
a dolorous & operationless common sense gradually and insi-
deously increasing, soon of white first of a rawness of the skin
does not give away soon of white first of a rawness of the skin
long time. Bleeding at the mouth and Nose is another formidable
appearance, it is very seldom that the latter off it rarely happens till
the last stage; also when to day the mouth and Tongue grows dry &
parched, the tongue generally moist, & this symptom taken it
appearing, any tendency to, blistering the Thighs will be found
very sensibly by their raising an inflammation on the skin
which is sometimes inverted. Should to my purpose to enquire how
this comes to be, or in what manner the heat of the sun does it
afflict us? I said it is enough for us to know that on the application
of blisters to the lower epiphyses the vomiting of course and
the patient is thereby relieved from the most common Danger
The patient's belly in this case is generally very full
and advised his drinking large quantities of thin hale gruel
water.

fortified with money, and before you can find his so-
much will bear it give a spoonfull or two of the Decoct. Nitroa.
A diuers Petitioner has sometimes thrown in large quan-
tities of Green Sage Tea over warm water both of the mouth
and of the Thay have been bothays in most cases ejected with
spittle. The patient vomit has at last today in the patient's Hals
a length took out into a profuse sweat and hasthely
brought him from the danger than I threatened him.

Chorltonstring, Lycus is also Symptom of yellow Colloacon
The surface of the skin and Coats of the eye, if on these
appearances the patient does not grow sensibly better
generally prospicat, especially if at this time the patient
is somewhat flegy or infest in his Jeneses, he perhaps will
walking about. A very clear yellow on his skin & coats of the
eye, & the patient growing better in its appearance and being every
distinct in his Jeneses is salutary, the difference between
this & the yellow top of pleuris which have been much of them is very
great, the first yellow is dark and dusky bordering upon
a dark brown; but the salutary is entirely yellow, clear and
deep, and if you look closely into the patient's face for a
moment, you will find your own eye is often observ'd of the
other part. The violent and most acute Fever commonly
comes new comes, till the 3 or 4th day, but there is another
species of it that gives longer time attend & also is coming in
to see the appearances of the former, but not so violent &
degree sometimes not having and at other times intermitting,
as sometimes going off without any sensible crisis, except the
yellow Spots above mentioned and to this sort of Fever the
inhabitants

Inhabitants as well as strangers in better. This fever most
frequently begins in pairs of the Limbs and bones as they
are most in this place about the Lower Extremities or in the
place where the pains were first felt away of course with
Pustules inflame, the vomiting is soon followed by fever, and when
it does of the Ich will be induced to drink plentifully, of
warm Liquor, a Favourable Crisis commonly comes. This
sort of disease fever is sometimes protracted to 12 or 13 days
longer than intermitting irregularly leaves the patient to flue
flow & prone to want of Wind, it is often febrile, sometimes of
Vapour heat at the mouth and nose, Labouring at the same time
under a Delirium & Convulsions. On the first appearance of a fever 7 months
we have reason to believe the whole intestinal Canal is in the same
Condition, we must be very anxious to keep a copious stool
the blood being then turned into all the Symptoms flowing
from the heat & sweat. What I have commonly used has been Sal-
Glauber of Sars. Ligabitus vomit & has a violent & long in-
tentio; between whiles than now and then given off

4 Salt prunellæ X

Sauvageatibonij Vig. Sache all 6 g. v. 14
f. P. V. p. Summ.

The best drink in both cases is Rennet water, short strands of
Sage, little Sugar and Limejuice or any Cooling Subtile Liqueur.
When the Fever is protracted to the 12 or 13 day & goes off it will be
proper to give the Bark to prevent its returning to Constances
& Decays, & indeed the patient should not return, a better Stomach
her Restoration cannot be given. During the bleeding
you can find an opportunity of throwing away quantity of this
medicinal liquor it is a most useful & effectual Syrup.

Intermitting Fevers.

for this disease requires no particular in their management but generally give a weak Comfit of Spermaceti & the Bark, it is most useful in Substances and kept by all means to be prepared to any preparation whatsoever. If the patient can go without bark it, after he has taken the first quantity, it will be very necessary after 6 or 8 days to repeat the same what he took before to secure against a relapse. If this first fit is long and violent, very few would dare giving the bark without a delay for days, as every glass weakens more suddenly than Europe, and this fear of being timely stop'd has sometimes run into a continued New one fever, and carried off the patient. When thought the Fever required being soon stop'd, just to give the Death immediately, on the first intermission, would loosing that intent, and on account of the comfit. I have been many years accustomed to give this medicine to others & take its effects a very liberally, & not ever having been able to charge it as being accessory to the bellyach (so common), but I think unjustly charged upon this noble physician. After this follows the Elixer Vitellus or the Decoction. D. L. said Propanthous were assist in recovering the Strength and appetite and this is all I have ever found true, except in such cases except when a Lax belly, have been. I, and then after Drage of Land Liquid Syrups in haini will mind that, about any further inconvenience.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

is a common and fatal disease in the climate agreed with hoarseness, Cough & pain in the breast soon degenerates into this Disease, it is also frequently happening afterwards in case, however it is possible when a bark is used in the Disease, it is very seldom appears, and far less able to find us but during few recoveries out of a great number who have been under my direction in this Disease, the symptoms a mentioned above, and we must add to them the following spitting of purulent matter, and other. this Disease has been very spreading a Brasilian Actifever after meals and toward Night Weakness, & pain in the Limbs & loss of appetite are also to be reckoned among the symptoms of this Disease, the last is not a symptom of patient sometimes coughing with great quantities of tobacco preserves a good appetite, notwithstanding he continues to increase the expense of Spitting being greater than that of Nutrition caused by the Lactals. If this patient is not pungent in a Morastove, if he is sound in the Windian of Lips, and has a strong and appetite left, commonly begin in V. S. is a small quantity, not so complete to a greater occasionally Plethora inter flaccidus or Paroxysm in terms Jetons, and frequent fits open or not without their fits, frequent doses of purging salts at due intervals, will be in great relief, and of course are at any rate warrantable they are certainly most so after such evasions, then in my opinion, they are seldom or never taken us in this case; we know they give relief for a few hours, but then the Cough returns, and the poor patient is never eas

all he has put up what he have collected during the operation of the Epilepsie. Who a Physician comes by it contine moderate and doesn't waste the strength nor yet the appetite so much, it is not to be rashly supposed, but when it becomes necessary to stop it, I think its best done upon even haust & if it hav' work'd faintly and fatigued the patient, some Cordial Draught w^t a little Spt. about: or Dr. Mathew may be allowed that evening let him drink Decoction Alburnu & Rorabi dissolved in it for his common Brandy and if it does not then give w^t it, give him a Dozen of Rhubarb & if they shou'd be occasion repeat it, but sometimes to tonify it, I foun: or Lep Contray or mistletoe, to a view to enliven what my selfe find in the Intestines to theicular posse. When the Disease has continued some time, a Hæmorrhage after meals & at night commonly comes on but as this sort of Fever requires no other management than the generall method proposed, I dares not say by anything about it, the general intention being to keep the patient open and cool the I think Hæmorrhages are as likely to yeild to this method as any other I can thinke off. My Designe will not permit me to be particular in Diet I shall only in general recommend what will make the least trouble in Digestion & since be the most easily assimilated by the delicate. As the patients in full to die there have no opportunity of feeding I shall not enlarge on the advantages of that diet but would

would advise it when it can be had, & believe it will content more towards their recovery, than the best medicine of the Nicest Physicians, & it includes Pastoral Directions & that are recommended by most writers for my part I think the use of little Drays of Salivation fit to suit them, however all have no instances of their doing hurt I am not for not having you from their use. The Liver Liquorising is much helpe by the Seamen & I think they may be indulged in the moderate use of it, and now and then a Spt. Balsomick & Rectorials providing you don't above them to hurt their appetites, th^e last is apparent that you will always take care to mix some acids w^t what Oily medicines you have convenient Dispense.

O D ILLXLS.

There in the West Indies are many both strangers & inhabitants, But fluxes tho' not so suddenly, yet certainly, carry of greater numbers than all the species of fevers together, especially amongst the sailors and soldiers, the soldiers being in a less estate, than in moderate hours spirits among long people, together to the Indian stoppage, & respiration they are liable to subject them greatly to such disease. Fevers rage at certain seasons, but fluxes at new times, either original or symptomatical, intruding the last regard must be had to the Disease from whence it arises, and if your patient grows otherwise better by the appearance of a flux, it is not to be suddenly stopp'd, but transfuse, and cautions be observed from Recurrence & remit. An original flux begins commonly without gripes or pain, yet sometimes

Sometimes a Fever proceeds from it or arises w^t it, but if it continues any time, a Fever & its concomitants surely comes on, then gripes, Bloody stools, tenesmus, loss of appetite, & flattish or want of Saliva in the mouth, a sensible & quick wasting of the Body, this is called Hippocratic Death. — The history of our slaves found most slaves have in all cases bant to begin w^t V. S. & the same Day to give w^t a Drachm of Sassafras. An Andrograph draught that Evening, the patient has commonly a good nights rest & thinks himself much relieved in the morning, & it is advisable to give him Electr. of Calomel gr. viii. Bals. this will gripes and make him go often to stool thro' this Day therefore the Andrograph draught is to be repeated. At night let him be dressed from head to foot more of it & let his Diet be Lago, Rice, Panada with gruel, and such like. Should the Fever gripes, tenesmus, or bloody stools continue or increase, you would advise V. S. to be repeated once again as it shall then necessary, nor did I ever see any patient suffer by the frequent use of this Salve in such cases provided the quantities be small, but on the contrary have frequently experienced it to be an Emetic in itself. Next day frequently experienced it to be an Emetic in itself. Next day it would repeat the Rhubarb & root the Calomel, in Dust. It would repeat the Rhubarb & root the Calomel, in Dust. It would repeat the Rhubarb & root the Calomel, in Dust.

An American Senna is you'll find at all times to be a good medicine. I would advise you at all times to be always sparing of Bals. as the circumstances of our 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 purging such a Tumor, that during this Operation Nature labours in often forceps full to turn her functions into other natural channels. The Best drink in any Species of Flux is the Decoction of G. arabic & when this mucus is much abraded, and Bloody stools come on, the following is a good Drink Rx Spec. Et. Ziz. Sambuca All. 3 f. v. Antler & small Rad. Vitellaria uniuers. Liquor clari Decoct All. Driftg. de Mucor. 3 f. v. a. Emulsion. — Andrynes or a strong glyster sumach in decoction some of it has sometimes given them without any pain, & shall do no damage, very often now at all, and in this case the poor patient is to be gripped, by the Application of the warm Liquor to the parts sore, sawdust & had a point of his expected relief. The best is the following Rx Hor. Chamomil. Ziz. coqued in last wine. 3 vj. ad 3 tis. conserving, cooling &c. Samb. Vitellaria foliat. Theria & Anemone 15. ff. Emuna. — My practice in this Disease, which has been very extensive does not support me in laying much to the honour of Extracts of any kind of Bals. & Sassafras. P. S. is by much the most powerful of all four us, but the dose must be very small, the Allorn being by harsh treatment. Stimulus. When used as astringents, always add a small quantity of Diaphoretic Medicine with them, the Reason is obvious. I should demand injection to the Rectum & Spleen. If I did not command in every stage as well as in every Species of this Disease who thing least Emetic & having myself experienced it

to good effects. When the Torre of the stomach and intestines
come to be weak & ind. by a fles of long standing, we must
be anxious to restore it by towed. Lincks of ten days, by warm
Cordial, medicine, fistic & anemone, & restorative diet. But if
the consumption of your patient still not allows us to orders
opposition a course, we must irritate as measure (as Decat-
alb. & Arabin & cinnamon boild in it to make a good drink
& the following Electuary taken 4 or 5 times a day may be fitter.
viii ℥ Cerv: Mesc: Nutr: Ratae: Rad: Zing: blatt: &c. 3 ℥ Pule
Cinnamomi & Arabic Lyp: Contraries ad 3 ℥ Srr: Salomini
q. s. M. f. Electuar. If the patient happens to this Recovery &
committs no Soup, he will probably find himself better. If
he should be necessary between whiles to give a vomit of Fleas
seen or a Poule of Rhubarb hony, after their evacuations
be kindly do to some such draught as the following.

3 ℥ Myrra & Cinnamon forte. a ℥ Sif

Pule & Ratinig xxv

Pil: Rattagi vij

Tsp: Balsamum & Cinchona st. h. v. v.

Fluxes of long standing refusing to yield to any other means:
those before present & have sometimes given way to the
vulsions by bleeding, vomiting, Pukeing, Letting taking
water which does nothing to help the flux open. If a
flux attend on a healthy man and goes on in a continuall impetuous
course, so as to bring in the least checked by the first
applications nor giving the shortest time to vent to
Opium drp, but like a mighty torrent that has brooke

tho

that seeth flames and bastards carries it all along that
was in the channel before as well as every thing else thrown
in its way. To stop this furious course, which may conclude
such a flux in a mortal, shall be given to an attempt to
many such & those that have made a very early prognosis which
have been but too seldom deceived. In this case
the patient is almost always at flesh in cruelty prop-
er with fleas all him off, desire drinking often be-
tween the strokes and as soon as the patient
from his head calls for it again a cold clammy sweat
upon his skin & especially more sudorific sweating of
the fleshy parts than any other Distemper, a surpris-
ing alteration in the looks and countenance in less &
longer time of forth fitful attack, no saliva in the mouth,
he is so noble to the last moment, would speak, but
cannot for want of little, a Discharge of unmixed
blood from the rectines some hours before death
is common, happens about the third Day from
the first appearance of the Disease.

Vol I. Art 6. Doct^r Plumerus Con^r
store Soniq: Capiturned eggs and jumps as of the
face fleas &c. —
A. Staph: aurat Antimonii ℥ iiij Calomelij vij vel a li:
Querci off. q. ℥ iiij Rosei grx de Rio dimidium manu
asperg. Summum. Vol. 3. Said to be very efficacious
Cutaneous Diseases and glandular swellings.

Doctor Thos. Merton speaking of the
Pulv. Stipticus & Helvelij. says however
found any inconveniencie to be depended
upon in all uterine hemorrhages, whether to
control the too frequent return of the Menstru.
or their too great abundance; to stop the flow
is women w^t Child are subject to, or commu-
nicate the flow of the plentiful Lochia, the
quantity of the Pulv. Helvelij is more by
according to the exigencies of the patient, in
violent流ings, give 3fz every half hour
and seldom or never miss to stop it before dinner
or f^r its taking, I have also try'd it w^t surprising
success in the Fluor albus. The Dose
differs from that in the Dr. Dispensator being
equal parts of the Alum and Gum, the alum
first melted in a crucible and the Powder of Sanguis
Maioris added thereto and both powdered together in
a mortar — ~~Not Dispersed. Not by Alum.~~

M u a

N.B. a few Doses of Nitrum antimonij should
be purposed and the above will have the
better effect

89. Mr Ramsay Surgeon in Edinburgh
Gives an extraordinary instance of the cure
of an uncommon anaemia by the Succinaria:
dicit Irdis Palustris which was directed
to be given to the quantity of Eight quills at first
every hour or two in a little Syrup of Buckthorn
which had an immediate Effect making him pass several
stool spouts that night most惊异之至 began
to lose its Effect and was gradually increased
to the quantity of two Drachms every two or three
hours and at last was given mixed with the fourteenth
part of the Syrup of Buckthorn by spoonfulls as
he was able to subsist under the purging, within
in the space of three days we computed from the
Plisters, fusions, and purging he might have
past near thirty shottspints of water stuff.
N.B. The strongest Cathartick is Salap, mercury
Gamboz, were turn'd quite effectual before the
Iris Palustris was tried

Of the formal
cause of Tumours
Boulton's Surg.

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The better therefore to apprehend
what may be the true formal cause
of producing Tumour or the like.

It will be requisite to consider, that
the whole body, and consequently every distinct part,
is altogether vascular, and as every part, considered
as organisical, is composed of vessels of several kinds;
so the Humours that circulate through those vessels
also vary; and consequently, as those different
vessels, or several humours arising out of them, will
produce Tumours of different kinds, attended with
Symptoms and Accidents peculiar to their differ-
ence: As for Example, if the Blood be in Fault,
it must produce either Pustules 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
humour figura 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 certain natural
natural strength, and Due tonick stricture, the
whole machine or organisical engine will per-
form 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
hindrance the Distillation; and if any of the small
vessels be obstructed, since the Humours are in con-
stant circulation, successive humours will be ob-
structed successively, on the obstructed part, for want
of room, will be cast to Distant, the obstructed
vessels, beyond their Buttons; and then the ob-
structed vessels, must of necessity, compress the
adjacent vessels, which cause an Obstruction
in them likewise; and Consequently, the Tu-
mour in the first vessels, will occasion it in
those adjacent, so that the Tumour must gra-
dually increase, and likewise the Symptomes
Now if upon an Obstruction of the Circulation, the
successive vessels humours, the vessels are of course
obstructed, as to cause a solution of continuity,
rupture of the vessels; then consequently an ex-
travasation of the Humours must follow, and the
Tumour be still enlarged. Again, if a Body be Ple-
thoraick and the vessels very full and altogether
distended, tho' the Humours be of a temper; yet
any particular vessel having lost, by concrection
the blood, or natural weakness, its due tonick
stricture, it will be apt to give way to the Pressure
of the Humours and tumify; and that Tumour
may

may be either so far obstructed, as to produce an extravasation, or else they self tumified, may press so much upon the adjacent vessels, that there be no obstruction in itself, it may cause an obstruction and consequent of a Tumour in them. Again, if a vessel have a natural or accidental obstruction, tho' there be neither ob-
struction through neglect, nor the Vessel ruptured by Pethora; yet if the Humours be sharp and thin, and consist of corrosive penetrating parts, they may so far exasperate and foment the parts of themselves, as to render them liable to give way to Extravasation by a sudden force.

How many ways a part may be tumified.

Ideas From hence it appear that a part may be tumified, either by obstruc-
tion of the vessels, or by extravasation of the fluid
through the exasperation of their fibres; which are much natural Consequences, if we consider the Way, as
a vascular Machine, and the manner of the circu-
lation of the Humours, that there can not be no Occa-
sion for farther proof, vixen what I have pro-
ved I carrye demonstration alonge to it, for whence
that when any vessel externally is compressed, it
preventes tumifaction, and that when once it is occul-
d

it will press upon them; yet it is natural, the
parts of no Disease. How Extravasation creates
tumour, is evident in Ecchymosis, and Anæsthesia;
and that the Vessels by weakness, may give way by
weakness may give way to tumour, is evident in
Paroxysms, 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 syn-
tome, vixen a Tumour always occasions the part where
it is well.

How the Symp-
toms and Acci-
dents of Tumours

Since from what has been said
it appears how Tumours may be
occasioned, it is not difficult to
conceive that as those accidents to

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 excretion of the vessels, or an extravasation
must be proportionably violent to the largeness of the
vessel ruptured, and the violence of the Humours ex-
creted on by the impulse of circulation; the vessels being
more

muscles & contain magne & venous vessels involving
membrane, and each Tendon & Fibres is tied tofe-
ther by proper Fibres, send'd from the Expansion
of the Tendons; when these membranes and fibres
are violently extend'd by the Tumour it must needs
occasion pain; and since the vessels extend, press
against those sensible membranes, the Circulation
of the arterial blood through the parts about the
vessel being stop'd, and hindred, each pulsation occ'makes
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 Tension; and such pain & pulsation the spirits
and cause 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 have not
explain'd, but before the reader leaves me heat
of mine own year ago wrote, about the heat of the
Blood. — But to proceed if pain occ'sion 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 heat

accidents may promote the Symptoms otherwise.
External heat or hott medicines, or what ever applica-
tions cause pain, whether Corrosive medicines or
Cupping glasses &c. For whatever heat causes in-
flammation, and Inflammation causes pain, & the
pain occasioned externally, will do the same. And
thus much for Tumours in Flesh parts or any
other, where tension press upon sensible Nerves and
closely confin'd about the Tendons or Ligaments of
the Joints, or the sensible membranes that innerv
the Bones.

When Tumours happen in Glandulous parts, which
are less sensible, being not so closely confin'd by
inviting sensible membranes tho' they self hap-
pen to be obstructed or Juncted, or the humours to
be Extravasated or otherwise to be Related, yet the
symptoms are less violent, the heat and Inflam-
mation being proportionably less.

Aphorismi 100
II. Boerhaav. Mors inevitabilis a vulneris et quinque
D. Cogit Carand: effectis vaugatur, adeo quae parvo
Morti - 170. Lethalia vulnera / 51 Hq. sunt.

1. Dux in flum nervos i. quidam cerebello in foro intercipiuntur. A. Cerebelli vulnera, et Cerebri profundus adeo ut medallam oblongatam levigant mulierem. B. vasa Sanguifera intra Cranium volvuntur ex sanguine qui pressione vel Concreta putredine vitam tollit, nec tentra levare possunt ob conditionem loci, ut in foro cerebri, Oculi, et Osseis Temporum opsis Ethmoidis, basiocranii &c. V. Medulla spinalis superioris profunda vulnera. S. tumea, que nervos cardiacos dissecent.
2. Dux sanguinem cordis operantur operios eavis vulneratis, unde vulnera cordis profunda in cava penetrantia lethalia
3. Dux cruxem a corde, et a cerebro, cerebellaque derivantur vel in cava corporis, vel extra illud, neq; medallam operari possunt ob vitum loci. Ut magna vulnera pulmonia, Hepatis, Sienis,

101
Prenum, Pancreaticum ventrici, Stomachi, Intestinorum, Pepticum arteriarum ejus majorum, arteria Gastroidum vertebralium et vnitum arteriarum venarumque

- A. Dux respirationem integrum tollunt ut absens respiratio cum adiunctione pestis, vesciculae vulnera magna bronchiorum, Vulnera tata, ultramque caestatem Thoracis cum admissabris perforantia vulnera Diaphragma ab utraque parte media, sini thoraci penetrantia, vel ejus nervos ad ipsam
5. Dux motum Chylem in certum, Abscisso gophagi magis vulnera dextrum, intestine minorem virginitatis integrali dissecata, vulnera ductus Thoracis, vel alio Chylem.

171. Vulnera vera naturalia lethalia arte vero in cibis (52) sunt propagantur.

1. Vulnera Encyphata tentra levanda
2. Vulnera arteria venaeque majoris in loco, ad quem manus Chirurgi pervenire possunt.
3. Visceram, ad quem manus medicamenta cum effusa variatione peruenire possunt.

A. Dux mortem inferunt enim pro suoliquid in Cava illa unde id duci vnde Disseminare vita potest, ut Thorax, abdomen, ventrum vesciculae, intestinorum jugularum vulnera

98
1726 Proprietate hali fovea non alhalis / 153 per
has causas.

1. Omisione Purgations & effusione puris undatales
2. purulenta; vel, fusi sanguinis, hinc putrefacti.
3. Commissoeratio in partibus non naturaliis
4. Neglectum erroris Chirurgi
5. Emporia naturaliis ut morbo aqgi, ulcerari,
festa iuxta hystrionam eus qgi, vel alegando
ad eius singulari, ut non nisi horum inter remani-
festat. Quam intentius observatione usus scripto
ad judicium consuetus Medicus.

- 1730 Agnorrhagia in Vulnerib[us]
1. Si ex gr[ati]a manat ex pulvra multas gressus
(159/160) causas, visitatur 1. Convalescere ignitio.
 2. Corrosivio. 3. Astrengentibus. 4. Circumstria-
to Sito. 5. Dilectione integra. 6. Vacis & apli-
cio pyramidali conformatibus.
 2. Si ex gr[ati]a h[ab]et 18/ mil[li]t[er] f[er]iat, nisi vascular[is] g[ra]ua
(159), raro, & pl[en]ta ad ort. Eborundinaria potu-
st internis medicamentis vera sunt, que astringe
agnorrhagia dura, eadem et fluxu ichoris, & p[ro]pt[er]a
caudigunt, licet auctor[um] hic summum in
Balsamicis evanioribus.

99
Gravity of the blood in water is as 20 to 25, that of the
serum to the same water at 300 to 353, this may make
to examine extravasated blood by these means.

Signs of a deficient perspiration are statutary.

Comminatrices are such things as attack a body at the same
time, because wind occasions a spasm or Convulsion in one
part, which promotes a insensible perspiration in another
part, whence perspiration is perspirable matter retained in the body.

Tea is an infusion of a plant Decoction & moderately Ac-
tingant. The green leaves of Tea contain a Narcoticum & Spiritu-
le by roasting. This is performed to great Care before it is ex-
p[re]ssed to ball. Tea by its manner of affecting the organs
of taste and smell contains very little of volatile spirit.
Its resin & p[ar]ticulae is bitter & astringent comb[ine]d
with water but demands heat, & spirit. The active
principles of it reduced to infusion are the most agreeable
parts of the Gum & bit of the salt. It is well and com-
monly astringent, Chalk, Balsam & water draw from it a Tincture
of the same colour as that from Oak leaves. It is Decoction
as appears by its effects upon Stomach would be fluidity,
so that Tea is an infusion of plant Decoction and moderate
astringent in warmer water. As a water Liquor it is
(1) Astringent; and Stimulating by its salt, brights astringent
quality, & moderates the astringent quality given in water.
Water induced to a strong stimulating action is very penetrating
& goes into the most inward surfaces of the body taking
Juices by its quality, and refreshes the Person and animas
spiritus; but by its Stippling & Stimulating quality it affords

The nitre very often occasions terrors; by its heat promotes perspiration by the latter soluble, it dissolves what is dissolved in the stomach and forms chyle, digestion, but a strong concoction of it is emetic, and drinking too great quantities may relax & weaken the bowels of the stomach. As stimulating and diuretic to Diabetit; but as it is astringent it is not so proper when relaxing the urinary passages is necessary — With a due sum of the mentioned qualities making it more soft and nutritious and sugar as a salt in unison with its stimulus. From these hints it follows, 1. that Tea is not proper for such whose bodies are in such a state, & demands some of the mentioned alterations & that the moderate quantity and strength of it may be hurtfull in many cases and to most people.

Coffe has in common with nuts an oil strongly结合 and entangled in earthy particles — These are the part of the oil extracted in roasting to the substance of near $\frac{1}{4}$ of its weight. What is obtained from water is the most impure part of the oil, westerne seems at top of the Decoction. This oil is volatile and consequently very little nutritious — It is used to refresh the animal spirits, but likewise introduced in all the bad qualities of such substances produced the Quicksilver, and turn actual mercury, as Druggs, heat, stimulation. Scars of the nostrils, from whence it has been accounted of causing scurvy, canary, watery lungs and destroying muscles in the ear. Hurtfull

Hurtfull to hot, dry, bilious Constitutions and perhaps beneficial to Phlegmatick People.

Chocolate is certainly the best of the 3 potable liquors; its oil seems to be both rich, aromatic, & analigneous, for an oil as soft as that of sweet almond can be extracted from the nut and the oil and make bread of it. This oil combined with its own salt and sugar makes it proper to cleanse by its quality, it often helps Digestion and excites appetite; when it is mixed with various spices it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oil, in an proper in some cases and ^{bad} Constitutions and very improper in others.

Principles of natural bodies are according to the chemists 5 Water, Oil, Salt, Spelt, Spittle, the digest will be also, fusible in fire concretable again if cold into salt Soluble in water vs. It is proper, not malleable, & having something in it that will stir the organs of the body with aquiescence of humours. Of natural salts there are Staer & Sal gemmata or Rock salt in any of these manner 2 Salt Mure is commonly digested by fire and digest by water than any other salt is it cold to the hand 3 Salt Ammoniacal of two sorts, the amoyed dissolved in water is compounded of salt, mineral & leguminous salt. This salt cools water, it is fit in a poultice for divers times in agnition 4 the Borax, a soft salt of a sweetish taste, it promotes the fusion of metals.

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3rd Allum, which no pur salt, has most of the properties of salts being soluble in Water &c.
In about 5 kinds of salts are called Neutral as being neither acid nor alkaline, but the Chemical productions of them all pur salt commoner, or generally acid.

Vegetables and Legitables in first, all kinds of Garlick, Onions, Lettuce, Cabbage, Turnips, Turnip roots, Asparagus, Horseradish, mustard, &c. &c. Salads. Second by all animal substances especially such as live in other animals, the pieces of which are more than meat than of the animals which have no taste such as most offishes especially some of the Fishes, &c. &c. Hand 3 Water as it dilutes and softens acidity. & the Oils are antacids so far as they blunt acrimony, but sometimes they are aids of Digestion they produce memory & other things.

On the other hand, when the acrimony is abbatinent & is more frequently the case in the Circulating parts of the body, the proper diet is a diet of various vegetables, which seem specially to temperate forth those parts of the diet of human creatures. This abbatine acrimony indicates the vicious use of Vinegar, and pickles, as oranges, which contain a juice most effectual in the cure of Muscular rheumy in M. S. & others, the juice of lemons is likewise proper and more cooling than that of oranges. In this case also the mild antacids are to be used, as Turnip, Cabbage, Lettuce, Apples, and Pears. They on the contrary to the 3rd Antacids such as, as Turnip, grape, Horseradish, Mustard, are here full in their hotte rheumy.

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There is 3^d sort of Acrids, which the proper in the Alkaline state of the Fluids, is an acid antipungent such as Pomegranates, Capers, and ones of the Cinnamon & like prepared w^t Vinegar. The excretion of Alkalies is putrefaction. All acid substances cause violent violent putrefaction, but most is a sharp pointed acid, unctuous in any animal body, when it is taken in the great quantities in a constant dose of salt meat, it breaketh the flesh, produceth corruption of the Solid parts, and so the symptom of the Seaceous, w^t is to be cured by acid vegetabiles, & not by hot & antiseptatives all spicies likewise induce this acrimony. Then another substance is an opposite to both sorts of Acrimony, w^t are called Decoction & emulsion because they blunt or wash these sharp salts, as Farinaceous Beggar's rags, beans, leeks, Native Oils of Animals, as Cream, Butter, Marrow, & lastly a specific in that Survey w^t is occasional use of the bones, in whose maner performs its natural office in moistening them. All point to it w^t is an without smell or pungent taste, and insipid, as likewise all the alimentary parts of our animal body, for none of these Juices will burst the skin, or a fresh wound. Acrimony if it is not violent may be cured by Diet; but when it requires more active substances to expell it. Whatever under the motion of the blood more languid than natural disposes to an acid acrimony. What accelerates the blood motion beyond natural disposes to an acid acrimony.

From Chese-
den's Anatomy
Ob. on the Dropsie

Speaking of the Lymphaducts, says any
other before bursting caused a Dolor
on the Dropsie, & into it, & into the open w^t is
ind Tapping.

This kind of Dropser is sometimes cured by tapping, &
I believe, a reason why those of other succeed is, that it
generally takes its first symptom of disease after. But
of a great number that I have opened, I remember but few
that were appear perfectly sound; one of it being
extraordinary, will relate his case from his own Jour-
nal. This man, after exposing him to drink more than
he thought could be consistent w^t his health, he resolved
to abdicate from drinking any strong liquors;
and this being in Winter time, and catching cold
in forming weather, he first became obnoxious &¹⁰⁴
then Dropseral; and then became to London for cure.
After tapping him twenty nine times and one open-
ing to the skull six times he lost above 70 gallons of
water. About three weeks before he died, he was al-
most constantly troubled w^t rheumatick pains &
most frequently at the nose, & arm, to be the most
immediate cause of his Death.

Ob. on a boy
Who Died of
y Stone

I Opened up his Liver which I found, & git bone entirely
wasted & hollow of Liver about a Inch thick, it contained
about five gallons of a gross yellowish fluid, in it were
many hydroids about the size of gooseberries and some
pieces of matter of a bright and a Vermilion. 105

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At about 14 years of age she first began to feel pain in
this part which increased monthly, but intermissions con-
tinued, her belly continually increasing till she died, which
was in the 28th year of her age, without ever having had any
menstru. At the other time, a sufficient soon, nor
was there the least sign of Dropser in any other limb
or yellowing of the skin, or subsequent in diseases of
the Liver.

Ob. on a boy
Who Died of
y Stone

Found a Double bladder, each part being di-
vided to an oval. Diameter 17 Petviok each
Kidney twice its natural bigness, & of
the Tubuli Utrinari, each as large as a Peacock.

In a body that I dissected, who died of a
flected Liver, I found in many of the bones & cranial
red blood, and in several places posterior to one of the
Humeral Sensors a large quantity of blood between
the Periosteum and Bones. I imagine it may be from
such extravasations of blood that carious bones
are followed violent Severs, & the Sprue pop.

Chesil on others where the bones will not taste to
passion like they bleed & fleshy granules will open
up.

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Description of some parts of a monoscerous Child preserv'd by Dr G — t

The Child had an imperforation, and the Intestine was Neuter instead of Seminal; to save you trouble I have omitted the anatomical method. The Surgeon made Edin^r a preparation at the usual place of a boy, but it was effect. It could not reach the Intestine; & so the Dr^r opinion when a perforation at the usual place of the penis has no effect the lateral method of the Testis & bone Integument especially of the Patient which vegetable Tissue thro' the urethra No passage from the Guttur into the Bladder, but discharged itself in the Urethra making a kind of bulb. The Testicle is in with the bone & placed over the above. The Child has but one bone in the Leg & crooked again the knee below the knee in compass and so has Stomach in one Finger & one Toe.



- A The Of Femoris
- B The Patella
- C A kind of Ligamentary substance
- D The Tibia
- E The Tarsus
- E The Foot ending in one Toe

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Whatever be the productive causes of Fevers, the state of the Fluids in human Bodies under them, is one or other of those following —

Liquor in Fluxes Vol L page 195

- 1^o That the animal Fluids are too thick, that is they are viscid, as glutinous, it seems to be of cause in all inflammatory fevers. or,
- 2^o That they have particles too bulky for animal circulation, and operation, till they are comminuted
- 3^o That the animal Fluids are too thin & ready to natural evaporation, & their component parts from or less dissolved, and the globules of the Blood & Lymph now or less broken: it appears to be the case in putrid malignant, and many pestilential fevers, and in all Fevers attended to colligations evaporation. or,
- 4^o That the Fluids have viscid & corroding particles mix'd with them: it is the case in all Fevers attended with ulcerations from an internal cause.

We may also infer that the state of vessels in human Bodies under fevers is dry, or other of these following —

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

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Sweats attend'd with great heat, and a strong, & 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 Shabby, indeed in all fevers resulting from Dissolution, causes

Some general observations on the nature of FEVERS.

- 1st That in Fevers that proceed from evaporation of the animal fluids, the perspirations become too little, & continue so till the fluids are reduced to their natural thinness.
- 2^d 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 diminished.
- 3rd That in Fevers proceeding from Dissolution, causes the excretions to be too large, & continual, till this texture of the dissolvent particles is alter'd, and the natural consistane of the Fluids & tone of the Solids alter'd.
- 4th That in Fevers resulting from, or attend-

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attended with a violent discharge, particles the fluids are commonly too thin, & no Nourishment, nor various Secretions, no Concretions, sweat, & augment of blood occurs, yet there generally then happens too great a Discharge by insensible perspiration, & the coats of the Vessels are dry, & now frayed, corro'd & wasted, till the air, and exuding particles are alter'd in their figurations, and thus points either broken off, or their agency prevented by other particles uniting, & adhering, with them.

How to know if a Dog did a Mad BITE
Dr Templeman's curious remarks & observation
At Haar Deer 1752
When a person has been bit by a Dog that is suppose'd to be mad it commonly happens that y^e Dog is kill'd before one is assured of his condition; & if person bit continues in a cruel uncertainty. Mr Pitt an eminent Surgeon in France has observ'd an evident method for putting an end to this uncertainty. He takes y^e throat ticks and y^e glands of y^e Mad Dog with a piece of meat that has been dry'd & 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.

Signs of an Aproplexy This known from the sharp pain in the head, gnawing of the Teeth, & also very sharp, so that the child never opens his eyes, & answereth not, nor feels when he is hurt. Little urine is given. *Syncope* and *Lethargy* and *Leptos*. *Carker*, the Sudden loss of meat. They lie sneezing and breath so as it hardly can be perceived. — It is distinguished from *carus* & *Lethargy* because it is without fever, from *Syncope* or *synipitation* of the womb, because it is with a looseness of the members or parts, & a full pulse, the face retaining its colour. — *Sneezing* in *Slepo*.

Prognosticks It is impossible to be cured of a strong *Aproplexy* if it is not easily cured if it is weak one it is easily cured. — *Syncope* causing speedy death, and if at any time it be cured, it is for the most part beneath the pulse, either in the whole body or in part behind it —

Prognosticks The prognosticks in general declare the *Frictus* It is not mortal; if it be not extram. *Say* overcomes it; but if it be violent and *Idem p. 115* complicate it ends in death. — *so also of the back* bone be weak, and grows out, the neck not able to support the head; which is sometimes affected with an *Hedrocephalus*, the sinews especially being thin. Or if there be joined with the disease, an *Asthma*, *Fever*, *Pneumonia*, *Phthisis*, *French hot*, *Things* with violent coughs, convulsions, painful biting of teeth &c. In all these cases if the Child dies not, it is certainly in a dangerous condition.

The Causes of *It* Not laying the blame upon old and the *Frictus* Father, *Epmisate* and *Luxuriosus* parents who live a bliskful and idle life, the unwholesome diet of the mother, an irregular and disorderly use of the *Minimatales*. He adds, that whether the disease proceeds from so far fetched causes or not is not so very material as

As the knowledge of the proximate cause which is emitted from an abundance of *Phlegm* in the stomach which deposit over the *Chyle*, changes the blood and accordingly all the other humors of the body, whereby is induces a too great acidity in the *Pancreatic* juice which touching a scaly *effervescent*, increases viscous *Phlegm*, circulation of all *Phlegm* pieces of the body. This *cholerie* juice is in my opinion likewise impelled by *Phlegm*, whereby its spiritlessness and activity being much diminished; that the acid *phlegm* mix'd with the *Chyle* in the *Stomach*, it is unable to invigorate the *Peristaltic* motion of the *Guts*, or make separation of the excrements in their small *Gates* from the *Chyle* or *lacteal* juice as it ought to do.

Signs of the Frictus Are an unusual greatness of the head being larger than it should be the first head growing older before, the flesh parts beneath the head are always & otherwise loose & loose of the parts of a scableness, they grow soft and have a dulness of motion, so that those who could go before, after the disease has a while abiding them are neither able to go nor stand, they not only loose their going but can scarce sit upright, and their fable necks can scarce sustain their overgrown head; their joints are invaded with number of certain swellings by which the flesh seems to hang over; this mostly in the wrists and ankles; the breast grows narrow with knotty excrescences upon the Ribs, the bones grows torched chiefly those of the Legs and arms below the Elbow, the teeth cut slowly and with trouble, the belly grows lion, yet much swollen by the overgrowths of the Liver, they have a cough and whooping of breathing, for the Lungs often grow to the sides of the Ribs having clods of blood and sometimes ulcer in them; they can not sweat things, and are generally attended with a slow weak pulse having often boles water in the cavity of the breast and ventricles of the brain. — These symptoms come not all at once but by degrees & first begin even in a fletched habit of body.

(112) The teeth are now black & fall out, and the patient has an aversion from lying on one side.

Reasons which All authors point out to six places
piller apply to which they forbid the application of
the Trepan to the brain. First the Fontanel of the
skull is transposed in children, because the bone is not
strong enough to bear it. Secondly, on the
surface because of the vessels to which they give passage in
order to preserve the communication of the dura Mater, & the
Diploë of the superciliary sinews, by reason of their cavities
which attract a humor w^{ch} would render the wound inaccess-
ible. Thirdly to the temples as well by reason of the temporal
Muscles as because the bones there joining like scales,
the pieces of bone which we are to raise up would sepa-
rate in two. 5. To the declining or inferior part of the brow
because the brain because by its continual motion would
force the Dura mater out. 6. To great humor, for the
bones being bow we cannot w^{ch} the Dura upon it without
supporting the Dura mater. These precautions are
justified on Reason, but are not to be rigorously drawn
when the patient is in danger, the surgeon is to pursue the
course and rather run the risque of the inconvenience at-
tending these places, than to suffer the patient to die lost,
but he ought to keep as distinct from them as the figure
of the wound will permit.

Prognosticks of The prognosticks depending upon the na-
ture of the Polypus; those which are ca-
a Polypus) unomatics or carcinous are incurable
(dysentery) these you will know by the hardness like
lead colour, fetid smell of the excretion, its adherent to the
osseous bladder, and the pain it occasions; this sort of Poly-
pus is not to be touched: but those which are indolent soft,
fleecy, white or reddish may be cured. 18. It is in case of this
last sort that we are to apply the operation.

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

That lean animals have both, for both, much more
blood in them than fat ones; that fat animals have
less blood in them. — Vol page 26. N^o 6. c

Weight of human Bodies	Quantity of current Blood. Pounds.	Quantities of Blood, the taking away of which will kill the body.	
		by taking away of 100.	by taking away of 116.
Habu man body weighing.	160	has 10 " 0 by taking away of 100.	82 by taking away of 116.
Then a human Body weighing	80	has 5 " 0 by taking away of 100.	58 by taking away of 116.
-----	40	has 2 " 8 by taking away of 100.	29 by taking away of 116.
-----	20	has 1 " 4 by taking away of 100.	14 by taking away of 116.
-----	10	has 0 " 10 by taking away of 100.	7 by taking away of 116.

How to know To discover it by the eye we may only
the Polypus place the patient's head in a clear light &
I find clean it backwards; when we shall discover
a humor which filling the Nostril, ascending
difficult to discover it this way, with the Speculum Nasal 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 for it contains
the difficulty of breathing resulting from the interruption
of the passage of the air, whence the patient respires as tho
he snored and always sleeps with his mouth open.

Some Signs & proofs - } The Chirurgeon is to deduce his
 noſtights or Catafacts } from two things, the
 Diſease Surgery has got & the disease, First if the
 patient is very young, not exceeding for instance to 3
 years, or when old & his Eyes red and bleared, if he is af-
 flicted w^t continual and vehement pain 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, tis uniusable, but if a pearl colour,
 sea green, or of the colour of burnished steel, the Chir-
 urgeon may cure it. Now also to examine the con-
 stance of the thin skin which is done by covering the one
 eye, gently rubbing the lid of that which is indiſhored,
 and suddenly opening it; for if the ball of the Eye di-
 lates its self, and immediately returns to its former fi-
 gure, the film may decrease, but if there be no dilation,
 it's a sign that it sticks to the Ulcer, or that there is
 an obstruction in the Optic Nerves, and we ought to
 share our pains, by reason that after diminishing of
 the sight never returns. — It's also to be observed that
 at the same time the pupilla is dilated by friction the
 Cataract is not divided or separated, which sheweth
 the matter is not of a ſufficient conſiſtence, nor dry en-
 ough to bear the weight which would haſt this it through
 water or coum by soft cheare, where fore we are to wait its
 acquiring ſuch a conſiſtence. Differently as rends the capa-
 bility of operation. — If the patient can eaſily judge of exterior
 colours the cataract is not yet ripe, but if he cannot diſtinguiſh
 objects & before rubbing the eye affected, we are ſhortly informed
 that it is connected by ſome fibres, & that it is a good abſtration to have

Aphorisms on the effects of Sweating

Lobb on Sweats Vol. I. p. 355.

- 1st That it is impoſter to promote evacuation by
 sweating, when the quantity of lymph does not per-
 ceive it, & when it is the quantity of a principle fluid
 less than it ought to be.
- 2^d That it is generally very proper to evacuate by
 sweating, when the quantity of lymph is near the health-
 ful Standard. Because it diminishes the lymphatic
 fluid, & may take off its effects.
- 3rd That it is impoſter to promote evacuation by
 sweating when the blood & lymph are too thick.
- 4th That it is generally very proper to promote eva-
 cuation by sweating, when the animal fluids are
 together. Because it contributes to render them
 thinner.
- 5th That in Fevers where the fluids are too thick,
 without coagulation sweating, it is generall a
 national & proper practice by suitable Remedies to
 promote sweating: Because it contributes to co-
 agulate Suppulsive and morbid humours, and to
 thicken the animal fluid.
- 6th That it is an unnatural & most pernicious
 method of practice, by hot & stimulatting Sudorific
 to infidous making evacuation by sweat in
 ordent 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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increas'd the motion of the heat, and the insuffra-
tions of the Blood, and Lymph; and because it
will thereby augment the Fevers, and hasten
the Patients Death.

Vphorisms deduced from the Effects of
Blistering. Idem

1. That the use of Blistering plasters, made w/
Cantharides, is very improper, when the
pulse is too quick & too strong, except such
refrigerating Pissolvents as will moderately
pulse & thin the Fluids, be given at the same
time in quantities sufficient to prevent any
ill effects from their applications.
2. That such Blistering Plaster (Aph^m &^t) may
properly be applied in sores, where the blood and
Lymph are too thin; and their component parts
too intrepenetrant & broken, & the pulse too weak.
3. That the application of such Blistering plas-
ters is very proper & like to be very serviceable
in Fevers, where the pulse is too slow, & where
the natural operations are critically discharging
the mortifick particles to the exterior surface
of the body; especially if those critical
discharged do not proceed well.

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A. That the application of such blistersing plasters
is proper, when there is a weak pulse, and a
weakness of the animal Fluids, which is the
case in many intermitting, and many other
Diseases.

5. That such blistersing plasters may fitly be
applied in some phlegmatical or other nervous
Diseases.

6. That the application of such plasters
is a very rational pract. in those chronical
Diseases, as arise from viscid humours, and
inveterate obstructions, & are attended with a feeble
pulse; if suitable internal, attenuating or con-
ministering medicines be previously apply'd, or
given at the same time, in sufficient quantities.

7. That the application of Blistering plasters
is generally proper, where the vital heat is too
feeble & the Pulse less.

8. That the application of such Blistering plad.
is generally proper, where the animal viscous
are too dry & feeble.

9. That the application of Blistering plaster
is generally proper, where the pulse, &
tissues are too dry.

Description of the fits or convulsions that in signs of St Vitus's fits children from 10 years old to 14 years of age, it is known Dr Sydenham by their Lyping & Instability of one of their legs, which they draw after them after the manner of fools. — At the hand of the same side he laid upon the breast or any other part of the body they cannot keep it a moment in the same posture but it will be distorted by the convulsion into another situation in place whatsoe'er efforts they make to the contrary. Before one of them can put his cup to his mouth, he useth a thousand ridiculous gestures & singular-like touches: for he doth not bring it to his mouth in a straight line, but his hand being strangely drawn aside by the convulsions he loses it a good while either end either till at last as it happens he coms near to his Lips, he suddenly throws the Liquor into his mouth, & greedily swalloweth down as if he intended to make sport of the spectators. —

The Nature of Sal Nitre It is plain from its size, colour, taste and accidents & how it refrigerates the blood as well as provokes ^{This properties, & accidents} Willis i. Pharamac. ^{that nitre is a certain quantity of salt & venome.} It is distinct & rationalis ^{as it were} It is divers from any other salt, or the common kind of saltness having no fixed or volatile, but a stale taste, and is neither fixed nor volatile, but a stale as it were the middle between them, for so much it partakes of volatile salt, as whilst it is made, it must be joined to the fixed salt, w^t. the ashes, y^e it might obtain a certain consistence further when it is melted, of some sulphur cast on it, by and by it is inflamed and flies away, But it so much communicates w^t fixed salt, as be-

being melted in the concile it suffers a continual fusion, and perhaps perpetual, it eat away great parts or particles. — In truth nature's Virtue is that whereby all the plants do flourish, all living creatures live by breath & flame of all sublunar fire is enkindled & sustained. — But as to our present purpose it is commonly enough known y^e Sal. Nitre cloth refrigerate the blood, & strongly move barren. But yet y^e reason of either effect doth not so clearly appear, because Nitre is so far from containing cold carrying particles in itself, y^e contrary nothing can be more biformous, as may be perceived in open houses y^e if it be in flame, rather than vapour or fume will seem to come into the recipient. Upon the distilled Salina like Nitre fume, burns or combusts all bodies of whatsoever are put to it. Whether it be to be wondered at how it is whose nature is so fiery, should so moisten the Blood & fuse it into it's consistency, for that provoking evacuation by urine. — That I may propound our conjecture concerning these things. — I say that Nitre of itself does help to produce these effects in a two-fold respect 1st for as much as it is a salt somewhat akin both to the fixed and to the volatile, so as far as much as it is a fine As to the first we have observed Nitre even also fixed and volatile salts being put into milk to hinder or take away its coagulation, in like manner & so warm blood being poured y^e it as well as to throw it preserved for coagulation and discolouration

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On an Occasion of a Gentleman a Student at Hall, from Hertford about 12 Years of age came and said I have had my voice failing every day longer & louder to such a Degree that scarce any body could remain by him; but without any venerable symptoms which disease he declared that he had never been infected with. when he blew his Nose, he discharged a disagreeable Substance like Coats. I prescribed as follows

℞ Rad. Sassafras. ʒij
Liq. Sassafras. ʒij

Mixt. viv.

Cog. in Aq. Simp. Cervical. Oij. Of this purifying Stell drink I directed 3 or 4 Tea Spoonsfulls to be drunk warm every morning and at 11 O'Clock in of evening. This was repeated for two or 3 times and of disorder perfectly cured.

Q. If Milk of a Nurse of a Lady whose child was 6 months old, enquired of me, whose Menstrus was returned whether I thought of it yes. Milk, whose Menstrus were now returned, was proper for Child? I answered that it was my opinion that if milk was nevertheless good. It has indeed been of common opinion, that of milk of women who give such is not good at such times; but I have often experienced of contrary, having known them to give such without any injury to of Child. It may be that a quantity of milk is diminished a little, but that it should be composed of a bad nature afterwards is without reason, it may be better since by of menstrual purgations many impurities are evacuated, & of remaining blood is

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For Inflammations in the Throat.
Let a piece of thick Flannel be impregnated with oil Oliver at Sp. ℥. L. v. a. p. q. and applied to the Throat to be unceas'd once in 4 or 5 hours.

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

After carries off lepros the Inflammation

Or decoction of Figgs in milk & water & a little Sal ammoniac in this th. Saliva and makes the Glands Senti more ease.

is more wholesome & here; & many women of a Pethoric habit perceive no loss of milk & notwithstanding yd return of their Menstrus

Of a Pethoric Disorder w^t frequent bleedings at y^t Nose and a horreness, cured by milk Whey. A Young Gentleman, about 18 Years of age tall and very thin, was troubled w^t. a concretion of the blood frequent bleeding at the Nose, and a continual loss of sleep. His pulse was quick, and there was a burning heat in his hands, as is common in consumptive persons. I prescribed for him Milk whey prepared in following manner. Put a pint of Cow's milk upon fire, in a new earthen pot w^t. a cover; and, and when it boils, add to it y^t. Juice of a Lemon, stirring it also at a Clean Spile until it is curdled.

Then take a pot from of fire, and continue stirring it for a minute, and then let it stand till the Cards are scalded to of bottom, and when become thin and clear Of this Whey I ordered patients to drink a tea cup full in a morning every Quarter or half Quarter of an hour till y^e nipple was drunk, walking about whilst drinking it, and sometime after so some quantity to be repeated at 4 or 5 O'Clock in y^e Afternoon, and to continue in this manner for 3 or 4 Weeks observing y^e same regimen as if drinking any of y^e Medicinal Waters; and to avoid strong drinks & least Wine and Water at most On half of a weak wine and two parts of water. This method succeeded so well w^t him that, in 3 Weeks, all his complaints were off. & he was so well recovered that his father sent him, not long after to y^e University of Leid off.; where he did in 3 years not get any return of his former disorder. I have observed that in such cases as these, in y^e beginning of consumptions, small bleedings, and drinking whey in this manner, to be of y^e greatest service I am have therefore frequently recommended this Method.

Of Inflammatory & Inflammatory Affections.

In General

In the beginning of a sensible inflammatory Disease, the pulse is quick'd & soon becomes full, soon it hard beyond its natural State, an evident indication of increased velocity of the Blood motion & y^e Vis Viva being forc'd beyond its due Bounds.

This can only happen from an irritation more or less general of the Fibres of the Veins, & 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, a Thorn or any foreign body pushed into or lodg'd in the flesh &c.

But as Inflammatory diseases oftentimes attack the animal machine not only when such external causes appear, but also when no such irritant causes can be assign'd, 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 force
occurred by cold, which generally provokes the occasional
cause of an Internal Inflammation & other acute
febrile complaints. — Every Inflammation
must either be terminated by Resolution, Suppu-
ration or Gangrene of those Reactions 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 procure this desirable effect by Resolution
our first attempt must be to reduce the febrile &
impel to proper bounds & to remove at least
to diminish the cause of the disease & to abate
& increase Oscillatory contractions of Vessels
so as not to bleed excessively, especially in Beginning
is one of the most powerful means & must be
repeated according to urgency of Symptoms &
violence of Fever. — Afterwards to pro-
mote excretions & regulate preparations will
prove highly beneficial & it is said the prefer-
rence to all other medicines. It will be
best to give them in such doses as will gently
putrid Patient & repeat them at proper

Distances

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

N 1 P. Post Embolism 3d of life
late Antimon. Opn of P. & cl.
P. Regul. Antimon
Hirudin p. g.

What parts of Cranium may be trepanned before we proceed to acquaint the young Surgeon w^t the method of performing this op-
eration, it will be necessary to point out to him upon what part of the Cranium it may be convenient for him to apply
the trepan — 1st, in general the place where the suture oppo-
site to the fracture, it will be most convenient for the Trephane, if nothing con-
trains it; but to fracture it will be proper to take a little below the injured part, that the extravasated ha-
morrhage may more easily be discharge, yet if the fragments
of the bone can be removed, so as to make way for the blood
& Spiritus w^t injure the Brain, this will be the Trephane may
be in that case affected. It must be well observed that there
are several places in the Cranium which ought not to lie
in any case trepanned. Such as (1) When the Sutures where
the Bones meet each other, especially upon the sagittal
Suture, as Hippocrates has long ago observed, because
in these parts of Dur Mater is more strongly attached
to Cranium, and the dura Mater, which by trepanning in
this place, might easily be injured, to the great dan-
ger of patients life, & in cases of urgent necessity, the Trephane
be used on the coronal suture, and sometimes upon others,
instances of which may be seen in Carpi. Et de Fracto
Crani. (2) It is equally dangerous to Trepan espe-
cially in that hard rock form of Fontanelle because
when it is situated of frequent lines of Cranium
in the middle of the Frontal.

(3) The Tropor must not be applied upon any of y^e Sinus of y^e Cranius. to be used where any large area or a artery & Veins is broken. (4) If y^e Fracture parts off y^e Bone of which you fix the Tropor upon one of y^e Canous, you might then injure y^e Brain by this Instrument. (5) It will be improper to troph in 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 Tropor 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 proper to troph upon y^e Cereiform eminence of the Os Occipitale. Notwithstanding these Rules of Caution, if a violent fracture should happen the fore mentioned places, you ought to troph. — If nearly affected part as possible and if y^e Fracture has passed out of the fracture, you must troph within a fingers breadth of the fracture, you must troph within a fingers breadth of the fracture. Sometimes it is impossible to distract on each side. Sometimes it is impossible to distract the patient in the mean time, being affected with the most urgent and dangerous symptoms, such as vomiting, obstructions, convulsions, fever, Bleeding of y^e Eyes, Mouth with Loss of his sense and speech. In these cases, it will be necessary to troph 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 until you meet the seat of the disorder; for it is much better in these desperate cases, to try a doubtful remedy than none at all, as Celsius in his Cels. i. 10. rightly advises, that a Surgeon may not be accused of helping neglected anything which might conduce to y^e Recovery of y^e patient.

Causes of Edema. The Proximate cause of an Edema is bubbles to be found in the largest serous or vicinity of the Blood, which stanck in the interminable vessels of the skin with which it is immediately covered. The vicissitated state of y^e Blood chiefly arises in men (1) 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 who live well greatly in y^e Day, frequently find themselves much lighter in the morning, which certain typhuses soon y^e warmth species in Bed (2) Another cause of this Distemper is an irregularity of Diet, by overeating of drinking, and by the disorderly use of y^e cold, and warm meats (3) Intemperating Fevers of this concur very much to this disorder, especially if y^e patient indulges himself in intemperate use of cooling liquors whilst the heat fit is upon him, and his thirst very urgent (4) This disease frequently consists in the too plentiful y^e discharge of Blood from the skin, or Lungs, by vomiting, or excrements from y^e morbid vessels of uterus, or of y^e Vagina from y^e morbid vessels of menstrual discharge in women; or (5) Too contraction of y^e Veins caused by y^e heat of y^e Stomach in women fair of complexion with child, or the womb, body in the Stomach; which greatly impedes return of y^e Blood from the lower limbs; or (6) To too sedentary way of life, or too great an indulgence in lying in Bed or sleeping. Or lastly (7) As this is an Disease of breaking out any other disorder, or fatigues of y^e Body, which deranges ordinary natural force of the heart in maintaining circulation with the organs.

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Causes of Ulcers. I think those Physicians among us who do not too hasty a conclusion upon a particular foundation of Ulcer, would try to prove it by the same manner that I do. That of principal foundation of Ulcer would be of parts of body which it falls upon in some manner, whether it is of a soft, vicious, alhaline or acid Nature, but more of soft. The body, and cause an ulcer upon him; and to say both, that stagnation does generally degenerate into an acrimony of Alhaline kind, and is by the means according to the opinion of some, converted into an acid. The humor is collected from of old smell of soother Ulcer. The Physician however pronounces an alhall to be any saltness or a crimony, which is aduerso to any kind of acids, as salt of Tartar, Vinegar, Oil of Saffron & Deliquitum to Salt of Tartar; as there are many kinds of poisons of ceremonious things and therefore of Ulcer. In more vniuersal the acrimony is received of. By which of Body is corrupted, so much the part will be of consequence of such corruption; the Ulcer will be more fistulæ, the more dangerous perhaps in waters which is of use in Cancer. But Ulcers do not arise from a cormy alone, but from any other cause by which of Blood may be made to stagnate & corrupt. Upon this principle you frequently see tumors, Inflammations, Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, Lesions, &c. but Cancerous Ulcers degenerate into Ulcers; which though they begin with very slight symptoms, yet, either from a bad Habit, of being irregularity in Diet, or ignorance in the Surgeon they very often becomes very dangerous.

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Causes of Ulcers. We have two cases of the Causes of Bone. For Cases of Ulcerous ones when of Bone is deprived of its Peristole, by a wound, Fracture, Strain, or any other accident, one either is exposed to injuries of of external Air, or is corrupted by greasy dressings, or of common vulnerary oils which are usually applied to simple wounds as O. Stepheric, Litter, allow. Balsamum Tincturæ: &c. Or 2^d of Ulcer arises when of fluids are inter rupted in their Circulation, by any external violence or internal cause whatsoever, from whence inflammation & suppuration succeeds by which of periculum and bone subject to so great a Deterioration, that the vessels which are sent to these parts for of nourishment and support of the Bone and Peristole, being inflamed & corrupted the Bone is procast into consent, and quickly becomes carious. This disorder is not quickly knowne as it proceeds, and communicates itself to of neighbouring parts of Bone, making of some progress with ulcers in of soft parts.

Relat with OCOCHS. What.
When this disorder happens to children Many a. M. C. Severinus calls it Prostethrocaecus from Greek word ουρανος ωρανος ουρανον, a Point, and ουρανος ουρανον, a Point, to signify that this disorder is most frequent in Children, for as of Bones of Children are softer and shiner than the bones of Adults and Men are softer and shiner than the bones of Children, so persons, they are therefore so much the easier disengaged with heat, and more frequently from tumors. Severinus made another distinction between the Spina Prostethrocaecus & Prostethrooculus. For some of the tumors which we call Open & Ventilose, are very painful,

frequently looked for, and have all of appearances of inflammation; others are free from pain at least in any considerable degree, in the beginning, but are called Punctual Children, and these he called Rodar Throccles; but at present these names are pretty much confounded, and are deservedly, as Melchiorius has taught us, used for one and of some disorder, only not 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 Ventosae The proximate cause of this disorder is either a collection of congealed humor, & thickened, or an acrimonious and corrosive humor, or an inflammation arising in the Medulla, or in the substance of the bones degenerating into an abscess and forming Tumor and heat. As these stagnating fluids can find no discharge from the bones, especially from their cavities, they are confined there till they putrefy and become acrimonious, corrode & destroy the neighbouring parts, converting them particularly of the Medulla into a kind of Sarcus, at length they attack the bone and destroy that. The Collection of blood and putrid fluids, with the Detraction of the bones sometimes happens without pain, as in the Rodar Throccles; but erosion of the parts can never happen without it most acute pains, proceeding as we may say, from the most mortiferous: 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 pain increases upon pressure the external parts are broken into pieces; when this happens the Periosteum & parts that surround it, & the Substance of the Bone & Tissue Cellularis enlarge, from whence a sensation frequently arises as if the parts were filled with air or wind, and the disorder was hence called Ventera Spina. But when the humor is opened, either spontaneously or with the help of Bone Eyes, bares you will frequently find a full of small erosions, resembling a sponge or honeycomb as it is in a Caries.

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

Several received in War misshes cuts on yd forepart of their head & others in the side & other part of yd head, some longer some shorter. Nevertheless, when these cuts has not punctured yd Cranium I applied, after having washed them with warm urine and Brandy, & well cleas'd them, a powder prepared of Adhesive & healing medicines, Viz. of Gummi Sarac. coll. G. Tragacanth. G. Ursaria. & Rad. Sylph. &c. of each equal parts, strewed into yd wound till it was quite full to yd edge, and a plaster made of Empl. Didechyl. & Ol. Petrelinth. the length of yd wound to keep it together, & to draw the lps close, over this a compoys, fastening all wth a Tholler, letting dres main body dry upon which time they were quite healed.

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If these cuts ever enter'd the forehead, or down by side
of the head, after hacking & drew some of this powder,
which I called my ruband powder, I applied the un-
ting Bandage, with a two headed roller, as described
in my Surgery. To those that were on the top of
the head where the sagittal Suture is applied as
in the same plate fig. 1, and in 10 Days time when
the Bandage was taken off, they were quite healed;
which generally requires sometime, when the wou-
nds are first filled with lint, & the cure attempted at
gradual suppuration from the bottom; for this
manner most of the Surgeons then did, and at present many do.

Of a Boy troubled wt worms, attend'd w/ Some Peculiar Symptoms.

A person at Darff. complained to me, that his
son a Child about 3 years of age, was very sick in
the mornings, had a great pain in his bowels, look-
d very pale, had no appetite for any thing but dry
bread; his belly was swelled, but the other parts of
the body were lean, his breath was flat and his
hand spott'd some worms by stool, my advice being Prescri-
bed April 22nd 1713. Prescribed the following following
powders. Directed to be taken early in the morning, in some
warm broth or beer, and to repeat it every fourth
morning for 5 times:

I Mj D Salap. of vij

8 D. op. iiij

Sack Ale. ij

Cinnamon qj Mj. of hulus.

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Prescribed the following Antihelminthic powder,
Directing as much as would lie on the point of a
pinch to be given every morning Affternoon at 11 O'Clock
and evening going to bed, in the following Tules, drink-
ing half a spoonfull after it.

2 Mj E. Whijs mineral. 3j

3 Mj O. Gramen. vij
Kinnar. c. wine 1/4 j

Piss. Carophillor. qj Mj. of Salap.

4 Prescribed the following Antihelminthic wine
ordering a spoonfull to be given the Child a quartre
of an hour before dinner and supper

Mj. Senn. Santron. contus. qj incl. nodal.
V. affunde in Vitis. amp. coll. vini Hispania
qj. v. Senn. concreta in late Digestions per hora.

This medicinal wine kills the worms and strengthens
the Stomach & digestion. When one of the ride
is consumed, a fresh one of Spanish wine may be
poured on again twice, & be continued as before. It is
not disagreeable to the taste, and children generally
take it very well, its flavour being only like shaffest
wine mixed with an agreeable bitter.

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Of a Violent pain in y^e Stomach after
eating of Fruitt & Drinking water &
non fit.
A Young man about 24 Years of age was at-
tacked with a violent pain in his Stomach, in-
duced by a violent cordis, after eating of
y^e fruit and drinking cold water upon it, he had
no desire neither to eat nor drink, had no heat, was costive, and had a great
anxiety about y^e prep cordis. he sent forme Sept 21
1713, of morning and Prescribed, 1ʒ of following gen-
the catatia powder to be taken irompately with
some gruel, taking every half hour afterwards, some
spoonfulls of Camomillia Soupe.

By Bulb. Phabarb. Opl. 2*i*

Arcan. Dupliec. 4*x*

Opl. Allat. Anise. 2*ij* ℥. R. Bulb.

After y^e powder had done working told him to take
from 15 to 60 drops of y^e following Annodine
tincture every 3 hours, in some gruel or Camomillie Tea
and Ordered him to apply to y^e Belly a hot bagg w^t mind,
Camomile flowers and cranays seeds of each one handful

By Espent. Camminat. 2*iij*

Copt. Camant. 2*iij*

Annodin. 3*iiij*

By these means he got well again.

145.

Hot mineral Waters. Hot mineral waters be-
ing Hot P. a this also called hot baths. of my
Lourenco's Material Medica, I account that both sick and
well are bathed in them) not only alter but even
ate the humors by purgation, thus open obstructions
restores natural temp of y^e Bowels, & restores y^e
Blood to its natural state.

The hot mineral waters do most good in the
seases of y^e Stomach & Intestines being taken
inwardly, but chiefly and principally in the want
of appetite; all sorts of fluxes Hydrochondriack,
Phlegm, fevers, in y^e yellow Jaundie, Green sickness,
& palpitation of y^e heart. And in a word, they are very
suitably and successfullly medicinall in all dis-
eases proceeding from obstructions provoking they be not too
stark. It often happens in a scirrhou^s tumor
that y^e lymphatic and other vessels are broken and
y^e patient falls into a Proptice. Hot mineral
waters are also used aswell externally as internally
in y^e Great Rheumatide, Vertigo, Palpice, sterility
and Convulsive distempers. Trembling of y^e Tongue,
teeth, and an inflammation of y^e eyes but they
are used only externally for discussing tumors, curing
wounds and y^e ulcers tho' it would be better to use them
internally, for in such cases we must not only soffre
y^e fibres of the flesh, and to eat away and consolubile
y^e fungsous or roud flesh but also to eradicate a cer-
tain stubborn and malignant ferment with which
y^e whole neape of Blood is tainted in such wounds and Ul-
cers as are of a long standing and hard to be cured.

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While you are drinking the waters, you must refrain from bathing for it will do a great deal better to drink the water first and afterwards to bathe. But 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 also take your baths in them at night or in the evening. In distempers of the bowels you must take not to bath of part all over, but in case of patient should be affected with an universal Palsey the dead palsey alone side or universal Rheumatic and Gouty pains, the patient may be plunged up to the chin in the water, after he has taken some good warm broth or a packed egg with a piece of amber lace or else some other Cordial & Maphetic medicine and let the patient be kept in the hot bath for a space of an hour, and longer if possible, until sweat begins to break forth, and then taking him out of the bath put him into a warm bed & wrap the steat off him with clean linen cloths warmed at the fire.

Signs of Nc-1. The signs which discover to us n-
urish. Pains & other pains are that they begin about
Lumbos: back & ^{if} they continue along the sides and
tend towards y^e Bladder. The patient is sensible
of a numbness in the h^e The testicle on that side is
drawn upwards by the Coenæsles muscle which is
in pain, he cannot void his urine without pain
and he vomits on this occasion

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Accidents proper to the wound Liver affests of Wounds in several Patients with sharp pains & which extends to the ensiform Apertis of y^e ventre & which extends to the ensiform & Spongioperat Surae cartilage.

The Veins The arteries & y^e Bladders are never wounded either together or apart without being attended with a difficulty in urinating & excretion profounding into swelling during times with blood. Wounds of the belly and sweat a confluence with y^e refrigeration of the extreme parts. And wounds of y^e skin especially small ones are accompanied with frequent debilitie extreme pain, suppurations naked lungs & 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 return upon a small compression of the place where it was.

Signs of an Ahasarca The face is swelled that the patient can scarce open his eyes. The colour of the skin is either yellowish or white and it also so soft that if the finger be pressed in any part, the dented mark remains and the part thrust in does not return to its former station till some time after.

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

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Signs of an Ascleps. We know that asphyxy is beginning when voiding less urine than usual, &c.
Idem Belly swelled by slow degrees by Ruban
The swelling of serous fibres which distill into it when patient is laid on his back his belly is equally extended but if he lies on one side, left leg is then making to the under side, then forms great noise by its own weight and bulk, and upon any small motion is heard to float in a cavity over the vessel half full. — The serous afterwards becomes turbidified by part of the serous expon which distills into it from the belly. The yards and tips of digenitrix are swollen with the same; the thighs & Legs, and effect by their long situation determine the humor to run towards them, and those parts an increase in an extraordinary manner their bulk by the affluence of the water to them. — On the contrary of head breast and arms daily grow leaner. It must be observed here that of tumefaction of the inferior extreme parts always precedes an ascites, and succeeds an ascleps. This concurring with what others began a slow pulse, portentously of palpable body, difficulty of respiration, especially thirst, cold sweat, & difficulty of breathing.

Urine

The pulsation of the heart is thus augmented for: when the heart and arteries by left ventricle of heart contracts, it conveys the blood into a great artery, & conveys it through the body, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards of extreme parts, but of general of artery is likewise dilated, because the interior of vessels is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but of coats of d. Artery by any small in-

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

Signs & prognostics

The preceding sign of it is of gonorrhœa in men heat in womb, when succeeded by women the disease is called an sprung Wiseman's Surgery of white matter in small vessels, which by degrees increase and grow more corrupt and yellow violent, changing its colour somewhat to a yellow or green, and about this time it is accompanied with a painful

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eretion & for of most part with a contraction exclud-
ing in of urineth, under the fronsum
of women also heat of womb is felt with a dropping
of matter from womb, at first resembling a flower
salices but after a few days it increases and be-
comes thick & yellowish, with diversity of colors
making an inflammation with excretion, also
bearing token of those parts and appear in the back
& Gonorrhœa is more or less difficult to cure according
to malignity from whence it receives its original
Those that become suddenly violent & are accom-
panied with strangury are most difficult of Cure.
They do stop without any manifest cause either
a Chancre arideth or a herina hemorrhoidis. If
the cure be slackened over or delayed, Caruncles a-
rise in the urethra, and in progress of time a Cervi-
cylly.

Description propositus

Caruncles are a sort of loose
flesh frequently appearing in
the Gonorrhœa, Arrector, flesh frequently appearing in
the Urethra being the ill contraria to Urtume of the U-
rethra nor not a byssion of erosion
sequences of Gonorrhœa made by that youldest acrid
matter when hard cured

[Tentamen] I mette this of that Gonorrhœa in
well treated, the erosion is cibed and those little grain
of flesh dry up. However their growth is then of small
as they are rarely taken notice off till it declining of
Gonorrhœa, often a small wulping to a few drops
appearing in the urine gives just to suspicion of them
of this matter be not once dried up, the Caruncles in-
crease, and a diffusely affusion gradually succeeds,
and it cometh forth forth, or in a small stream dis-
hing; but this happens in some people not till many
years after the Gonorrhœa, for they arising from a
dry membranous part, do grow slowly (as to sometimes
wash of themselves, or wash off by the urine) upon
which account, that trouble in soffing happening some
years after a Gonorrhœa gives them occasion to use

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fact that it ariseth from Gravel; & as it diuerseth
it is thought y^e Stone, but by a searching
candle, a more certain discovery is made, those fo
tunes being to it, & many fables in old writers
At this time their curvilinear & some of them
curvilinear, or in Cylle the seed remaining among
Caruncles, heateth y^e part, and increaseth thus it
growth, and not only venes there callous, but at
length the whole Ductus, and then it is called a Co-
nosity, which straitens y^e passage, stoppeth the ex-
cept matter in its motion, whereby it cometh
back into y^e Seminal in which case, the testicles
being no part do suffer, but it doth the ves-
iculae & Seminale, & Prostatis that be opprest
they inflammatio, by adhesion to y^e neighbouring parts
hast other matter that way sometimes through
vessels of the ente tunica rectum, and then the
matter is discharged by stool, or it may be it is sub-
topassing through or into the body and then it is
posed a fistula in them & this way the urine is
sometimes discharged with it. These are the culers
which gender of Italy are scandalous, if the matter
hast in Perineo, for doth hard, it perforates
y^e Urethra sometimes like a flute, and the urine
cometh therewith oftentimes it corrupteth within
and dischargeth the parts fashion into y^e Uterus. Whil-
y^e Urethra is strained with a congey, the urine is fre-
quently suppressed and then y^e bladder evacuateth to
his border itself becomes subject to fluxion and pro-
traintemperance, and of a strange & detestable
shape, stretching out of y^e Bladder. In the opening such
a disease body, Usans y^e blade to hold close, so y^e up
part of y^e Os Pubis, and that hard of the Testone
was. In another there was frequently discharged matter
at the urene, not unlike dorruffie seed. The fe-
male sex do also extremely suffer upon the same
account, the corrupt scordial matter frequently

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associating the padium, whence excrements of all sorts do arise, and the sharp matter dropping from the matrix, frets and ulcerates the external parts of the Table, &c. The vaginal tumor is also sometimes generated, and excretes aches frequently given there of great malignity. In others I have seen the vagina often much ulcerated, & discharging great quantities of loathsome matter with pain and infirmation. The Ulcer of the vulnus is on w^r very progress but I removed that which intruded on the os of the uterus; but one Ulcer within the vagina corroded into the bladder, and a mortification followed, and put an end to her misery. As from a suppuration of malign corrupt seminal matter & posthumous disease between the interior tunics of the vagina uteri so it have sometimes met with sanguinous tumors, which I have sometimes palliated by antivenicals also for they were thought cancers. All these mischiefs tend to such a height by the ignorance of those who treated them.

Cautions in a pox. 1st It is to be observed that new ulcers, applying fumigations (which is commonly done by the 8th day) & drawing & pulling & expelling medicines and such like. Tumors appear only in the regions of the womb & other parts, whether you intend to prevent or to draw out such as are in the blood again. Now if the humor be extracted as hot to be repellible, but that its evaporation it must have in the place by suppuration, then if by bleeding they hinder the confection of the matter, you prolong the disease, nature in that case wants all the heat and all the serum. Much more do you hurt the heat and all the serum. Much more do you hurt the humor by repellents, which being commonly cold & astheneous do draw out the humor, and heat out both the natural heat and serum of the blood, the affluence of which, and its mixing with the humor, do necessarily occasion a dissolution of it so that both being hindered in the part will grow thin and mortify. 2nd Ophtho is to be used for the application of these medicines where the tumor is malignant or cords of a malignant fever, or in such cases that extraction into of blood is of very dangerous consequences, therefore we rather than fumigations & other attractions so draw it out.

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And in the use of the stronger diastatics (when you act in that way) you are to be careful that whilst you endeavor to excise you do not break out the thin humor, and fix the bone graft, and so render the part seborous.

Acids, what and acids from bodies sour: all your distinguished Liquors and substances are so called from their particles, & each being composed of minute particles, affect the body in a different manner. The common way of trying whether any particular liquor or substance is a spirit or not particles of this kind are by mixing it with drops of Violets, which will turn of a red Colour; but if it has none, and inclines to the other side of containing alkali or Lye in acids, it changes that colour green.

Mazucca, a Native stone found in Balugat, the
What it is immediately stops any violent Hernia.
Iadem rheo.

Trophogo, a measure mentioned by ancient
Idem Optical Writers, containing as 1st Gal-
lons, & 1st Oyle 72 Pounds, of Wine 80
Pounds, and of Honey 80 Pounds as 1st Castellus tells us.

Signs of 2nd It is a syphilitic tumor of the nose & Fungiles. It is then made by congestion, and the body is round without discolouring the skin. If it be made by fumigation, pain and swelling do appear with inflammation over all the body. Sometimes it begins with a weeping of that humor, and is not discovered till it affects the eye with rheumy. Then by pressing with your finger upon that Conthus a matter may be discharged, that is not unlike the white of an egg. Sometimes this matter catche quite through the nose, and discharge itself downward through the nose, with a strong smell. All fumigations are very difficult of cure, when whatsoever causes them must be cast out which is evident at sufficient opening is easiest to cure. Show of long continuance

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are for of most part accompanied with ulceration
of that Part, and Cancer of the Parts, which makes
them subject to a swelling after they are cured. If
the Ulcer be accompanied with Ulcers, it will swell
to exminate Cancerous, in which case, the cure is
deplorable.

of motion of the
Vivorous Coat of the
Stomach and bowels in-
flammations and distensions
of the inwards. & are made
by the Vivorous fibres being
affected. — I think it comes to pass not only by the
winds brought within the cavity of the Stomach, but more
often by spirits inhabiting these fibres themselves, which
(they being very much inflamed) do as it were an ex-
terior impetuosity, then highly inflate and distend them
all at once, whilst they, tumultuously, and in heaps,
run into them. & so intumesc the whole membrane,
till he to a blown up Bladder. For if these nervous fibres
are made hollow and like a pipe, & that the wind
in a sudden is blown into them, there is a necessity that
that vesel, about which they are woven, should be
thereby distended and dilated. In the manner almost
is when the spirits, as it were struck with a fury do
rush more impetuously into them. For this conuent
causes the ventricle being so affected, to want to be
blown up in hysterical paroxysms and Colies, and or
often in the other violent fits of passion from renewals
of such arise and their reciprocations, which happen,
because that the ventricle by these fibres is somewhat
inflated and sometimes thrust back by the systole of
the Diaphragm. Lastly deadly and venomous insidians,
as much as they stirulate the spirits and furious
stir them up into these fibres, they often in their inva-
lations and distensions of the ventricles of the ventricle,
and almost from the like reason we affirm the ty-
pical to arise.

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Other Cause of the trou-
ble found in the Stomach
Pepson with an observa-
tion of the effects of Clusters
in some bodies.

Williss Pharmaceutic

Nationalis p. 15

In describing the great
Cluster he observes that
it faces a second street
viz. The Colon; where fore
(says he) there is need of
more strong fleshy fibres
which make a strong ma-
son of Contraction. Hence
if there be an inflammation or Phlegmatus (as I
have often known, says he) about the beginning of the
Colon, so that the fleshy fibres being hurt, that they
are not able to make the contracting to lift the fleshes
upward, they flowing back towards the Stomach, because
the incurvate Stomach reflexion. — In some the anterior
coat of the Colon is so tender and sensible that by rea-
son of a Cluster injected, tho' to complain presently, the
spirits growing hot, and being thrust forth antire the
nervous fibres, they quickly pull up the membranes &
distend them, so that they excite great trouble through
the whole Abdome, and also (says he) some whose
viscera are very tender, in taking a Cluster, constantly
emit

If in so how they are
Winds, which are wont to
begotten in the viscera be stirred up in the Stomach
& other parts of the body &c and the cavities of the intesti-
nes, more than many others had
I think p. 152 of the whole body, seem to be
produced after this manner. I hold that of elements
being constrained in the bowels, and dissolved by
their ferment and heat, very many effluvia come
from them, which if they might obtain an open air
space, would vanish away going into the air, but they
being shut up within of membranes and gathered to-
gether, they constitute a heap of vapours as it were
wind. which oftentimes blows up and distends the in-
testines, and which, may being given rushing out
moves along with it excretions: but being shut up
creates torments, and not rarely on inflation of the
Belly, Winds arising from the dissolving of the elements

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in the Bowels, are begot of the such like manner, as when Pearls, Corals & other concretes being put into a matrare are dissolved by their membranes. For very many vapours arise from their solutions, which if they are bruis'd in will enforce themselves with 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 p[ar]t, very choic[est] affluvia arise, which being gather'd together & shut up within themselves become to whose more plentiful increase some other causes do contribute. 1^o of Collection and affluency of paleinate fumes not rightly mix'd do notably perform this: for that whilst y^e ventitious humors of heterogeneous things, together, & chiefly instruments do ferment with the other contents of y^e intestines, from the mutual separation of particles remaining, little bodies proceeding, they are gathered together into a vapour. Moreover from the blood itself bubbling up, when as a copious breath every where blows out, some part of it breaking forth from the bowels into the cavities of the visceras both there increase the produced heaps of Blasts. But further, the extensions of the viscera and their convulsions, entumescencies, add to the more plentiful heap of winds. For whilst the membranes, by reason of the extensions of y^e spirits, and their inordinate exuberances are very much distended, the intestinal cavity is blown up so large & much enlarged, by occasion that a portion of the inlaid humor within that cavity, and even a Cæcum, but after the fire is out, is forcipivit into a wind, which afterwards, when the stiffness of the membranes gives way breaks forth with a force, or perhaps through the oblique windings of y^e intestines tumultuously. For this reason when any part of y^e intestine, by an inflammation, or falling down of shapt tumors

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shall be abroxious to convulsive stretching forth also winds continually brought forth become very troublesome. When I have opened the dead bodies of many dying of an inflammation of Colon, found at all of them their whole intestines distended to the utmost, and as they were blown up with wind which without doubt happened not because the wind itself begot her distension those viscera, but rather from the spirits of the membrane greatly irritated, and thrust forth along their fibres, they should be very much distended. Wherefore those blasts were before to fill up the vacuum and so by consequence accidentally. As therefore there is found to be a very perceptible stone of winds in the stone or Gravel of the Colical, Hypochondriacal & hysterical passions, they are not as is commonly thought the causes of those diseases but the effects only. Indeed whilst by the Pox & y^e gout of those membranes the irregular extensive affections arise and that the hollow viscera do swell up by the spirits vehemently running forth from hence insensibly, that the empty place may be filled up, a certain humidity being about exposed into vapours from whence y^e Blasts rise.

Signs of the

Syphilis in
Children

Hydenham's method

of curing diseases -

Excellent remedy for about the time of their breeding of teeth from the 1st to the 10th month, it is a compoſite with a Cough or (which is facievoe) with a something an looseness) the inflammatiōn, swelling, green excrementa, after the manner of hysterical women, sometimes the fit comes suddenly and unawares, distorting the mouth,

Children are usually troublous in the falling sickness, either during the first monthly after a conuict, in which case a little sponge lies deploled in salt brasse water, or in another spelt & off white is a shoot

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eyes, overspreading the face with blackness and causing convulsive motions in the limbs. And at other times the coming of it is signified before hand by the contraction of the fingers into the fist, and a sudden and unusual immovable blenches of the eyes. These fits are sometimes long, and sometimes short; sometimes they return at set times, and others whiles obscure after certain periods, but when death is at hand they come with such violence that they seem to tear upon one another's heads. At any time they grant a truce, the child remains drowsy and prone to sleep till he be roused by a new paroxysm.

Signs of a London stone. A watery humor or thin glair does stick to y^e Cure, perpetually drops out of the orifice of the nose, that is cut and he cannot

Taste of the ocean that is cut and he cannot

The whole cure to a cataplasm of Bradishor: alle Rde.

Linc and oat meal decocted in Cow's milky.

Stone to choicer. They are of two sorts the good and the
good Leached & venomous. The good are those which have
been had ones in running waters they are long and slender
stones. But they have a small head, their back
green striped with yellow, and their bellies a little red.
The venomous are in standing waters, differ from and pass
them. They have a great head and the back striped at blue;
they have a great head and the back striped at blue;
there we are to repel.

Signs of the stone. The signs are these: a first pain
in the hardness of the region of the loins, blood y^e urine
containing the voices of bones & stones, the numbness
of the hand on the side of the affected thing. There is
a rest of the testicle on the same side where the pain is felt,
a greate sens of stomach & vomitings.

preseruent comfit or que Coch facson the 1st of May.

Causes of it. This disease seems to have its original in
scabs & Ulcers either from the abundance of vicious salts in
Minerals setting the Blood, or possibly from a local ferment
in the skin.

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Description and signs
of the Bilious Cholick and its
Mycosis from y^e Stone in y^e
the body.

Syndrome: violent method of cure - it wrings them as if they
were wet with a swishing liquid, or being contorted

to a point, burns them as it were with an asperger
sometimes it grants a truce but presently returns
to the assault. At the beginning it is not so certainly
felt in one point, there is not so frequent an desire to
vomit, nor both the belly & stool by reason of some

of passing medicines; but by degrees and the Spainish
it is also more obstinately fixed in a point, the
desire to vomit grows more troublesome and frequent
till at last the Colic descends also into the Stomach.

It is thus distinguished from the stone in the stone
1. The pain of the stone is first in one of the Thighs
and from thence it stretches out to the scrotal region
and to the length of the ureters. But the pains of y^e

Cholick are more unconstant and moveable con-
fusing about the middle of y^e belly as with a spin-
gle. The Cholical pains are never ceas'd after eating;

but the rhythmetical are rather intermissioned. 2. The
Cholick of reading fermentes gives greater ease
than the stone. 3. The urine of those troubled
with y^e stone, is, at the beginning of y^e to a very
clear and thin; afterwards there appear much
diment and at y^e last some or little stones are seen
2. Whereas as in y^e Cholick the urine is thick from the
beginning.

Delirium and lethargy. He observes that in fractur-
es in Fractures of y^e spine - cases of the cranium &
Charriers operations of Stones of a Delirion or Lethargy.

in the time thereof it comes on an corroding happen-
There comes on brigaclachropos, it is a sign of excre-
cated blood is corrupted, and that it is corrupting the co-
nical substance of y^e brain

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The History of the Hysterical
and Hypochondriacal distempers. No human
disease occurs
sydenham's method of curing diseases. ^{defined and}
^{possibly some}
if my calculation may be credited, as few as happen for
so with their attendants make two third parts of the
whole army of disease, which exercise a perpetual hos-
tility against afflicted mankind; so those distempers
that are called hysterical, amount to the one half of
the other part of the disease, which comprehend
all that are called chronical. So besides that there
are few women which enjoy a perfect freedom from
hysterical distempers, by getting only those that are
accustomed to hard labour. It also appears that even
men who lead a sedentary life, and grow pale or
look pale are obnoxious to the insults of these dis-
eases. And the doctors unanimous attribute the
whole train of hysterical diseases to a common root
of vice compared with those distempers that are called
hypochondriacal and said to proceed from desira-
tions in the spleen. I know not what other ex-
planations we shall find that one who does not more
readily resemble another, than the symptoms of these dis-
eases are mutually liable to one another. It must in-
deed be acknowledged, that women are more frequently
troubled with these disorders than men; but they have
no reason to blame the womb for these disorders, which
proceed from other causes, that shall be here mentioned.
The frequency and commonness of this disease
is not more remarkable than that pernicious va-
riety of its symptoms, by which it involves almost
all the distempers which relate to mortals are plagued
with, for whatsoever part of the body are affected with
it. For whatsoe'er part of the body is affected with it, the sym-
ptoms that are peculiar to that part are immediately produced
and if the Physician be not inured with a large stock of
cogency, as well as of skill, in his art, he may be easily
deceived, in misapprehension

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that to be a symptom of some epithelial disease in
the part that appears to be affected, which is only an
effect of the hysterical passion. Thus when the di-
sease begins it fury on the head, it produces an
hysteria, which end in an hemiplegia, or resolute
in one half of the body, & perfectly resembles that
sort of hysteria which infect corpulent and of a
different species; but it seems to proceed from a different
cause. For whereas in other persons it is occasioned
by pleural or pituitous Matter stagnating in the body
of the brain and interrupting the passage of the
animal spirits in hysterical women, wherein it
greatly attacks immediately after the birth of
child, and the voiding of a great quantity of blood
it is caused either by hard labour or travelling
by some motion of the mind. If the
wind it produces violent convulsions resembling those
of epilepsy, the belly and entrails swelling upwards to near
the throat, accompanied with such violent strivings,
that even women of a moderate degree of strength can
not bear it, to be mastered by the utmost and endeavour of
standers; the patient in the mean time shaking
and bellowing, & beating her breasts. Those that are
obnoxious to this species of the hysterical passion
which is commonly called the suffocation of ma-
trix, are for the most part of a more than ordinary
sanguine constitution; and masculine habit of life
of. Sometimes the distemper seizes on the external
part of the head between the periænium and skull
causing an almost intolerable pain, which remains
in the same place, not exceeding the breadth of ones
thumb, and is accompanied with frequent vomiting.
This is that which I call the Hysterical Clavus, and
it chiefly affects those that are troubled with the green
sickness. Sometimes the force of the disease falling
on the vital parts, occasions such a violent palpitation

of the heart, that the patient is firmly persuaded that the noise which her heart makes by knocking against her sides must be heard by all those that are about her. This kind of hysterical passion usually assaults women of a thin constitution, and infirm habit of body, and Virgins that are troubled with the white flux. Sometimes it possesses the lungs, in which the patient coughs almost without ceasing, and raises nothing. It is true that sorts of cough which is called convulsive is more violent, but these fits in this are much more frequent and easily known; sometimes in them the痰 is cast up, sometimes the痰 invades the pleumatic woman, sometimes the痰 is cast up in the gut called Colon, and in the pharynx is cast up in the hollow of the breast. The patient is under the influence of this sort of pain, not unlike to that of an intolerable pain, not unlike to that of a profuse, accompanied with in moderate vomiting; the matter that is cast up is green resembling that star of Thales which takes its name from Leitus, or of some other unusual colour, and it happens frequently after the wretched patient has suffered such violent torments, for several days. Suffers such violent torments, as are enough to half of insensibility of a very strong, but yet contumacious disease to vomit, the Basonym is at last terminated in a deep languor, the whole surface of the body being tinged of a saffron colour. In the meantime the miserable creature will not admit of the least hopes of recovery. And I have observed that this despondency of mind, or rather despair, is a constant attendant of this kind of hysterical passion, as either the pain or vomiting. So that this wretched tormentor falls to the left of such a place as lost and soon habit of joy, or have brought forth children of a remarkable bigness, to the prejudice of 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 stone, not only in the nature and place of the pain but also in its being attended with a dead ful vomiting, and even also the pain reaches along the passage of the kidneys, so that it is very hard to distinguish whether those symptoms be occasioned by a stone lying in the kidneys or are only the effects of hysterical passion; unless we be taught to consider the latter by the relation of the patient having been visited by some affliction, accident, a little before the disease began to appear, or by its being accompanied with the vomiting of green matter, and is the bladder exempted from the assaults of this fallacious distemper, which causes not only a pain in that part, but likewise a synphrenion upon when the passages are not in the least obstructed by the stone. This kind of hysterical distemper is indeed very rare; but that which affects the kidneys more frequent. Both sorts are worse in moles of some women whose belly has been already much wasted by hysterical passion years, and the health of their bodies broken and decayed. When the disease falls upon the Stomach or in the bowels, the patient is affected with a continual vomiting, with a Diarrhea. Either of these symptoms are attended with pain but they are both very often accompanied with that vomiting of green matter mentioned before, insomuch that those that have been vexation by frequent pains of years, sometimes also the external parts of the body and the muscular flesh are tormented and the disease坐着 on the Fours, Shoulders, hands, and the Disease坐着 on the Legs, produces sometimes pain and sometimes numbness. The swelling of the Legs is most remarkable and may be easily distinguished from a Dropsey.

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by the absence of these two signs which are always observable in hysterical swellings. [V.3] The increase of the tumor at night; and the last tickle impression 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 hollowness of them nor diffusion of any humor, yet the pain is as violent and obstinate as that which proceeds from an evident cause. These pains and swellings are usually observed to seize upon the miserable woman who can hardly be said to enjoy that small portion of life and pleasure that the disease has left, to them by reason of the frequency and violence of the fits. 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. The common effect of all these conventional pains is, that they leave such a soreness in whatever part of the body they possess, as if it had been beaten with a rod; insomuch that the patient cannot endure to be touched; but this sensible insensibility vanishes, and its very worthy observation that all these symptoms are not unfeignedly ushered in by a remarkable coldness of the extremities of the body, which for the most part lasteth as long as the fit or fit. And I have several times found this coldness to be little less intense than that of a dead corpse, the pulse in the mean time continuing to beat regularly. I have also almost always observed

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in all the hysterical women that common to the humor of my case, that they complained of a certain flaccid ^{at} diffuse ^{at} thinness of the skin, a scintling of the skin which they found about the region of the lungs. It is a common observation concerning those women that are subject to this distemper, that they are wont to burst out in immediate laughter and tears, without any manifest cause. But the most peculiar and almost invariable symptom of this disease is the clearness of the urine which from time to time the patient voids in great abundance. I have learned by particular inquiries that this is the distinguishing sign of these distempers which in men we call hypochondriacal and in women hysterical diseases. I have also observed some in stances in men who have voided urine of a crimson colour, & their mind happening to be agitated with some violent commotions, distinctly and almost the very next moment emit a vast quantity of urine not inferior to that of a clear urine, continuing indeed till their urine resume 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 stinking wind 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. Not altho' their bowels only consist in the ruined, tottering condition of their bodies. For despair, that incurable distemper of their minds, giveth to them so absolutely, that they cannot endure the least insinuation to be made of the possibility of their recovery, fancy themselves to be obnoxious to all the miseries that are incident to human nature; and torment themselves with dismal presages of most calamitous events. They

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They yield themselves up a prey to the most tyrannizing passions, such as anger, jealousy, suspicion &c. &c. harbour those cruel destroyers of their repose in their hearts because they are strangers and even enemies to joy, hope and gladness. I had cheerful guests arrived very rarely admitted, however long entertained by them yet their friends are no less disturbed with those than with the black train of passions. They observe not mind, body or health in any thing, and are constant only in irritability. Now they love one to excess and instantly they hate on. Now they love one to excess and instantly they hate on. The same person indiscriminately. They relapses in one instant to execute a design in and in that they make another, and perhaps contrary resolution. That which is human orator for superstitious persons may be fully applied to these melancholy creatures. Sleep say they suppose to be a refuge for laborious and careful but it fills these with care and fears. They dream of nothing but sepulchres & the ghosts of their dead friends. And they are tormented in body and spirit, and their whole life seems to be a kind of purgatory for expectation of some miseries or imminent death. In former times for this this appears only to mad and furious persons but even to such who of all other defects are prudent and judicious, and in the profoundness of contemplation and wisdom of speech far exceed those minds who have not been inured to thought tellingly so that Aristotle had reason to mention that the most vicious men are subject to melancholy. But this description of so deplorable a condition of mind applies only to those who after a long combat with the disease are at last vanquished by it, especially when a series of unlucky events. Grief, Care, earnest application to study & confinement to thrown fresh oil long plagues. The external causes of this disease are either violent motion of the body, or more frequent & vehement agitations of the mind by the assaults of grief, anger, fear or such like passions. And there

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We goe when my advice is demanded by a woman concerning a disease whose nature I cannot discover by the assistance of the common symptoms. To observe always to enquire carefully, whether her distemper is not as aggravated as often as her mind is disturbed by suspicions; and if she desire an affirmative answer I am abundantly satisfied that her disease belongs to that set of distempers, which are the subject of my present discourse, especially if that sign be confirmed by the other which I formerly mentioned, to wit of voiding of large quantities of urine at certain times. To these commotions of the mind which are the usual antecedent causes of this distemper, I may add the emptiness of the stomach after long fasting, immediate evacuation of the humor of blood, the violent operations of those powerful medicines &c. Having finished the description I shall in the next place consider internal efficient causes of this class of diseases which according as they affect either men or women are called hysterical or hysterical. After a strict examination of all the various symptoms and circumstances with which they are attended, I am perswaded that they proceed from the irregular motions of the animal spirits, which rushing violently and in great bands upon the parts which are endued with a quick and produce convulsions and pain, and at the same time the functions of the organs of the body are perverted, both of those that are overburdened with the tumultuary spirits, & those that are deprived of their influence the whole economy of nature being disordered by the unequal distribution of the spirits. The ante-

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antedict cause of these irregular motions
of the spirits, consists in natural oppositions
weaknesses of their contexture, or the several parts
they are apt to be disengaged by every accident; and
their frame entirely broken. For as the outward & visible
man is composed of sensible parts, so there is
an external cause man that consists in the order
by distribution of the spirits, and even only, be dis-
cerned by the light of reason. Now this being intimated
by Simeon敦提 to the temperament of Pythagoras
more, or less easily disturbed, and overburdened, becomes
dissentient to the strength of those principles that nature
has bestowed upon us, which is farre greater than
women are more obnoxious to this disorder than
men, as being engrossed with a finer and more delicate
constitution of body than men, who are fitter for a
more laborious and active life. That this is the true
cause of these disorders, I might easily evince by
examining after the various symptoms & prognosticks
that have been already described; and at the same
time demonstrates that they do not proceed either from
the corruption of the seed & menstrual blood, &
the elevation of malignant vapours from thence
to the affected parts, or from the want not what de-
privations of the jucies or accumulation of sharp
humors.

The beginning of the medicinal art of one
of it's increase and progress, arise from the first
Willis's Pharmaceutical Institution, wherein
he relates that he found a certaine
was merely empirical: as may be known by
those who consult the annals. For that as several
men made trial of several remedies, if they found any
by any experiments, to be helpful in any disease
the same was made use of also to others in like case.

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Wherefore, as Herodotus tells us, the ancients
sometimes did not carry their sick to the Physi-
cians, but set them in the streets and highways
that they might consult passengers and traddle
on for the cure of their disease. And so both the
poore of those days and the greeks, taking notice
by what remedy every one was healed, committ-
ing it to writing. They laid up Carefully in their
temples their observations, that they might on
occusion be communicated to other sick people.
After this the heat of observations daily increas-
ing, Pythagoras began to be introduced into Greece
and method upon this double hand almost all
the whole business turned upon that the matter of
medicine with all its furniture might be ap-
ply dispensed & in several forms of prescriptions
and also that the Indicaciones Therapeuticas or
setting forth of the method of curing with the use of
the thicke household stuff might be rightly made
known. And one was very skillful in these two
parts he was thought to be a farre the best in the me-
dicinal part of Pythagoras.

The History of the goit most commonly attacking
of this Country, for men, who have spent the latter part
of their lives in ease and affluency
having nothing to do, who having access to themselves to
a full diet, and intemperate liquors,
at last overcome with calentiss, that perpetual compre-
sion of old age intermitte those exercises which they us-
ed in their younger days. Beside they that are subject
to this disease have great heat of most of them have
a full moist and loose constitution of body, and all
of them are endued with a vigorous complexion, and
strong principals of life. Yet all lean persons are not

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not privileged 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, who perhaps to excess, or by falling suddenly from the immorality drinking of spirituous liquors. So such as are they an cooling off the patient to already worn out with the impurities of old age, before the soul begin to torment him, it is observable that that disease both neither keeps such certain periods, nor rage so firmly as upon it as assaults those which are young; and the patients life is commonly at an end before the disease can arrive to a height. But when it begins more early, tho' it doth not yet seem to have taken root, now, because very violent pains, but attacks of patient sort were, only occasionally, and without any ordinary fit, by degrees it gets strength, and does excess stale his steps, being returning at certain seasons of the year, And in the duration of the hæmorrhage, which also grow to be more & ravenous and violent than they were at first. I shall describe the order and progress of the disease when it's regular. About yean of January or beginning of February, the Throo &风 come suddenly, and almost without any precedent sign. Only the sick person is troubled with faintness and indisposition for some weeks before, as also with a sort of wind, swelling of the body and heaviness which increases daily till the coming of the Mario Gym; which is preceded for some days by a numbness, & a failing of various descending through the flesh of the thighs accompanied with convulsive motions and contractions, and the day before he fel the appetite is greater but not material. The patient goes to bed and falls asleep in

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in good health, but about two hours after midnight he is awakened by a pain, which usually affects the great toe, the sometimes it is felt in the heel, ankle, or掌 of the foot. This pain resembles that which constricts the circumference of a bone, and the patient feels somewhat as if water were poured upon the membranes of the affected part. Instantly he is seized with chills and shivering, and a low feverishness. The pain which at first was severe, grows hourly more violent while the chills are increasing abate proportionably. At length about three hours the pain is at the height, accomodating itself exactly to the various contoures 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 & binding of the part affected. Besides the part is deadened with a sense of exquisite tenderness, that the patient can neither endure the weight of the Cloathes upon it, nor the shaking of the room by walking. In so much that the sick person halts the night, not only w/out sleep, but also his usual rising 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 evasions, and continual changing of posture, labours to find some mitigation of his pains, which never halts. Doth not happen, till two or three o'clock in the morning, which is 24 hours after the first onset of the hæmorrhage, at which time the offendred matter being in some measure digest, and part of it digested, the patient has suddenly some ease, which is commonly (but falsely) attributed to the last situation of the affected part. Then

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Then a gentle sweat breaking forth, he falls asleep, and as
this nothing finds a new rough tumor on the affected part,
whereas before there was only a great swelling of the ears
which usually appears in all fits of the gout. The next
day and perhaps for two or three days, of the matter which
exposes the disease to be very copious. There is still a little
pain felt in the affected member, which is especially
cold in the evening and abates about the time of sleep.
Morning after a few days the other foot is seized,
apace like to the former both in vehemency and dura-
tion. Sometimes indeed in the beginning of the disease,
when the affected matter is so subacute, that one fit
is not sufficient to cover 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 turns of pain, the following pa-
roxysms are irregular, both as to the time of invasion and dura-
tion; but the pain is still exquisitely acute at night and a-
bates in the morning. Of such a train of little paroxysms
is that which is called a fit of the gout made up which is
so violent as to deprive the patient of his appetite. From his
spouse or longer according to the age of the patient. From his
first attack has continued to torment the patient two or
three months now; and I cannot imagine that it is only one
fit, but of this 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 ex-
pelled the patient recovers his wonted health. Much
to vigorous persons, and such as are rarely troubled with
relations of the disease, doth often happen in 10 days to
and persons and those that are troubled with frequent pa-
roxysms in two months, but to such as are broken in-
to pieces with age, or the long continued violence of the disease,
not till this summer he far advanced. The first three
days, the urine is high colored and lets fall a red sidi-
mug, and the sick person both void by urine above
a third part of what he drinks. the belly being also costive

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during the first days of the disease. In this mean time
the Paroxysm though its whole course is attended with
want of appetite, dullness of the whole body about the
evening, a heaviness and uneasiness even of the joints
of the body that were not immediately affected with the
disease and the fit going off is succeeded by an attack
in the affected part, first a sharp scabbing to be index-
ed, especially between the toes whence scales fall off
and the feet also are peeled, as when one has been fro-
zen. This patient being free from the disease recovers
his appetite and good digestion according to the late
paroxysm now made his appetite violent, and after the
last proportion the next fit is either distended or relax-
ed. For if the patient was cruelly handled by the last pa-
roxysm he will not bear another insult till about
the same time next year. The account that I have
given of the gout is to bring to view of that disease
only forasmuch as it belongs to the genus
metacarporum. For when the nature of the disease
is disturbed by an excess use of medicine, or when by
reason of the length and obstinacy of the distempers the
whole substance of the body is so much altered that
nourishment for the disease and nature is rendered
unable to supply it after its usual method, the
symptoms that appear in those cases are very diffi-
erent from what have been above described. For
whereas the pain was hitherto confined to the feet
which are the proper seat of the present malady,
in this case it arises on the hands, nostrils, elbows and
knees and other parts of the body which is almost a
certain sign that either the origin of the disease is in
arteries or the viscera of the body decayed. Sometimes the
hair distorting one or more of the fingers make them
look like a bunch of a monkey's coat, and chirping
them by degrees or motions generates a noise like
crossbones about the ligaments of the joints, etc.

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whether it resembles Chalke or Crabs Eyes; and corporing the Cuticula, and even the true skin of the Sores, may be pickt out with a pin. & other bones. The matter which causeth the disease being lodg'd in the Elbowes, raiseth a whitish swelling, almost as big as an Egg, which is by degrees inflamed, and groppeth out. Some times it seizes on the thigh or 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 downward to the knee, the pain is more violent, and the patient being utterly deprived of motion, reposes in his bed, and unable to stir a hair breadth from 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 occasions, the patient must be removed by the help of others; there is need of all the care and tendernesse that can be used, for the least uneveness, or contradiction in the motion may cause pain, which would be altogether insupportable if it did not instantly vanish. And this same kind of tenderness that must be observed in removing the guilty person, is not the least of his afflictions. For the pain is not so violent through the whole year, 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 causeth not to torment him thin the whole year, excepting the two or three hottest moneths in the summer; And it's to be observed, that as great or general fits are longer in this than in the

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former case; so every one of the lesser or particular fits, or symptoms of which the great fit is made up, will so longe, tho' when formerly these particular paroxysms did not last above a day or two; now they never last above three or four days, though they never quite their hold before the sixteenth day: especially when they seize on the feet or ankles, and besides the pain the patient is also troubled with a certain sickness. The first or second day of the fit, and suffers an entire loss of appetite. In the last fit, whereas the disease before 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 symptom further in his joint or any the rest of the body, all the natural faculties performing their natural offices regularly; now his joints are so contracted and disabled, that tho' he can stand and perhaps walk a little also, yet he creeps along with some uneasiness, and with trouble and a lame step; that even when he walks he seems to remain in the same place. And if he continue to walk beyond his strength, his feet may be incur'd to tremble, they know they are by this means strengthen'd and enabled to inflict of the pain, the mortification, matter which in the intervals is never wholly dissipat'd falls upon the intervals with greater fury, when it cannot find passage to the feet, which in this period of the disease are over wholly free from pain. Besides the patient is troubled with many other symptoms, a pain of the head mortification, starting 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's hard to be digest'd, or even such a

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a quantity of meat as is convenient for one that is in health. The appetite languishes, has the whole body also doth forward of spirits. For fear only he lives to be miserable, and not in the least to enjoy the sweetnes of life. The urine which formerly was of a high colour (especially in the fles) and of little quantity, doth now, both in colour, and quantity resemble those which is voided in a Diabeteles. 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 also when it's deeply rooted, is attended with this inconveniency, that by stretching out of the legs, especially in the morning, the ligaments of the bones of the soles of the feet are perfectly contracted as if they were violently pressed and squeezed with 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 but so short a while, it would overcome the greatest human patience after many and dismal torments, and a tedious course of misery as an Icarus of that case, which approaching death is shortly to give the patient, he is not so cruelly tortured with pain in the following paroxysms nature being partly overwhelmed with the burden of the offending matter, and partly impelled by age, and no longer able to drive its enemy constantly, and obstinately to the extremities of the body

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But instead of the usual pain, he is now troubled with sickness of pain in the belly, weariness without any manifest cause, and sometimes a propensity to a languor. 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 ceasing and going by turns the tedious paroxysms is suspended. 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 but rather by sickness than pain. So 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 cruelty and violence of the disease is then sufficiently shown by the length of the intervals between the fits, and by the length which he enjoys during the intermission. For health which he enjoyed during the intermission in this disease, is the better remedy of nature; for in this disease pain is the better remedy, and the spaces it is the shorter will the Paroxysm be, and the succeeding interval of ease both longer and more perfect. But besides this gloomy and fatal train of symptoms, the goat often breeds the stone in the kidneys which sometimes putteth the patient to the melancholy task of considering, whether the pains of the Gout or stones be more intolerable sometimes also the latter, stopping the passage of the urine into the bladder, putteth the patient to the grace 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 her completely wretched, his mind being struck with a kind of confusion, takes so deep a hold in the intricacies of his body, that it is not easy to determine which of them is in the worst case. For every Throesym may be called a fit of anger, as properly as of the Gout; since man's understanding and reason are so weakened by the infirmities of his body, that they are apt to be disturbed by every accident; and the patient is equally troubled one to others and to himself, and holds no acquaintance to the rest of the passions, as fear, anxiety, and pain like; by all which he is tormented with equal violence till the health of his mind be restored, blisssed with that of his body. To come to the last act of this Noxial tract, of the contrails being so corruptive and vitiated by the morbific matter, that the instruments of separation are no longer able to discharge their respective offices; the blood stagnates being overcharged with slime and filth, the morbific matter is not now as formerly applied 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 or riper age suffer symptoms that resemble the gout, owe them either to the hysterical passion or the remainders of the Rheumetic disease with which they have been formerly infested, and the matter that nourished it not sufficiently extirpated. Nor have I hitherto observed that before 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 heat distempers, namely such whose parents were troubl'd with it when they were begotten. & so much for the History of the Gout.

1. In applying Medicines where since a fall, bruise or the like, any part has lost either sensor or motor motion is lost or both. The medicine is to be applied Gibbs. Not always to the beginning or rise of what place that passes to that part & not the place in which the symptom appears. And the same thing is to be observed in fistulas when the use of some particular limb is taken away from an inward cause.

Signs and differences of a hot and cold Sulphur or to know when Sulphur or salt most prevail after several compunctions of the Blood. Will's Treatise of the Scurvy in his Phar. Rationale.

Blood. When of spirit being deposited by Sulphur and the saline particles being combined together, are by degrees that comes to help in divers ways, so also by a certain affection of the blood we may deduce from thence a true token of Scurvy, as we shall show more clearly here. This then is a common observation in Wines that bestiles their degenerating into a tasteless liquor, and into sour vinegar they do sometimes, the spirit being deposited, and the O. being together greatly become rank'd or stink, or mucilaginous: In proper terms Wines of a party or racy. To either mutation of the wine subjecting it to divers & rare particles being associated together, need the rest of the elements, and especially the position of the Liquor to become of this nature. But yet the business is not performed, alioctly this after the same manner, in both for that in the former degeneracy of the wine the Sulphur is something more potent than the O. but in the latter the O. exceeds the S. so yet either of them being the

the stronger, then Lord, the spirit, being cast off, they agree one with the other and surmount their due terror. Whereas
one of either may seem to be confounded after this manner. When
venous wines have grown hot for a long time, the particles
being much agitated, and striking one against another,
the spirit hardly vaporates, and partly overwhelmed in the mor-
thick elements it is suffocated. In the mean time, if $\frac{1}{4}$ f. of
it is made equally being more carried forth by heat, &
so festered off, is yoke of yoke with a horse to the Castle, & by
yf us, affectedly mixt w^t of the liquor, so by reason of the dryness
of the f. & combining, becomes rancid or fatted. In the mean
time when the vapors have been kept long the salt is carried off,
and disperses the spirit, overcome by its flavor, and so subdue-
d by its waterishness of liquor becomes sour or sharp; after
the salt growing temperately y^t also, there is a quantity
leaving to it, and exquisitely uniting, converts the consist-
ency of the liquor from thin to thick, and as it gives of an
icy substance, and from an acid sour taste, to a dry un-
grateful and as it were musty. It is probable that after
y^t some manner of blood is allow in the affection of the
Scurvy, as wines, as often as they become too hot, degen-
erate into festered and rosy; for it is an argument, that this le-
ssen ages not depend so much on the calcination and
with the blood, tho such should lie there, they might last
but on the last driven forth, and their supplies cut off. But on the
habitual Diuersarie of the blood it causes the humor being
varicated, is so difficult and sometimes not at all to be
cured. Moreover it may afform the Scurvy of the blood
caused the Scurvy to be twofold, as of the wine to with a
Salpheous Saline & a Dine & sour Disposition. For as
there are very great variety of afflictions, so are there
by the scurvy, yet all of them may be atably enough re-
duced to two mortal heads, or as it were two fountains
of evil to with frost. That the blood being touched at the root
by the Mission or Contagion becomes either very fervid or
hot, in w^t the sulphur having dominion; it associates itself

powerfully w^t of Salt. wherefore it being made more thin
ed or festered, grows incrinate both in fyffe, & per-
petually seeth forth from itself y^t dust Relentient to y^t the
erotions of f. & so disperses them here and there, w^t shew-
ing outwardly produce spots, purples, whistles or Ulcers
etc. being inwardly laid up, bring forth a disposition to
mel i^t opens about the heart, loquacity, fluxes, & an opio-
ous humor. In this kind of scurvy by chance it is by fester-
ing of the blood, temperate remedies only are convenient
and often blood letting, Scurvy graft, horne andish, or of
things endued with a sharpnes of exhalation, even by like
means as festered wines are cured, by discharging y^t the
hus f. & so pouring into them milk, flower, starch or
Glow or our demulsions or sweet tonings. & in the second
place, w^t blood nourishing the scurvy, salt has the domi-
nion and associates it to itself: wherefore it is not so hard
but, like, rosy wine becoming thick and quicke and move-
ed is slowly circulate in the vessels, and is apt to stick
in viscera in the passage and to affix there its coagula-
tion were moved. Those affected by this manner, for y^t
root heat w^t out any festered or corruption of the skin
become sluggish beastly, and feeble, and labours with open
vomous adustans, and smartings of the breast, and are found
to be obnoxious to y^t profissioⁿ of the heart, y^t wrists & ancon-
valvens. In the scribbled digestion of y^t him, more hot
humors are such as are endued w^t a volatile salt y^t the
lymphatic or stell medicines w^t may flux and agitate throu-
gh y^t blood, are wont to be most used, and care to be had
that even after the sorcery, as rosy wines, Vnde to be seen
by shaking and agitated, & also to them are helome, heat
Allum, Graft, sum or fleathering, See Salt Calcined and
y^t likee. And see w^t a whip accreded or sharpnes.

Effects With respect to the effects of opium, he observes, that it at first induces serenity of mind, but dullness, and somnolence both of the pulse and respiration soon succeed; then follows a sleep to all appearance natural. He further adduces, 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 constipation, and obstructs the functions of the stomach. If it 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 knee. When the Patella is fractured transversely, it is incurable because the Musculus rectus Tibie, Tostus extenus, &c. &c. 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 When from violent bruising or any other cause, the mucilaginous glands of the joints are ulcerated, when ulcerated, the glands of the joints are ulcerated, they throw off a corrosive matter, &c. &c. **Tumor** **consists of Cartilages of the bones till it insinuates itself into their stony heads, & covers their whole substance.** **Ligaments** When this kind happens to the ligaments, it always makes its way through the socket in that joint, then it gets under the skin to the outside of the thigh under the fascia Maximus to the outside of the thigh under the tendon of the glutealis muscle. These cases are incurable.

Seasons proper for performing operations **in** **why they are favorable** **as** **the spring or autumn** **is** **best** **to submit a patient to** **operations** **in** **the winter** **the heat of the sun** **is** **not** **sufficient** **to** **concentrate** **the** **heat** **of the parts** **which** **were** **benumbed** **and** **as** **it** **overheats** **the** **body**: **they** **were** **in** **a** **pleasant** **natural** **fermentation** **and** **completely** **capable** **of** **all** **the** **good** **effects** **we** **might** **expect** **from** **them.** **On** **confining** **in** **winter**, **the** **cold** **cools** **up** **of** **breath**, **and** **transpiration** **changes** **the** **economy** **of** **circulation**, **and** **the** **blood** **hath** **not** **its** **properly** **requisite** **to** **animate** **our** **bodies**. **In** **autumn** **action** **of** **the** **cells** **&** **sulphur** **w.** **had** **been** **loosed** **from** **blood** **and** **in** **a** **continual** **exhalation** **during** **the** **heat** **of** **the** **summer** **is** **a** **little** **reprofound**; **the** **blood** **which** **had** **acquired** **a** **sharp** **and** **violent** **disposition** **by** **immoderate** **heat**, **becomes** **calm**, **and** **loses** **most** **of** **its** **sharp** **and** **violent** **effervescent** **which** **had** **been** **the** **cause** **of** **the** **violent** **loss** **of** **spirits**.

Signs of the appearing Small Pox **That** **they** **will** **sudden** **come** **out** **of** **the** **head**, **neck**, **and** **back**, **blains** **of** **the** **eyes**, **taking** **of** **the** **nose**, **difficulty** **of** **breathing**, **itching** **of** **the** **feet**, **often** **sneezing**, **pounding** **of** **the** **heart**, **to** **which** **add** **a** **continual** **fever**, **from** **the** **inflammation** **of** **the** **blood** **and** **humors**, **insomuch** **is** **wakeheat**, **accompanied** **with** **shots**, **great** **thirst**, **raevng**, &c.

A Steel Circle for the belly **To facilitate** **the** **recovery** **of** **inflammation** **in** **the** **belly**, **as** **well** **longitudinal**, **transverse**, **Charing** **operat.** **A** **soable** **one**, **we** **very** **properly**, **make** **of** **iron** **or** **steel**, **which** **is** **smooth**, **round** **from** **the** **head**, **at** **whose** **extremities** **there** **are** **two** **flat** **covers** **with** **quilled** **corner**, **which** **by** **the** **spring** **not** **only** **reduce** **the** **legs** **of** **the** **wound** **close** **together**, **but** **also** **hindres** **the** **motion** **of** **the** **muscles** **of** **the** **lower** **belly**, **and** **intestines**, **&** **consequently** **all** **that** **straining** **usually** **caused** **by** **wrestling**.

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Predicessors of the Hinchcough
and an account of the use of
Hemlock in this Disease.

By Will. Butler, M.D. Edinburgh
Street, an generally slight
inspiration, which coughs and inspiration are frequently without
intermission, for many seconds, or even some minutes, and often
terminate in vomiting of phlegm. But, another illness, affec-
ting termination of their 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, asphyxia, inflammation and suppuration of the brain,
soft parts, and incrustation of the spine. In pregnant women it
has often produced abortion; and in adults, it occurs in consumption,
diseases of the lungs, and its consequences more frequently than the
diseases of the heart. It soon long continues, and the patient will become
asthmatic, or consumptive, rachitic, and scrofulous.

The author considers a moist skin, warm limbs, open belly, fulmi-
nous expectoration, and frequent stools, as good symptoms. On the
contrary he draws an unfavourable prognosis, upon opposite
circumstances to those above. Frequent hemorrhages he de-
sires to subtract the disease, and a pulmonary one, to add to it; as
consumption. In patients liable to suffocation other disorders
the brain, in such as have weak lungs, or who have been injur-
ed by a preceding disease, the hinchcough is often productive and
most consequences. When joined with worms, dysentery, measles,
small pox, or peripneumonic symptoms, it is always dan-
gerous. Our author concludes this chapter with observing, that
this prolix disorder, according to the common method of cure, are-
reased by diet; but that a more successful treatment will
afford apprehensions as to the treatment. It is an epidemic con-
dition, often complicated with other disorders, forming
varieties worthy of the most attention 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,
subsiding in fit for the most part at great distances, which
bleeding and purging are useful in it. The most favorite reme-
dies for it are gentle tonics, stomachicatives, purgatives, and
stimulating panaceas. As this has modesty, it has often been co-.

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ried off by a flight. And the dying of those dying early in
it have disclosed nothing premonitory. From all these
circumstances, he concludes, that it is a nervous spasmodic
disease. Various have been the opinions with regard to
seat of the hinchcough. 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 wind pipe or gullet.
Dr. Bell's deserts all these opinions, and denies that anyone
of the above places is primarily affected. He allows that
some part of the intestinal canal is the principal seat of
this disease. Here our author runs a parallel between the
hinchcough and intermittent fever. He thinks it the most pro-
bable opinion, that the latter of these diseases has its prob-
able 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 hinchcough
Caused by Dr. Mytton next endeavours to investigate its causes
of it. After much探究 causes, he points out the cop-
of it. Habitual irritability of children; hereditary dispo-
sition to spasmodic disorders; the actual excitation of such
disorders; a redundancy of white humor in the stomach and
guts; worms; dentition; cold; and acute diseases in general.
The occasional cause he supposes to consist entirely in infec-
tious malady, capable of generating the disease. Thus in
as much as the plagues, measles and small pox, are of
warmer climates. Dr. Butler next presents a history of
the history of 20 Cases of Hinchcough, in which he employ-
ed Hemlock in different forms, with great success. He add-
ing upon this practice he proceeds in the sixth chapter to
lay down the rules of hinchcough both simple and compli-
cated. To the simple hinchcough he tells us there is but
one indication, and that is, to minister hemlock. He di-
rects that it should be dissolved in a watery vehicle, begin-
ning small doses and gradually increased. For a child under
6 M. D. he directs half a grain to be consumed in a

Days; for one from six Months to two years old, my grain of
Goward's alluvial half; a grain for every year of the patient's age,
till he be twenty. Beyond that period, he directs that ten grains
be given for the first day's consumption, gradually increasing
into the dose according to its effects. If the patient have not
two stools a day, he advises that magnesia or polyctrest be ad-
ded to the hemlock mixture. In the cure of hickory cough
complicated with worms, dysentery, dentition, ague, small-
pox, and measles, he recommends with the employment of
hemlock, the application of such medicines paracardiotis
to each particular disease. When hickory cough is comple-
ted with pregnancy, the simple method of cure may, he
tells us, be followed out w^t success. This relation on the
hickory cough is concluded with some general collations drawn
from the preceding observations. He adds, that hemlock is
seldom contra-indicated by any peculiarity of temperament
that it is a safe remedy for hickory cough, both in the last stage
of pregnancy and for months after parturition; that it is a
certain antidote to most fevers; that it is a good medicine in denti-
tion and worms; that it sometimes removes fever, stops inter-
mediate exacerbations, and promotes sweat; that it frequently
helps the belly open, and often purges; that sometimes it
affects no respiration or excretion; that it immediately pro-
duces better nights in hickory cough, abates vomiting, and de-
minishes phlegm; and that, in this species of a cold, it
nearly removes the hiccups and other concomitant symptoms,
except a slight cough.

To those observations on hickory cough, the author subjoins
an appendix concerning hemlock, and its preparations.
The first kind are the powder, the extract, the pills, and the
mixtures; and of the last, the plasters, the ointment, the pou-
ltice and the fomentation.

The powder of hemlock Dr. Butler prepares from the leaves,
foot-stalks, and tender parts of the stem, gathered about the
time the flowers begin to open. These he directs to be dried
on a hearth, before a good fire, with a due few hours 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 stopped. The powder in this situation, will re-
tain its efficacy for several months. In order to prepare the extract, the plant, to tell us, at the
same age at which it is cut for the powder, must be, at this
ever night, that all the other parts of the process must be finis-
hed on the following day, after being cut, bruised and put into
hair bags, the expression must be continued until the whole
ball dry slowly. The whole of the juice w^t the root depriva-
tion, must then be put into a broad glass platter, and
placed over a char coal fire in a spirit lamp. Before it becomes
every pot it runs into lots, you are then to stir it frequent-
ly with a hemlock stalk keeping up a sufficient degree
of heat to make the ball move about without caus-
ing any evaporation. Proceed in this manner, till the con-
tinual motion ceases, and no effort is made by the continu-
ous mass to fill up any vacuities which the stirring
may occasion in the bottom of the platter. You will often
say he has an extract of a proper consistence.

For making the pills, we require 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 stone pots, capa-
ble of containing a pound weight; and in this manner, we ad-
mit it will keep perfectly well for the space of two years.
The hemlock ointment is an extemporaneous prescription
on, 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, here are the following receipt. Take
of G. citmoniae eight ounces, common vinegar an oz
of fresh pearl, rub them together in a marble mortar, till the
pearl be dissolved; then incorporate the said solution w^t
four ounces of the mass of hemlock pills; and afterward
evaporate the whole over a gentle heat to the consistence
of a plaster.

Equal quantities of the roots of hemlock, rattle, and honey
mixed together without heat, constitute his ointment of which
his poultice is made, by mixing either the powder of hemlock,
or the bruised leaves, & oatmeal, and a small proportion
of honey, adding as much spring water as may be sufficient to
bring the other ingredients to a proper consistence. The hem-
lock - some falcon powder to be prepared, by boiling &
signs of the fresh herb, well bruised in a English gal-
lon of water, straining the liquor when cold, and afterward
heating it for use.

Prognostics of y^e Disease. This disease, he tells us, in general
begins with Children, when they are about six months old. It is often
seen in Children before five years old, and seldom attacks them after they pass this age; it is
very generally worse when it begins early, than where it begins
late. For effecting a cure, it is he tells us, a matter of the
most consequence to be able to distinguish egg cough, whether a
child will be afflicted with Rickets or not. And though we are
not sure we may be determined by the following symptoms, however
swelling of the countenance, and of that part of the Throat
which should naturally be red, a yellow colour, approaching
to that of sulphur. When that is the case, he denotes that you
desire should immediately be had recourse to, which will re-
veal the further progress of this disease, and reveal what has
already taken place. For this purpose he advises that fine
grains of the filings of iron, and as much sulphur, should be
imbibed w^t. 10 grains of sugar, and given for a dose every morn-
ing fasting, and every evening on hour before supper. But if
considerable looseness should be produced, it will be necessary at
first to proceed with the use of one dose only, everyday
After a month's continuance in this course, according to our
advice, there in general ensues a keen appetite for food, quick
digestion, and a copious flow of urine, by means of which the
skin of the face and yellowish of complexion are by degrees removed
and the natural colour of the countenance, and form of the body in
general gradually restored. This practice, he assures us, has never
failed of success in any instance, not even in those children born
to parents greatly afflicted with the Rickets.

The Excellency of Honey. When matter is black and sour
in Convicting ulcers in its last degree of corruption:
wounds Cupressi Opuntia Sapopanax and as in all ablation of the blood
vulnerary cannot heal the bleeding wounds we can w^t. very good success of spirit drawn from sugar called
Mum or Utriculum Magis and Hepas Limonius to re-
sist all kinds of corruption.

Some Cases wherein purging Whilst the blood fever
is hurtfull or inconveniencient Whilst the blood fever
Wells Pharmacut. Rhatatinis is always cooperied to be
useful; and therefore conserned by Pharmacutes and Physan-
tists: they are thow evacuations of foeing: whilst the masses
largued and weak, doth not use to deu fermentation. But
then when the blood is a brown meas yellow or green or red
too much, inclined either to coagulations or fusions, pungencies,
such kinds of drawings, do not move away its depravation,
but often times against it. But in these cases alleviate me-
dicines are rather prescribed which may destroy the weak-
combinations or else the separation of gall, sulphur
and Screum, and take away their contraries.

The Reasons of a medice = A purging medicine being
mal Hypers thera sis or oxer improperionate either for
Purging seasoned by mid quality or quantit by water
confect Idem

much as by irritation too
much the nervous fibres the animal shirts are detached
into exanescentes shangers not easily to be allayed, and for
as much as it scatters the blood and the humors, and as if
water mills them, therefore that of ligufactions might
be cast down into the Cavity of the viscera, yet greater
excretory irritations are made.

Dionis Officior leve cavat. Wiseman and Bottome
ling the water in a Dropsy order to draw off of water
for 8 times till Dionis advises to empty them all affec-
to of last Drop as he has frequently done out of least bad
consequence or sign of Weakenis.

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Extracts from Dr Whyley's Treatise on Nervous Diseases

p. 341. He says of the Bark. I have had repeated experience of its success in curing a hoarseness after the Measles unattended w^t. a fever or difficult breathing; & in the Croup cough when given early and before any obstructions are formed in the Lungs. I have found it one of the best remedies.

p. 346. He commends V. s before the fum w^t 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. 364. Extr. Phosyami as an emulSION instead of Opium where it disagrees fm griff ad grise.

Acids for a palpitation. — p. 372. A Table spoonful of oil heart. The juice of Lemons alone off. of Drapet. (and sometimes a quarter of a pint of vinegar and water has proved a certain remedy, when all the tribe of nervous medicines has failed.)

p. 373. Sol. Lime water. & a strong infusion of Tansy in Water ad 307 bis d^r de recommended in the Gout. p. 387 88

Ditto for Worms 400

For apoplexy. His medicines are Tincl. Ros. Menstru. — extr. Terra Sapone. Alum.

Gel. ad griff ad Oli. Lac. recent. ut. f. Serum cap. zinc. quatuor die p. 399

Decoction of Medicines, this chiefly are Tart. Salabil. Sal. Polychrest. Mercury and Sack.

Tartar. Solubil. ad griff ad griff vel griff sal polychrist.

griff ad griff in Oli. Ag. Solubil. p. 428 for tarted solubil he used much for a laxative and extolls it in madags.

melancholy and low spirits especially if the Gaul is in

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The Prime vice rather than in the Brain p. 318
Opium the most effectual remedy in spasms
of Stomach and intestines in the Hydrocephalus
given by Clyster and in the Coctid San p. 111

Warm sudorific and fomentations
of oil of Legs and feet highly extolled as almost in
vailable in Deliriums, tremors and Convulsions
in fevers etc. & In hysterick faintings etc. Convul-
sions. p. 173.

Cold Bath recommended for St Vitero Disease
and Hydrocephalus p. 162.

Laudan. Licet: given an hour or two before
dinner or supper the best remedy for sickness pain
at Stomach and Vomiting after eating p. 178
Injections when it has failed by the mouth.
p. 189

Pneumatic Head-ache cured by a Sol.
us of G. Guaiac. Si Sal Stromonice. Fis h. s. s.
et rupr for several Nights p. 513.

Hemicrania w^t Confusion in the head in
an Epileptic patient removed the convulsive fits
afflicted and the intervals protracted by the Red Pe-
lition. Sylvest. given in the form of an Electuary to
griff daily p. 514.

When the Hemicrania is attended with any swell-
ing he gives the Pil. Galactantes alira que
docte.

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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 it last with a still or
boiler, with about 200 Os. of hot water, and bring it
up to a boiling heat, then hour in the whole solution
of Alkalie & mix it, when very thoroughly - Take it
still from the fire, and in a few minutes before to strain
the finer part a linen Cloth, and keep it scald-
ing hot in the still, until you have pourest it all in
the cloth, none of y^e magnesia will pass through the
cloth, and you may pour the liquor from it to
in w^t off. It wanteth very iustly if you mix it
infuse it again in a large quantity of pure water
and separate the water from it in the same manner.
The more Olie the Alcalie contains the better it pro-
duces A Magnezia 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 salutte your Lashes w^t air exposy^m
dry powder to y^e air of a fermenting Lager and other
now and then.

Ulcerated sore Legs, w^t out regard to
Rest or Diet.

The medicin recommended is Nitre, taken in the quan-
tity of a scruple three or four times a Day corrected with
xx or xxij of the Sal Ammoniac; of some of the Sulph.
Cannphor. For diminishing the inflammation in pa-
ients who live freely, he orders gentle laxatives to be
taken after meals, composed of y^e Sulph. &c. powdered

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Nitre, of which the dose is from 9 to 7ffs
He observes that these medicines commonly occa-
sion great pain all round the Ulcers wh^t they are
taken first, but that symptom gradually decreases
as y^e Ulcers advance in their Cure. The external
Application he advises, are shew only of y^e most
simple kind Rowley

From the Scots Magazine Jan'y 1772

Extracts from Bell's Treatise on y^e Theory
and Management of Ulcers.

p. 41 1/2 for o^tg. Salter:

By Salter: Sellerini y^e solv in Acid. pur. &
st add o^tg. fontan. digeste. & di. 100
to g. Recommands dry cupping in suppurating
indolent cold tumors -

p. 76 Opening large tumors by the Scton instead
incision highly preferable preventing electric ca-
uses &c so incident after incisions

p. 100 In cures of Gangrene gives the Bals. tradi-
quaque horae in spirituosa Cordial waters. Con-
dimning deep scarifications into the sound parts,
and all the very hot Balsams Gums and ointments
he recommends a Solution of Sal Ammoniac y^e 1/2
lbm y^e 1/2 g. fontan. y^e 1/2 lbm

170 Ulcer Circum for all simple Ulcers
By Rer. Alb. y^e 1/2 Sherman. Cet. y^e 1/2 lb. Oliva
81 1/2

201 Fungus to be removed by Ligature

P. 210 Sinus and Fistulae cured by Seton introduced of the Office to run along to the bottom where an opening made to let it out; defer'd the 3d to fill the sinus, afterwards gradually opened until the sinus being completely filled it is wholly withdrawn.

P. 298 This treatment of the varicous kind of Ulcers consists in Clearings warm bathing &c. Salviae &c. Salicornia. Solid & Sublime: carnos. &c. &c. &c. When they have penetrated into the substance of the muscles he prefers an Oint. of Zizyphus in fine powder to Zer. & Lang. when combined with Fish or for Fish itself. he prefers sulphur to every thing but where a mercurial Unct. is used on the Ulcer: curr. &c. &c. in 2 sp. Vals. fort. solid. &c. cum Oli. Ab. Lang. Sonis. as he thinks the Unct. Oli. in too strong.

P. 371 Recommends Spices as particularly useful & effectual in Children subject to Tinea & fistulas and any cutaneous foul eruptions.

385 & seq. Placing Divised white Swellings into Rheumatical Scrophulous - In the former advised V. S. Cupping with scarifications so as to get 8 or 10 Puncas of blood & to be repeated, Blistering both sides alternately and rubbing sun w^t Oint. Epichloro. When more advanced & real frictions & tones a Day continued at least an hour each time the fall of warm water. H. When Scrophulous incurable

Extracts from Dr. Horne's Clinical Experiments

Intermittent ^{With the most successful just after} Fevers ^{the full fit or 40 hours before the}
Sect 1. ^{Succesively full dose from 1 to 40.} Balsamia ^{Adapts} when it fails alone, answered with that. Robert Virginian:

Teph. Nerv. Back found useful in general or Low Fevers ^{symptomatic sweating in the} Sect 2 ^{most and when no dry night: heat} Sulphur ^{where difficulty of breathing} & Cantharid. for 16 ~~days~~ ^{4 days} in much lag. G. Grable: for 4 times a Day ^{not} hurtful rather useful, still dubious; much more violent effects of stranguary & heat of urine by blisters than from above. Doses enlarging. Blister rejected unless it remains severe pain each in these fevers w^t which they do most effectually applied to of temples rubbing a little camphor on blisters preceding stranguary - Bathing the body useful in general especially when the tongue is dry. M. H. Culverie: there are symptomatic sweatings - Camphrine rejected as all sedatives. - Part. Emel. & Pels. Jacob: In making the comparison prefers the Sulphur in Teph. hirs. and the T. E. in Synoches Operates safely given in Teph. hirs.

9. This is Pulmonalis? Duct. & Anyle ^{Epith. Oily} Sect. VI ^{mixt. w^t 1/2 yr old Dos. 20g} ^{to 100 gr. br. found useful} Phthisic sometimes useful at Ulcers hurtful to Mucous, Cortex, & hollow of Thres, Succin. & Myrra. Benzoin. It cures.

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Melaenes } Emetes. hurtful vitriolic acid with
Sect VI } a solution of G. Apabii very useful.
Col. pediculatum dubious

Albuco Sir. Regis. My Sol. Infus. 4ff. Lapis No.
Slogn's Unq. Sect. X. Smaltis Si. Hg. Succotrin.
Jew. g. f. S. v. f. Liniment. Ophthalmic.
The Off Schig and impalpable powder of Glass
recommended.

Artisag synodis N. Camphire has some merit
Sect. XI. In hysterie and Singultus chief.
by when inflammatory. Flot.
Linice given for 1 or 2 fl. twice a day seems to
have good effect in Epilepsy. By 8 or 10. Descrip-
tion of. Osophagus care. By 8 or 10. Descrip-
tion of. It is swallowed especially golden gets no
farther than the constricted part lies there it swallows
and is again thrown up; pain under of sternum and
between the Scapula towards the left side w. ch. is eas-
y by warm, and increased by cold drink - half slow
no fever, compensation occurs of antiphosphorus di-
vided into 4 Clases the first Drowkest - 1st time,
peon, vesc. quercin. Draft. Phasciam, Castor
Meish, cuprum ammoniaci; Electricity. 2nd
fever, Camphire. Fl. Linie, Blister. 3rd & 4th after this.
Other, of 4th Bark, Opium. V. S. - It calm the dis-
tinguishes them into stimulant and inflammatory - Of
it first to be used in debilit states over Electricity, n. r. c.
off Valerian, Almond. Oil. Castor, Opium. Of 4 letter V. S.
Dust, Musky, Camphire, Castor, Other, Cupr.
Ammoniac. Flot. Linie.

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Sightier off Cases, 6 cured and 2 relieved by
Sect. 13) By Ol. Tereb. qij Mel opf. 3ij 777 Cps.
Coch. farv. manz. & v. super bibend. Agrest. potio
Lhido; - In an over dose by mistake occasioned Stran-
gury.

Lingement for ^{by Camph. & Ol. Terebenth.}
Lumbago Sect. XIV. 3ij solut. Sal. C. gr xv
Nervin. qff. Sapon. Migr. comm. 3ij Mitt. Liniment
extende, suthar aletum & applice & lumbis loemove-
ter 3c quaq. die.

Sect. 17th Coem. Part. in Dropes and 13 of 20 Wt.
3ij Indarsca and Ascites, 7ff. hydrothorax, 2 or number
best dissolved in water of w. ch. It required at least 20
times its weight and the quantity of water was indispen-
sible as it failed when not thoroughly dissolved. It
generally began at 3ff. in 3xij ag. solut. exp. quaque
mag. 8 this enclosed to 3ij. 3ij qff. and true. 3ij
a Day to be continued 3 weeks a day for a trial after
a Day to be continued 3 Weeks a day for a trial after
after till cured. The dose gently given at different times
so as all to be taken ad hanc before break fast some
times divided m. et v. July. Scillar. exsicc. car-
dij in 10 when it occasions vomiting Dose generally
gras sometimes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 w/out vomiting. The 3 not cured either purged or
had no coagulation but did not vomit. They generally
purge at first and the vomiting comes on after a few
days after their use - cured for 2 to 16 Days
It sees useful in Indarsca.

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Obstructed or true = In this disease by which
regular Menses Sect. XVII) is succeeded by V.S. in in-
flammatory cases; Rx
Sabin: a gr ad qd. Lys in die it goes ally success-
in debile cases for 2 to 12 days given in both con-
stitutions & Hobbs Tinct preferable to either of the
former, especially when the obstruction has been of long
standing it cures 14 out of 19 cases left on hydrocephal-
ic patients. Dose primo 1 ss den. His si tandem re-
spicitur qd quater de die prefers the pulv. to infusion
or decoction

Lepra Gross. and all Mercureus Sulph.
Cutaneous Tumors Natural: Anglom. &c. &
Sect. XIX. Rx: gr. ad qd. XI. 4. S. de
Sect. XIX. Rx: gr. ad qd. Warm bath-
ing contributes to its effects.

Woman's Disease, resemblance to the symptoms of worm
Sect. XX) and Hydrocephalus which is attended with
red cheeks, sudden calls to hunger, frequent urinating,
hair of the belly and joints, green and yellow teeth and tooth-
ing after Noah — like nostrils, signs of Hydrocephalus
like yellow halitus and delated pupill. Of worms
an Externatus swelling of the upper Lips, Old man's
ear and often of constitutional parts of the Cheeks so
that 4 fingers breadth of their Nostrils are not half their
natural size at last. This diagnostic proportion is now
taught in that it has never failed. The Sphenelia Marylandia
areal Indian Pink) the root of a plant growing in
the low grounds South Carolina highly successful
in curing worms. Dose to Children of 8 years old is
qd. Lys in die & adults a 1/2 ss quater de die off
powder

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Sect. XXI Rx: Mercuriozij balsam in Obliquity
ad Oij capient: habebitis sicibus inde

Sect. XXII Sol. Verbasc (the white Mullein or
Cows Lungwort) Zij coquunt in vity, Oij ad Oij
Cap. Zij vel 10 tincta aquaque horae Cures Deas
noctes of long standing —

Sect. XXIII Dry Cupping highly successful in
stopping internal hemorrhages in a general order
particular from of Ulcers. To be applied twice
a Day and to be continued $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour or more.

Means for prevent = The observances, that causeth in-
citing abortion — usual course abortion before end of 4
Mo. That Thompsonith. — mouth of pregnancy, are comitt
Physician to his wife Mary Jones, longings, faintings. To remove
at Highgate, Frederick Home. The root of these, are recommended
of Wales.

All the salvia Salvia, gentle Calceolaria
and offic. It is advised, that Cupping should always be practized
when it cannot conveniently be done. For fainting, soleriting, fits
nancy, are, he tells us, to be made in the commonness of them
had suspended in any other situation. After end of 4th
Month, abortion is most frequently induced from a contortion
of the womb; a difficultly of breathing, a violent cough, of fits
in the womb, & a difficulty of breathing by blood. After
this, cupplakts are apt to be given by blood. After
and rest; and for the cough, only! over Hemerocallis Stoney,
Lycium of Eritrichia, & of other! Costingsoft is frequently
frequent of Eritrichia in the end of pregnancy, and sometimes not to
troublesome in the end of pregnancy, and sometimes not to
be overcome even by Salvia. In these cases he recommends
lubricating Clydes and blood letting with a view to prevent in-
flammation of the womb. — When a woman standing thus ex-
cluded, blood lets continue without that of palest life
comes to be in danger, he advises, that if delivery of it immediately attempted

M'John Innes, who dissects for Dr. Monro in Edinburgh, has informed us with the following account of a man, whose organs of generation and urine were of a premature construction. This man at the time of M'Soule's examination, was thirty one years of age. He was born of sound and healthy parents. He had from his birth a fungous excrescence, of red colour, resembling granulation tissue of wound. This excrescence is about the bigness of a middle sized apple on each side of it there is an opening above the point through which a probe of six inches long, and of size of a grain of millet can be introduced. It must be of the curved shape; when applied himself to his passage, and seem to lie backwards and outward. From introduction of a probe in this manner he complains of a slight pain about his loins. He observes that his passage lies on a side opposite to his loins. He observes that his passage lies on a side opposite to his loins. He observes that his passage lies on a side opposite to his loins. He observes that his passage lies on a side opposite to his loins. At which the probe is introduced — Through the two openings that have been mentioned the urine flows constantly — If there happen 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 upward. It has not the least vestige of any separation or urethra. The urea penis terminating in the split Corpus cavernosum can be distinctly felt; and there is a very small swelling in perineum, whereby bulk of p. Urethrae should be. — He has two small testicles below the tails 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 is imperfect, yet when it glows it is heated 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 testes and distinct vasa deferentia, it is probable that they terminate in the Bladder, and if semen is discharged it passes.

The fungous excrescence seems to have been of original pro-
perty for p. umbilical vesicle, and its low situation is probably
owing to want of a vesica urinaria, by which of combination
epipelvis are supported and directed to umbilicus in a natural
state; that vesica urinaria is wanting, is proved by a constant
and involuntary flow of urine by the want of vesicula, and
the introduction of a probe the opening from whence the urine
is discharged, which are evidently the orifices or terminations of
the ureters. The excrescence would probably have shone when
had not been for y. constant distillation of urine excreting
parts. — This small quantity of beard may probably, owing
to y. small size of testicles, and chiefly to the want of vesicula
seminalis. By this means there can be little stagnation of urine,
and consequently little absorption of it, to which it is probable
that the growth of y. beard is principally to be attributed. —
As he goes about showing himself, for money, he endeavours to
persuade ignorant people that he has a regular construction.
But he has not y. least mark of female about him; and, if there
at any time appears, it probably comes from y. exerted parts.
There is no perforation externally, but for y. ureters and the stem

Observation on y. Medical

Virtues of Lead by Mr. Will:

With his arm up to

Whyle Surgeon in York —

Shoulder of a vat of boiling water, and was so miserably
scalded, that y. Cuticula came entirely off from y. upper
part of his arm, down to y. fingers ends. The skin after inflammation was
very violent, so that, after a few hours, it was sent for
Cath, wet in Gouleds y. Salvegreen, was directed to
be graft about y. upper arm, and, as they gradually ma-
tured afresh, for the space of an hour, might cover y.
The arm was then covered with a salvevine Catapl, shod
upon leather, till y. time of bathing again. The relief
was wonderful; the poor man really believed it was
done by Witchcraft, so sudden and effectual was y.
effectuating of y. lead experience. This man never
had any hair off from y. application, though used in
large quantities, and applies to such a large denuded place.

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where the absorption must have been very considerable.

Peculiar Case of a Farmer's wife, about fifteen years of age; always very healthy, & had discharged from her left side about one month of June during Menstruation 1779, for a complaint in addition by Dr Thomas Cochran, with which she had been troubled at Surgeon at Carden for 9 months before she had my advice about of time of menstruation, for three or four days previous to 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 exceeding by offensive to smell, that she could scarce bear herself. This discharge continued till of menses appeared. Now, from the first appearance of this discharge, until cessation of the menses, great numbers of maggots were brought away. They were all discharged alive. They were very small and changed conformation. They had a long head with a small tail in comparison; and in figure much resembling tadpoles. When passed 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 case she provided for about 3 Weeks; and has never since had any return of her complaints.

A Mr Brown, whose integrity and accuracy our reader may rely, has favoured us with the following account of a curious case, witnessed 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 ye 60 year of his age. But, about half a year afterwards, a new set made their appearance, all of them appeared within the

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face of 40 days; but, during this time, he suffered no mortification, his mouth of both contained fresh and firm for a period of thirty four years. He is still alive, has entered his seventy 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, broken or suffocated by noxious vapours taken from medical commentaries Vol. III.

1st For recovering the body of a drowning person, to a convenient place, and broken or suffocated by noxious vapours taken from medical commentaries Vol. III.

Both reasons and experience prove, that all these contrivances are extremely dangerous, and often destroy small remains of life. — The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons, or in a carriage upon stairs, lying as one bed with a head & little raised, and kept in as natural a position as possible. — 2nd The body being well dressed in a cloth, should be placed in due degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The windows or doors of the room should however be left open, and no more persons be admitted than those who are absolutely necessary, as the life of a patient greatly depends on their being exposed to a free air. — The warmth most promising success, is that of a bed or blanket properly warmed. Hot bats or bladders of hot coals, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be laid at the soles of the feet, in joint with the knee, under the arm pits, &c. the other cloths of an abundant, the skin of a sheep fresh killed, the natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person, lying by the side of a body, have been found, in many cases, very efficacious. Should any accident happen in passing through a room in bath, bath, settee, sofa, bed, or any fabrics,

where warm lies; as hot grains, sand water, &c. are easily prepared, it would be of great service to places of body in anxiety. These, however, add to a degree of heat, but very little exceed that of a healthy person, 1th 98 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer. 3^d The subject being placed in one or other of these advantage circumstances, as secretly 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 a patient, closing his nostril with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by screwing the chest with the other, imitating the steady breathing of a healthy person. — When this is done, and is constantly employed in this operation, another should throw a smoke of tobacco by the fore arm into the bowels, by means of a tobacco pipe or lung-duster, such as are used in administering tobacco fumes. It half of bellows will serve until others can be procured. — A thick attenuated shawl, in the mean time, red, the body, chest, back, and arms, with a coarse cloth or flannel draped in Brandy, rum, gin, salt and water, or strong vinegar so as not to get off the skin. Spirit of Hartshorn, ammoniac salts, or any other stimulating substance must also be applied to the nostrils, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. — The hand should at intervals be shaken also and varied in its position.

N^o. 16. Thoracotomy or opening a passage to the lungs through the wind pipe may be necessary, when the air will not pass from the mouth into the chest; but this must be always left to judgment of a surgeon. — N^o. 17. If there be any signs of retarding effects, such as gashings, twitchings, or any convulsive motions, the return of the natural colour and warmth, and of the pulse, bleeding either in the arm or jugular vein, or temporal artery, may become apparent. — The throat should also be tickled with a peculiarly necessary. The throat should also be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit; and third, to stir together, so with a feather, or any other stimulant, so as to provoke 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 it be, a table-spoonful of warmer niez or bland, warm water, may be given with advantage, but not before, as y^e

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

Of the Passage of the Aliment and Sanguis. The aliment being received into the mouth is there excreted out of it, salivary glands by the motions of y^e tongue and the muscles that move it, and of tongue, pass it down through y^e pharynx into y^e stomach, where it is digested by the power of the stomach (which is what is known and of glands of y^e stomach), and excreted out of y^e mouth, and moderate warmth and allusion. Then it passes through the pylorus of right side of y^e stomach into the duodenum, where it is mixed with bile from the gall-bladder, and liver, and the pancreatic juice from y^e pancreas gland. This fluid is now further digested and diluted the distal aliment, and per hanc, to make y^e fluid part separate from y^e forces. After this it is continually impeded by y^e peristaltic motion of y^e guts, and the contraction of y^e diaphragm and abdominal muscles, by which forces y^e fluid part is pressed into y^e lacteals, and the gross parts through the guts into the veins. — This chyle, or thin and milky fluid of y^e aliment, being received into y^e lacteals from all y^e small parts, they carry it into the receptaculum chyle, and from thence the ductus thoracicus carries it into y^e left subclavian vein, where it mixes w^t the blood, and passes with it to the heart.

All the veins being emptied into two branches, N^o. 18. The ascending and descending aorta, they empty into the right auricle of y^e heart; the right auricle unloads into y^e right ventricle, which brings the blood through the pulmonary artery into y^e lungs; from the lungs, the blood is brought by the pulmonary veins into the left 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 lymphatic vessels, the veins to collect y^e blood and bring it back to the heart; and the

The lymphaticis to return the lymph, or thinner part of the blood, from the arteries to the veins and the vascular system, where it unites 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 gets being carried into the blood vessels, the greatest part of them are separated and carried off by proper vessels, & the urine from the kidneys, etc. from Mr. Lister, D.C., and these pieces carry along with them whatever might be injurious to animal Economy.

Two Cases of Dislocation of the Femur with an account of the one
Mode of reduction

By W. Thomas Anderson
Surgeon in Leith

In September 1770, Mr. Bruce
Surgeon at Edinburgh and
to me, desiring I would meet
him at Lord Therton's coal-
works, one of the colliers hav-
ing dislocated his left thigh bone.
I then found Messrs Bruce and Stewart Surgeons in Leith =
burgh, and Messrs Simpson and Clarkson surgeons in Edinburgh,
who were just begun to attempt the reduction by pullies. With these
several trials were made; but the ligaments round the knee slipping.
It was taken off. By this means had an opportunity of examining it. I found the left knee protracted 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 uneasiness when the thigh
was brought up towards the abdomen. From y^e above appear-
ance it was evident the head of the bone was displaced from the
acetabulum, and lodged downwards and inwards, in or close
to the foramen of the Ischium and Tibia. I was convinced that at-
tempting the reduction in the common method with y^e thigh ex-
tended was improper, as the muscles were all put upon the

stretch, the action of which is perhaps sufficient to overbear
any extension we can apply. But, by bringing the thigh
near a right angle with the trunk, by which the muscles will
be greatly relaxed, I imagined that 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 y^e thigh to about a right angle with the
trunk, and, with my right hand at the head, did hold of the
thigh, and made extension what I could. From this trial I found
I could dislodge the head of y^e bone. At the same time that I did this
with my left hand at y^e head and inside of y^e thigh, I pressed it toward
the acetabulum, while my right gave y^e femur a little circular
turn, so as to bring the acetabulum inwards to its natural situation, &
upon the second attempt, it went in with a snap observable by
every man standing around, but immediately to the poor man, who
instantly cried out he was well and free from pain. This knee
could then be brought together; the legs were of the same length,
and the foot in its natural situation. The knee was kept toge-
ther 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
slippage 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 y^e left side. She, however, held him
by y^e leg, which were round her waist, so as to occasion consider-
able stretch to y^e body. She was carried home and complain-
ed of the left thigh and haunch, which he said was from a
fall from his sister's back. The parents being poor, and i-
magine 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 bone part of the femur turned quite in, the knee lying
on y^e right thigh, was fully four inches shorter, y^e leg turned out

out, and considerable tension and swelling on q.. hip. From y. appearance I suspected a fracture at y. 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. acetabulum, in the concave part of y. ilium where it joins the ischium. The smallest attempt to carry the thigh outwards from the position in which it lay, gave him most exquisite pain, and he could not allow it to be gently moved up and down, if at the same time, the knee was bent over to y. right side. From y. motion made to discover its situation he complained so much, that y. reduction was not attempted at that time. The hip was fomented with camphorated oil, and a poultice applied for y. night. Next afternoon I called on him with two young gentleman; he was placed across y. bed, the thigh raised so as to form an acute angle with y. trunk. In this situation the knee lay considerably over the right side, and the leg was turned much outwards. He was held down by an assistant, while I laid hold, with both my hands, above the knee, at y. same time standing upon the side of y. bed, and pulling upwards, I found I could move the head of y. bone from the place where it was lodged; and, upon making considerable extension, with my left hand I laid hold of y. 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. 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. joint for a week or two afterwards.

Observations on y. use of the Cabbage-tree-bark as an anthelmintic. By W. Will. Anderson Surgeon in Edinburgh —

The practitioners in Perilax, who have employed it, cabbage-tree-bark, for ticks and worms, have differed much in their account they have given of its obvious operation. And while 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 D. Duncan from W. Anderson, who practises medicine for some years in the West Indies, may serve not only 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 —

"Sir
In consequence of your request, I send you what information I can concerning the wild cabbage bark, or worm-bark of Semina. — I have seen two different sorts of it, the one being a much paler colour than the other, and, although they bear nearly y. same taste, and may probably have the same antihelminitic 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, attended with no small degree of uneasiness in y. belly. In two or three instances, I have suspended it for bringing on fainting fits, which took place soon after y. medicine was exhibited. — The second sort which I have mentioned, or the darker coloured bark, resembles much y. Copeadine in colour, though it has a much coarser texture. This is y. kind commonly used in y. west Indies. I can give you no botanical description of y. trees from which either kind is taken.

No do I recollect any better mark by which sp. one wind may be distinguished from y. 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 I believe, it is not very long since it was discovered to any European practitioner; I think it would be unfortunate were rejected w/out a fair trial. The hazardous symptoms, &c. have been ascribed to it mainly, I imagine, have followed either from y. use of y. first time, or from an over dose. Both y. one and y. 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 latter 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 w/ a tea spoonful. This is the method in which I have commonly been in use to give it. And I must observe, that I never saw it act violently, when thus managed; while, at y. 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 y. bruised bark two ounces and a half; of water two pints; let it be boiled over a gentle fire to a pint and a half. Strain off y. 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 y. second containing 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 Salap, with a few grains of calomel, which seldom fails to bring away the worms, some dead, some alive. At any time I have found y. 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 w/ each dose, fifteen or twenty drops of y. spirit of Lavender on a bit of sugar.

The History of a case of sp. Noibus Niger with some remarks on the effects of Camphor By Dr Henry Moreau, Physician at Hanover

A woman of a very deformed bloated 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 y. food, or, if she had taken none of an excess of mucus. She did not, however, complain of any pain, and was allowed to take of y. Raspberrie wine as a tonic, there being no apparent reason to suspect it to be of otherwise. On the 16th of February 1777, when I was called for, I was told that she was then attacked w/ those pains to a degree never before experienced, that she had vomited up some blackish, like coagulated blood. I found no fever; she had great Nausea; Her tongue was not at all furred. She had most excruciating pains in y. Hypogastric region, and was much affected w/ anxiety. — I should have given her a vomit; but durst not venture upon it, from y. apprehension that y. rejection of the black matter might be a sort of Vomitus Cruentus, and afterwards proved not to be; and besides, as it would have been against the common rule, *Gibbosus nulla sunt exhibenda vomitoriae;* of y. bye, is a principle I think, far too generally pronounced; and there is no doubt this very woman might have ta-

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when it vomit w^t great safety, as she brought forth nothingwithstanding her irregular shape, and even the apparent deformity of her pelvis, & her healthy children, then all alive.

Thinking, however, some evacuation proper, I ordered something to open the body, and the omplastrum de hyoscamo 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 grieve; the pains in the region of the stomach became intolerable; she was constantly vomiting, wout bringing up anything particular, and had no stools.

I ordered ten Ounces of blood to be taken from her arm, frequent clysters, composed of emolient and salt, to be given; a bladder w^t warm water to be laid upon her stomach, and a mixture of lemon juice and sal absynthii to be taken several times during y^e. effervescence. Towards night I found the heat abated; she vomited only by intervals of an hour. By the clysters brought away, now and then, something w^t 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, I 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 might 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-

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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 purged most part of her gall 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 smaller somewhat like poultice, 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, and after it was rubbed upon y^e. paper, it went clear off from y^e. stuff w^t out colouring it, or leaving any mark behind besides moisture. The 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, an atheroma, 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. As often as 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, w^t 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 months from y^e. beginning of her illness, she was entirely recovered, and had never again an attack of her old complaint. — Of pains I do not pretend to determine whether this stuff came from y^e. spleen, by means of y^e. vasa brevia, or whether, perhaps, a tumor cysticis near the stomach furnished

furnished the matter. — This case may probably fall under of species morbi nigri Hippocratis, whereof he says: *Aegri viuum remittit volatile fecem*, but is not to be determined, as he gives no further description of yr species. — I shall however mention any authors who have seen similar cases that proved, I find, commonly fatal. One observation, however, I cannot help adding, concerning yr effects of Camphor in the present case. All of yr voice etc seems to undergo a very hard struggle by the time of resolution to try the effect of Camphor, and soon after it was taken, all was brought about. — Not long ago, I have seen yr effect of camphor pretty much resemble this one. — A woman was taken ill of a pleurisy of yr biliary 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 yr desired effect, causing some stools every day; but there was no change to yr better; she rather became weaker and weaker. It however continued for some days in the same way. On yr 14th 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 w/out great difficulty. — I thought it now necessary to try another way, and gave her four grains of Camphor, to be taken in pills, every 3^h hour; and besides ordered some wine. Upon my calling again at night, the husband of yr patient told me that these four pills proved very efficacious; and, upon inquiry, I was not a little surprised to find, that, after the first dose, the patient had six stools of green offensive stinking excrements;

and that, after yr 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 yr effects could be derived from, which it exerted in these two cases. Nor shall I presume to determine whether it could thus by adding to yr stimulus of the morbid matter, or by adding to the irritability of yr parts, or rather by supporting the vises vises 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 certainly the effects can never be so evident when the evacuation is to come from other excretory organs than yr prime pair when the morbid matter is to be eliminated by insensible perspiration, by urine, sweat, or expectoration.

De Cicutae officinali, V. Nosocomie civicii Bodinianae ni itaues Medicis Tortis, sive observatione circa Morbus acutos et chronicos, ab Henrico Josepho Collen, Medico Nienense, et ejusdem Nosocomii Physics Factorum. Ivo Vnde bone

To 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 yr medicin than in reality it deserved; or, yr

The preparations of it used in this country, differed materially from those made use of at Vienna. And the latter composition was the most probable, no person could doubt who had pursued, and given credit to Stork's publications; and in Dr. Trearie before us, are related a variety of cases, on which tend equally to y^e confirmation of y^e former opinion. For more full information, the treatise itself must be turned 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 ankle-joint. — Of this disorder she imagined to be y^e remains of a youthish complaint, which, for the space of three weeks, she had formerly been troubled with. In other respects she enjoyed good health. A purgative being prescribed, she began, on y^e. 1st of August, to y^e use of Cicuta; sixteen grains of y^e. extract every morning twice a day, together with an external application of y^e. plant, in the form of a fomentation, 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. 15th. The knee somewhat stiffened 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.

25th 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 fomentation 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 carbuncle ulcer on y^e. left side of his right leg. The disease was of a twelve months standing, and, besides the ulcer, the under part of the leg was so much swelled as to form one continuous hard tumor from y^e. downward's over y^e. 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 most constantly applied to y^e. leg. 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 bubbles had arisen. The colour of the part affected was various, the matter offend was sanguineous, 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 irregularities in the bottom were diminished, and the leg and foot were not so tense as formerly. — On the 6th of December, the sa-

was considerably filled up; in place of sinews, thin pus was now discharged, the swelling was much lessened, and the patient complained of little or no pain. This 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 shewed 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 cecula 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. About 13 years of age had laboured under a white swelling in y^e joint of his left knee, for y^e. space of C. Nov. Mo. — Different remedies had been tried, but w^t no advantage; it was therefore resolved to see what effects would be produced by Cecula. 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 21st of y^e. month, the swelling was much soffened, and, by y^e. 1st of March, it was in every respect considerably better. — On y^e. 23^d of April he was dismissed perfectly cured.

*De usu noxiis et
salubribus Vesicantibus.*
*Ad: Solomonis Theophilic:
De Mela. M. D. Diatribae
Medicatrix. Dr. Hafnius.*

After a short account of the natural history of certain vesicles, the chemical analysis 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 convulsive diseases is first taken notice of; and Mr. De Mela 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 kinds 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 set of causes, inanition, irritation, &c. this has blisters can never be applicable. For, if the irritation has been induced either by too great discharge of blood or serum, further excretions by emetics 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. nostril may sometimes be of service, by occasioning a derivation to those parts of such humor as may have happened to produce them.

Vertigo

Vertigo, we are told, may proceed from six different causes, viz. 1. From a sanguineous plethora. 2. From a foetus in the brain. 3. From debility in consequence of excessive excavations. 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 serous, ulcers, or any other habitual drains. In this last species of vertigo, blisters are much recommended; but, in none of the others, can they ever, we are told, be used with advantage.—

Aphoplexy

Very different opinions are delivered, by different authors, with respect to the use of blisters in aphleptic and the several convulsive disorders; by some they are much recommended, and by others we are advised to use them with the greatest caution. In order to reconcile these opposite opinions, the different causes that may be supposed to produce aphlepsy are here enumerated. — 1. Such disorders are frequently induced by plethora and congestions of blood about the head. 2. By pleuritic and serous collections in the head. 3. By compression of the jugular veins. — 4. By sanguineous and serous extravasations in the ventricles of the brain. 5. By a translation to the head of the different excretions, on their being unnaturally retained in the system. — 6. By narcotics and opiates; and, 7. By symptoms from other diseases. — In aphlepsy from a sanguineous plethora, blood letting is recommended as almost the only remedy to be depended on; and, in it, 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, even we told, though not often, be removed by a surgical operation, & trivulsations in the ventricles of the brain commonly prove fatal; though, in some instances, drastic purgatives have appeared to be of service in such cases. Poisonous narcotics were most effectually removed by emetics, and vinegar, we are told is a good corrector of an over dose of opium. The plety that appears to proceed from any other disorder, must be cured by medicines most proper for the removal of the original cause. — From what has been said, it would appear, that the use of blisters in aphlepsy is very limited; and they are 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 excreted.

Palsy

When in palsy, a plethoric state of the 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 the presence of too much serum in the system, these are rather the principal remedies to be depended on. — They are otherwise of service, too, in such species of palsy as are produced by poisons of different kinds, especially those of a mortific nature; but, in these cases, the use of strong emetics and purgatives must always be fore-mised.

Delirium

In our author elsewhere treats of delirium when conjoined w^t. the pustred and nervous fevers, his observations upon

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

Dolor.

The first case of pain instance by our author, is head-ach of his complaint he says there are three distinct species— 1. The Sodopatice, 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^e. stomach; this, he says must be cured by waters, and other remedies most proper for y^e. original cause. — 3. The mucus-latic, arising from a translation of serum, or oys- maller, to y^e. head, from different parts of the body. In this species of head-ach, together w^t. pedicularia, are recommended blisters both to y^e. neck and thighs. In pains of y^e. ears, attended w^t. purulent or serous discharges, blisters may frequently be of use; but, for y^e. 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^e. cause of y^e. 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^e. joints, blisters, applied to y^e. parts affected, are often known to prove efficacious. In such pains as are frequently connected w^t. scurvy, we are desired never to use them, as y^e. blistered parts are very apt to mortify; but, in pains proceeding from a repetition of scabies, or itch, nothing, we are told, prove so effectual. A Case is here stated of an intense pain along y^e. arm, which resisted all y^e. ordinary applications and was cured by the application of blisters only, after it was suspected to proceed from y^e. disappearance of an incrustate itch. — In arthritic pains, whether of y^e. hand, breast, or stomach, blisters, as stimulants, are much recommended by our author, either to y^e. part, or to such parts of y^e. extremitie as y^e. disease has formerly been seated in. Such pains as proceed from species of colic, particularly from y^e. Colic Potentum, may, we are told, be frequently relieved by the application of blisters to y^e. part affected.

Inflammations.

A variety of diseases, attended w^t. topical inflammation, are here enumerated, in which blisters are much recommended; particularly, Ophthalmia, any acute peri-neurony, pleurisy, inflammatory affections of y^e. dia-phragm, spleen, &c.

Diseases of y^e. breast.

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

y^e. part affected, towards the situation on which they are applied. They are not, however, recommended in any other species of y^e. 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 chincough after the use of vomits, gentle laxatives and pectorals, blisters to y^e. back are recommended as useful.

Dropsy

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

Elataneous Diseases

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

Febrile Disorders

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

An Essay on y^e nature and Cure of the (so called) Worm Fever. By Samuel Mugggrave, M.D. F.R.S.
S. D. 8vo, London.

Mugggrave 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 leaves 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 to patients, he concludes to be specifically adapted to y^e cure of it, and not successfully by accident only. — The difficulty of curing what is called a worm fever, arises according to the author, from its being frequently attributed to worms, when the cause of that disorder is of a quite different nature. He does not mean to deny, that worms do sometimes abound in the human body, nor yet, that irritation caused by them does sometimes produce a fever; but he apprehends there ought 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. As Hichter, it is observed, is of y^e same opinion on this point, and he has, we are told, effected a great number 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 y^e disorder having been of very different

natures. — The spurious worm fever, as Dr. Mugggrave terms it, has in all the instances he has seen of, fit arisen evidently from the children having been indulged in too great quantities of fruit; though a poor and 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 former case the patient grows weak and languid, his colour becomes pale and livid; his belly swells and grows hard; his appetite and digestion are destroyed; his wrists 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 went is fatal he dies. — The pulse at y^e wrist, though quick, is never strong or hard; the carotids however beat 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 affected, it is little more than natural. It is sometimes accompanied with a violent pain of y^e epigastric region, though more common y^e heat is slight, and terminates in a Convulsion. Some degree of pain, however, seems to be inseparable.

from it, so as to clearly distinguish this disorder from other comatose affections. Where a large quantity of fluid has been eaten at once, the attack of y^e 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^e fever, when formed, are in both cases nearly of the same, except that, in this latter post, a little putrid matter is sometimes discharged, both by vomit and stool, soon of every 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^e m^t, and sometimes a number of little threads and pellicles, and now and then a single worm. — Strong purgatives, or purge frequently repeated in these disorders, are greatly condemned by our author, as they in general not only aggravate y^e symptoms already present, but are sometimes the origin of convulsions. Bloodletting is not to be thought of in any stage of y^e disorder. Although frequent purging, however, is not recommended, yet a single vomit and purge are advised in y^e beginning of the disorder, with a view to evacuate such indigested matter and mucus as happens to remain in y^e stomach and bowels. These having purged properly, there is seldom occasion for repeating them; and it is sufficient if y^e body be constipated, to throw up, every 2^d or 3^d day a Clysma, composed of half a Pint of ale, dissolved in 5 Deneys of infusion of Camomile.

The principal part of y^e cure, however, depends upon external app. Recants to y^e bowels and stomach; and, as if cause of the disorder is of a cold nature, the applications must be warm, cordial, and invigorating; and their action must be promoted by violent actual heat. — Rx Fol. Absinth. et radix ac p. 2ij. ag. pur. q. s. f. decoct. saturejafum, galide foecatur regio ventriculi et abdomen, questa vel quinta quaque hora per horum quadrantes. Magna et herbocoleas post fatus usum in complicitibus perpetuo appositum tenetur et quoties refrigerit, aliud calidum apponatur. Post internaluse, the following is all y^e has been found necessary. Rx. t. q. Cinam. spt. cinnamon. ten. ad 2ij. s. R. Amygdal. dulc. 2ij. s. syr balsam. 2ij. At tempore usus post hanc confectionem in phiala capiat, pro ratione statim 2ij. ad 2ij. q. 3ia que hora. — When any nervous symptoms come on, or remain after y^e disorder is abated, they are easily removed by giving a pint of decoction of a papa lida once or twice a day. — The diagnosis of worms is a very uncertain, but even in real worm cases, the treatment above recommended would, it is imagined, be much more efficacious than y^e practice commonly had recourse to. As worms either find y^e constitution weakly, or very soon make it so, the frequent repetition of purges, particularly mercurials, cannot but have a pernicious

effect. Hare's foot is still more exceptionable, being in truth to be ranked rather among poisons than medicines. Worm-seed and butter are too offensive to y. palate and stomach to be long persisted in. — The powder of coriander creates disgust by its quantity, and their infusion of pink root is well known to occasion now and then vertiginous complaints and fits.

Fermenting y. 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. After y. fermentation, it is advised to anoint y. 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 sa. of Senna, w. an aloe the full 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. worse for being a little seasoned. — Their drink may be any kind of beer that is well hopped, w. now and then a small draught of porter or neys. A total abstinence from butter is not so necessary perhaps, as is generally imagined. Poor cheese must be by all means avoided; but such as is rich and hungry, in a moderate quantity, is particular-

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

The diet here directed will perhaps, be thought extraordinary, as y. general idea is at present, t. in the management of children, nothing is so much to be avoided as repletion and rich food. It is notwithstanding an error to feed children too well, or to indulge y. w. wine or rich sauces; but it is equally an error to confine y. to too strict or too poor a diet. — weakens their digestion, and tends if t. much more subject to disorders of every kind, but, particularly to disorders of y. bowels. In regard to y. spurious worm fever, if it be true y. acid fruits too plentifully eaten are y. general cause of t. it follows as a consequence, t. a warm nutritious diet, moderately used, will most effectually counteract y. mischief. & soonest restore y. natural powers of y. stomach. Besides, if y. disorder does not readily yield to y. methods here directed, as there are many examples, and some have happened to our author, of its terminating by an inflammation, and suppuration of y. rectal, it is highly advisable to keep this probability in view, & by a moderate allowance of animal food, to support those powers of nature, t. u. only such a hobby.

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Singular effects from a slight wound in y^e. thigh. By Dr Will Scott Physician at Haweck, Redburgh - Here.

A man about 30 years of age, a mason by trade, cleaving a piece of wood w^t. a blunt hatchet, it split 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 carried 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 w^t. 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 red pain and inflammation on y^e. knee, which increased daily; but, upon y^e. application of poultices and emollients, y^e. pain abated. It still, however, at times, returned, and began to discharge a great quantity of thin matter, like whey, so as to go through many cloths, sometimes down to y^e. floor. When I visited y^e. wound, there was a sinus, about three inches above the wound, almost all round, except a small space in y^e. under part, but no deeper than a joint below y^e. skin, which contained the matter. When the discharge at any time stopped, the mo-

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excruciating pains run all round y^e. knee, till it applied itself to the degree already described. The pain generally 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^t. a large incision should be made. However, y^t. night I visited him and ordered three calomel boluses, for three nights successively, and a dose of salts and senna y^e. fourth day. These had surprising effects; for upon taking y^e. first bolus, the pain abated, and the swelling of y^e. knee and leg, which was great before every clay diminished upon taking y^e. purgative y^e. discharge from the wound dried up. I repeated y^e. bolus and physician 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 fætid stuff; and upon taking the physician, y^e. smell was so strongly fætid, that every stool was obliged to be carried out, otherwise no one could stay in y^e. room. Every time the boluses and physician were taken more or less of y^e. stuff was discharged.

De osmia salis tartaric effervesc in rachide. Notare petro Chishano Abagaand.

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 w^t. a diarrhoea and constant sweatings; and had spicifles below also all running at the same time.

The following mixture was prescribed, of which four ounces was taken daily. Ny Decoc. cont. Peruvian zincij Salis tartari, &c.

In y^t. 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^t. bark was changd for rubia tinctorum; and in less than four months y^t boy got so well, as to be able to walk w^t. y^t. assistance of a crutch, and the ulcers by y^t. time were most ly cicatrized.

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

Herpetis exedentis curatio. Aut. Fris. L. D. Bang.
Tholain had laboured two years under a herpes exedens in one of y^t. hands; the fingers were much swollen, excoriated, and in some parts ulcerated; and the matter dis-

charged was a thin ichor. A dose of Salap was prescribed every fourth morning as a purgative; and an electuary was ordered, consisting of two parts of Sarsaparilla barks and one of sassafras. As external applications, he was directed to use oleum palmarum, & frequent bathing of the parts, as soon as the skin was so strong as to avoid of it. In a few weeks, by a continuation of this treatment, y^t. disease was removed.

Hydrops universalis. — In a case of obstinate dropsy, y^t. had resisted all y^t. usual remedies. Cantharides were had recourse to w^t. y^t. greatest success. Four grains, diluted w^t. a large quantity of barley water, acted as a very powerful diuretic; and a fourth part of y^t. quantity was afterwards given at 3 different times. Bark, salt of wormwood, and Rhubarb were also prescribed, and, in y^t. course of 6 weeks a perfect cure was obtained. In about 18 months however from y^t. period, the disorder returned, when Cantharides were again advised but w^t. no effect. Their failure at this time our author attributes to y^t. irritability of the patients 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 worm-wood, bark, and Rhubarb. Cantharides are much recommended by our author, in all such cases as does not yield to y^t. usual remedies.

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Inflammatio veno-sectio nem seculata. —
In this case is related a history of an inflammation of y^e. arm, attended w^t. acute pain; it had proceeded from the puncture of a nerve, our author imagines, on blood-letting, as he does not think, with Fleissler, Garrengot, Fleissler, and others, that such an occurrence from y^e. operation is ever owing to a puncture made in y^e. bone was here effected by the application of escharotics to y^e. wound, and nerve was recommended by Doubet, together w^t. cataplasm of Gaular & saturnine water.

Mesotilla valde curiosce brachii sphacello corrupti. —
In a case of mortification of y^e. arm, all the usual remedies were had recourse to w^t. no effect; the disease increased daily, and advanced so much, y^e. 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. The patient in y^e. respects enjoyed very good health. In a short time y^e. arm separated of its own accord, and fell off from y^e. body; no hemorrhagy occurred; and y^e. parts w^t. 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.

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Surgical Observations, by John Lebrecht Schmeucher, 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 attend^d with y^e. best effects; venesection, however, must alw^yays be premised 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, the 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. — *W^t. treatment of Ophthalmia.* Leeches to y^e. temples and eye-lids are much recommended but our author is greatly against scarifications of y^e. Tuncia Consunctivae, as advised by many. It's corroborated for y^e. species of relaxation, common in Ophthalmia, a collyrium is recommended of 8 Dunces of Rose Water y^t of them 8 Dr. Suck: solution.

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

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

The second volume of this author's works commences w^t. y^e. consideration of disorders of y^e. breast. Some cases are related, in which musket 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, w^t. which such wounds are commonly covered, one large dress'd or cushion 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 openings, which effectually prevents y^e. air from being diffusing over the cellular membrane of many remarkable cases of wounds in y^e. breast. & a Doctor related by our author, we shall here mention too. — it seldom received a shot w^t. two bullets at y^e. sometime 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 w^t. through y^e. diaphragm in y^e. right hypochondrium; and although a Paraphene had succeeded, attended w^t. violent laughter, crying, and vomiting, yet a cure at last was obtained.

In treating of cancer, delirification 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, w^t. y^e. greatest success; and y^e. wen in y^e. very worst cases of y^e skin, when, to all appearance, y^e. disease had arisen from an internal cause, and when y^e. different symptoms of pueric had occurred. Cicula we are desired by no man

means to depend on in this disease. Many experiments are here related, made w^t. y^e. 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^m, great debility was indeed, 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, recommended by Le 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 w^t. much greater ease, and w^t. less risk to y^e. patient, than though we left after y^e. amputation of any member. He even advises us not to take off such parts dismembered

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 w^t. in y^e. margin 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 gunshot by mad 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 due scarifications being made into y^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 w^t. 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 extraction 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 in practice in order to determine the propriety of it.

Signs and Cure. This disease seldom attacks individuals till after they have been children — ^{2 years}. After this period, & young by W. Cullen M.D. as they are, the more they are liable to the disease. The frequency of it becomes less as children grow more advanced; and there are no instances of children above 12 years being afflicted with it. It attacks children of y. in inland countries, as well as those who live near the sea. It does not appear to be contagious, and its attacks are frequently repeated in the same child. It is often manifestly the effect of cold applied to the body, and therefore appears most frequently in the winter and spring seasons. It very commonly compones w. the ordinary symptoms of a Catarrh, but sometimes the peculiar symptoms of the disease shew themselves at y. very first. These peculiar symptoms are the following; a hoarseness w. some shrillness and ringing sound both in speaking and coughing, as if the voice came from a broken tube. At the same time, there is a sense of pain about the Larynx, some difficulty of respiration, with a whistling sound in inspiration, as if the passage of the air were obstructed. The cough ^{is} attended by a mucus of a purulent appearance, and sometimes film resembling portions of a membrane. With all these symptoms, there is a frequency of pulse, a restlessness, and an uneasy sense of heat. When the internal faeces are viewed, they are sometimes w. out any appearance of inflammation, but frequently a redness, and even a swelling op-

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

Dissection pretty constantly shows a proliferative membrane lining y. whole internal surface of the upper part of y. trachea, and extending in the same manner downwards into some of the 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, & is without any appearance of erosion or ulceration; but it frequently shews the vestiges of inflammation, and is covered with a mucus resembling pus, like to y. rejected by coughing; and very often a mucus of the same kind is found in the bronchia, sometimes in considerable quantity.

From all these circumstances Doctor Cullen is inclined to think, that this disease consists in an inflammatory affection of y. mucous membrane of the Larynx and Trachea. He is of opinion, that this disease terminates in health by a resolution of the inflammation; and that, when it ends fatally, it is by a suffocation seemingly depending upon a spasm affecting y. glottis, but sometimes probably upon a quantity of mucus filling y. bronchia.

(223) 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 aphytopathologic regimen, and particularly the frequent use of laxative cathartics, is necessary in every stage of y^e disease. Though a spasm affecting the intestines 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 pneumonia made of tolerable strength, a pound inflammatiⁿation — of blood, over a poise, is a full bleed. — Toler^{nt} sing. 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 patient will easily bear; but, if y^e intervals between the bleedings, and the whole of the time during which the bleeding has 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 conlance 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 takes

(224) place 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 solvation is not to be trusted to the expectoration alone. — Doctor Cullen has found the moderate use of cathartics laxatives generally safe in this disease, and he has found it useful to keep the belly open by frequent emollient cathartics.

To excite vomiting is a dangerous practice, but, it is useful to exhibit emetics in nauseaating diseases; 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 interrupt 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 the thorax. Fresh blistering is preferable to keeping the blisters 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 aqua volatile 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 mucilaginous and oily demulcents and decoctions of stems of warm water impregnated w^t vinegar, & tinct. of J. lunaria. And, above every medicine of this kind, he prefers antimonials in increasing doses. Churc's sweating when it occurs and appears violent.

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Observations on the extraction
of a Cancerous Ulcer in y^e. lower lip. By M^r Will^r Price, sur-
geon to the united hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Catharine in Dublin, communicated to D^r Duncan — — — — —

In all our treat-
ments of cancerous ulcers, is on the opera-
tion of surgeon, we are desirous of
removal from the mouth, and the
cancerous ulcers of ex-
tremes in the
lips, to retain y^e. divided parts in contact by means of y^e. twisted suture. This method has always experienced to be attended with so many painful inconveniences, that I determined to try a single point of the interrupted suture, supported by slips of stitching plaster and the united bandage, might not be substituted w^t. superior advantage; and from many repeated instances, I am now con-
vinced it may of these the following is one.

Sept^r 2. 1777. A thin healthy looking old woman aged 60 came from the country to be received into y^e. univer-
sity hospitals. She had a cancerous ulcer, which occupied near three parts of y^e. lower lip, surrounded w^t. consider-
able hardness. It rose, in seven months, from a small
pimple, which appeared near y^e. left angle of y^e. lip, to its present condition. The submaxillary glands being perfectly disengaged, and their appearing no circumstances in her case to forbid the operation it was performed w^t. a. and a my pastilles only taking care to make y^e. lower angle of y^e. lip as acute as possible. The divided parts being brought together, a simple stitch was put at B, and another C. Those were supported w^t. slips of stitching plas-

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ter, large compresses on y^e. cheeks, and a pretty broad a-
mitting bandage, all so placed as to counteract the re-
traction of y^e. muscles. The usual regimen in such
cases, and absolute silence, were enjoined. — The third
day the bandage and compresses were renewed, and the
w^t of the wound was inspected. Then, the parts were per-
fectly united; but lower down there was a slight sup-
puration, particularly on the points of y^e. suture. —
A small pledget of dry lint, w^t. y^e. uniting slips
of plaster and bandage, consolidated y^e. whole closing.
Her bowels were kept free by gentle laxatives, and
after 4th day she took occasionally a decoction
bark. Fourteen days from y^e. operation, the parts were
firmly united, and nothing appeared but a simple
line of cicatrisation; and although her mouth was but
small, it looked by no means disagreeable, or attend-
ed w^t. any inconvenience. After having an abscess
d^r in her arm, she was discharged the hospital perfect-
ly well. — I make no doubt there are few surgeons
will hesitate or instant, either in this case, or on y^e. of
the hard lip, which to add N^r, y^e. now being easy, safe,
and expeditious, in comparison to y^e. other, which is
painfully complex and tedious. — But in all can-
cerous cases, previous to y^e. undertaking any operation
I am of opinion y^e. extract or juice of peacock, notwithstanding
its present low estimate, should be first tried. And
I have seen some instances, where in real cancerous ca-
ses, it succeeded contrary to all expectation.

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In account of the efficacy
of goose-grass, in different
cutaneous affections. *Six of Gallium thun-*
beri, or Goose-grass,
in different cutaneous affections, is extracted from a plant
which has been lately communicated to y^e. publick.
Sam^t master, Mr. Emblin, at Bow, informed me, that
he was perfectly cured of a violent scorbatic complaint, which
had afflicted him several years, notwithstanding he
had taken Marenants drops, other nostrums, and divers
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 scorbatic humors,
one of them remarkably and severely; and they
were cured every one. — That a person in Bow had
been affected several months w^t 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
disposition of spirits. He was under y^e care of an eminent
apothecary, who treated his complaint as Melancholic,
w^t out giving him any relief. Early last Sat^rday,
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 him
a quantity of juice, he took a tea-cupful in morning,

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and is so far recovered, that he feels nothing of his com-
plaint, unless after severe or long exercise.
Mr. Emblin having related to me his own case, as well
as several other which had fallen under his observa-
tion, as my face was, at that time, very sore, I took this
simple easy draught ten mornings, and, Praise God,
am perfectly well recovered. —
These proofs of y^e extraordinary powers of this inno-
cent Costello's herb, I think, are sufficient to awaken
the attention of every person who shall hear of them;
Wherefore, I repeat my request, that you make
them publick as soon as possible, & hope some gen-
tlemen, whose province it is to care for y^e health of
British seamen, may take notice of it, and recom-
mend its trial to y^e Faculty; and, if it shall be found
to retain its sanative quality, when boiled and preser-
ved in Bottles, what a valuable acquisition will it
prove.

Marei Apertonii Pleniz. The Scarlet fever being
Nidice Endotonensis, Trac- solable to be con-
tates de Scordalina. — *In* with different eruptive
disorders, says author, w^t
a view to prevent any mistakes, in practice of that disease
in future; has here favoured us w^t a particular enumera-
tion of y^e several symptoms of this disease. —
Disorders of this nature, whether of a mild or more
violent tendency, always begin with a greater or lesser
degree of lassitude and loss of strength, which are
soon succeeded by headache, horripilation, and fever.
About the same time, particularly in the malig-

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, straitness about y^e. pro cordia, together w^t. a small, laborious, and quick respiration. At length particularly in y^e. malignant species of the disease, the patient is attacked w^t. an intense pain of the head, delirium, a constant inclination to sleep, nausea, and vomiting. Deglutition becomes difficult; he complains of restlessness, anxiety, straitness about y^e. pro cordia, together with a small labored 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 other parts of y^e. body. All parts about the fauces are so particularly affected in this disorder, t^t the palate, tonsils, uvula, tongue, larynx, and pharynx turned, 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, cinnabar colour, which circumstance 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 w^t. 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 military spots, as to 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 pretty thick scales, commonly in proportion to the extent and degree of redness w^t. had previously prevailed. After the ninth, tenth, or eleventh day, when the patient begins to sleep well and to recover his appetite, together w^t. the use of all his different functions, he, as well as his attendants, are then very ready to conclude y^e. 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 fibrile affection, the patient becomes puerish, weak, and languid; & y^e. face, hands,

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feet, abdomen, scrotum, and at last y^e. whole body becomes inflated with a leucoplegmatic 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 thence 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 rises 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 scarcely attacked w^t it than those who keep long or confined.—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 feeble 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, s^t. humor staggers at y^e. nose-coupe, bloody saliva, sneezing, swellings of y^e. parotids and glands of y^e. neck, &c. 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 afterward goes on to y^e. method of cure.—In y^e. treatment of the milder species of scarlet fever, little farther is necessary, we are told, than adu-

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attention to diet, and y^e. o^r. non-naturals; but, whenever y^e. disease puts on a more inveterate form, as considerable danger is then to be apprehended, o^r. circumstances must also be attended to.—Blood-letting, especially in y^e. feet, is here freely recommended by our author. Objections however, 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. affection.—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 common, & tried with the very best effects. And, in the scarlet fever 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, 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 where y^e. pulse happens to be weak, quick, and unequal; and he remarks, y^e. 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 w^t. emollient injections, and a plentiful use of deluent drinks.—When the inflammatory state of y^e. complaint is pretty much over, Peruvian bark

is then recommended as a principal remedy; but, in this disorder, it cannot be taken in sufficient quantities, in a^e. ordinary way, from the swelling of the fauces which commonly prevails, we are oblig'd to have recourse to frequent doses of the extract, and to inject by the rectus, oysters composed of the decoction of bark. — All of warm sudorific and cordial remedies frequently had recourse to in this disorder, are much condemned, for, instead of producing any desirable effects, they almost always, we are told, tend to aggravate the different symptoms, as they then turn to y^e. brain, and y^e. internal Viscera, after the surface of the body. — In a^e. malignant species of y^e. scarlet fever, restlessness we are told, is frequently a troublesome symptom. In such cases gentle panegonics 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. — For very obstinate cases of this kind, mercury, together with aurum palmarium, are mentioned as very effectual remedies, and are recommended in the following forms:

Phial electi spirit. solid coagulati utrieque drachmas duas Mercurii dulci Auri fulminantis Extractum galli, singulorum semi drachmam M. f. L. cum Pot.

Juniperi frondes unius ceterisque groni — Of these hills, 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 w^t. the hills, so as to produce y^e. effect, and to prevent salivation, which y^e. were might probably take place.

Stomachicinans is now recommended in every case where a safe and safe laxative is wanted, as it does not operate in that violent manner, y^e. many practitioners have opined.

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.

The history of a Case of *A private soldier of the
the Pemphigus. Major of
Mr. Sauvages, by D^r David
Stuart Physician in St. George's Hospital,
communicated to D^r Duncan*

70th regiment, aged 18 years.
formerly a soldier, and
naturally of a healthy
constitution, was received
into the hospital of St. George's Hospital, on the 25th of April. About twenty days before y^e. he had been seized with the measles, when in the camp, to

and in marching to town on the second day of their embarkation, he was exposed to cold, upon which they suddenly disappeared. — Having arrived in Aberdeen, he was quartered in a damp, ill aired underground apartment. He then complained of sickness at stomach, great oppression about the proctodia, head-ach, lassitude and weariness on the least exertion, with stiffness and rigidity of his knees, and esp. joints. The surgeon of the regiment visited him; he was purged 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 a hospital, he complained of head-ach, sickness at stomach, oppression about the proctodia, thirst, sore throat, with difficulty of urination; his tongue was foul, his skin felt hot and rough, full from 110 to 120, rather depressed, belly distended, dull and languid, but w^tout delirium. The whole surface of his skin was interspersed with vesicles, or Phyleoles of the size of an ordinary walnut, many of them were larger, especially on the arms and breast. In the interstices, 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 more. In some places, two or three were joined together like the

pustules in the confluent small-pox. These vesicles had burst of themselves, and formed a whitish scab or crust. These were most commonly on the neck and face; others shewed a tolerably laudable pus. However, by far the greatest number were perfectly entire, buried, and of a bluish colour. Upon opening them it was evident, that the cuticle elevated above the epilis, and distended with a thin, yellowish, semi-pellucid serum, formed this appearance. It was the surface of the cuticle ulcerated, or livid, 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 within his memory in Aberdeen. — This case was treated in the following manner. The largest of the vesicles were snipped, and dressed w^tung. & Lap. Calamine. In the evening he was vomited with a solution of T. & G. given in small quantities, and at intervals. This also procured two loose stools. And he was ordered for drinks, water, gruel, acidulated with lemon juice. — April 16. He still complained of sickness, some oppression in 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, those of the sores on the trunk & v. body looked clean.

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On^t, particularly where the vesicles were confluent, seemed beginning to ulcerate, and to have a bluish sublaid appearance. They were dressed afresh with the sublaid ointment. He was ordered the following medicines.

My Decoction of Peruvian Wine: Hubris Lusitan. Aq. fonsac: ad 2ff. f. flaccid. herba quaque hirsuta repente. — This acidulated drink was continued; and, on account of the very oppressive 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 clear, 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 clearer, pulse 68, and soft. As the decoction of the bark sit easy on his stomach, the following prescription was ordered.

My Pulse: Subl. f. Cet. Peruv: 2ff. Vini Hubri Lusitan. Aq. fonsac: ad 2ff. f. flaccid. herba quaque hirsuta repente. — The acidulated drink was continued, and fresh drops of it 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 even

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salted 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 uneasiness, and a troublesome itching of the skin. The puruvian 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 q^t. above, yet I did not hesitate to conclude, that the disease belonged to the tribe of exanthemata; and had, in a greater or less degree, a putrid tendency, having formed this Soles, it was evident, that if a remission of the fever could be procured, the bark w^t acids, were the remedies most to be trusted to. — Upon looking into the *Historia Methodica de Salvarsis*, and examining the different genera of q^t. order of exanthemata, I found that the character of his 93 Genus, to w^t which he gives the name of *Panthreas*, almost coincided in a very particular w^t. the history given above; and of the four species into which he divides this genus, the present case was clearly the first of these, or *Panthreas Maj.*

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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 *Tembhi-*
ques, and the later *y. fibris bullosa*. Charles Piso too,
in his *consilia selecta*, gives the history of a case occur-
ly similar; and the *Fibris Syncraches cum vesiculis*
perpetuas & collum sparsis of Dr Norton, seems al-
so to belong to the same genus. —

Prognostics of y. fibris — If the hemorrhoids flow sens-
ibly and moderately, the puru-
~~Wise man's Surgeon~~ *the body offuscant of gross blood and*
thereby free it of many dangerous
*diseases as of Ulcers, Inflam-*tion of the Lungs and Kidneys, Heatish fevers &c.* Greater health*
*if they flow immoderately the patient is weak and faint is sub-*if they are not unadvisedly to be proctosed nor too suddenly**
*sujet to catarrhs, Diapries &c. Salso by this inordinate sup-*to be checked. If the hemorrhoids called Rectal or blid piles be ex-**
*cession of them the patient is rendered subject to all the fore-*tem painfull, and not timely succoured there is danger, lest through**
mentioned diseases. From all which it may be concluded that
*there is less danger in unseasonable suppession of the he-*the great concurse of humors, Inflammation of Prosthumus.**
mmorrhoids than there is from their too great evacuation; on
it. They are not unadvisedly to be proctosed nor too suddenly
to be checked. If the hemorrhoids called Rectal or blid piles be ex-
tem painfull, and not timely succoured there is danger, lest through
the great concurse of humors, Inflammation of Prosthumus.
It do follow those hemorrhoids which affect it part out the
*neck of y. Bladder, are under vexations by reason of the content ther-*hawnt it whence inflammation & strangury may happen. It do-**

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X

Y

The Bones of a Skeleton	
	Number
The Os. Frontalis	1
Os. Caphalis	1
Os. Parietalia	2
Temporum	2
Os. Occipitalis	8
Os. Ethmoides	1
Os. Hippocratis	1
Os. Nasale	2
Mastidion	2
Unguis	2
Varii	2
Phalangi	2
Tarsus	1
Masilla inferior	1
Dentes incisi	8
Canini	1
Molares	90
Os. Thyrodes	1
	61
Vertebra Cervicis	7
Dorsi	42
Humborum	5
Os. Sacri	6
Os. Coccygis	3
Scapulae	2
Clypeulus	2
Costa	24
Arenum	1
Os. Innominate	2
	64
Th. Humerus	2
Ulna	2
Radiis	2
Os. Carpi	16
Metacarpi	8
Digitum	20

The Os. Femoris	
Molulus	2
Tibia	2
Fibula	2
Os. Tarsi	14
Mtatorni	10
Digitum	28
	60

In all 245
Besides the Os. Sesamo-
ides, which are said to be
found to y number of 18-

Rules for the preservation of Men
on the coast of Africa, communicated to publick
by a Gentleman who made several Voyages to
the coast of West Indies & always found them
unfallable in those climates

- 1 Avoid rains & night dews as much as possible.
- 2 Drink a little punch or wine warm every day, just before the sea breeze sets in.
- 3 Don't eat much flesh particularly salt meat, let the latter be well watered.
- 4 Eat moderately, but make it up with drink such as weak punch or wine & water.
- 5 When you are punch, lett it be clear from the pulp of the lime, because of Dry grippe blood experienced every morning & evening.
- 6 Avoid all manner of fruit.
- 7 Avoid drinking that pernicious liquor (the juice of a tree that grows on fleshy called palm-wine).
- 8 The lastie don't purge except gently.
- 9 Don't go over thin of leather but with the skin every day, keep under cover in the heat of the day.

- 11 When you sleep, let your lodging be quituous
 of the open air, rather close &
 12 Don't think th^e running a sufficient cover
 to sleep under.
 13 When upon Watch or Duty in the night
 wear your Watch coat (except your business
 required it off) and neither will nor lie down
 but keep in motion.
 14 Let your Coopers or who ever are oblig'd to
 be over the first take care of the Sonches of
 the wood, which is cast on the coast of Guinea,
 especially on the Gold coast & Bitch for
 it often brings inflections very eyck, and
 many have been blind'd without knowing
 the cause.
 15 Take care what water you use, that it be
 well examined; for I have occasions to be-
 lieve that the Flesh worms called Guinea
 worms are kild by drinking of water
 found upon the coast, as I have observed
 that those who stuck to the English water,
 entirely the Voyage round until they
 gott to the West Indies, had not those
 worms while the others did escape.

N.B. All our ships going Slaveing voyage
 lay in great Stock of water in England -
 16 I shd be far from encouaging any
 manner of Vice, but I have found it very full
 among the white men a moderate familiar-
 ity with the Black wenches provided they
 were not slaves.
 17 It is often much ask'd by the natives of that
 coast (and I thought it very worthy) as well as in
 Jamaica that the European and that race of adgts
 or Sandy complexion did not continue their
 Health so long in those places, as those that
 were of a Black or Earthy colour.

From Don Mag^t Oct^r 3d

List of Glands from Dr. Theophrastus Mammarium.	
1. Ciblor.	19. Ventriculus.
2. Nexus Choroidei.	20. Hypothalamus.
3. Spaces.	21. Paracerebellis.
4. Nodus Auditiorius.	22. Thalamus.
5. Ovaries.	23. Hippocampi Follis.
6. Lachrymatus.	24. Hypovent.
7. Thymus Aqueum.	25. Urengis.
8. Hypallenum.	26. Ventricle.
9. Pitseum.	27. Venae Uninariae.
10. Nissum Choroides.	28. Hypothalamus.
11. Vasales.	29. Uteri.
12. Preceptes, Labellus, Palatinus.	30. Hypocretorum.
13. Parotidea, Maxillare, Sublinguale.	31. Uteri.
14. Tonsillaum.	32. Uteri.
15. Oophagus.	33. Hypophatico.
16. Aperire Venter.	34. Hypocretales.
17. Viscerardii.	35. Hypalleres.
	36. Ovarium.
	37. Cervicohilaria.

A Table of the Muscles

The Muscles of the Head.

Frontalis. They pull the skin of the forehead upwards. *Stretching forward.*

Orbicularis Oculi. They pull the skin of the forehead upwards. *Stretching forward.*

Orbicularis Oculi. They pull the skin of the forehead upwards. *Stretching forward.*

Mollus. They pull the skin of the forehead upwards. *Stretching forward.*

Depressor Superficialis. It relaxes the tympanum.

Extensor Malleoli. It relaxes the tympanum.

Obliquus Malleoli. It relaxes the tympanum.

Of the Eye-brows. Musculus Frontalis. It moves of the eye brow.

One pair. Orbicularis Superficialis. It pulls up the eye brow and hair.

Eye brows. Orbicularis Superioris. It lifts up the eye brow.

Eyes six pairs. Orbicularis Oculi. It contracts the eye.

Eyes six pairs. Mollus. They pull the eye forward.

Depressor Superficialis. It relaxes the eye.

Adductor Superficialis. It relaxes the eye.

Abductor Superficialis. It relaxes the eye.

Obliquus Major. It pulls the eye forward.

Obliquus Minor. It pulls the eye forward and obliquely downwards.

Nose. Three pairs. - Mollus. They relax the nose.

Dilatans Nares. They dilate the nostrils.

Depressor Superficialis. It pulls the upper lip upwards.

Lips six pairs. Incisivus. It pulls the upper lip upwards.

and one single one. Triangularis. It pulls it downwards.

Cardini. They pull the lower lip.

Elevator Labii. They pull the lower lip.

Inferioris. Upwards.

Quadratus. It pulls it downwards.

Zygomaticus. It draws both lips together.

Oculularis. It draws both sides together.

of the Cheeks one pair. Buccinator. It thrusts the meat between our teeth.

Lower jaw six pairs. Temporalis. They pull the skin of the lower jaw.

Masteter. They pull the skin of the lower jaw.

Pterygoideus Internus. Adams of Pterygoideus Externus. They draw it inwards.

Quadratus. It pulls it inwards.

Digastricus. It pulls it downwards.

Uvula two pairs. Peristaphilinus Externus. It pulls the uvula back.

Peristaphilinus Internus. It pulls the uvula forward.

Tongue. Two pairs. Slyloglossus. It draws it forwards.

Glossus. It pulls it out of the mouth.

Cervicalis. It pulls it inwards.

Geniohyoides. It pulls it outwards.

Sternohyoides. It pulls it inwards.

Mylohyoides. It pulls it inwards.

Coracobrachialis. It pulls it obliquely down.

Hypobrachialis. It pulls it to the side.

Posto. Pharyngeal. It pulls it upwards.

Respiratorius. It dilates the pharynx.

Haemophryne. It pulls it upwards.

Pharyngeal. It pulls it upwards.

Cricothyroides. It pulls it upwards.

Cricothyroides Posticus.

Cricothyroides Lateralis.

Thyroarytonoides. It dilates the glottis.

Thyroarytonoides. It contracts the glottis.

Vomer. They move the nasal bones.

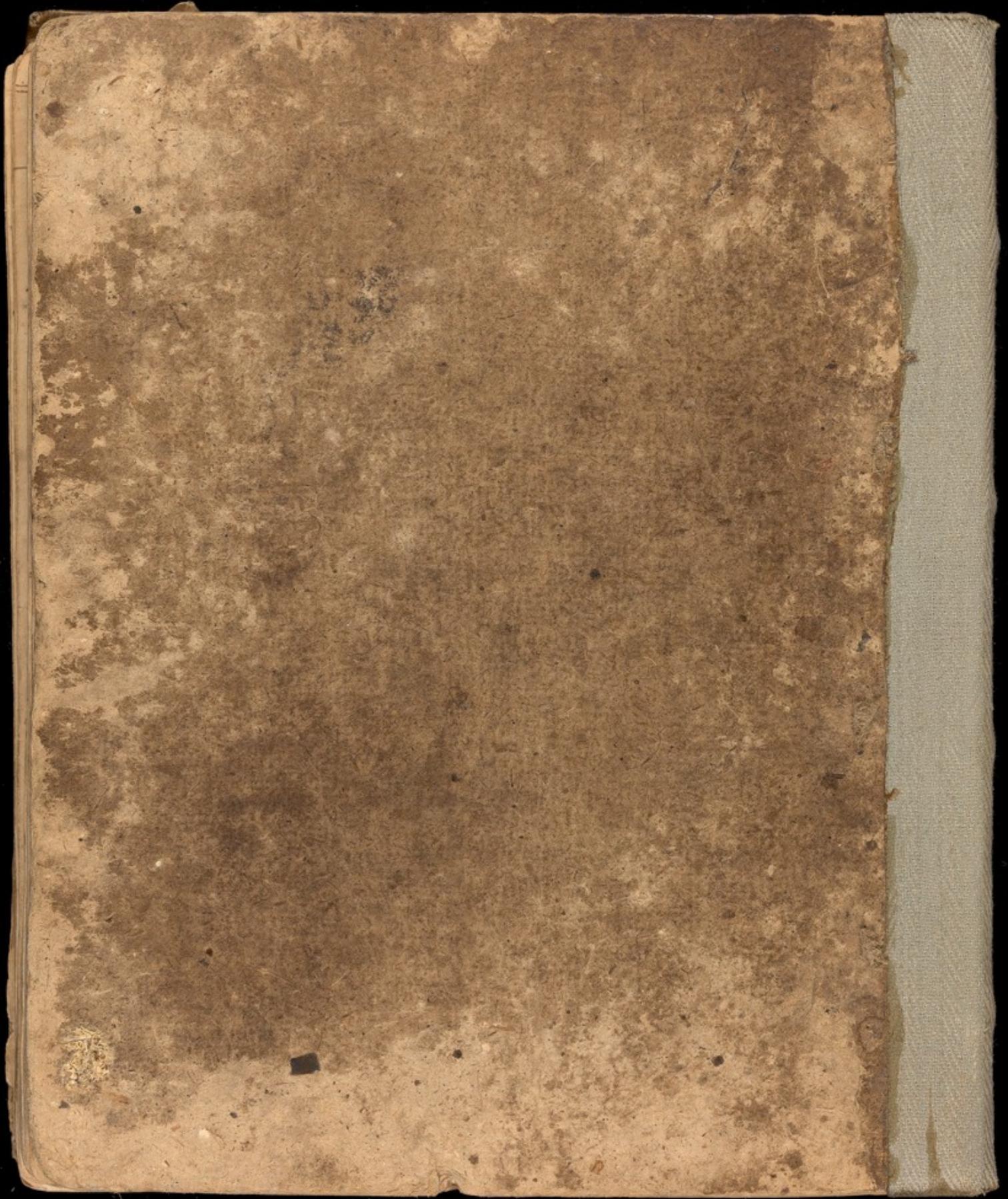
Commissus. They move the nasal bones.

Read ten pairs

Pectus Major They nod the head back.
Pectus Minor wags. —
Obliquus Internus inferior They perform of
Obliquus Superior They perform of
Obliquus Internus motion of head
Pectus Internus major They nod of
Pectus Internus major They nod of
Pectus Lateralis It nods the head to
Off Thora Intercostales. In twenty nine pair turn & Extorni
Subclavii They pull
Serratus Anterior Major It lifts up
Serratus Anterior Superior Inwards in in-
piration —
Triangularis —
Serratus Posterior inferior They make
Serratus Posterior Superior Motion of of
Sacrolumbans Rib down from in exhalation of
Diaphragma It turns quickens and舒息 four pair. —
Obliquus Externus & both in in his hornt ext.
Obliquus Internus They contract all
Transversalis In of Conus bellum as
Pectus Motion of of
Pyramidalis Downwards & inwards, and help to bend
Longissimus Dorsi It helps of body erect
Transversalis Dorsi It moves of body ob-
Interspinalis It moves the standard
Quadratus Lumborum It draws on another
The Loins to one side —

Tongues, They bend the Vertebrae of
Scapulas. This verte-
Was Marrow. It helps to bend of Verte-
The Muscles of Cremaster It draws up the Testicles in
the Privilegia of Loins —
There are four pair Erectores Penis
Transversalis Penis
Acceleratores Utrinque
Erector Supr. Erectores Erectores
One single Musc. Spincter Vesici It contracts the
cle of Bladder Neck of Bladder That the urine
of the three single muscles may not run
Levatores In. They draw up
Spincter Ani. It shorts the
Off the Shoulders Blades Serratus Anterior
Minor — It draws of Should-
Trapezius It moves its forward,
backwards, and down-
Rhomboides It pulls it backwards
Pectoral Scapula, It pulls shoulder —
Deltoides It pulls it upwards —
Supra Spinatus They off the torn
Coracobrachialis —
Teres Major They pull the
Latissimus Dorsi It turns downwards
Pectoralis — It moves yet forward
Intra Spinatus They draw the
Transversalis — It backs backward.
Subscapularis

Cubitarius pr. Pectoralis Internus } They bend
Brachialis Internus } the arm
Longus, Pectoralis, } They extend
Brachialis Externus } the arm
Inconspicuus, Brachialis Externus } They perform motion
Extensor } of elevation or
Quadratus } flexion of palm of y
Longus, Hand down wards } They perform motion of
Pectoralis } flexion or elevation of palm
Cubitalis Internus } of hand up wards.
Brachialis Internus } They bend the
Cubitalis Externus } hand
Off palms of hands Palmaris & Intra palmis to grasp
Two pairs - Palmaris & Intra palmis to close
Off fingers 15 pair Abductor & adductor of palm of y
seven pair Profundus They bend of fingers
Extensor digitorum communis They extend
Tumbi tales, ^{In bend of} They draw of fingers
Interossei Interni They draw of fingers
Interossei Externi They draw of thumb
Muscles of the Flexor Pollicis Longus /
Muscles of the Extensor Pollicis Brevis
Femur are Extensor Pollicis
seven pair Interossei Internodii Pollicis
Off forefingers Anterolateralis They draw the thumb from fingers
Two pairs Adductor Indicis
Off little fingers Extensor Indicis
Two pairs Hypothenar They draw of little fingers from
The Muscles of Extensor hallucis of rest
in hands Proximus They bend the thigh
in hair Rectus



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