

A dissertation on the artificial medicated water baths, partial pumps, vapourous and dry baths, internal and external moist and dry fumigations, oleous, saponaceous, spirituous and dry Frictions; together with a description of the apparatus, erected in Panton-Square, Hay-Market, at the solicitation of many of the faculty, nobility and gentry, for the purpose of preparing and applying them. With an account of their nature and efficacy in the cure of most disorders incident to the human body, supported by the opinions of the most eminent physicians, both ancient and modern; To which are added, many well authenticated cases of cures performed on persons of credit and reputation / by R. Dominiceti.

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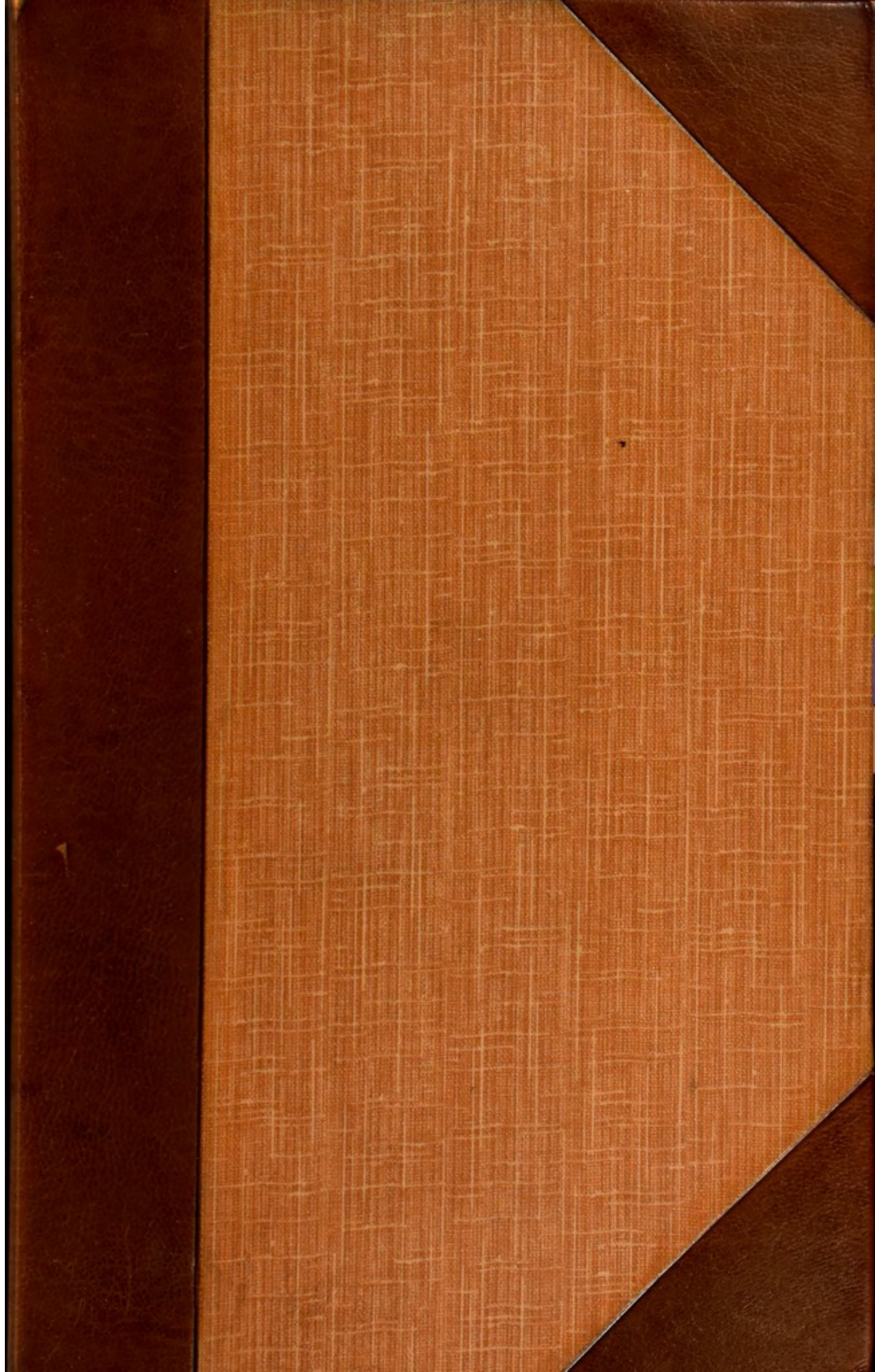
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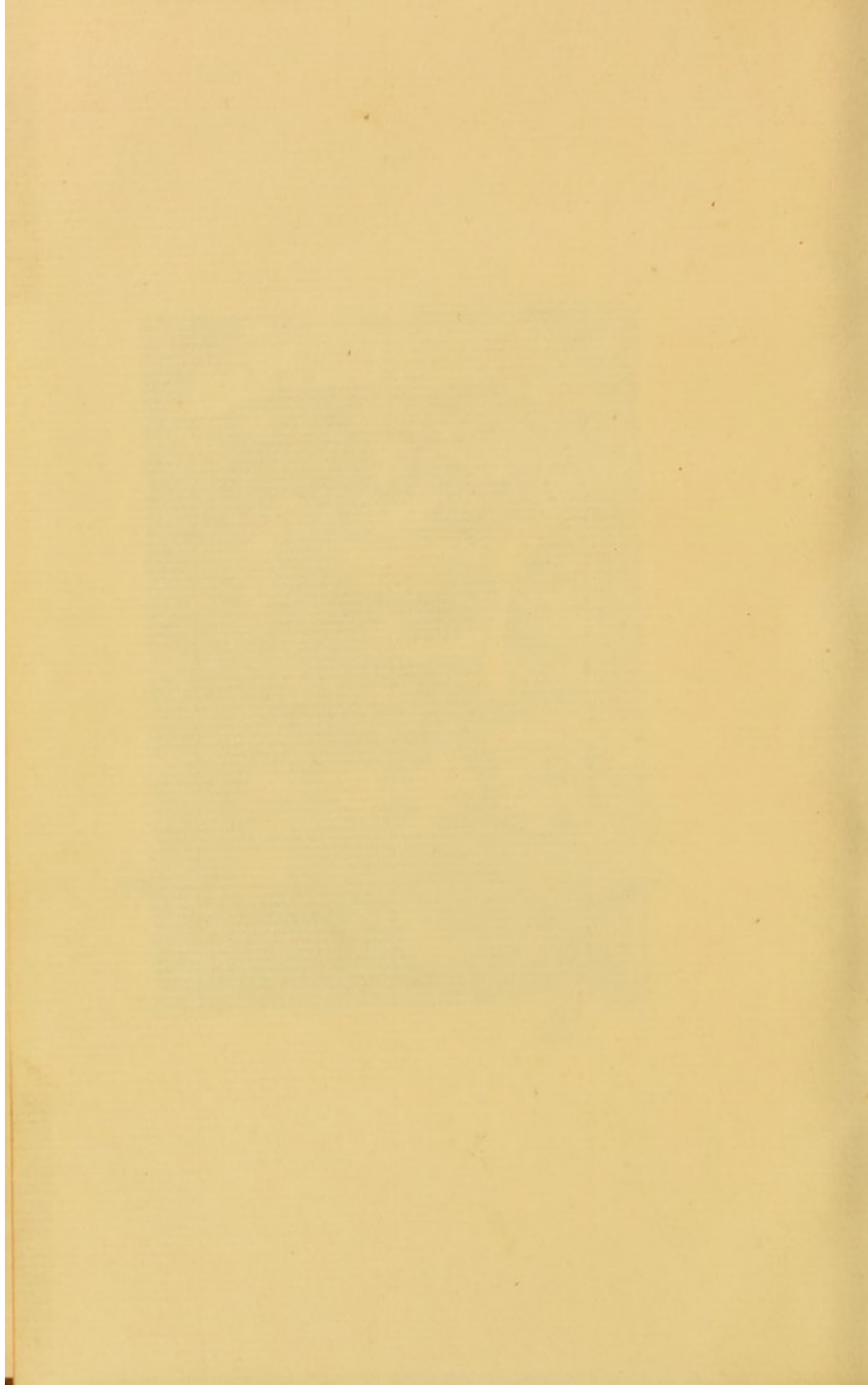
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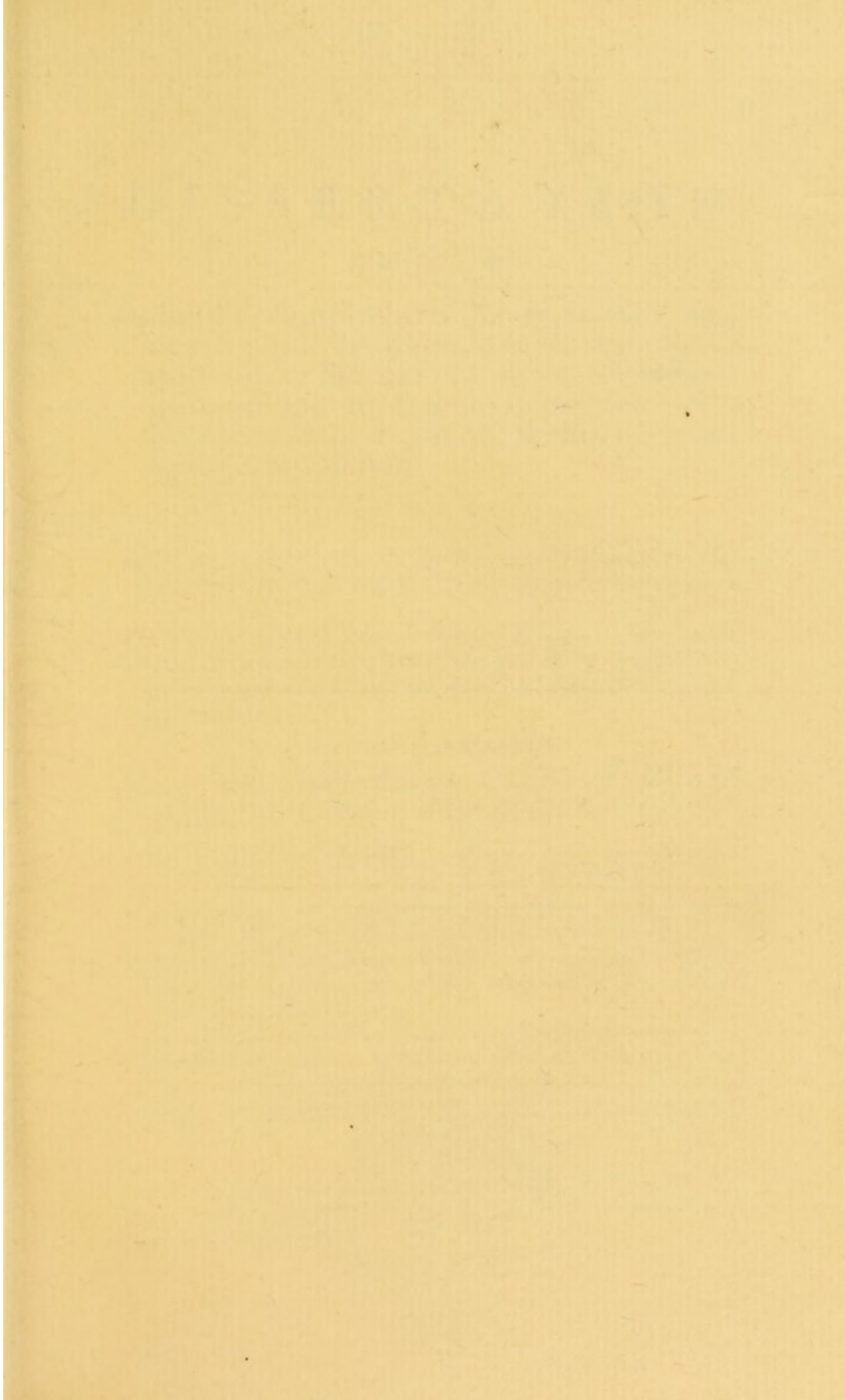
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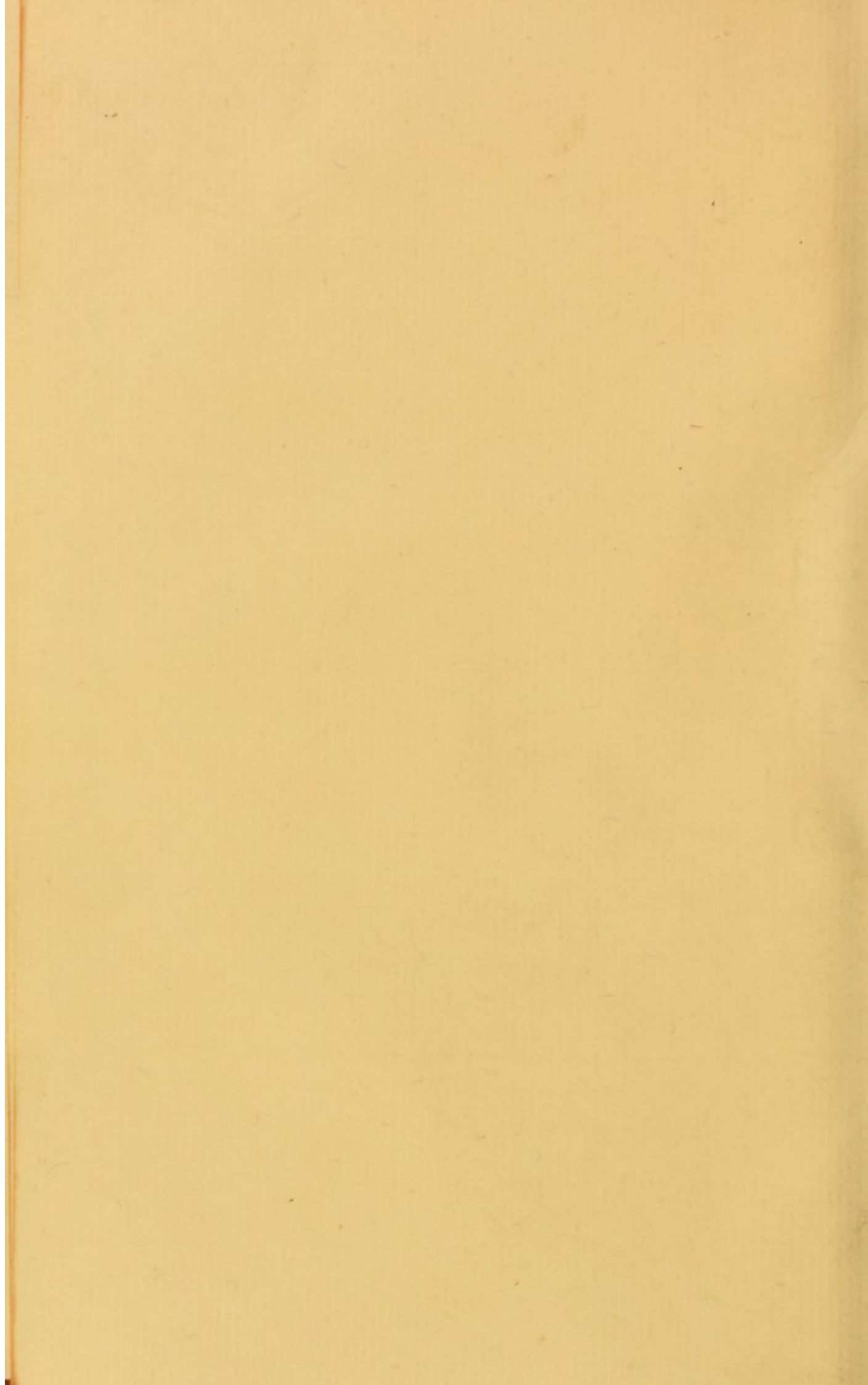




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A
D I S S E R T A T I O N
O N T H E

Artificial medicated WATER BATHS, partial PUMPS,
vapourous and dry BATHS, internal and external
moist and dry FUMIGATIONS, oleous, saponaceous,
spirituous and dry FRICTIONS; together with a
description of the Apparatus, Erected in Panten-
Square, Hay-Market,

A T T H E

SOLICITATION of many of the FACULTY, NOBILITY and
GENTRY, for the Purpose of preparing and applying them.

With an Account of their Nature and Efficacy in the Cure of
most Disorders incident to the human Body, supported by
the Opinions of the most eminent Physicians, both Ancient
and Modern;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Many well authenticated CASES of CURES
performed on Persons of Credit and Reputation.

T H E S E C O N D E D I T I O N .

By R. DOMINICETI, M. D.

Noble of the Holy Roman Empire, of the most August
House of Austria, and of the most Serene Republic of
Venice, on Terra Firma.

*Illud remedium magnum appellabitur, quod ad morbi curationem
efficacius conducit quamvis sine violentia operatur: TOZZI*

L O N D O N .

Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold by J. NICOLL, No. 51,
in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and by all other Booksellers in
London and Westminster. 1782.

(Price 2s. and 6d.)

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Medical and Surgical History of the
Royal College of Physicians, London
from its Foundation to the Present Time
by Thomas Wilson, M.D.
F.R.S. F.R.C.P.

Printed by W. Woodcock, Stationer, No. 17, St. Dunstons Church Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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THE SECOND EDITION

BY A. DOMINIOTTI, M.D.
M.D. 1880, M.B. 1881, F.R.C.P. 1882, F.R.S. 1883
Lecturer in the History of Medicine, St. George's Hospital, London

Printed by W. Woodcock, Stationer, No. 17, St. Dunstons Church Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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To the R E A D E R.

IN this Dissertation I have expressed myself (as in my first edition) agreeable to the opinion of the most esteemed men of the profession, in order that my readers might not be misled by the artful insinuations of designing ignorant persons, to follow a method of preserving health, and curing diseases so justly esteemed, and successfully practised by most of the ancients, and recommended by many of the modern physicians. The great imperfection in which the mode of preparing and applying operations somewhat similar to those hereafter described, was in, before my Father took them in hand, the improvement, and innumerable additions he has made of his invention may be known by referring the reader to his Medicinal Anecdotes*, and how much farther I have extended their utility may be learned by the present edition.

The cases and cures in the seventh chapter, are inserted by the desire of the patients I have cured, whose kind, and humane request I thankfully accepted, as I am sensible, that few are intelligent of physic, or physical reasoning; yet

* Vid. Medical Anecdotes of the last thirty years, illustrated with Medical Truths, and address'd to the Faculty in general by B. Dominiceti, M. D. printed for L. Davis, in Holborn; C. Dilly, in the Poultry; W. Nicoll, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and J. Walter, at Charing Cross.

every

every one has discernment enough to be convinced, by evident and uncontrovertable facts, such as are the cures alluded to.* The afflicted may depend that neither their name, or their complaint, will ever be noticed or published, without their particular approbation, and consent. In this publication I hope the reader will overlook the errors in point of stile, as I confess myself inadequate to appear in public as an author, but as to the sense of the book I flatter myself no person will be misled by giving credit to what I have advanced. The generous encouragement I have received from the gentlemen of the faculty, who have recommended many of their patients to my care, and the natural propensity, the public in general discover for the support of every thing useful and beneficial will ever engage my utmost attention in the exercise and improvement of those acquisitions I have made from others and my own observations, as the surest means of becoming an object of their favour and protection.

* *By such references, the idea, many have, that my operations are weakening and relaxing, will appear intirely groundless, or else how could it be otherwise, when persons emaciated, dvested of strength, and appetite, and almost half dead, are restored to health and vigour. At pages 14, 15, of the second chapter, the reader will be more fully convinced, that with my Medicinal Baths, &c. I can either strengthen, or relax, molify, contract, deterge, heal, condence, or attenuate just as necessity require.*

T O

BARTHOLOMEW DOMINICETI, M. D.
NOBLE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE,
OF THE MOST AUGUST HOUSE OF
AUSTRIA, AND OF THE MOST SE-
RENE REPUBLIC OF *VENICE*,
ON TERRA FIRMA.

HON. SIR,

BE pleased to accept this feeble, but sincere and public acknowledgement of your paternal care, for the many favours you have conferred on me. The knowledge I have acquired in the profession in which I am engaged, is entirely due to your instructions, therefore no one is so justly entitled to this Dedication as yourself. The surprising cures you have performed on most diseases, and the rationality of your process, has, and ever will, excite in me, a desire of paying a close attention to a practice, which, at an immense expence, you have so successfully established. The only means I have of acquitting my obligations are, in endeavouring, by every return of gratitude in my power, to prove myself worthy of the continuance of your affection, and with due respect remain,

Your dutiful,

And affectionate Son,

R. DOMINICETI.

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HISTORY OF THE
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE
BY
JOHN BISHOP OF KARLSRUHE
OF THE
SACRED ROMAN EMPIRE

But I think it necessary to explain to the
reader the manner in which I have
written this History. I have followed
the order of time, and have not
been obliged to depart from it in
any particular. I have not
thought proper to insert any
digressions, or to enlarge on
any particular subject, unless
it was necessary to the
understanding of the History.
I have not thought proper to
insert any anecdotes, or
to relate any particulars
of the lives of the Emperors,
or of the Popes, or of the
Princes, or of the Nobles,
or of the People, unless
it was necessary to the
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necessary to the
understanding of the
History.

LONDON,
Printed by R. DODD, in Pall-mall.
1745.

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Description of the apparatus and machinery.

C H A P. II.

Theory and authorities, proving the great efficacy of artificial water, &c. vapour and dry baths, in the cure and relief of many diseases.

C H A P. III.

On the use and effect of the frictions and pumping.

C H A P. IV.

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Of the various uses of human knowledge

A
DISSERTATION

ON THE

Arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths,
partial Pumps, vaporous and dry Baths, internal,
and external moist and dry Fumigations, &c. &c.

*An nitidas primum lector mirabere Thermas?
Vel quas delicias ex his daret incluta Roma?
Mirare hic potius Myliaria Lymphas,
Frigentes, calidas, tepidasque referre perennes?*

CHAP. I.

AMONGST the most powerful, useful, and
safer Remedies for the preservation and reco-
very of Health, as well as for Luxury, the Ancients
preferred the Artificial Baths to any other. Witness
the famous baths of Agrippa, Nero, Titus, Domitian,
Antony, Constantine, &c. &c. whose past elegance
and usefulness, will be an everlasting monument of
their enlarged ideas, and sound judgment. Here I
shall add also the authority of *Pliny**, who tells us,
that for six hundred years, not any other medicinal
aid was known in Rome, than the *Artificial Baths*.
In those times, people were kept strong and healthy;
the *Gout*, *Scurvy*, *Leprosy*, *Ringworms*, *Itch*, and other
foul eruptions (so common amongst us) were very

* Lib. 29, cap. i.

feldom seen, owing to their frequent use of Artificial Medicinal Baths. *Bacciis* observes*, that whenever they were attacked with any complaint, their only specific was the Artificial Medicinal Baths; with them the superfluous and morbid humours were driven from the center to the circumference, and in that manner the very seat of diseases was eliminated out of their bodies. But, alas! craft, covetousness, indolence, and the desire of novelty, has destroyed both the Roman Empire, and Roman Baths; to *the latter have been substituted other means, more useful to commerce than to health.*

Whoever will take the trouble to peruse *Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Rhasis, Oribacins, Ætius, Paulus Ægineta, Prosper Alpinus*, and many other celebrated physicians and philosophers, of more modern date, will find that those learned men did make the chief part of their practice in curing diseases with Artificial Medicinal Baths, and recommended *them as sure and excellent remedies, and commonly the best of all whatever, for preserving health, and curing diseases.* The *Authors here cited, says Sutherland, ARE TESTIMONIES, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN REVERENCE, WHEN OUR VERY NAMES COME TO BE FORGOTTEN.*

'Tis wonderful, the testimonies of these great men, have never induced any of the faculty to contrive and erect in this, or any other kingdom, an apparatus for preparing and applying to the human body, for the cure of various complaints, the artificially heated and medicated water, vapourous, and dry Baths, &c.—In short, they appear so ignorant, and careless of this very useful addition to

* Lib. 7, c. 13, p. 389, and c. 19, 22, 28, 29, 30, and 31, of the said book.

phyfic, as if the Ancients had never left beyond them any account of the wonderful effects of these salutary operations.

This important *innovation* was reserved for my Father, who, with an uncommon degree of patience and fortitude, has, ever since the year 1753, baffled those difficulties which arose from introducing a practice that was (it seems) neither known or understood, and consequently met with the greatest opposition from those of the profession, who not convinced of their efficacy, attribute the many cures (*wonderful to them*) my *Father**, and *Myself*† have performed on diseases deemed incurable, as *a matter of accident, when it was the result of a sound and rational practice*. However, after a mature reflection on their rationality and utility (*enforced on them* by the many obstinate and dangerous complaints that have been cured by the judicious application of the Artificial Medicinal Baths) they, at present, begin to approve and countenance the practice.

Before I proceed to explain what diseases my Artificial Baths are adapted to cure or relieve, I shall give the reader an idea of the construction and extent of my apparatus, as well as of the different accommodations for those patients, whose disorders, or complaints, may unavoidably claim a residence in my house‡, which is centrally situated in Panton-Square, near the Hay-market.

The whole of my apparatus consists of five Medicinal Water Baths, six Vapour Baths, two
Dry

* Vide the cases and cures inserted in his Medical Anecdotes.

† Vide the cases and cures at the end of this pamphlet.

‡ Although it is an additional trouble to have sick persons lodge in my house, yet the heart-felt satisfaction of restoring health

Dry Baths, in separate rooms, and entirely unconnected with each other; six Sweating Bed-chambers, two Waiting-Rooms, and a very large Drying-Room; two Chymical Elaboratories, in which are prepared Medicinal Waters and Vapours. All these machineries are constructed upon the first and second floor of my new buildings: other baths are now erecting for the middling class of people [equally] beneficial as those I use for the Nobility and Gentry. Under ground there are many furnaces, aqueducts, cisterns, and reservoirs, of very large sizes, for the different solutions and combina-

health to the afflicted, is a sufficient recompence for the inconvenience attending it. Indeed, in many complaints, a cure cannot be effected, even with the greatest care, without being in the house; besides the danger of catching cold, there are many other motives that should induce them to become indoor patients; in certain diseases and constitutions, though the patient will find himself relieved, much refreshed, and in better spirits, immediately after the operation, yet he should stay in the house to take rest and nourishment; while some, who labour under the same disease, but of a different constitution, may go into the fresh air immediately after bathing, without the danger of catching cold; others, who at first will find themselves fatigued, or tired, owing to their constitutions being greatly lowered, either by their taking too much physic, previous to their putting themselves under my care, or by the nature of their complaints; therefore in these cases, they should be treated with the utmost caution, it being often necessary for them to retire into their apartments directly after the operations, without exposing themselves to the external air, to rest on the bed, and take such nourishment as is requisite to recruit their strength; by which means they will be capable of going through the operations with pleasure and profit, and enable me, by often conversing with them, to form a better judgement of the nature of their complaints, and constitutions.

tions

tions of artificial mineral water; in the regular distribution of which, as well as for the various modification of the degrees of heat, are employed above 2500 feet of copper-pipes, and as many leaden ones; and above 150 brals-cocks, many of them of a very large diameter. I have also at my disposal, three different sorts of water, viz. Rain, New River, and Spring Water; the choice of which is of the utmost importance, for infusions, solutions, &c. of various substances, necessary for the cure of many complaints. Annexed to this curious and extensive building, are two fine Cold Baths*, one small, and of a new construction, which is used in a manner totally different, and by far more salutary than the common, which may also be made warm or cold, by degrees, or suddenly, as necessity requires; the other, a large capital Cold Bath, the most beautiful that ever was erected in England; surrounded with a gallery, and rooms for the bathers to undress and dress themselves in. The construction of this Cold-Bath is entirely new and enticing to every beholder: Its extent is 22 feet, width 10, and from six feet six, to four feet six deep, embellished with a grotto, from whence spring water is constantly running, which holding altogether the closest connection, and materially depending one upon the other, compose and form a curious body of mechanism.

The Baths, &c. appropriated for the use of the Ladies, are distinct and apart from those of the Gentlemen, approached by different avenues, and kept in a very clean and elegant manner: The house is well adapted for the reception of people of the first fashion, as well as those in the middling class of life; the parlours for the use of outdoor Patients are warm, genteel and comfortable.—

* Which form the *Calidarium*, *Tepidarium*, and *Frigidarium* of the ancient Romans.

The great utility of this laudable invention, hath spoken its importance to the community by its good effects. By investigating the mode of treatment it will be understood, that the medicated process is founded upon such salutary principles, that not a single individual can in the smallest sense be injured; whilst, according to the most rational and well digested conclusion, it bids fair for curing, or at least relieving most of the disorders incident to the human constitution. The degrees of heat and cold are also regulated by the thermometers; and the machinery, leaders, and pipes are so constructed that the Patient, when in the actual operation, can add or diminish it himself, according as fancy or necessity directs. In short, from the *minutiae* of the whole plan, and every measure practised, it appears to be, what in reality it is, the result of close application, intense study, and immense expence,

C H A P. II.

“**T**HE practice of Physic, says *Celsus*, ought to be grounded on reason: evident causes only should be admitted; and all that are obscure should be utterly rejected from the consideration of a Physician, and from the art itself.” This practice of preparing for and applying to the human body, the arbitrarily heated and medicated water, vapourous and dry Baths, partial Pumping and frictions, for the cure or relief of most infirmities, is not only established on reason, and supported by the authorities of the most celebrated *Physicians* and *Philosophers*, but experience, that great *baffle* of speculation, has also evinced their salutary effects in different kinds of complaints.* The danger and torture which often attend those who undergo the course of common practice, for the cure of several incidental diseases, have already been pointed out, and *are* the very *circumstances* which suggested the first idea of the *efficacy* and *safety* of this plan. None of the Faculty ought to be ignorant of the great estimation in which the most celebrated fathers of physic have held the medicated Water, vapourous and dry Baths, &c. owing to the great success they experienced thereby, in the cure of various disorders, though administered to their patients in an aukward unphysical manner. But, apprized of the great necessity of opposing the crowds of mercenary pretenders, with which this metropolis swarms, and to refute the prejudice of some of the regulars, *qui damnant quod ignorant*; I am led to add the following observations in support of my practice. *Sanctorius* found by experience, that

* Vide Cases and Cures at the end of this Book.

excretions,

excretions, made in a given time, have commonly this *proportion*; “that is, if the *excretion* by *stool* be as *four*, that of *urine* is as *sixteen*; and that through the *peres* of the *skin* is as *forty*, or *more*.” upon which experiment, *Pitcairn* and others draw this conclusion; “that if you have any *fever* underhand the *same* holds good in any *distemper* arising within the *animal*, it is *ten times* more probable to cure it by *sweat* than by *stool*.” And *Van-Swieten*, in his *Commentary* on *Boerhaave’s Aphorisms*, observes, “that they who attempt to cure *dropfies*, arising from *weakness*, by cleansing the body with *purges*, wonder to see it grow as *tumid* in a few days as before; without once considering that all the *humours* flow into the *flaccid* vessels, and that scarce any of the *liquids* taken down are carried off by *sweat* or *perpiration*.”

It is well known that on the external superficies of the body, there are vessels or passages called *vasa absorbentia*, through which a variety of different sorts of particles can pass into the blood. This is easily perceived, and must be allowed, from several external applications daily administered for curing this, that, or other disorders, and which make various alterations in our constitutions, according to the *different quality, quantity, and specific gravity* of the *matter* so introduced. The cures, therefore, which I perform of various diseases are effected by medicinal substances (found by experience salutary) with which I impregnate the Waters, Vapourous and Dry Baths, Fumigations, and the Liniments for Frictions, according as the Patient’s constitution, his disease, and other circumstances may require.

Upon trial, the reader will be satisfied that he has not ill bestowed his attention to this practice; and

and if the limits allowed in a pamphlet would admit a more minute discussion of this important subject, I flatter myself I should meet with the gratitude of the community at large, and the approbation of those gentlemen of the faculty, who have not yet been well apprized of the efficacy of my process, and of the conveniency of my apparatus.

Many persons are led to judge of things by sensation alone, and not by probable conjectures; but as the same sense of feeling cannot be less acute in them than in others, I flatter myself they will readily subscribe to the following observations:

That the common method of curing several disorders, becomes absolutely a torture to the patient, (which might be lessened to a great degree, by the application of my operations;) for besides the use of fire, caustics, knives, scarifications, blisters, cupping glasses, and copious bleedings, there are often administered great doses of mercury, opium, and antimony, nauseous draughts, troublesome and dangerous emetics, with an incredible number of purges, which have caused that *cacochymia* we observe in enervated constitutions. *Galen* says, "that they are possessed of deleterious qualities, and that while they discharge the noxious particles, at the same time they throw off a great portion of animal spirit, which is the basis and standard of life," and consequently weaken the constitution, and create new disorders. *Avicen* is said to have wept every time he prescribed a purge, and many renowned physicians of more modern date have found it by experience to be injurious.

Semedo. in his history of China* and *Bern. Varenius*, in his description of Japan† tell us that "in those

* Part 1. chap. 12. † chap. 25.

kingdoms diseases are cured, and physic practised with great reputation, without using any *cupping-glasses, issues, phlebotomy or cathartics.*" Pijo § observes " that the Brasilians do great things with frictions, where he says, *Mira quidem tum tuenda sanitatis ergo, cum plerisque morbis sanandis, frictione et unctiōne frequenti incolæ præstant, illam in frigidioribus et chronicis, hanc in acutioribus adhibentes.* They do strange things both in preserving health and curing diseases by *frictions* and *unctiōns*, using the *first* in colds and chronics, the *latter* in acute diseases." Nevertheless, in certain cases, before the patients go through, or during the time of their going through, my operation, I find it necessary, for the speedier recovery of their health, to prescribe them some aperient, attenuating, or other internal medicine, according to their constitution, nature, and stage of their respective disorders.

I have already remarked that our constitutions are altered, and diseases cured, by remedies *outwardly applied*; the reader here must observe, that the outward application of some of my operations work on the constitution, toward the cure of the disease, by *altering* the *temper* of the mass of fluids, without producing any alteration in the insensible evacuation; others by altering the *texture* of the *morbifick matter*, and thus render it so far obsequious to nature, as to enable her to ease herself of it by *sweat* or *insensible transpiration*; which method I have experienced, and it stands also recommended by the best physical authors; to be the safest, and the most eligible that *nature* has indicated, and *art* followed, to cure or alleviate most diseases; not only as the peccant humours may be easily altered, and the cause of complaint *discharged by sweat*, or un-

discerned transpiration, and at the same time nature may be *supplied through the absorbent vessels*, by infusing into *them salutary effluvia*, in the room of the *morbifick qualities*, transpiring out of the body; but because the *matter* so insensibly perspired, *has* already passed through a *long course of circulation*, in all the shapes of animal fluid, and is *divested of all that can be of further service to any part of the body*, and *so goes off* without *injuring the constitution*. In this paragraph is explained very near the whole of my practice, and if the reader will take the trouble to consider it attentively, I flatter myself that he will coincide with me in opinion, especially if he reflects on the pernicious consequences that must attend those persons who labour under an obstruction of such great quantities of superfluous and morbid humours, as is the perspirable matter in the state here described, the retention of which causes innumerable complaints. The necessity and importance, therefore, of the use of my Artificial Medicated Water, Vapour Baths, &c. is obvious to every one who does not wilfully shut his eyes against rationality and sound judgement, especially as by this method the humours are not put into any great agitation, as *is the case with internal hot stimulating diaphoretics* which only increase the patient's disorders, by producing too great a motion in the vitals, naturals, and animal fluids, and consequently alter the regular course of their function *, on which alone health and life depends. For this reason, *Lobb* judiciously has said in his rational method of curing fevers, that by
 “ those hot and stimulating medicines, commonly
 called

* *Hippocrati, Medicisque aliis est trina facultas,
 Nostra sub obscuro dispensans corpora tractu :*

called sudorifics, there is *little likelihood* of obtaining *sweat*, but a *great probability* of *increasing* the *fever*, by increasing the motion, heat, and inspissation of the blood; but let me here remark, that even sudorifics of the milder kinds, sometimes prove ineffectual, especially when the surface of the body is dry and parched up by an obstructed perspiration, which being very nearly analogous to the urine, produces an incrustation (if I may use the expression) on the external superficies of the body, which obstructs the orifices of the pores, and of the perspiratory and sudatory tubuli in such a manner, that it will not yield to any mild internal force, while a greater one might perhaps be equally fruitless; with this difference, that the impelled humour, as it cannot find its way out of the body, will return back from its circumference to the center, and there produce obstructions in the largest vessels, which are attended

*Prima animalis, molli quæ fixa cerebro,
Per nervos sensum transmittit corpus in omne :
Altera vitalis, calido de corde suborta,
Vitam infert membris per vas arteria dictum :
Tertia naturalis, habens suam in hepate sedem,
Corpora per venas diffuso sanguine nutrit.*

The Moderns with Hippocrates agree
That the chief springs of life are only three :
The first lies in the spirits of the brain,
Which give the sense of pleasure or of pain ;
The next is in the heat, which from the heart,
Flies thro' the arteries to ev'ry part ;
The third is in the liver; from the same
Runs out the blood, to feed the human frame.

with

with very pernicious or fatal consequences to the patient. It has been observed by most physicians, "that in the summer months, when perspiration is greatest, men are less apt to be sick, and fewer die." The spasms which affect the hypochondriac, and the pains which torment those that have the gout, generally cease; persons advanced in years, that are of weak constitutions, and obnoxious to disorders, are never better than in summer. Obstinate quartan agues, and other diseases which have continued long, proceeding from an infraction of the *viscera* are either lessened in the summer time, or quite cease. The disorders which proceed from a suppression of perspiration, are great and dangerous; for it increases the impure juices, and disposes them to corruption and putrefaction: whence proceed universal diseases, such as cachexies, madness, hemorrhages, epilepsies, quinseys, gout, rheums, coughs, lippitudes, abscesses, catarrhs, scurvy, rheumatism, the small-pox, measles, and continual fevers." *Brook*, in his *General Practice of Physic*, says, "that there is always a double motion in the fever, the one from the circumference to the center, or from the external parts to the internal; the other from the centre to the circumference; the first motion is attended with a small contracted weak pulse, with an anxiety of the precordia, and difficulty of breathing; the second with increased motion of the arteries, a large pulse and heat, extended even to the extreme parts. These two motions *are* evidently of a different *nature* and *efficacy*; the *first*, from the circumference to the center, *is* not only *less salutary*, but *morbid*, nay *often fatal*; for *those who die* of a *fever*, whether continual or intermitting, acute or
chronical,

chronical, die under spasm, cold, chilliness, shivering or shaking, with convulsions of the external parts; because the heart, lungs, and brain, are at that time more oppressed with the internal congestion of the blood. The other motion from the internal parts, or from the center to the circumference and minute vessels, is salutary and vital; nay, even medicinal and preservatory; for under this, and by this, the morbid matter exciting the febrile spasm, is corrected, dissolved, and expelled (by sweat or insensible transpiration,) and so the fever terminates.”

Having thus set to view some injuries and inconveniences attending the method commonly practised for the cure of several diseases, and at the same time give an insight into my practice, upon which I shall further enlarge as follows:

In the first chapter we have taken notice that the Romans for many years did not use any other means for curing diseases, and for the preservation of their health, than the artificial medicated water and vapour baths; and so great were their effects, that, what we now call the *common Practice of Physick*, they deemed a *plague* to the City: in consequence of which all the physicians that followed such methods for curing diseases were banished out of Rome. — The following passage will convince the reader to what extensive use they brought the artificial medicated water and vapourous baths:

* *Fiunt autem artificialia balnea pluribus modis, penes diversas intentiones. Alia enim componuntur ex rebus ano-*

* Vide Baccii de Balneis Medicatis Artificialibus.
Chap. xxvii.

dynis, alia ex emollientibus, alia ex calidis ac relaxantibus alia ex adstringentibus, &c. alia ex simplici oleo, alia ex lacte, vel quoque alio liquore fuerit opus: Usus autem varius ad calefaciendum refrigerata, ac exsiccandum, ad delorem leniendum, ad emolliendum, ad discutiendum, ad adstringendum, et quod summatim dicam, ad capitis, thoracis, ventriculi, intestinorum, renum, uteri, vesicæ, inueteratarumque passiones plurimas

“ The artificial medicated baths (says he) are made in different manners, to serve different intentions; some are composed of anodynes, some of emollients, some of warm and relaxing, others of astringent substances; some of simple oil, some of milk or of any other suitable liquor:—their use is also various; some serve to warm, some to refrigerate, others to dry, and some to mitigate pain; others to mollify and disperse, and others to strengthen. In short, they are good for the disorders of the head, stomach, abdomen, intestines, loins, uterus, bladder, and joints.”

They were no less particular in their fomentation, as the beforementioned Author observes, “ *Humida itaque fomenta inflammationibus conveniunt a biliosis humoribus factis. Sicca vero his quæ a tenui et aquoso sanguine producta sunt, et lenia quidem fomenta mordacibus humoribus conveniunt, mordacia vero et attenuantia crassis ac viscosis.*” Moist fomentations are good in inflammations, caused by bilious humours—but the dry are for disorders produced by attenuated and watery blood, the softening and mollifying fomentations are good for sharp and corrosive humours, and those made of sharp and attenuating substances, are fit to rectify glutinous and viscous fluids.—*Boerhaave* repeats very nearly the same thing for the cure of diseases proceeding from a spontaneous gluten. “ Baths (says he) are either wet or dry; the former act by relaxing and diluting;

to these therefore are added aromatic herbs which strengthen and attenuate, and at the same time frictions are used; afterwards the dry baths are of service, by exciting a greater heat; but as the whole external surface of the body is covered with bibulous veins, the virtue of these aromatic herbs may be transmitted through them, especially when they are relaxed in the bath.—And *Hippocrates de affectionibus* plainly says, “that whatever part the pain invades, should be treated with baths, fomentations and emollient liniments.—*Medea*, who (as *Palae-phatus* has observed) acquired the reputation of restoring youth to old men, is said to have used no other ingredients than medicated waters, and the effluvia of balsamic herbs.

Van-Swieten, in his Commentary on *Boerhaave's Aphorisms*, observes, “that in acute diseases, wherein the skin is generally so very dry as to carry off nothing by transpiration, and when the orifices of the vessels through which we perspire are quite closed up, it is to no purpose to endeavour to provoke a sweat by internal medicines; but if the body (says he) be exposed naked in a vapour bath, the mouth of the vessels will open, the skin grow moist, and sweat soon after ensue: and in obstructions, whenever vapours and fomentations, with very softening herbs boiled in them, can be *commodiously directed* to the parts, it is to be preferred to all other methods.” He further observes, “that for the cure of a scirrhus disorder, nothing can be better than to fumigate the part twice a day and use gentle frictions: By continuing this use for some months, he adds, I with pleasure recollect several recent scirrhi of the breast, which I have happily cured.” *Huxham*, in pleurifies, prescribes to foment the part, which, says he, often eases the pain, and generally terminates the disease. And *Brook* advises

vifes tepid vapours of decoctions of proper ingredients, to be conveyed to the lungs.—*Arbutnot*, on the inflammation of the liver, fays, fweat fhould be promoted; and of thofe of the bowels, he recommends warm fomentation. *Tiffot* * fays, “ that warm baths, by relaxing the veffels, and qualifying the humours, greatly affift the cure; and, when there is no reafon to the contrary, fhould never be neglected: but above all in the obftructions of the liver.”—*Brook*, in the inflammation of the bladder, and difficulty of making water, ftrongly directs fomentations of emollient herbs: and in that of the eyes, *Hoffman* advifes to receive the vapours, or fteam of valerian root, liquorice, &c. Sir *John Pringle* § (Physician to her preent Majesty) obferves, “ that a phrenitis is often brought on, or increafed in the hofpitals of an army, by the want of due *perpiration*, and of warmth in the extremities; therefore as foon as a foldier is brought into the houfe with feverifh fymptoms, his hands and feet fhould be wafhed with warm vinegar and water; and (fays he) I would likewife recommend for the hofpitals, what I have fometime fince in a phrenitis fuccesfully ufed in my private practice, *a fomentation to the feet and lower part of the legs*, to be repeated often for an hour or two at a time. He farther obferves that in the dyfentery, for mitigating the gripes, and expelling the wind, we are not to ufe the warmer carminatives; at leaft I have never known them to anfwer: opiates give immediate relief, but they only palliate, and often increafe the caufe. I have (fays he) met with no remedy that remarkably answered

* Article xi. Sect. 115, of his Eflay on the Difcafes of people of Fafhion.

§ In his Observations on the Difcafes of the Army, part iii.
C this

this intention: the *best* was *fomenting* the belly, and drinking camomile-tea: the *fomentations were made of the common herbs, with the addition of some spirit.*—The flatulent pain would sometimes affect the side as in a pleurisy; but a laxative medicine, or the fomentation just mentioned, removed them without bleeding. For the palsy, *Boerhaave* recommends strong frictions, endued with stimulating virtues, vapourous and water baths, and the fume of gums.—In convulsive asthmas, *Brook* says, after the use of frictions for the feet, they should be put into warm water: and if there are violent spasms about the *præcordia*, hot fomentations are highly necessary. In pituitous asthmas, *Heister* and *Huxham* enjoin warm baths.—*Barry* says, that “sudorifics have been by some warmly recommended in a consumption of the lungs, and are frequently found more effectual, and speedier in their effect, when the operation only produces insensible perspiration: But the danger that attends their exciting too great a motion of humours, counterpoises the benefit that might accrue; which position holds good in fevers, and shews the pernicious consequences of internal sudorifics, to which my operations are not in the most distant view subject.—*Potter*, on the bilious cholic, says, “when bleeding, brisk cathartics, lenient medicines, anodynes or clysters *will not help the misfortune, recourse must be immediately had to warm baths, composed of emollient decoctions.*” *Sydenham*, on the gout, holds, that evacuating the peccant matter by sweat, is better than to attempt it by purgatives or emetics; and *Sanctorius*, observes, “that in gouty people, the humours, even of the thickest sort, are only to be resolved by means of vapours.”

Brook,

Brook, speaking of the cholic of the *damnonii* says, "If emetics and cathartics will not pass, I order emollient fomentations, especially when the belly is inflated, hard, or contracted with spasms; but much happier effects may be expected from baths, prepared with the same ingredients."—
 "I have often seen says, *Huxham*, the most excruciating fits of the gravel terminated, when neither copious bleedings nor opiates have had the least effect; nay, I have learnt from numerous experiments, and do assert from what I have collected from many judicious authors, that nothing can be so efficacious to ease the pain, and enforce the descent of the stone through the ureters; as tepid emollient baths." What assistance art can lend, says *Pott*, in his remarks on the *fistula in ano*, must be administered speedily; every minute is of consequence: and if the disease be not stopped, the patient will sink; recourse must be immediately had to medical assistance; the part afflicted should be frequently fomented with hot spirituous fomentations; large and deep incisions should be made into the diseased part, and the application made to it should be of the warmest, most antiseptic kinds.—He farther observes, that, *stranguary*, *dysury*, and even a total retention of urine, are not very uncommon attendants upon abscesses forming in the neighbourhood of the rectum and bladder; he protests against the use of the catheter, as a practice attended with dangerous consequences; he recommends bleeding, and emptying the intestines, if there be time for so doing, by a gentle cathartic, but the most effectual relief (says he) will be from the warm bath or *semicupium*."

Galen de Cerebro, says, "that the health of the brain is preserved by the *fumigation* of aromatics, which will *comfort it, cure cold, and the headache.*"—*Brunet*, in his *Medicina Practica*, and *Riverius*, in his *Praxis Medica*, prescribe for the disorders of the ears, medicated fumigations to be conveyed to the parts.—*Lotichius de Atrophia*, says, *humectantia imperanda sunt ita ut viscerum obstructions expediantur, in hoc casu laudabile est balneum herbarum Aromaticarum paratum.*—In an atrophy, or defect of nutrition which is a consumption of the whole or some particular part of the body, but especially of the extremities, moistening things are to be prescribed, so as to dissolve the obstructions of the viscera, and in this case a bath prepared of aromatics is commendable.—*Tissot**, as above, says, "that many eminent physicians, regarding all disorders of the nerves as the consequences of relaxed fibres and weak digestion, would effect a cure by means of remedies which are hot, and strengthened by gums, steel, bitters, camphire, castor, musk, spirituous tinctures, opium, &c. which is an error, and unhappily they have no better success than in complaints of the stomach; but an innocent regimen and the benefit of the warm bath, used in the morning, fasting, is here of the greatest utility. I have seen three patients (says he) in this case, thrown by these small fevers into a confirmed hectic fever, whose situation seemed almost desperate, and yet were perfectly cured by using this remedy, and cows milk only, for nourishment. My Artificial Medicinal Baths have cured many complaints of this kind, even when

* Vide article x, sect. 26.

all other means had failed ; and as these diseases commonly proceed at first from obstruction of perspiration, the application of my operation, is the most efficacious remedy. Dr. William Smith observes*, that “ perspiration is absolutely necessary to animal and vegetable life, and a free and regular perspiration is necessary to good health, which we see exemplified in nervous people ; for an obstructed perspiration is the *primary and chief cause of all that train of hideous and frightful symptoms that afflict nervous people* ; it is likewise the cause of the transient lownesses, that people, otherwise healthy, are forced sometimes to complain of, particularly in gloomy weather ; for the state of the atmosphere, which differs in different times and seasons of the year, greatly promotes or retards perspiration ; for the perspirable matter both of animals and vegetables, is waisted away by the air, as soon as it comes to the perspiratory orifices ; but when either the air is faulty, or the matter itself not prepared to be buoyed up and carried away by the air, *that it stagnates, plasters up the mouths of the vessels*, which, being already full, hinder the accession of new juices, consequently the obstructed parts are prevented from receiving fresh nourishment ; hence leanness, cutaneous diseases, &c. If the perspirable matter, which is in a *state of putrefaction*, falls mostly upon the lungs, then *it produces a nervous asthma* ; if it tends to the heart, a *palpitation* ; if to the head, *tinglings, thumpings, epilepsies, palsies, apoplexies, &c.* If upon the stomach, *nausea, vomiting, stinking breath, &c.* If it enter the coats and vessels of the muscles, it causes *gout, rheumatism, wandering pains* ; and as perspiration greatly promotes the circulation of the blood, by depletion,

* New System of Physic, p. 300.

so when it is obstructed the circulation becomes more languid; and as the perspirable matter is in a state of putrefaction, so the solids are rendered less elastic, and the body becomes habituated to putrefaction, and advances from one stage to another, till life can be no longer supported. For when external perspiration is obstructed the internal perspiration is very soon in the same state; and the intestines, which discharge by the *anus* the *faeces* along with the noxious matter of perspiration, are so relaxed, that they cannot protrude the *faeces* and putrid perspirable matter, which is again taken up by the absorbent *lymphatics*, and mixed anew with the mass of blood, where it increases the septic ferment, as yeast does that of flour; the nervous fluid has not a sufficient supply from the food we eat, *for as the finer vessels suffer first in obstructions, so the nerves are much relaxed, and perhaps obstructed.*" For curing convulsions, to which many of the Fair Sex are so much subject, nothing is better than tepid emollient water and vapourous baths and oleous frictions; *Baglivi de fibra motrice*, says, that the cure is to be performed by taking away the irritation and the contraction of the fibres, with baths and oleous substances. In the obstruction of the uterus, *Primerose* observes "that *si densus et durus uterus fuerit, fotu, inessu, suffitu emolliendus erit*;—If the uterus be thick and hard, it must be mollified with fomentation, the half bath, and fumigation;" and in the suppression of a certain evacuation, we must (says he) *balnea, et fotus imperare ex decoctis aperientibus*; prescribe baths, and fomentations of aperient decoctions." *Tissot*, on the irregularity of the courses*,

* By means of my Artificial Medicinal Baths, irregular and total obstructions of this kind have been removed with the greatest facility, though of very long standing, in several young Ladies, as well as in those of a more advanced stage of life.

observes,

observes, “ this disorder, should be carefully treated, and *hot remedies cautiously avoided*, for fear of irritating the nerves, and *giving an inflammatory thickness* to the blood, and thereby *prolonging*, instead of *ending* the *malady*: it yields to an innocent regimen, a regular life, and *warm baths*.—And *Hippocrates**, says, “ *suffitus ex aromaticis muliebra ducit, et aliis quoque foret utilis;*” — that suffumigation of aromatics are of essential service to women. In the inflammation of the uterus, *Astruc* tells us, “ that practitioners advised that kind of half-bath, distinguished in latin by the name of *infessus*; these half-baths were prepared with a decoction of emollient and anodyne herbs, such as those which are employed for fomentation; but this practice, (says he) had unavoidable inconveniences; for either the decoction of these half-baths would be colder than the part bathed, and then they would have the same bad effects as the topics applied cold; or they would be hotter, and in that case would augment the inflammation.”

What a misfortune that remedies thus efficacious, and which were judged then to be so, either by *their effects*, or by well-founded conjectures, could not have been used with safety for the cure of various complaints! Whatever was the cause that no farther enquire has been made into such an important object, is nothing to our present purpose: it will be enough for me to say, that I have a sure and easy method to keep the abovementioned baths, for any length of time, to a fixed de-

* In the first book,

gree of heat, which also may be varied at pleasure by the patients, without the *assistance of the attendants*. This *new improvement of mine*, puts them out of fear of being either too hot or too cold.

CHAP.

C H A P. III.

FRICTIONS are necessary auxiliaries for the cure of many complaints. The frictions which I usually order for my Patients are of several kinds, and designed often to serve quite opposite purposes. This practice is confirmed by *Hippocrates*, who says, “that friction if hard it binds, if soft it looses, if violent it diminishes, if moderate it fills up.” *Galen* expresses himself very near in the same manner, where he says, “when we would make any part fleshy we must rub it till we make it swell; but when we would dissipate or lessen the bulk of it, we must still rub on, till the part which has swelled shall subside.—Nay himself cured many of his Patients by rubbing the muscular parts with emollient liniments, after the fomentations had been applied, upon persons long consumptive, and in a wasting condition,—*Columella* is of opinion, that it does more good to have the back well rubbed down, than the stomach filled with large quantities of food.—*Van Sweiten*, in his Commentaries says, that frictions cause a successive and repeated compression and relaxation of the vessels, and so supply the place of their reciprocal motion; by pressing the liquid from the apex of the vessels to the basis, we may turn the arteries into veins, and so bring the obstructing matter out of the narrow into a broader part of the artery, into which it presently returns again, when the vessel is relaxed; if this be often repeated it will be exactly the same case as *Leeuwenhoek* saw in the *bat*: i. e. the obstructing matter will be divided and attenuated by going backwards and forwards, till at last it can pass into the vein. Observation shews the
small great

great use of frictions in resolving obstructions:—I have seen (says he) an indurtaed parotid gland, after many very good applications have failed, resolved, by being well rubbed with woollen cloth for an hour together twice a day, *after having been exposed to the vapour of warm water, vinegar, &c.* The like also has been seen in the glands of the neck when they have been strumous. He further observes that liniments made of the mildest oily substance of the smoothest oils, drawn from vegetables, are of signal service, especially if *applied to the part after they have been deterged by bath, and fomentations,* and well dried. *Ætius*,* bestows the highest commendation on frictions as a good preservative against the gout.

Boerhaave, after he has passed similar encomiums on the subject, says, “Add to this that the extravasated and concreted blood itself will be attenuated and resolved by frictions; for if the blood which has been taken from the veins of a healthy person, and congealed in the open air, be ground in a glass mortar, it may be again dissolved into a frothy and coloured liquor; and therefore frictions are evidently of the greatest use in the cure of convulsions.”

Thus I have nearly submitted to the public impartial judgment, a complete description of my apparatus and operations, and of its extensive use in the cure of most disorders; with a long train of observations and authorities from noted Physicians and Philosophers in support of the importance of my practice, in respect to each of the abovementioned operations, except on the pump; concerning which I shall now subjoin the following:

* Serm. xii, chap. 21.

* *Baccius* says, *Operæ pretium verò est in tam nobili ministerio, loca determinare, quibus propriè conveniat Duccia*—*Communis quidem usus est, ut in capite duobus potissimum locis suscipiatur, in bregmate, scilicet quæ commissura coronalis dicitur a vertice scilicet anterior capitis pars, et item sumitur in occipite, ubi est spinalis medullæ principium, quæ nucha vulgo dicitur. Optima vero ratione ad hunc usum, bregma, hoc est a vertice in frontem capitis pars proponitur. Primum quidem, quia hic locus communis est, aptissimusque ad omnes eiusmodi capitis effectus frigidos curandus: sive quidem in capite ipso consistant, ut sunt omnes catarrhi soboles, qui functiones ipsas capitis obledant, quæ vel ad sensum, vel ad motum attineant. Sive distillatio a capite ad subjectas corporis pertingat partes, ut sunt apoplexiæ, inter omnes intentissima passio, et postea paralytis, et quæ pro nervorum communicantia, et ligamentorum ad omnes partes, universum corpus, aut articulos, juncturasque aut certam aliquam opprimunt partem. Quarum omnium affectionum, cum prima origo sit in cerebro ipsi statim jure principia adhibere remedia, et ipsam ducciam oportet.*

It is a most important thing (says he) to determine the places to which the pump is to be applied;—the more common are from the crown of the head to the fore part of it, and likewise on the back part of the head, where the spinal marrow begins, commonly called the nape.—For a very good reason such parts have been selected, because they are the most convenient to cure all disorders proceeding from the head, or situated in the head itself; such as are all that issue from defluctions, which injure the very functions of the head that

* What this author has advanced, is supported by his own experience, and by the authority of *Diascorides, Pliny, Archigenis, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, Ætius, &c.*

belong to sense, or motion; or others falling from the head to some depending part of the body; as apoplexies, paralysis, and those that through the communication of the nerves and ligaments affect the articulation of the bones, the joints, the whole body, or any particular part of it; and as the origin of all these complaints is in the brain, so there without loss of time we must apply the remedies, and the pump is *peculiarly necessary*."—*Ætius* recommends the pump in *contractions, stiffness, and obstructions*; and *Boerhaave*, with the help of the pump, has sometimes cured the *most chronical and stubborn tumours of the knee*. The pump, therefore, the medicated water and vapourous baths, and friction, are of great service for attenuating gross and viscid humours; for enlarging the diameter, of the obstructed vessels, for mollifying and relaxing stiff and contracted sinews and ligaments, restoring a regular circulation to the fluids, and its natural motion to the solids. But to prepare for and administer to the human body the above-mentioned operations, it requires not only a knowledge of the patient's constitution, of his disease, of the anatomy both of body and mind, together with other acquisitions necessary to qualify a physician; but also a long experience and a constant and diligent observation on the different effects produced by the outward application of different ingredients. A great many medical substances of animals, vegetables, and minerals, have contrary effects outwardly applied, to what they have inwardly given;—many were known to the ancient or modern physicians and philosophers to act so differently; but there is a very long tribe of them in the *materia medica* that produce in our constitution, *outwardly applied, effects diametrically opposite*

opposite to the received opinion; effects only known, so far as I conceive, to my Father and Myself. This knowledge, acquired only by experience and close attention to this unusual mode of practice, ensures to me that success in my undertaking, which cannot be expected by others, who are ignorant of this peculiar method.

In prescribing or ordering the pumps, regard too must be had to the part on which it is to be given, to the force with which the water falls upon it; to the degree of heat, and to its medical quality; and a similar attention must be also paid, in the use of the other operations. I shall endeavour to corroborate this assertion with substantial authorities, in order to inform several medical gentlemen, who, whether through dislike, or through ignorance, misapprehend or conceal the efficacy of this and of the aforesaid operations; or represent them to their patients as the inventions of quacks and impostors. I know many Ladies and Gentlemen who have been recommended to these medicated baths, &c. by some of their acquaintances, and who have happily experience their usefulness in the cure of similar complaints. There had been a great many gentlemen of the faculty that encouraged them to pursue this plan; while some, I cannot tell upon what principle, when they were consulted on the occasion, depreciated their effects, and where even enraged at hearing suggested to their wisdom any remedies for securing health. This is a practice generally used by such *oracles*, to annihilate every discovery that is not useful to *themselves*, however *beneficial it may be to the community.* They have been often censured for such scandalous dealing in many publications, but to no purpose: I remember to have read the following paragraph
in

in an ingenious book called *The Duty and Offices of a Physician*: “There are *some of our faculty, who from a pretended regard to the dignity of the profession, but in reality from the meanest and most selfish views, refuse to apply any remedy proposed in this manner, without regard to its propriety; but this (says the author) is an insolent piece of tyranny. Every man has a title to speak, where his life and his health is concerned; and every man is entitled to suggest, what he thinks may save the life of his friend.*” Now to come to my purpose respecting the pump. *Galen says, that ex antiquorum medicorum institutis in capitis affectionibus diccæ sunt administrandæ; nempe quæ capitalibus constare debeant herbis ac floribus aliisque rebus tenuis ad penetrationem, quam ob rem et nitrum admiscebant, sal, vinum, et etiam nonnulli acetum,* “According to the institutions of the antient physicians in the diseases of the head, Pumps are to be administered; however, they must be prepared with the best kind of herbs and flowers, and of subtile and penetrating ingredients: For which use they mixed nitre, salt, wine, and in many instances vinegar.” This, and many other given instances, proves the importance of impregnating waters and vapours with the virtue of vegetables, &c. The Right Rev. Dr. Berkeley, an eminent philosopher, says, “it may be said indeed of *common water* that it attenuates; also of *mercurial preparations*, that they attenuate; but it should be considered that *mere water* only distends the vessels, and therefore weakens their tone; and that *mercury*, by its great momentum, may justly be suspected of hurting the fine capillaries; which two deobstruents therefore might easily overact their parts, and by lessening the force of the vessels, remotely produce those concretions which they are intended to remove.”

Ætius

Ætius * is very justly of opinion that pumps and baths of warm mineral water are very dangerous to dry and plethoric constitutions. *Ubi habet calidarum sponte manantium aquarum usum, noxium esse capitibus natura calidis:— Et sulphuræ (inquit Galenus) aquæ et bituminosæ verò quoniam angustos claudunt poros ac comprimunt, tenuem excitant defluxionem:—* where natural warm mineral waters, are used for hot constitutions, it is very pernicious; and those (*Galen* says) impregnated with brimstone, and bitumen, because they warm, are great enemies to hot constitutions: those impregnated with allum, as they press and close up the little pores, cause sharp defluxions.—

Charlenton on the Bath water, says, “ that the inconveniences of pumping there proceed from the weight and pressure of the water, which together with its heat, excites a vibratory and impulsive motion in the obstructed vessels, which pushes forward their stagnant contents: if they are liquid enough to pass the bounds of their confinement, success will attend the application; but where they are too viscid, where they are endued with an acrimonious disposition, where the constitution of the patient is hot and feverish, or at least in that state at the time of using the pump, an inflammation of the part must be the consequence; which, if great care be not taken, is followed by a generation of matter, whose favourable termination calls for the caustic, or incision knife;” nevertheless it must be added, that patients have been sent to the Bath water by some of our wise Physicians, to bathe and to be pumped upon the head for the palsy, for other analagous complaints, and some for the head-ache, who have lost their lives under the operation.—

* Lib. 3 cap. 168.

Quis casum meritis adscribere talibus audea?

Who can ascribe such wonders to chance?

CLAUDIANCUS.

The use therefore of natural warm mineral water has been, and will prove *pernicious* in many disorders. —The *inconvenience* of *adapting the disease to the uncertain virtues of the waters instead of appropriating* (as I do) the *remedy to the disease*, hath rendered the application of them *not only fruitless, but dangerous*. It will be easily conceived that the various *poisonous and healing* qualities of natural mineral waters depend on the different subterraneous metallic, bituminous, or other substances, through which the waters pass. Many a spring hath altered its virtue several times; the repeated analysis of them has evinced the fact. Chymists have attributed the different qualities found in the same spring of water at different times, to a want of accuracy in the former analyses, *when in reality it was owing to a deficiency of those bodies*, (which were then worn away by the continual flowing of the water through them) or to a *mixture or substitution* of others of different nature; hence an ingenious author observes, “*Haud necessum est ut ab ignibus subterraneis calidi fontes enascuntur, sed arte nose tantum sufficit uti, quia pacucissimi, vel potius nemine datum est substantialiter, et realiter intelligere quod inferiore condidit natura angulo.*”—It is not necessary for us to use natural warm mineral waters, but *only artificial*; because it is in the power of very few, or rather of none, to understand truly what nature has concealed underground” But as the subject at present in view is to publish the importance of my operations, concerning which I have sufficiently expatiated I shall
say

say nothing more on the *uncertain* and *variable qualities* of *mineral waters*; subjoining only an observation on *my machine*, for pumping on any particular part of the body, above or under water, which is so conveniently constructed, that the quantity of the falling water is at pleasure increased or diminished, with, or without lessening, or increasing its force; in short, it may be brought from the smallest drop, or stream, to a full quantity and strength of a fire engine; and so *vice versa*, without any additional instrument or trouble.—The waters are likewise impregnated with medical substances, and heated to a degree suitable to the patient's constitution, his disorder, and part affected; and great care and precaution is taken in this, as well in the administration of the other operations, in order to avoid every inconveniency, and to render the application of them effectual, in the cure of those complaints which they are intended to remove.

The reader must take notice that I never positively promise to cure *any* body, but only undertake such Patients in whom I think there is a rational probability of success; Physicians that have their honour at heart, ought so to do, because the art of Physic is conjectural, and very often do not correspond, either to conjecture or experience; and now and then it happens that when the Physician is certain of a cure, it is just the time he is deluded; as *Celsus* observes, *est enim, hæc ars conjecturalis neque respondet ei plerumque non solum conjectura sed etiam experientia—spes interdum frustratur, et moritur aliquis de quo Medicus securus primo fuit.*—These are general misfortunes which every one of the faculty meets with in the course of their practice, but more so those who have only a general knowledge of diseases, without being well acquainted with its causes, and the particular tempera-

D ment

ment of the patient. There is too, a natural deficiency in some Physicians abilities, which render them unsuccessful in the cure of diseases,—for (as most learned men agree) the theory of Physic belongs part to the memory and part to the understanding, but the practice to the imagination; therefore this last is the faculty most wanted to form a diagnostic of the diseases, in order to perform a cure. *Galen** says, “that the true name of a Physician is to be the inventor of the occasion; but to learn to know time, place and occasion, are works of the imagination, because that carries with it figure and correspondence; sometimes we observe that sound persons, who are deeply plunged into some speculation, see nothing before them, nor hear, though they are called, nor taste meat savory or unsavory, though in their mouths, wherefore it is certain that the imagination form the judgment and notice of particulars, and not the understanding or outward senses; then it follows that the Physician who is expert in theory will be an ill practitioner, inasmuch as his imagination will be lame, and so *vice versa*. Hence *Huartes* observes, “that this is the very reason why none are so consummate in Physic as not to fail in their performances; it is needful to know the whole art, and to have a good imagination to reduce the same to practice; but (says he) these two things are incompatible. Physicians cannot cure every disease otherwise, as *Areteus* says, “they would be more than Gods;—*Ægroti omnes sanari non possunt: Medicus enim Deorum potentiam anteiret*; when we do our best endeavour to cure our Patients, we have fully done our duty. I hope the reader

* Epid. p. 5, com. i.

will excuse this deviation from the main points, as it tends to shew the *imprudence of those that are too rash, and absolute in their prognostication.*

What I have said in these two antecedent pages should not discourage any body to procure a remedy for their respective maladies, wherever they can meet with one. I am of opinion, that *my apparatus of Medicated waters, vapourous and dry baths, pumps, moist and dry fumigations, frictions, &c.* will not be deemed an object unworthy of their attention for the purpose, because whoever strictly consider the *causes of health and sickness the more reason they will find to be satisfied with, and to acquiesce in, the system here laid down; by this many obstinate and desperate complaints have been cured, and the possibility of charging the fluids (by external applications) with such particles as are fit to prevent diseases, and repair disordered constitutions, plainly proved.*

Any season of the year, whenever we become sick, is proper for the use of my operations, as they are heated and medicated according to the Patient's constitution, disease, and state of the atmosphere, which I hope will be found as salutary, as they are rational, if adopted before the *stamina vitæ* are destroyed; therefore Patients ought to repair in time to reap the benefit of a remedy equally pleasant and efficacious.

*Principiis obsta, serò medicina paratur
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.*

Wisely at first oppose the growing ill,
Which long neglected baffles all our skill.

I have thus collected together, a great number of opinions of different authors, both ancient and modern, in support of my practice, with no other view than that of preventing the artful insinuations of some designing Gentlemen of the Faculty, taking effect on the minds of those persons, *who are easily imposed on by their theory, which often contradicts their practice.*—It is not a new thing to hear several physicians, when they are consulted by the afflicted, on the efficacy of my operations, to tell them, *they are not good, but hurtful to their complaints, and even if they could be of service in one sense, they would be injurious in another, because they weaken the constitution very much* (although the reverse is the consequence); but if undeniable facts of their salutary and health-restoring efficacy are laid before them, they say, *that my Water and Vapour Baths, Fumigations, Pumps, &c. may be of some service to them; but as to their being impregnated with medicinal substances, it is of no importance to forward a cure; and that mere simple water will have the same effect.*—If such are the means they take to depreciate the merits of my medicinal baths! if these are their arguments, by which the afflicted are deprived of the salutary effects of my operations! after *they themselves* recommend their patients to medicate waters and vapours of various substances, *as their last anchor of hope*, for the cure of different diseases! after their sending them to *bathe at Bath, Harrowgate, and other waters, at home and abroad!* what must the public think of such duplicity? for what reason do they send their patients wandering from place to place, at a great

* Vide chap. ii, page 14, and 15.

expencc and fatigue, to bathe in medicinal waters, for the recovery of health, when they can have simple water at home, which, according to the doctrine they promulgate, is equally efficacious to the most salutary natural medicinal springs yet discovered? The publications of these Gentlemen on this subject, and their conversation to those who consult them, differ greatly one from the other; and without any scruple of conscience, we may declare they have more faces than Janus. This specie of medical tribe ought to be distinguished from those Gentlemen of the Faculty, who are more ingenuous and friendly to mankind.

In the foregoing I have promiscuously touched on the salutary effects of my operations in various complaints; but the three following Chapters, will be on particular diseases, viz. the Scurvy, Dropsy, and Venereal, for which disorders, from the numberless desperate cases cured by means of my Baths, when all other methods had been tried in vain, seem to promise more success than any remedy yet discovered.

C H A P. IV.

THE scurvy being reckoned an universal malady in this, as well as in many other northern countries, it is necessary we should take notice of its causes, symptoms, and method of cure.

This disease is either hereditary, or acquired from the moistness or coldness of the climate, from the saltness of the atmosphere, and grossness of the food, from the want of a sufficient degree of cold to brace and of heat to dissolve, or whatever it proceeds from all these, and other similar causes, commonly manifests itself by some of the following symptoms:

1. A preternatural laziness, a spontaneous lassitude, with pains in all the muscles, especially in those of the legs and loins, and a difficulty of walking; when the patient awakes in the morning, his joints and muscles seem to be tired and bruised.

2. The respiration is difficult upon the smallest motion; there is an appearing and disappearing humour of the legs, on which appear brown, yellow, and violet coloured spots; the gums swell and grow painful, hot and itchy, and bleed upon the least pressure; the teeth become loose, and the patient feels pains in all the external and internal parts of his body.

3. The gums grow putrid; when inflamed, discharge blood, and are at last seized with a gangrene; the loose teeth by degrees grow yellow, black and rotten; the *annuli* adjacent to the *venæ ranine* becomes varicous; there are often fatal hæmorrhages, which break out from the external skin, without any appearance of a wound, as also from the lips, gums, mouth, nose, lungs, stomach,

mach, liver, spleen, pancreas, intestines, womb, kidneys, &c. There are found every where, but especially in the legs, wandering ulcers, so obstinate as to yield to no application, which are apt to turn into a gangrene. The patient is also afflicted with an itch, scurf of the skin, a dry and mild leprosy, the fibrous part of the blood taken from the veins, is black, grumous and thick, though not compact; *its serum is saline, acid; sharp, and corrosive*; there are corroding and lancinating pains shifting from place to place, which soon terminate and increase, but are more violent at night.

4. There are fevers of various kinds, which bring on an atrophy; the patient is subject to vomiting, diarrhæas, dysenteries, severe stranguraries, deliriums, anxieties, which frequently prove mortal; to a dropsy, consumption, melancholy convulsions, palsy, contractions, black spots, vomiting and purging of blood, a putrefaction and consumption of the liver, spleen, pancreas, mesentery, than the contagion spreads very quick and a painful death puts an end to the patient's life.—Such is the catalogue of the progressive symptoms that proceeds from the scurvy, laid down by physical authors.

Amongst the principal causes of this disease, we may renumerate a cold moist, and a warm moist climate, a saline moist air, too long use of salt provisions, and the instability of the weather. Because, if we observe the inhabitants of other climates, contrary to the above-mentioned, are very little, or not at all infected by this disorder, because there is heat enough to exalt and disperse the gross, and offensive vapours, and, at proper seasons, cold enough to condense and precipitate them; but here they are
floating

floating in the air, which we constantly breath and imbibe through the whole surface of our body; then the elasticity of the fibres is lost, obstructions follow, and other symptoms of the scurvy. Moist air makes viscid blood, and saline air inflames this viscid blood, from which proceed broken capillaries, extravasated blood, spots of different colours, ulcers and many other scorbutic effects. All the humours of the human body are apparently saline, though none of them are salt itself. The too long use of salt provisions increases too much this active instrument of nature, and disposes the body to putrefaction. We know that salt acts only when it is dissolved, and then becomes itself a very great dissolvent. Chymists commonly agree, that no spirit, or salt, whether acid or alkali, affects gold, unless it has a mixture of common or sea salt, which makes many compositions so powerful and active, so corrosive and destructive to animal bodies. The salts and oils (says Boerhaave*) taken into the blood, and mixed with the juices, are kept in the body so long as they remain benign and friendly to it, but if they begin to putrify, are either immediately thrown off, as appears by the sharpness and foetid scent of the urine, sweat, fæces, &c. or if detained, excite grievous distempers, that must of necessity soon end in the death of the animal.

Sir *John Pringle* §, finds sea-salt to be an hastener of putrefactions, where he says, "It being so long an established opinion, that salt resists putrefactions with a power proportioned to its quantity, I did not therefore rely on my first trial, but often repeated that experiment which contradicted this

* In his Chymical History of putrefactions.

§ In his twenty-fifth Experiment upon *Septics*, &c.

maxim, and I still found that two drachms of fresh beef, with five, ten, or fifteen grains of sea salt, and two ounces of water, *putrified sooner* than the *same quantity of flesh* infused *with water only.*—Therefore I think, that an unnecessary quantity of sea salt in our constitution may be deemed a principal cause of the scurvy.

Here avails very little the assertion of those, who tell us,—that the salt which is in the ocean, prevents its growing foetid, and putrifying—That sea water was designed to be a kind of common defence against corruption and putrefaction of bodies—That in those regions where the heat of the sun is greatest, and consequently more apt to corrupt the fluids, the sea is saltest.

In my humble opinion these are very weak arguments, easy to be confuted by the following observations: 1st. “ It is well known that in this world there are a great many rivers, and lakes, whose waters have not any sensible degree of saltness in them distinguishable by the taste, and yet are preserved from corruption and putrefaction. But water, exposed to the air by long standing still, will corrupt and putrify, which corruption and putrefaction are the consequences of stagnation. The same happens when the blood or other juices stagnate in any part of the body, and are no longer agitated by the force of circulation, they will coagulate, then soon begin to resolve, and at length to putrify; in this chymical operation of nature, the animal salt becomes volatile, alkaline, sharp and corrosive, and the patient’s life is endangered by a gangrene, mortification, apoplexy, &c.—3d. That sea salt is not a defence against corruption and putrefaction, the learned Sir *John Pringle* has proved to a demonstration, in his experiments
already

already described.—It is also to our present purpose to observe, that a solution of sea-salt in water, though it causes no change of colour in the serum of the blood when mixed with it, yet dissolves its texture. † The sea is certainly saltest where there is most heat, but not where there is most corruption, because the heat of the sun elevates more watery than saline particles in the air.

As we are treating of the bad effects that sea-salt and sea-water produce in our constitutions, when improperly applied; I hope the insertion of the following cases, taken from Dr. Ruffell's Epistolary Dissertation to Dr. Frewin, will not be deemed an improper help to prove our argument.

I. A gentleman, aged thirty-six, was sent me as a patient from an eminent physician in London. He had a large humid spreading *herpes** upon the arm, as also scorbutic eruptions in spots all over the body. When he got down to the sea, he entered upon sea-bathing immediately and drank the sea water, but, upon going in to the sea, the eruptions were not only much raised, but became more general, and the itching intollerable; his cloaths sticking to the parts almost every where.

II. A woman upon the ceasing of the *menfes*, had a return of a humid *lepra*, which had left her from the time of puberty, or at the first breaking down of the menfes till then. This was one of the most general cases I ever saw of the kind, and *had been increasing by imprudent, and untimely sea-bathing*; the salt-water having irritated the sore parts: the itching
in

† Vide Boerhaave's 115th Process upon Animals.

* A cutaneous inflammation like millet seed upon the skin; the humour in this inflammation sometimes is so corrosive as to form little ulcers.

in this case was so intollerable, that it had almost worn out the patient for want of rest; and she was hardly able to wear any cloaths.

III. A man aged twenty, came to me with such an ouzing from the cutaneous glands, that it wet through his breeches as he sat upon his chair. The fluxion was so great, that I conceived hopes of restraining it only by making revolutions with *turpeth mineral* vomits, and by giving *calomel, with his sea-water* *; but this rough method would not do by any means; it irritated so much, that he grew infinitely worse. The eruptions became now almost general; he could hardly bear any cloaths on; his hands and feet grew incrusted, as did his ears, and he was one of the most afflicted patients I ever saw †.

Either vegetables or animals will not putrify in vacuo, but *air* is necessary for the performance of this operation; *air* has always a kind of *sea salt in it*, therefore I am apt to think that *sea salt* is an *ingredient qualified to help putrefaction*. One of the principal sorts of this effluvia in the atmosphere, (says *Boyle, §*) I take to be *saline*, which float variously among the rest in that vast ocean; for they seem

* None of my patients ever experienced such kind of treatment from my hands, being sufficiently acquainted with chymistry to know the pernicious consequences that often attend those persons, who have the misfortune to take salt-water with mercurials. The salt adds a corrosive quality to the mercury and alters its very nature, which renders it corrosive and destructive to the human body.

† The author of these three scorbutic cases, in order to appease the disease and relieve his patient, was obliged to have recourse to artificial tepid emollient baths, and to some mild internal medicines; divers forms of such baths (says he) might be contrived by physicians with great advantage, as particular cases require.

§ In his History of Air.

not to be equally mixed therein, but are to be found of different kinds, in different quantities and places, at different seasons. Nor is this the only means whereby the air may be impregnated with saline particles; for the action of the sun upon the superficial part of the earth and sea, will alone supply that fluid with swarms of them—Among the various sorts of particles wherewith the atmosphere is replete, some, says he, may be so small and so conveniently shaped as to enter the numerous orifices of the minute glandules of the skin, or at other pores thereof;—he further observes, that it does not appear that inland countries abound with corrosive salt, since the bars and casements of windows will not thereby be greatly impaired by rust after they have endured the weather for twenty years, from whence he conjectures, that the kind of salt whereby this dissolution is affected, proceeds from sea vapours. Water stagnated, not exposed to the air, and deprived of its salt by distillation, will not putrify if it is kept ever so long, but remain pure and very good. Boerhaave, in his theory of chymistry, has the following passage, “A Roman chymist shutting up a quantity of pure water in a vessel sealed hermetically, Schottus, who saw it in Kircher’s Museum, after it had been kept upwards of fifty years, affirms, that it still remained clear and pure, and stood to the same height in the vessel as at first, and had not the least sediment at the bottom. These rational arguments and well attested facts plainly prove, that sea salt, sea water, salt provision, and saline effluvia, to be amongst the principal causes of the scurvy in this country.

The instability of the climate, and a cold, may also give birth to the scurvy—because, if we observe a sudden

sudden change from heat to cold, or going into a cold place when we are in a sweat, produces violent constipation by contracting and closing up the mouth of the capillary vessels, so as to prevent the exhalation of perspirable matter, which when it becomes obstructed and stagnated, will putrify, and render the juices of bodies alkalescent, ichorous, and corrosive, from whence the worst scorbutic symptoms proceed.

Mercurial salivation may likewise be principally concerned in the *production* of this *disease*. *Boerhaave* says, "that the medicinal virtues of *Mercury* seems owing to its great specific gravity, and the particular smallness and configuration of its parts. On this account it is more penetrative, and dissolves the texture of the blood and juices,—and for the same reason it is, that it so suddenly *brings on* a degree of *putrefaction* of the humours, as we find in a *salivation*; for by thus breaking the texture of the fluids, and sometimes of the solids likewise, it so attenuates and resolves them as to make them *fætid*," *Leake* * observes "that every degree of putrefaction is followed with a proportional degree of resolution in the fluids, and a suitable relaxation and decay of the solids, tho' ever so insensible; and since the blood is thoroughly *melted down*, and the solid fibres over-strained and wasted by a *salivation*, it may without doubt, be looked upon as a cause powerfully *disposing* the patient to the *scurvy*; for it evidently tends to promote the same process as that of putrefaction itself: this may probably be deemed a *substantial reason*, not only why the *scurvy* so often recurs after a *salivation*, but also why the smallest portions of *mercury* are so extremely *pernicious* in this

* In his reflections on the *improper* use of *Mercury*.

disease. In such a case, the *mercury* will not only farther break down the texture of the blood, already so much destroyed, but will also *exhalt that degree of putrefaction* which before existed in it from the scorbutic cause." *Lind* too has taken notice, that those who have undergone a *salivation*, are of all others the most subject to the *scurvy*.

Though the humours of scorbutic persons are commonly *alcalescent*, I shall not amuse my reader with an *acid* for the cure of this complaint. I have had several patients under my care, and have observed many more under the care of other physicians, whose fluids manifested the strongest proof of an alkaline nature; yet many of them grew sensibly worse by the use of *acid medicines*. This general rule, *contraria contrariis curantur*, has some exception: because we should consider how widely the chemical operations of nature differ when performed on living animals, to what they do on dead bodies: besides medicines only act on the animals according to the different quality and disposition of the fluids they are made with in the body. Hence *Galen*, wisely said*, *sive purgans dederis, sive vomitorium, &c. prima exhibitio in tua potestate est, reliqua sibi fortuna vindicat.* Whether you give a purge, a vomit, or any other physic, the administration of it is in your own power, but the consequence must be left to fortune.

Pitcarin, in his dissertation concerning the effects of *acids* and *alkalies*, observes, that most of the writers of the last age, who were then esteemed, have affirmed, that most distempers did arise from an *acid* body flowing in our blood. Some others of late, have affirmed, that all distempers are occasioned by too great an

* Page 401.

influx of an *alkaline body*, or too great plenty of humour. *Ignorance* (says he) and *laziness*, beside an eager desire of *gain* and fame, produced these sects; for it was easy to inculcate the common notions of *acids* and *alkalies*, and with these two hard and sounding words, to gain the applause of the people: he further observes, that the vegetables which we eat, how full soever of acid they are, yet they are soon changed into alkalies by the action of the stomach, lungs, and heart, which cause the circulation of our fluids; therefore *acids* are so far from causing or curing distempers, and of destroying the *alkalic salt* of the blood, that *acids* received into the blood, do rather beget an *alkaline humour*." Volatile, alkaline salt of urine, blood, bones, air, &c. will imbibe almost twice its own quantity, of any known acid*. Though it is a received opinion that there is not any *animal acid* to be found in animal bodies; yet, from this, it does not follow, that a vegetable or mineral *acid* may not be found to exist in animal bodies, and to be prejudicial to them as well as *alkalies*. I am sensible, says Boerhaave, in his 115th Experiment on the Phœnomena of the Blood, that *acid salts* do not coagulate the blood, merely on account of their acidity, but by their austeriety or constringing power; that the administration of *acid* may frequently prove prejudicial, by encreasing the lentor and viscosity of the blood and juices, and causing obstructions in the smaller vessels; and in his 79th Process upon Animals, observes, that if milk should be taken by persons whose bodies abound *with acids*, it will coagulate; that is to say, the milk will be se-

* Vide Boerhaave's 109th Process upon Animals

seperated

parated into a thin serous fluid and a strong coagulum, which turning grumous, may cause *obstructions in the viscera*, while (says he) it ceases to be mixed and diluted with the serum; that instead of performing this office, may now go away in a foetid sweat, leaving the body *pale, faint, and weak*; and this unheeded cause may give birth to a *pale complexion, a cacochymia*, and to other *various chronic diseases*. The said author farther takes notice*, that in any diseased state of body, the urine or other humours may change from what they naturally were, and become either *alkaline*, as in burning fevers, near the point of death, &c. or *acid*, as in *pallor virginum, childrens diseases*, &c. By what has been said, it may easily be concluded, that alkalies liquify and acids coagulate the blood and other juices, both may co-operate together or separately, in the production of the scurvy, and also for the cure of it.

Obstructions seem to be reckoned as the principal sources or effects of the scurvy; and to this most physicians agree. *Van Swieten*, in his Commentaries on *Boerhaave's Aph.* observes, that all the functions depend on a free passage of the fluids through the vessels; but an *obstruction*, when formed, and interrupting the free passage, is capable of disordering *all the functions in general, and every distinct function in particular*; and as *a disordered function is a disease*, there may therefore *as many diseases proceed from an obstruction, as there are functions to be disordered*. Many are the causes, as elsewhere has been observed, that produce obstructions, but the ways of removing them are not so numerous, especially in those that constitute the scurvy.

* In his Chemical History of Urine.

To prove that this disease was known, *though very seldom felt*, by the ancients (owing to their using the Artificial Medicinal Baths) it is necessary for me to take notice of a passage in Hippocrates*, who describes the scurvy under the name of the disease of the spleen, in the following manner: "The person who is seized with this disorder, has his abdomen inflated, and his spleen becomes tumid, hard, and afflicted with acute pains. The colour of the face becomes black or pale, and pimples resembling nocturnal pustules, appear on the legs; the limbs are extenuated, and the patient is costive."—Pliny § confirms it, as follows: "When Cæsar's army was on the other side of the *Rhine in Germany*, by their drinking insalutary waters, supposed to be contaminated by some spells, there appeared amongst them two new disorders; one of which being a putrid and fœtid disorder of the mouth, they called, *σπαικικκ*, by means of which, in two years time, all the teeth dropt out; whilst the other so injured the nerves of the legs, as to loosen the joints of the knees, and velicate the legs; from which it got the name of *οκελτύρβη*.||

To cure this disease, says *Boerhaave* †, we must render moveable that which is stagnant; and fluid, that which is coagulated; we must attenuate what is too thick, and give a proper consistence to that which is too thin; and likewise, what is sharp and corrosive must be reduced mild and inoffensive.

* De Internis Affectibus.

§ Histor. Natural. lib. 25, cap. 3.

|| I have cited these remarks, to shew, that the ancients had some operation similar to mine, which kept them from the Scurvy, and not, as some would have us believe, because, at that time, no such symptoms were known. In all probability, if the disease did not exist in England before the time of Cæsar, it was then brought over.

† In his 1156 and 1157th Aphor.

Morgan, in his mechanical practice of physic, says, "The *scurvy* may be distinguished into hot and cold, and into effluent and external, and influent and internal; although these distinctions have given very different names to a great many disorders as affecting different parts, and discovering themselves under different symptoms; yet the general causes and method of cure are still the same; the curative indications, (says he) are two, the first to attenuate and dissolve the concremented matter in the ventricles of the glands and cellular membranes; the second, to carry off the morbid matter that is dissolved, and fitter for evacuation by *perspiration*, *sweat*, and *urine*; for as it may be taken as a general rule, which I have always found true, in fact, that those disorders (which proceed from the *scurvy*) are never well eradicated and cleared off by *emetics* or *cathartics*, and *seldom by salivation*;" with very good reason the above cited author has observed, that the *scurvy* and its symptoms are never well cured by *emetics*, *cathartics* and *salivation*; because, by *them*, the determination of the juices from the *center* to the *circumference*, is very much lessened; by this *retromotion* many diseases will be formed *only as consequences* of an *inversion* of those morbid secretions, *which* were by *nature intended* and *accustomed* to be separated by the *glands* and *pores* of the *skin*.

The method generally practised by the faculty very often proves *abortive*: and *sea-bathing* is *equally useful*, for, in a great many cases, it only encrease, instead of stopping the progress of the disease; therefore recourse must be had to better and safer means.

Physicians generally agree as to the causes and symptoms of the *scurvy*, except some few, who suspect the venereal taint to be its latent principle.

Dr.

Dr. *Musgrave* thinks the Devonshire scurvy to be a relic of the leprosy*; but they are not so unanimous in the treatment of it. *My method of cure is the judicious preparation and application of artificial medicated water, vapourous, dry baths, fumigations, frictions, &c. &c.* of which was I here to relate every particular concerning the various sorts of medicinal substance, degrees of heat, &c. I make use of in preparing them for different constitutions, season of the year, kind and state of this disease, I should at least treble the bulk of this pamphlet, which is already enlarged more than it was at first intended to be. But though it is matter of fact, that a very great number of persons (many of them given over as incurable) have been cured of the *scurvy* and other different complaints by using such operations, under *my Father's* and *my own directions*, which alone would be sufficient and convincing proofs of their efficacy without the assistances of argument, nevertheless I have endeavoured to explain myself on this subject so as to make experience and reason go hand in hand.

I should think this little dissertation on the *Scurvy* much more imperfect than what it is, if I was not to subjoin the following observations, which, together with what I have already advanced, I flatter myself, will prove my operations, the best specific ever known for the cure of *this* and many other *diseases*.

It ought to be set down (says Brook) as a

* *Berkely* observes, that those inhabitants live in a gross *saline air*, and their vessels being less elastic, are consequently less able to subdue and cast off, what their bodies as sponges draw in; therefore (says he) one would be tempted to suspect the air not a little concerned, especially in such a country as that of *Devonshire*.

general rule that the *scurvy*, the most violent of all chronic distempers, is not to be treated with drastic, but with the most mild and simple medicines; and though I allow the difference of *salts* mentioned by physicians, as the cause of this disease, yet the different and far fetched corrections of them seem to be ridiculous; since it is demonstrable, that the only and safest method of subduing all morbid *salt*, is by proper fluids: this intention then (says he) is answered by *pure and light simple water*, the genuine *menstruum* and *dissolvent* of all *salts*. Besides being a dissolvent of all salts, is a very subtle and penetrative body. *Homberg** is of opinion, that *water*, enters such narrow pores of animal substances as will not admit air, only because it moistens and dissolves the glutinous matter of the fine fibres of the membranes, and so render them more pliable and separate, which are things that the air, for want of a wetting property, cannot do. Nevertheless water alone do not dissolve or penetrate into unctuous and greasy bodies, except it be mixed with a strong lixivium, or an alkaly salt, nor will any other kind of salt answer the intention. Sea-water, with all its salt, will never wash out any greasy or oily impurities†. But as we have elsewhere observed, that mere water would distend the vessels, weaken their elasticity, and produce new obstructions; and as the correcting or washing off the saltiness, which in abundance exists in scorbutic persons would not alone be sufficient to perform a cure; we must use water as a dissolvent and corrector of the saltiness, and as a proper vehicle to convey such medical substances into the

* Vide *Hist. de l'Acad.* anno 1700, page 45.

† Vide Boerhaave's Theory of Chymistry.

patients bodies, according to the kind and state of their disease and constitution.

Fernelius † thought this disease so obstinate, and at the same time so delicate to deal with, that he ordered the use of baths to be persisted in for more than ten years; and *Mattheus Martini* † thinks them highly beneficial.

Willis, in many scorbutic cases, recommended the very same operations.

Sennertus ‖ says, that *Balneum totius corporis adbibetur ad detertionem, cutisque vitia*. Baths are used to clean the whole body, and the disorders of the skin.

Riverius * says. *Post sufficientem purgationem, Balneum aquae tepidae convenientissimum est, utiliter in eo coquantur herbae refrigerantes*; after the body has been sufficiently purged, baths of the tepid water are most beneficial and are used with more advantage when they are impregnated with cooling herbs.

Valcammer informs us, that an hypochondriac and scorbutic patient was, in three days time, perfectly cured, and recovered his strength, by using morning and evening, a bath of sweet water, prepared with emollient herbs§.

Hoffman observes, that hypochondriac and scorbutic patients have been cured by using baths of sweet water prepared with emollient herbs; there is nothing (says he) better to discuss hard and painful tumors of the legs and feet, than baths with brooklime, water-creffes, scurvy-grass, &c. frequently used.

Boerhaave, in the 1st, 2d, and 3d state of the scurvy, advises baths and half baths, impregnated with antiscorbutic herbs, and recommend frictions

† Observat. 44. † In Tractat. de Morbis Mesenterii.

‖ Page 623. * Lib. 12, page 26.

§ I have myself, in the course of ten days, cured a poor man of venereal-scorbutic ulcers, after he had been salivated three times.

very much: *Van Sweiten*, in his commentaries, is diffuse upon this subject, the effects of which has been more fully explained in the 25th and 26th pages of this pamphlet.

From the foregoing recapitulation of the opinions and authorities of the most eminent physicians, both ancient and modern, who have wrote on the Scurvy, its causes and effects, we see they recommend, in the strongest manner, the use of operations somewhat similar to mine, for the cure of this disease; and I am thoroughly convinced, from experience resulting from a successful practice, that the application of my Artificial Medicinal Baths, Fumigations, Frictions, &c. is a safe and efficacious remedy to cure and alleviate the above complaint; nevertheless, I do not hold it forth to the public as an infallible remedy (tho' it is often so) in hereditary scorbutic cases*, in a country where the very air adds to its inveteracy, yet I dare maintain it to be the most salutary, the most rational, the easiest, and safest, that ever was invented, not only for the scurvy, but for the cure of almost every complaint the human frame is subject to, provided the patient's constitution is not entirely destroyed, as is often the case, when the malignancy of the disease, or the unskilfulness of the physician, have brought them to the point of death, at which period, when

—————*purum relinquit*

Æterium sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem,
they are often sent to my artificial baths, more with a view to bring my operations into disrepute, than for any benefit they think patients may receive from them; notwithstanding which, numbers of such objects of distress, have been relieved.

* Those persons, who inherit this disorder, should, every Spring and Fall, make use of my salutary operations, which would free them from any attack of this disease.

C H A P. V.

MANY Physicians, like enthusiastic bigots, or crafty knaves, think, or endeavour to make us believe, that no-body can be safe, except those who follow their opinion. I am not so uncharitable in my way of thinking. The creed of others, has equal weight with me as my own, provided it be rational, and lead us to salvation, and I never suffer my judgement to be warp'd by narrow prejudice against conviction.—Extensive is the field in which I could expatiate on the dangerous methods of treating diseases set down by various physical authors; at the same time I must acknowledge, that there are many others, who are rational and deserve attention; the enumeration of these two classes of physicians I reserve to another opportunity; at present be it sufficient for me to observe, that if the Reader finds a safer, easier, and quicker method of curing Dropsies than my own, he is at liberty to try; if not I shall think myself happy to be the instrument (under the blessing of God) of restoring him to health, and prolonging his life.

Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Boerhaave, and many others, think that most diseases proceed from *obstructions*; and altho' *these* have their origin from some other internal or external cause, yet the removal of the obstruction very often frees the patient of his complaint. I must here indulge myself in repeating the beautiful description that *Van Sweiten** gives on this subject:

That in the regular course of the vital, natural, and animal functions, Life depend: “**THAT ALL THESE FUNCTIONS DEPEND ON A FREE**

* In his Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aph.

PASSAGE OF THE FLUIDS THRO' THE VESSELS; BUT AN OBSTRUCTION WHEN FORMED, AND INTERRUPTING THE FREE PASSAGE, IS CAPABLE OF DISORDERING ALL THE FUNCTIONS IN GENERAL, AND EVERY DISTINCT FUNCTION IN PARTICULAR; AND AS DISORDERED FUNCTIONS IS A DISEASE, THERE MAY THEREFORE BE AS MANY DISEASES PROCEED FROM AN OBSTRUCTION, AS THERE ARE FUNCTIONS TO BE DISORDERED.

That the vital, natural and animal functions, are, in a Dropsy, highly vitiated and injured, is sufficiently obvious from its symptoms, which are judiciously and accurately collected by Aretæus*, in the following words:—"All patients labouring under a Dropsy are pale, afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, and cough; they are, at certain times, slow, lazy, and have an aversion to aliments; and, if they eat any thing, tho' in a small quantity, they are nevertheless much inflated, and distended: their skins are entirely destitute of all moisture; neither can a sweat be raised on them *by warm baths*§. Besides, they are of a whitish colour, and effeminate; their sleeps are oppressive, troublesome, and short; they are subject to deliriums, anxious, and uneasy about trifles and excessively fond

* In his first chapter of his second book of Chronical Affections.

§ Although I have reason to believe, that my operations, designed for the cure of Dropsies, surpasses, by far, the contrivances of the ancient, and any of the modern physicians, yet I have had some patients, that I was not able to make perspire, till they had been three or four weeks through my operations.

of living." Added to this, the Dropsy is justly and generally defined, by the ablest authors, to be a depraved habit of body, in some or all the functions, accompanied with a preternatural *stagnation* and *collection* of serous humours, either in the whole body, or in some particular cavities of it; and according to the different parts, that are *obstructed*, and its various causes, it acquires a different name: Thus when the serous humour or lymph, stagnate throughout the whole habit of the subcutaneous fat, or is shed therein, it is called an *Anasarca*—when the water is *collected* in the duplicature of the *peritonæum*, in the cavity of the *abdomen*, between the *peritonæum*, and the viscera, or in the dilated cavities of the glands, and vessels contained in the *abdomen*, it is termed an *Ascites*.—

And if the Dropsy is owing to rarification of vapours, arising from water, pus, ichor, &c. that were *stagnated, pent up*, and heated, till they putrify, then it produces a *Tympany*. But Aretæus has added a fourth species, and made a certain difference between an *Anasarca*, and a *Leucophlegmatia*, imagining, that though, in both these species of Dropsies, the face and arms are tumid; and that in a *Leucophlegmatia*, arising from a redundance of phlegm, as well as an *Anasarca*, the whole body is filled, and that all the parts superior, and inferior, the breasts not excepted, become tumid, which principally happens to those who are young, robust, and in the flower of their age, yet, in an *Anasarca*, the flesh is colliquated into a kind of *sanious* juice, resembling that which is discharged from members violently contused. Besides, he maintained, that a *Leucophlegmatia* was a milder, and more easily cured, species of Dropsy; because, there were various ways, by which it might be removed

ved, such as by *sweat**, urine, and sometimes, by copious stools : whereas, in the other species of Dropsies, especially

* *Sanctorious*, in his *Medicina Statica*, Aph. xxvi. says, that the *thin secretions* abate more the weight of the body, in proportion to their quantities, than the *hard and consistent*.—*Quincy*, in the explanation of this Aphorism. observes, “ that what is discharged in the form of a liquor, as the urine and sweat, is *specifically heavier* than the *hard and solid* excrements, and therefore the body is sooner freed from too great a weight by the thinner than the thicker evacuation ; which plainly points out the most certain methods to disengage the body from a plethora and *preternatural fulness*. When they are not gone so far as to have brought a *lentor* and *sizeness* upon the juices, for then lessening the quantities of the fluids will avail but little, without giving a considerable *stimulus* to the solids at the same time.” This stimulus is added to the solids of my patients bodies, by the volatile effluvia of herbs, spirits, &c. and by a well-directed friction, either all over the body, or on some particular parts of it, just as necessity requires.

The same Author, in his *Medicina Statica*, Aph. xvii. observes, if upon weighing ; the perspirable matter appears to have been obstructed, and there is neither increase of sweat or urine for some days after, there is a great deal of danger of a putrefaction of the detained crudities.—*Explanation.*] The solids will be so much oppressed by the superfluous load which is laid upon them by the retention of the perspirable matter, that unless there soon be a discharge made of it by some of the sensible evacuations, they will not be able to circulate it with so much swiftness as is necessary to prevent its falling into preternatural ferments, there being nothing which more promotes that intestine motion of liquors that disposes them to putrefaction, than stagnation. For then their several parts are left at liberty to sink or rise, according to their several gravities, and obey their respective *attractive powers*, upon which several are broke smaller, and others run into corpuscles of different kinds and properties ; whereas so long as they are kept in a circular motion by external causes, they

especially those of the complicated kind, *the Physician must change the whole habit of the body, before he can cure the patient.* By this peculiar distinction, Aretæus seems to have insinuated, that in a Leucophlegmatia, as well as in an Anasarca, there was a large quantity of water, stagnating between the skin and the muscles; but that, in an Anasarca, the blood, by which the muscles are nourished, was, at the same time, highly corrupted, and consequently the disorder proportionably more terrible. This beautiful distinction is still more conspicuously made in the same chapter in the following words:—Water between the muscles and skin is sometimes formed immediately after liberal draughts of *cold liquor*; when, for instance, any one under the influence of excessive thirst, drinks large quantities of cold water, and the liquor is afterwards conveyed to the peritonœum, by which the heat of the stomach and abdomen are abated, then the drops of water, are discharged upon the ilia, which, being converted into air, are carried off by perspiration. When, this, therefore, happens, before any of the viscera, or the whole body, is affected, the disorder is proportionably the more easily cured.—“In patients, says he, labouring under an Ascites, the ilia are tumid, and the feet inflated; whereas the face, the arms, and the other parts of the body are

they are not at liberty to obey their *attractive powers*, or their several gravities, but move on without any other attractions, than what they receive from their casual occurfions and attritions against one another; the consequence of which is only breaking them smaller, and rendering the liquor more fluid. From all which it appears, that *the different fluidities of the animal liquors are in the different parts of the body, as their velocities in each part.*

extenuated

extenuated. The testicles become tumid, and the prepuce, and whole penis, appear to be wreathed as it were, by reason of the inequality of the swelling. Upon reclining the body to either side, the water produces both a tumour and fluctuation in the reclined part, and the noise of the fluctuating liquor is heard."—From these symptoms, says *James*, "we may infer, that in consequence of the large number of ruptured lymphatic vessels, there is copious *extravasation* of lymph, and as it were an inundation of the viscera, by which they are, in process of time, totally corrupted.

As for that species, commonly called Tympanitis, and the dry Dropsy, in which the abdomen, highly tense, and inflated, sounds like a drum, upon being struck with the hand, we must observe, that it is rather a symptom of an Anasarca and Ascites, than a distinct and separate species of Dropsy; but if it accompanies these disorders, as it generally does an Ascites, it denotes a highly deplorable and incurable case, which arising either from flatulencies pent up in the intestines, or from the vapours exhaled from the waters extravasated in the abdomen, so destroys the tone of the abdominal muscles, that they become entirely languid.

But that we may the more accurately investigate the nature and genius of a Dropsy, we shall describe its beginning, trace its progress, and enumerate the various symptoms, with which it is attended: First, then, a swelling seizes the feet, which, in process of time, rises to the thighs, the groin, the ilia, the abdomen, and the pit of the stomach. Sometimes the abdomen, turgid with water, is so excessively prominent, that the patient, cannot see his own feet, but dreads a rupture of his *abdomen*. In process of time, a quantity of water fall down into the scrotum, and frequently

quently distends it so much as to render it as large as one's head. Not only the scrotum, but also the prepuce, and penis, are so swelled, as to become intorted, and prevent the free discharge of the urine. In which case, 'tis perceived, that the water, which distends the scrotum, is generally conveyed from the abdomen thro' the processes of the peritonœum. Sometimes also, especially in patients labouring under an *Anasarca* and *Leucoplegmatia*, it happens that the aqueous humour collected about the groin, insinuating itself under the common integuments of the testicles, proves the cause of a swelling of the scrotum, whilst the abdomen, in the mean time, is entirely free from water. Nor, in all Dropical patients, does the scrotum become tumid, since I have known some patients die of a Dropsy, without any swelling in that part. In women also, the groins become tumid, and the vagina is sometimes so distended by the waters as to fall down. Besides, a common symptom of Dropical patients is a difficulty of breathing; which being increased by violent motion, and especially in the night-time, by reason of the easy ascent of the water in the *abdomen*, in consequence of the reclining posture of the body, frequently induces a danger of suffocation. Hence, if the miserable patients have a mind to breathe freely, they are obliged to shift their posture, and rather sit erect, than lie in bed, as other persons do. They are also, afflicted with a cough, which is generally of the dry kind and without expectoration; whilst, at the same time, an acrid, saline lymph, which is peccant throughout the whole body, in a particular manner, stimulates, and irritates the slender fibres of the larynx, and branchia.

'Tis observable, that, in an *Anasarca*, the urine is discharg'd thin and white, whereas in an *Ascites* it is evacuated in small quantities, but thick, and with a
copious

copious red and lateritious sediment. In the beginning of a Dropsy, the quantity of urine, for the most part, corresponds to that of the liquor drank; the body also is soluble, and the appetite good; but all these lucky circumstances gradually fail, in proportion as the disease advances. Besides, the patient is rack'd with a violent and insatiable thirst, so that the poet might justly say

Quo plus sunt patæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ.

The reasons why a Dropsy is accompanied with this insatiable thirst, are principally these. The saliva, in consequence of an obstruction of the *salival* glands, can no longer lubricate and moisten the parched *fauces*; besides, the small quantity of *saliva*, which is discharged from these glands, is not only *viscid* and *jaline* but also immediately dried up by the febrile heat, for the worst state of the disorder is almost always accompanied with a slow and continual fever, which may be sufficiently known from the small and frequent pulse, and which, gradually preying upon the flesh of the superior parts, and impairing the strength, at last puts an end to the patient's life. In an *Anasarca*, as well as in an *Ascites*, there is often a considerable *itching* perceived in the membranous parts of the feet, which are also observed full of livid spots and vesicles, which latter, when opened, discharge a serum, that, by its acrimony, corrodes or inflames the adjacent parts. Hence malignant ulcers are frequently produced, which, according to Hippocrates*, are not to be cured and consolidated without the greatest difficulty; for the afflux of acrid se-

* In the eighth Aphor. of his sixth section.

rum is too great to be mitigated by lenitive and drying medicines. And this species of Dropsy is generally accompanied with a fever, which draws its origin from an inflammation of the intestines, brought on in a great measure, by drastic medicines; and a horror and rigor, succeeding, are signs, that the viscera are sphacelated, and fatally corrupted.

.....

.....

In my opinion a more satisfactory reason can hardly be advanced for a Dropsical swelling, than the difficult, slow, and *obstructed* circulation of the blood thro' the vessels. This assertion is sufficiently confirmed by an experiment first made, so far as I know, by the celebrated anatomist *Lower*, who, with a thread, tied up a large vein in a live animal, and suffered the ligature to remain for an hour; upon which he forthwith perceived an *oedematous* tumour, in that part to which the ramifications of that vein were distributed. Something analogous to this is observed, when, in order to stop violent hæmorrhages, the instrument, commonly called the *tournequet*, is applied; for, if this instrument remains applied for a long time, the part is gradually raised into a tumour. This is also illustrated by another experiment; for, if the subclavian vein in the right arm, for instance, of a dead person, is strongly compressed, and a somewhat thick red liquor afterwards injected, by means of a syringe, into an aperture, made in the vein of the hand, the arm becomes tumid; and upon laying it open, we find that a large quantity of the red liquor has penetrated into the *cellule* of the fat, lying under the skin; for no other reason, than that the injected liquor, in consequence of the *resistance* made by the ligature, too much distends the vein running thro' the cellular membranes

membranes, and is, at last, *extravasated* through their pores.

From these experiments it is, if I mistake not, sufficiently obvious that the true cause of the swelling of the body in a Dropsy of the secretion of the serum from the blood, and of *its stagnation* in the cavities, is a too *slow* and *languid circulation* of the blood, especially thro' the veins. The truth of this assertion will be still more evident, if we consider, how easy the circulation of the blood, thro' the veins, is stopt; and that principally, for these reasons. The motion of the blood thro' the veins, from the inferior to the superior parts, is in consequence of their perpendicular situation, and the stated laws of hydraulics, much slower than in the arteries; hence the veins are not only more numerous, but have also larger diameters than the arteries. The coats of the veins, also, are not furnished with so strong a systaltic, moving, and elastic force, as is found in the arteries. Besides the coats of the veins are highly slender, porous, and consequently capable of allowing a thin fluid to pass easily thro' them. Now, if by means of a *redundance* of serous humours, the tone and strength of the vessels, especially of the veins, should in consequence of their too great distention, be impaired and weakened, the *circulation* of the blood through the whole body, which *regulates all its functions*, and *preserves them entire*, must necessarily become languid, and be diminished; as is obvious from the pulse, which, in this case, is rare, soft, and weak. From this languid circulation of the blood, we deduce the genuine cause and reason, not only of the preternatural swelling, but also of the other symptoms which accompany a Dropsy; such as weariness, heaviness of the body, listlessness, and

a *diminution* of the *salutary excretions*, by *sweat*, *urine**, and *stool*.

Besides these, an unsupportable difficulty of breathing is almost a perpetual symptom of every Dropsy, and, sometimes, rises to such a height, as to endanger a suffocation. This formidable symptom can hardly have any other cause assigned for it, than a too weak systaltic force of the heart and arteries. In consequence of which, the blood, abounding with a viscid serum, cannot pass sufficiently freely thro' the minute ramification of the pulmonary artery and vein; hence it stagnates in these ramifications, and regurgitating to the right ventricle of the heart, produces a strange uneasiness; and since the principal orifice of the lungs consists in this, that whilst the blood passes thro' the numerous and minute vessels of their viscicular substance, the lymph and chyle may be intimately mixed with its parts, and impregnated with a kind of subtle and elastic air, that then the blood may be rendered spirituös, fluid, and fit for adding strength to the body; hence we may justly infer, that a slow and languid circula-

* Quincy observes, that the perspirable matter is much diverted by urine. And this may give a caution to such who are fond of the *mineral waters*, and such courses, as work much by urine: For 'tis certain, that perspiration is thereby hindered, which upon too long disuse may not be very easy to be restored to its natural state; for in time, not only the excretory passages may for want of their usual attritions and impulses subside, but likewise be very much obstructed by too large an overcharge of a mineral gross matter, which may prove very difficult to remedy: And considering *perspiration* is the *largest discharge*, and of the *most importance* of all the *evacuations* for the preservation of health, the greatest care possible ought to be taken, that it be not interrupted without unavoidable necessity.

tion of the blood through the lungs, is the fatal cause of the terrible symptoms, with which the Dropsy is accompanied; for, by this means, the whole work of sanguification is injured, and instead of a blood sufficiently florid and temperate, the vessels must necessarily be filled and infarcted with a redundant serum. The state of the patient is still more deplorable when polypous concretions are already formed in the larger vessels of the heart and lungs; since, by this means, the circulation of the blood through the vessels of the heart and lungs, is not only retarded, and stagnating there, produce various misfortunes; but, also, begins to stop in the whole *vena cava*, and all the parts to which it is distributed; hence an incredibly large secretion of serum is produced. The more difficult it is to remove their deep rooted obstruction the more rationally we may conclude, that the Dropsy arising from it is of the worst kind, and not to be cured without the greatest difficulty.

Having thus traced the generation of a Leucophlegmatia and Anasarca, we now come to consider that of an Ascites—In this species of Dropsy, therefore, I shall not hesitate to affirm, that the liver is principally disordered, since the circulation of the blood is not so slow in any of the other viscera as in this; and though the succussory commotion of the liver, by means of the diaphragm, in the act of respiration, and the strength of the coats, with which, from anatomical observations, we know the *vena porta* to be furnished, seem greatly to promote the circulation of the blood; yet, when a viscid blood is conveyed to the *vena porta*, this vein, in consequence of its wanting both a pulsation and valves, with difficulty transmits the viscid blood through the numberless minute ramifications of the *vena cava*

cava. Hence a strong tendency of the blood to stagnation and infarction is brought on. If therefore, in consequence of using a small quantity of drink, a sedentary life, a free use of acids, the abuse of spirituous liquors, hæmorrhages, or fevers preposterously cured by astringents, a redundance, or lentor of the blood and lymph should be brought on; or if, in consequence of many violent commotions of mind, and the shock of preceeding diseases, the tone of the liver, and its vessels, should be preternaturally weakened; these vessels must, of necessity, be infarcted, and the due proportion of their diameters to the blood, which ought to move through them, being by this means, destroy'd, it *stagnates here and there*, in their cavities; and its aqueous part, being secreted, fills the lymphatic vessels, great numbers of which are found there; besides, the preternatural spissitude of the viscid lymph renders its circulation through the liver proportionably more or less faint and languid. If a pretty thick lymph, secreted from the blood, should remain in the liver, and, in consequence of the dissipation of its more fluid parts, assume a proportionably greater degree of thickness, the coats of this organ will become thick, indurated, and, at last, degenerate into a scirrhus; but the induration will be principally observable in the more internal parts; whereas the scirrhus will be formed in the external membranaceous parts, and the vessels lying nearest to the surface. That the principal seat, therefore, of an Ascites is the liver, is sufficiently obvious from instances of dissections.

But, besides the liver, the other abdominal viscera are not entirely free from the effects of the disorder; for *Riverius, Shenkius, Forestus*, and myself, have frequently seen the spleen preternaturally large, distended with a black blood, and covered with a
scirrhus

scirrhus membrane. According to *Rondelitus* and *Peyer**, the pancreas is, almost in all Dropsical patients, found hard, scirrhus, and sometimes totally consumed. The omentum is putrid, and emaciated; the glands of the mesentery, intestines, duodenum, and stomach, are preternaturally tumid and indurated. In my opinion these viscera receive the taint from the preternatural state of the liver, and the too languid circulation of the blood through its vessels, and that, principally, by reason of the strict union, and intimate connections, between their respective vessels; for it is certain, from anatomical observations, that all the blood, which returns from the stomach, the intestines, the mesentery, the pancreas, the omentum, and the spleen, is conveyed into the *vena porta*, and, by its means, through the vascular structure of the liver, to the *vena cava*, and the heart. If, therefore, the progressive and circular motion *is stopt there*, it is absolutely necessary, that the blood, regurgitating to the abdominal viscera, should, in them, *produce stagnations*, infarctions, a scirrhus disposition and corruption.

As the return of the blood is highly slow through the uterus, especially thro' the spermatic vessels, which are contorted, folded up, and divided into various curls, as it were, like the tendrils of vines, which makes its journey to the heart so much the longer; hence it happens, that in the uterus, and its appendages, such as the fallopian tubes, and the ovaria, copious inundations, and aqueous tumours, are sometimes produced; for the fluid and aqueous part never more readily and expeditiously secedes from the blood, than when its circulation through the viscera is slow and languid, as is obvious in the

* *Obs. Anatom.*

liver, and their adjacent parts; which vessels being distended by a copious congestion and afflux of lymph, are raised into large vesicles, by the Greeks, called *bydatides*, by the breaking of which a Dropsy is sometimes suddenly generated and an incredible quantity of serum discharged into the cavity of the abdomen. Thus *Salmuthus**, informs us, that in a certain woman, who died of a difficult labour, he found a large number of *bydatides* in the confines of the uterus: And *Pecklinus*§, tells us, that he saw the same, in dissecting a woman, who died during gestation: That in the *cornua* and tubes of the uterus, large quantities of water are sometimes collected, is sufficiently confirmed by *Tulpius*†, who gives us an instance of a woman, who, in both *cornua* of the uterus, had about nine pints of water and pus included in a large number of small bladders. More instances of this nature may be found in *Schenkius*‡, in *Rolfinkius*|| *de organ. genital*, and in *Sydenham de Hydrope*. This truth is also confirmed by an observation of *Harder*, who tells us, that in a country-woman, that not only the left ovary contain'd two pints of a saline and foetid water, but, that there was also a considerable *bydatides* or vesicle full of water in the fallopian tube, annexed to it. And I myself, twenty years ago, observed in a woman, of forty years of age, a swelling, produced by a violent fall, on the hypogastric region, and accompanied with a tense pain: This swelling was succeeded by a large discharge of limpid water, which was, at first, evacuated with the menstrual blood, and continued to flow for half a year after the menstrual evacuation stopt;

* Cent. 1. Obs. 38,

§ Obs. 19.

† Obs. 45.

‡ Obs. 6. and 7.

|| Cap. 20.

so that, at least, one pint of this water was daily discharged, till, at last the patient having in vain tried a great many remedies, and being spent with a consumption, and slow fever, exchanged her miserable life for another state.

There are, also, frequent instances, some of which I myself have seen, in which a Dropsy has been concealed under the disguise of pregnancy: Hence it is, that young physicians are so often misguided in their estimates, with respect to this latter state. But I have seen pregnant women, who, at the same time, laboured under a Dropsy, preserved by a copious discharge of water after labour; whereas those who have not the advantage of this circumstance, generally die, since the humour is previously discharged into the cavity of the abdomen.

Platerus†, gives us a memorable instance of a woman, who was seized with an Ascites every time she became pregnant. For this reason I am of opinion, that Dropfical swellings, in women, arise rather from the fault of the uterus than that of the liver, and viscera connected with it; and that they are more easily cured, than when the liver is primarily affected; because, in the former case, a freer discharge is afforded to the stagnant serum through the pores of the uterus, than in the latter.

As for the *procatartetic* causes of this disorder, we observe, that persons of a tall stature are, in a peculiar manner, subject to Dropsies; both of the abdomen and *thorax*; for, as in these the distance between the feet and heart is greater than in others, and the situation of the body at the same time perpendicular, so the circulation of the blood is gene-

† Lib. 3.

rally flow and languid, and consequently, rendered difficult, by the slightest accidental causes: Hence it is, that polypous concretions are generally found in tall persons, who have died of a Dropsy of the thorax, or an Anasarca. These, also, who are of a soft spongy habit of body, who have less firm fibres, in which an aqueous substance predominates, those we call phlegmatic or sanguineophlegmatic, are highly subject to Dropsies: Those who are over-fat, those who in their infancy have been afflicted with catarrhus defluxions, or who have been often subject to œdematous swellings, are, also highly obnoxious to disorders of this kind: Old persons, in whom, by reason of the impaired elasticity of the vessels, and *excretions* are not duly carried on, and the lymph acquires a preternatural lentor and viscosity, are, for this reason, frequently subject to Dropsical swellings: Those who lead sedentary lives, such as taylor, shoemakers, weavers, &c. are, all other circumstances being alike, more subject to this misfortune than others: Those, also, who breathe a moist air, which impair the vigour of the fibres, such as fishers, fullers, and such as wash clothes, are more subject to misfortunes of this kind than others: The places and countries in which we live, have also a very considerable influence in producing this disorder: For which reason more Dropsical patients are found in marshy places, and on the sea coast, than in continents, and places remote from the sea: An instance of this we have in Holland, both on account of the impurity of its air, and its contiguity to so large a quantity of water.

It may also happen by accident (a change of the inhabitants method of living, for instance) that a place before not naturally subject to generate Drop-

fies, may afterwards become so. This Dr. *Leister** has very judiciously shewn to be true, with respect to England, for improper aliments and liquors contribute very considerably to the generation of Dropfies. Among aliments, those which are thick, crude, viscid, and sweet, or voracity alone, especially in those who use little exercise, pave the way, and, as it were, lay a foundation for this disorder. But Dropfies are more frequently produced by the liquors drank, when peccant, either with respect to quantity or quality. Hence we observe that those who drink excessively large quantities of liquors, sufficiently innocent, when moderately used, generally become Dropfical in a tract of years, unless an uncommon strength of nature and soundness of the viscera, prevent their misfortune. This is sufficiently confirmed by the fate of those who swallow large quantities of new and ill-depurated ale, especially that which is prepared of wheat. But we are certain, from daily experience, that no liquor is more prejudicial in this respect, than brandy, and malt-spirits. Hence the spirits distilled from malt, sharpened with aromatics, and commonly called *aqua-vita*, may with far better reason be called the *waters of death*, especially when taken on an empty stomach. Besides, nothing more speedily generates this disorder, than large draughts of cold liquors immediately after excessive heats; so that *Aretæus*, in the passage before quoted, justly affirmed, that "a Dropfy is sometimes generated by drinking large quantities of cold liquors, in order to remove an insatiable thirst." Thus *Sylvius*, tells us, that by liberal draughts of cold liquor, during a febrile heat and thirst, a Dropfy was brought on in two or three days time. This disorder is still more to be
dreaded

* In his *Treatise de Hydrops.*

dreaded from the liberal use of marshy stagnant waters, which *Hippocrates*, long ago, classed among the causes of a Dropsy. Hence also the reason is obvious, why, as we have already observed, Dropsies are most frequent in marshy places, and on the coast. Dropsies may also be produced by the *unseasonable use of mineral waters, whether of the hot or cold kind, without a proper regimen; many tragical instances of which have occurred to myself in practice.*

But, among all the causes, which concur to the production of other chronical disorders, and especially the Dropsy, none is more considerable than the passions of the mind; especially long-continued grief and sorrow, which have so surprising an influence, that by destroying the vigour, tone, and strength of the viscera, and moving fibres, they render the circulation of the blood languid, and produce a suppression of the excretions. Nor does violent anger contribute less effectually to the production of this disorder, especially if large quantities of cold aliments, or liquors, are used immediately after; for such an error is immediately succeeded by a violent uneasiness and constriction of the præcordia, a cachectic colour, a loss of appetite, a difficulty of breathing; and, in process of time, a Dropsy. Instances of this, I myself, more than once observed. The reason of these misfortunes seems to be this: That, by the violent commotion of mind, the stomach, and duodenum, together with the adherent biliary ducts, are violently, and spasmodically constricted. Hence the due secretion of the bile and pancreatic juice, in order to promote a laudable digestion, is not only prevented, but also, in consequence of the large quantities of aliments and liquors, excessive flatulences are generated, which check the due discharges by stool, and render the circulation of the blood unequal.

Besides,

Besides, nothing more directly contributes to the production of Dropsies, than the suppression of usual and critical evacuation of blood, such as the menses and lochia in women, and the hæmorrhoids in men; as *Hippocrates* has justly observed in the twelfth Aphorism of his sixth section. Thus *Dion Cassius* informs us, that the Emperor *Trajan*, upon a suppression of the hæmorrhoidal discharge, was seized with Ascites of which he was cured; but, happening to reapse, fell a sacrifice to the disorder. 'Tis also certain from experience, that violent hæmorrhages, whether from wounds, the nose, the uterus, or the veins of the anus, contribute very powerfully to the generation of Dropsies, for the sacred and inestimable treasure of life, is wrapped up in the blood: So that when too great a quantity of this is evacuated, the minute vessels, subservient to the purposes of secretion and excretion, collapse, and become too narrow. In consequence of this, neither is a laudable blood generated, nor the nervous fluid duly secreted, a circumstance which produces weakness and imbecility of the solids. Nor are the *impure and recrementitious juices eliminated*, in consequence of which, an *insupportable load of impurities is accumulated in the body*. I would not be thought to affirm, that every large evacuation of blood produces the Dropsy; but in patients, where other causes concur, I am of opinion, that this circumstance very readily produces it. Thus I have known some persons, who, in consequence of an obstruction of the viscera, labouring under scurvy and cachexy, and abounding with an acrid and impure blood, have, after frequent and violent hæmorrhages, fallen into a Dropsy; certainly not in consequence of the hæmorrhage alone, but also in consequence of the bad habit of body, and dyscrasy of the humours produced

duced by the obstructions. Immoderate dysenteries also, frequently lay a foundation for Dropsies: Hence *Hippocrates**, justly affirms, “that persons labouring under disorders of the spleen, when seized with a dysentery, which continues for a long time, die either of a Dropsy, or a lientery.”

Preposterous methods of curing diseases, used by unskilful physicians, also, frequently prove the productive causes of this disorder; when, for instance, they all on a sudden stop and suppress immoderate discharges of blood, or other humours, by astringents, opiates, or narcotics. Dropsies are also generated, when intermittent fevers, especially of the quartan kind, which generally have their seat in the liver, are, before the obstruction is removed, and the febrile matter corrected, too soon stopt by *specifics*, among the number of which is the *Peruvian bark*; for these fevers very readily terminate in a cachexy and Dropsy, as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* long ago observed. 'Tis certain, from experience, that this misfortune frequently happens in northern countries; and I have often observed Dropsies succeeding epidemical fevers, especially in the poorer class of people, whose circumstance could not afford proper medicines. Dropsies, also, sometimes seize those who, in acute fevers, in order to extinguish the heat, or quench the thirst, use too large quantities of drink, without having sufficient evacuations by urine or perspiration. It also frequently happens, *that ill-managed mercurial salivations colliquate the blood to a kind of serum, and by destroying the due tone of the moving parts, bring on Dropsies.* The more drastic purgatives are also justly enumerated among the causes of Dropsies, since, by their means, the due tone of the viscera is not

only destroyed, but also the strength too much impaired by an excessive loss of serum, in consequence of thirty, or perhaps more stools a Day; by which means, instead of a pure and temperate blood, crude humours are generated in the veins.

Both Dropsies of the breast, and an Ascites, are also frequently generated by the recess, or preposterous and injudicious repulsion of the itch, arthritic disorders, and the gout; as also by the sudden consolidation of old ulcers and fontanelles. And, which is still more surprising, I have observed a repulsion of œdematious swellings of the feet, by whatever means, succeeded by a violent oppression and uneasiness of the breast, which were again followed by a Dropsy; for the thick and vapid serum, which lay *stagnant* in the feet is by swathing forced upwards; and, being absorbed by the sanguiferous veins, is conveyed to the præcordia; and being thence carried with the rest of the humours, from the right ventricle of the heart, to the pulmonary artery, and its ramifications, fills them with such an excessive load of humours, as by compressing the pulmonary vesicles, resists the ingress of the air into them in a degree sufficient to propel the blood thro' the veins. The blood therefore, in this case regurgitates to the right ventricle of the heart, and, by distending it, creates great uneasiness, and a difficulty of breathing. Since, therefore, by this means the circulation of the blood thro' the lungs, is rendered highly slow and languid, the serum is not only secreted through the pores in the cavity of the breast, and extravasated from the numerous lymphatic vessels of the lungs; but the circulation of the blood in the whole *vena cava*, is also, in some measure, stopt, and retarded; so that it is not surprising, that there should also happen large stagnations and extravasations of serum in the inferior parts.

Having

Having thus taken a view of the ætiology of this disorder, it now remains, that we accurately distinguish it from other aqueous tumours, that by this means we may be able to take the more judicious measures for its cure. A Dropsy then ought not to be confounded with œdemateous swellings of the feet, since the latter may happen without any danger in sound persons of a soft and spongy habit, who are addicted to a sedentary life. These kinds of œdemateous swellings are very frequent in pregnant women, but, after delivery, cease spontaneously, without the assistance of medicine, for they are produced by the great dilations of the uterus, which so compresses the *vena cava*, between that and the vertebre of the loins, that the blood cannot rise to the superior parts with its usual freedom. It also frequently happens, the iliac vessels, by means of flatulencies strongly distending the intestines. But when the tone of the intestines is restored, and the flatulencies expelled, these tumours are easily removed. Sometimes also we observe, swellings of the legs produced by an *obstruction* of the free circulation of the blood, in consequence of a violent and tenfory compression of the thighs, in riding long journies.

We must be highly careful not to confound an Ascites with pregnancy, which is no hard task to a judicious observer; for in pregnant women, the colour of the countenance is fresh and lively, and the tumour of the abdomen unequal, and rising, as it were, to the præcordia; whereas, in dropfical patients, the lower parts of the abdomen is tumid, the tumour is equal, and the breasts subside. This latter case is also accompanied with a thirst, which, in gestation, is far less. Besides, in an Ascites, there is always a fluctuation perceived in the abdomen, and the water falls which ever way the patient reclines. The motion of

the foetus also in the uterus, which generally happens about the twenty-seventh week, removes every possibility of a mistake. Nor is it to be denied, that, in pregnant women, leucophlegmatic swellings now and then appear at the same time; but this principally happens when they are with child of twins, or too plethoric, in consequence of having neglected venesection.

Tis also to be observed, that a polypus of the heart is sometimes accompanied with a swelling of the thighs of the legs, without either an Anasarca or Ascites. This is known to be the case, by the violent straitness of the breast, by the unequal intermittent, and frequently varying pulse; and, especially, by a dread of suffocation, after the sallies of passion, or violent exercise. Tis not, however, to be denied that this state is, when other causes concur, succeeded by a true and legitimate Dropsy.

There is also a considerable difference between a spurious and legitimate Ascites. The former is when the water is not contained in the cavity of the abdomen, but is pent up in membranes, and included, as it were, in the sacks of the peritonæum; for which reason, some authors call it *hydrops succatus*. With respect to this species of Dropsy, the reader, may consult the *Miscel. Nat. Curios. Decad. 2. An. 8. Obs. 25.* as also Mr. *Littre*, in the work before quoted. He may also consult a Dissertation delivered before *Albertus de hydrope Santo, per Lapsum in abdomen curato*. In an Ascites, on the contrary, the extravasated water stagnates in the cavities of the thorax and abdomen.

With respect to prognostics, and event, of this disorder, Aretæus, in the part already quoted, remarks, “that all the species of Dropsies are bad; the mildest is a Leucophlegmatia, a Tympanitis is dangerous

dangerous; but an Anasarca worse." We may, in general affirm, that an Ascites is incurable, when inveterate, and arising from other disorders, in which the viscera are greatly corrupted, or beginning to be so; when the water is discharged from ruptured lymphatic vessels or *hydatides*; when the patient is rack'd with thirst, and the superior parts of his body extenuated; and when the urine is small in quantity, highly red, and deposits a sediment. On the contrary we assert, with *Hippocrates*, that the Dropsy admits of a cure, in *which the viscera are obstructed but not scirrhus and corrupted*; in which the patient retains his appetite, breathes with ease, and discharges thin urine, especially if he has the advantage of youth on his side. When a Dropsy, especially a Leucophlegmatia, or an Anasarca, arises from an asthma in plethoric patients; from drinking too much in fevers; from too keen an appetite after the cure of fevers; or from violent hæmorrhages, there are sufficient hopes of a cure, provided the relief of the patient is seasonably attempted by proper remedies.

Before the physician attempts the cure of this disorder, says *James*, he ought carefully to consider, whether it will admit of a cure, or is absolutely incurable. If he should perceive that it is incurable, he ought rather to decline the attempt, than hazard his reputation; or, at least, to secure the latter, by making a positive and absolute prognostic, with respect to the fate of the patient. The most genuine method of cure consist in pursuing these two intentions: First, to evacuate the stagnant waters, collected in the cavities of the body, and between the skin and muscles; and secondly, to remove the cause, by means of which the waters have been, and are still, daily accumulated. The evacuation of the waters, seems but to contribute
 very

very little to the cure, unless the cause, producing the extravasation of the waters, is, at the same time, removed; *for when the cause is not taken away, the waters are soon generated afresh.* But because the force and energy of the medicines, proper for removing the cause of this disorder, are much impair'd by the load of waters; and because the parts, in which they stagnate, are in process of time, injured and corrupted, the physician's principal care ought to be to free the body, as much as possible, from all impurities and recrementitious juices.

For this purpose, unless nature does the work, either by a copious diarrhæa, or a discharge of the water from the feet, we are carefully to deliberate, whether the end can be commodiously, and without danger, obtained by the paracentesis. With respect to this, there is a memorable passage, in *Celsus**, which runs thus: "*Erasistratus condemned the method of cure by the paracentesis, because the water is in vain evacuated; since, in consequence of the disorder of the liver, it is soon generated afresh.* But, this distemper does not arise solely from the fault of the liver; for the spleen is affected, and the whole habit of the body bad. Besides, if the preternatural collection of the waters is not evacuated, it prove injurious, not only to the liver, but also to the other parts. 'Tis certainly expedient, that the patient should, if possible, be cured; tho' this evacuation does not promote the cure; but only make way for the operation of medicines, which was prevented and frustrated by the included waters. 'Tis also certain, that all persons cannot be cured by this means, but only young and robust patients, who are either entirely free from a fever, or, at least, have long and favourable intermis-

* Book 3. chap. 21.

sions; for those whose stomachs are corrupted, those in whom a redundance of black bile has produced this disorder, or who are of a bad habit of body, are by no means fit patients for having this method of cure tried upon them."—Thus far Dr. *James*, on the causes and symptoms of the Dropsy, and its curative indications; he has cited the prescriptions of many authors, which are in common practice among modern Physicians.

I do not dispute the necessity of evacuating the waters, either by *cathartics*, *diuretics*, or *diaphoretics*, when the disease has an appearance to yield to their powers; but what I here stand forth for is, that after several repetitions of the above-mentioned remedies have failed, the further use of them should absolutely be forbidden. As to the *parencentesis*, or tapping, although it may, amongst the *hundred* that it kills, save the life of *one*, it is an attempt, which should never be put in practice while there are other means more rational, more easy, and safe. For these thirty years past, these salutary means have been invented by my Father*, who had proved their utility to the public by the many well-authenticated cures he had performed by them; yet because it was a remedy out of the practice of the modern gentlemen of the faculty, had not at first been paid that regard to, which a succession of cures of Dropsical and other complaints, has now established.

After I had been in practice in several hospitals abroad, I found that not one out of sixty, was hardly cured of a confirmed Dropsy; when I came to England, I became an assistant for above seven years to my Father's Medicated Baths, where, by a constant and

* Vid. his Medical Anecdotes

diligent attention to his practice, I made myself master of the modes and means of preparing and applying his salutary operations for curing divers diseases; my chief study has ever since been confined to those complaints, which seem to me to give birth to others, or are more difficult to cure. The Dropsy has taken up a great part of my time, and the success I have met with in the cure of this dreadful complaint, has pushed my researches still further, and flatter myself, that I have so far succeeded, as to have added a degree of probability for a cure in many cases where there were none before; for this purpose I have constructed an apparatus upon a new plan, which is far superior in point of efficacy and conveniency to any I have formerly erected. The public, I hope, do not expect from me, a circumstantial account of every step that I take to cure diseases, nor an explanation of the use and construction of every machine and leader that constitute my apparatus, the reason is too obvious; after having spent a capital fortune, and having been years constantly employed in instructing the various workmen to erect my apparatus, it is rational, I should at least enjoy, uninterrupted, the fruits of my labour and money for a few years, especially as in this capital there are many persons of the profession, who make it their study to live upon the toils of others, even at the expence of their fellow-creature's life; various instances of this kind I could here insert; but, one or two will suffice, as well as an hundred.

Last year Dr. Kooftray, the late worthy and human Physician of the London Dispensary, was attacked with a giddiness in his head, for which it was thought adviseable he should be blooded; his constitution was not one of the healthiest; the close and unremitting attention he paid to poor patients, was not
even

even suitable to a healthy man's strength; in consequence of which he fell into a Dropsy which did not yield to the medicines he took. Seeing his case desperate, he was advised by some of his friends to go to Dr. K—ly at Knightsbridge, and as being a gentleman of the college, Dr. de V—n, said to him, go there, *and he will do for you* (one would think de V—n had been a prophet.) Dr. Kooftray went with his wife; Dr. K—ly was not to be seen, but, I was told, his son the *young Doctor* received Dr. Kooftray, who after he had been made well acquainted with his case, put the Doctor, into a warm vapour Bath, there he staid a considerable time, and when his pores were open, he was put into a warm Water bath, out of which the unfortunate Doctor was taken more dead than alive, This practice certainly surpasses that of Dr. Sangrado.

Whatever a man does should be consonant to reason and experience; but here Dr. K—ly (in curing diseases by his surreptitious mode* of practice) has shewn himself possesst of neither. The unprecedented process with which he treated Dr. Kooftray's complaint

* The means by which Dr. K—ly obtained an idea of Medicinal Baths, will fully appear by the following narrative taken from my Father, Dr. B. Dominiceti's address "to the wise, just, and humane LEGISLATORS, JUDGES, CLERGY, and MEMBERS of the ROYAL SOCIETY and COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of *Great-Britain*:" March 1779. "On my arrival in London, (says he) I observed in the papers an advertisement for letting a small house in Knightsbridge; and finding its situation convenient, with sufficient ground adjoining for the purpose of building my apparatus, I went with Mr. Powell, my surgeon, to the landlord, Dr. Christopher Kelly, who lived in St. Martin's-lane, and agreed with him for a lease, at 100l. per annum. He signified

plaint, prove him, not only unskilful in bathing, but even void of professional judgment. He did not know

“ a desire to know the purpose of my taking it, and on being
 “ acquainted with my profession, wished previously to see the
 “ plan of my intended buildings. Considering him as a man
 “ of honour and a gentleman, I very frankly came to him a-
 “ gain with Mr. Powell the same day, and entrusted him with
 “ my plans, and an explanation of the structure of my appa-
 “ ratus; accompanying the papers with several certificates
 “ and affidavits, respecting cures which I had performed.
 “ Dr. Kelly faithfully promised to return these documents in
 “ a day or two, and then give me a definitive answer concer-
 “ ning the house. At the end of two days, and on the 3^d,
 “ 4th, 5th, and 6th also, I called repeatedly upon him in
 “ St. Martin’s-lane, but could neither by myself or my sur-
 “ geon, get sight of him, nor receive back my papers. On
 “ the 7th day I had notice that the master of the vessel (then
 “ in the river) was obliged to unload my goods brought
 “ from Bristol: I therefore, both personally, and by letter,
 “ applied to Dr. Kelly for his answer: but in vain. The
 “ next day however he did return my papers; but added, to
 “ my astonishment, that he should go and live in the house at
 “ Knightsbridge himself! So disingenuous and unkind a de-
 “ lay, added to the disappointment and hurry attending the
 “ inconvenient landing of my goods, made me precipitately
 “ take a house at Milbank, Westminster; where shortly af-
 “ ter I constructed my apparatus.

In his second publication he takes notice of Dr. *Kill-all* as follows: “ after Doctor *Kill-all* had been well assured
 “ that the reputation of my apparatus had received the
 “ approbation and encouragement of the above named
 “ great personages, &c.* and that my success in curing
 “ the most hopeless complaints daily increased, he erected

* Alluding to several members of the college of physicians, of the royal society, of art and sciences, learned travellers, &c. some of whom visited his apparatus and others have been under his care.

know the general rule, *contraira contrariis curantur, et similia similibus conservantur*, neither the salutary advice
Celsus,

“ also an apparatus in imitation of mine ; and upon the very
 “ spot of ground, where, after having fairly negotiated with
 “ him for it, I had intended to build, previous to my for-
 “ ming the two already mentioned at Millbank, Westminster,
 “ and at Chelsea.

“ On seeing in the newspapers an account of this surrep-
 “ titious proceeding, I remonstrated to Dr. *Kill-all* on the
 “ treachery and injustice of his usurpation ; I informed him
 “ also of the sanction I had obtained by his Majesty’s
 “ Letters Patent, and insisted upon his discontinuing the use
 “ of his clandestine plan. Doctor *Kill-all* upon this, con-
 “ scious of his guilt and breach of confidence, and perhaps
 “ fearing the inconveniences to which an exertion of my pri-
 “ vileges might subject him, made me an offer, by Sir J. F.
 “ and J. F. Esq. of a third part of whatever monies he
 “ might be enabled to procure, by this his new-fangled and
 “ most disreputable practice.

“ Several Gentlemen of the Faculty, who constantly had
 “ recommended their patients to my baths and care, and
 “ many other of my best friends, to whom I communicated
 “ the circumstance, can witness for me, with what abhor-
 “ rence and contempt I rejected the base offer ; and to those
 “ who have not already been informed of them, I now think
 “ myself well justified in stating the following as my sincere
 “ reasons for that refusal.

“ 1. In the first place, the mean Proposer had forfeited
 “ every claim to my notice or regard, by his very ungentle-
 “ manlike deportment.

“ 2. Doctor *Kill-all*, through his unhappy state of mind
 “ (for which, as a man, I consider him an object of pity)
 “ had committed many alarming errors towards his patients,
 “ whilst he practised man-midwifery ; in consequence of
 “ which it had oftentimes been found necessary to confine
 “ him in mad-houses ; and had it not been for such an apo-
 “ logy he must have undergone the severest scrutiny of pe-
 “ nal law for his misconduct. Under such perilous circum-
 “ stances

Celsus, lib. 3. cap. 21. has left us, where he says “ that
bathing and all moisture is hurtful in this complaint ;”
—because

“ stances, how could I in honour, justice, or conscience
“ think of accepting any offer from him? And indeed, how
“ can it possibly have happened, that such a man should have
“ been countenanced as an arbitrator or director of artificially
“ heated and medicated water and vapour baths, when even
“ a sober, steady and learned physician, in other respects well
“ skilled and judicious, must be very unfit for the task, unless
“ he have first acquired a perfect knowledge and practice in
“ the art of preparing and applying the medicinal substances
“ and degree of heat, according to the different disorders,
“ constitution, animal heat, and other critical circumstances
“ of his patients; and is determined to lay aside all other
“ branches of medical practice, and make the toilsome task
“ in question his pleasure as well as his employment. Such
“ it has ever been to me; from a serious conviction, that
“ upon a consummate knowledge and constant attention to
“ practice in this peculiar branch, first invented and intro-
“ duced by me into England, the lives of his Majesty’s sub-
“ jects, and the established reputation of my discoveries
“ equally depend.

“ 3. Not long after my refusal as above, Dr. *Kill-all* too
“ glaringly appeared in a new character, to leave a doubt of
“ the propriety of my ideas of him: He came to St. James’s,
“ dressed in a naval commander’s uniform; and as a divine
“ prophet, and the Ambassador of Jesus Christ, presented to
“ the hands of Majesty a note written with his blood, de-
“ siring that the name of the Royal Consort might be changed
“ into *Queen Mary*; in consequence of which strange extra-
“ vagance he was immediately replaced in confinement.

“ Since that period, his various publications, and other
“ outrages, of a nature too gross and blasphemous to blot my
“ paper, and tire the reader’s patience,—have but the more
“ fully confirmed me in my sentiments; and must be still a-
“ live

—because the absorbent veins attract great quantities of water, which serve to encrease the Dropsical swellings.

“ live in the memory of thousands,* who were eye and ear-witnesſes of the facts alluded to.

“ To theſe it is but due from me, and a juſtice to the public to add, that Mrs. L. being brought as a patient to Dr. *Kill-all*, was put into a water bath, and about five minutes after ſhe was in, he let into the bath ſuch a quantity of boiling water, as occaſioned a total contraction of her limbs, violent tremours enſued; and for two years the lady lived in pain, unable to move hand or foot.

“ The Honourable Mrs. C. nearly loſt her ſkin by the intense heat of the water bath, applied by Dr. *Kill-all*.
 “ Miſs S. was almoſt brought to diſtraction, with a fever, convulſions, and weakneſs, under his care, by the prepoſterous and ill-applied uſe of medicinal baths; and there are no leſs than 52 other perſons, whom I could refer to by name and circumſtance, equally ſufferers through his preſumption and abſurd treatment. From premiſes like theſe, therefore, it is obvious to every one, that Dr. *Kill-all* is equally as fit to prepare and adminiſter the arbitrarily heated and medicated water and vapour baths, as a blind man, who after having ſtolen the tools of a watch-maker, ſhould take it into his head to mend the diſordered watches of his neighbours. Conſequently, had I, in any mode, entered into partnership with Dr. *Kill-all*, I ſhould have deemed myſelf answerable to God and Man, for every miſchief done, or to be done by him, in his pretended practice of my plan.

“ * Particularly his ſpeeches, July 31, 1772, when he appeared in his prophetic character in the *Assembly Room at Canterbury*, and when their Graces the Duke of D. and Dutcheſs of S. were preſent.—His ſtrange and blaſphemous credentials ſent to the Archbiſhop of C. and other prelates.—His long addreſs ſent to Sir J. F. dated, Auguſt 1, 1772; and the Proclamation To all Emperors, &c. *Chriſtopher*, by the Divine Spirit, Prophet, &c. published by him in the *Middleſex Journal*, Sept. 1, 1772.

“ Though

lings. The Doctor, more than half dead, could hardly be put into his chariot, and thinking that day would

“ Through a singular perversion, however, this honest, disinterested and chrestian proceeding on my part, hath by Dr. *Kill-all*, his relations, and interested medical abettors, been treated and propagated not only as injurious, infamous and cruel; but because truly I was a native of Italy, and Dr. *Kill-all* an Englishman, and a Member of the College of Physicians, it was deemed a sufficient ground of combination to fall upon me with indignation, virulence and revenge; barking and biting against my honour, my professional ingenuity, and my creed.

“ A due sense of such unmerited indignities, at length obliged me to file a bill in the H. C. of C. against Dr. *Kill-all*; to which he answered upon oath, confessing that some part of his vapour baths was taken from mine, and with an effrontery of too serious a name for trifling, denying other allegations of my charge. At this crisis two benevolent counsellors, and several of my humane friends, advised me to drop the pursuit, as Dr. *Kill-all* could not probably long support his undertaking, and as my farther proceeding might appear to some very respectable characters in the physical line, as indicating a rigid or cruel disposition in me, merely to oppress a family already too much oppressed; and particularly as at that very time, for some eccentric practices as usual, he was confined in a place of strict inspection.—I was accordingly influenced by these considerations to wave the prosecution, which had been commenced upon the most equitable ground.

“ As a proof of which, let me further observe, that upon Dr. *Kill-all*'s discharge from his confinement, he went, in company with his daughter, before a most respectable magistrate; and there, in the presence of two gentlemen of the robe, and several other persons, said to the Bench, “ I come here, to act the part of a constable, by bringing myself to be committed; deserving the pillory for having maliciously perjured myself against Dr. *Dominiceti*, in the answer I gave in to his Bill of complaint in the C. of C.

“ The

would be his last, in going home, called on his friend the celebrated Dr. M—o, in Jermyn-Street, under whom he had been a pupil. On learning what had past, I have heard that he could not help censuring, with a degree of indignation, Dr. K—ly's process, and at the same time pitying the Doctor, as a man of the faculty, for submitting to such unwarrantable treatment; he prescribed for him some powerful diaphoretics, and advised the Doctor to put himself under my care. Dr. Kooftray called at my house, to consult with me about his complaint. I was ambiguous with him, but to his wife and friends, and to his Surgeon, and Apothecary, I told them that Dr. Kooftray's complaint, in my opinion, was incurable.

Dr. Kooftray soon became sensible of his situation, and told me that all his hopes centered in my process. His wife and friends likewise intreated me to take him under my care, altho' there were no hopes of his recovery. In order to gratify a man that was so much beloved, and the anxiety of his friends, I took him into my house, where he underwent several times, a course of my operations; he was also attended by several gentlemen of the faculty, who distinguished

“ The humane Bench, viewing his situation, treated him
 “ with tenderness, and sent him home with his daughter,
 “ who was in tears the whole time.

“ These are facts well known and incontrovertible; not-
 “ withstanding which, several envious, jealous and avaricious
 “ persons of the Faculty, absolutely agreed with Dr. *Kill-all*
 “ to let them have free access for sending patients to him;
 “ and for attending and prescribing medicines to such as
 “ they should recommend to the use of his baths; and
 “ *four* at least, of those gentlemen have also contracted to
 “ have a third part of the money he should gain from their
 “ patients.” Thus mad men are accounted wise, by
 being made the tools of knaves.

themselves

themselves for their zeal and humanity towards him by their unremitting attention to his complaint, but all proved in vain; the scale was turned against him before he tried the use of my operations.

It is my firm belief, that amongst the great number of persons who die in this kingdom every year of dropfies, many of them, had they been under my care, would have been cured by the use of my operations; but as the causes of diseases, and the diseases themselves, are only perceived by those, that have a genius for, and are accustomed to inspect them; it often happens that not all persons who have the care of patients know the complaint to be dropfical, *till it is too late for them to cure it*; and altho' they are well acquainted that remedies used in the common practice of physic, *when the disorder is thus far advanced*, afford very little or no hopes of recovery, yet, some of them to the dishonour of their profession, divest themselves of honesty and humanity, go on in their usual way, and sacrifice the lives of their patients to their ignorance, and knavery, rather than they should be cured by means of my operations; means, if well understood by the public, would disgrace their practice, in the cure of many diseases.

In order to convey to my reader an adequate idea of the efficacy of my process in the cure of this disease, I must first shew the foundations on which my pretensions are erected. The public then will be able to judge how far superior or inferior my remedy is to those used by the gentlemen of the faculty for this and other complaints. We have already taken notice of the various causes that produce the dropfy; I shall, confine myself to generals, at present. In the 4th chap. p. 48, and in the 5th chap. p. 55, of this Dissertation, I have observed, that obstructions are the general causes of diseases, and diseases are commonly

commonly nominated from the parts that are obstructed. An obstructed perspiration is one of the principle external causes from whence many secondary internal causes arise, as has been proved in several instances in this pamphlet; as also schirrous livers, drastic purges, mercury (which, by its specific gravity, smallness and configuration of its parts, break the texture of the fluids, and sometimes the solids, and thus debilitate the whole animal system,) barks, improper bleedings, scurvy, cold air after violent exercise, or when the pores are open by heat or relaxed by weakness, not only may cause a dropsy, but many other complaints*, &c. &c. But whatever is the cause, this disease generally manifest itself by a total relaxation of the body, by an extravasation of the
lympa,

* Physical authors have found, by experience, that cold condenses the fluid, and contracts the solid; by which the blood and lymph are rendered incapable of circulating in the small vessels, therefore a stagnation must happen, or an extravasation from the over-distended vessels; from whence, not only dropsies, but consumptions, and other complaints arise.—*Dr. Strother, in his discourse on Causes*, observes, “coughs
“are produced by the *lympa* extravas’d from the mouths of
“the glands of the *trachæa*; this extravasation proceeds
“from the over-distended vessels; this fulness arises from the
“*perspirabile retained*, by the obstruction of the miliary glands;
“and this obstruction proceeds from the coarctation of the
“pores, by the contractive force of the *air*: that *phlegmatic*
“*diseases*, or *bilious ones*, should arise from the same cause, *to*
“*wit*, an *obstruction of the pores*, seems somewhat para-
“doxical, but to a considering person ’tis not strange to
“convince, that the changes of the air may alter the pores
“of the healthy, of any constitution. And as *quicquid re-*
“*cipitur, ad modum recipientis recipitur*; so if the pores of a
“*phlegmatic* or *bilious* are straitned, symptoms will even
“suitable to the reigning state, and excessive heats, *phlegma-*
“*tic*

lymphæ, diffused all over, or in some particular part of it, or else incysted in some of the cavities thereof.

In

“ *tic* diseases will spring up, according to the nature of the
 “ matter retained ; which is *univocal* to the state of blood ;
 “ hence the *defluctions* of *saline*, or *pituitous* humours, upon
 “ any member. Weaknesses are a sequel for if persons are
 “ of a tender constitution, they are unable to bear any
 “ strong contractions ; their spirits, being few, are put into
 “ confusion, and expended upon any irregularity of their
 “ motion ; which the retention of the *perspirabile* infallibly
 “ effects ; and this according to observation, *evenes to weak*
 “ *persons upon a cold air.*

“ *Weak stomachs* ; 'tis not difficult to conceive how diges-
 “ tion and appetite are in some degree hurt ; for confusions
 “ in our humours, upon *retention* of the *effluvia*, produce
 “ analogous *secretions*, and the secreta into the stomach being
 “ of an unnatural mixture, become unfitted for the usual
 “ irritation, and we swallow without appetite, and by con-
 “ sequence our digestion is either done too hastily, or is
 “ slower than is agreeable to our nature.

“ *Abortions* often arise from plenitude ; and weak persons
 “ being subject to have their *pores bunged* up from cold, are
 “ filled with humours which endanger *ruptures* of the *vessels*,
 “ *hæmorrhages* and *abortions.*

“ *Convulsions in children* ; these are no other than irregular
 “ motions of the spirits ; and children (being the most sus-
 “ ceptible of any influences of the *air*, from the mouldable-
 “ ness of their fibres into many dimensions) suffer, from the
 “ coldness, a *contraction of the pores* ; if then a *diarrhœa*, or
 “ a *diabetical flux* succeed not perspiration abolished, no great
 “ wonder they are *convulsed.*

“ *Asthmas* may be immediate products of the *cold air* ; for
 “ the contact of the *air* with the lungs makes its effects
 “ more immediate ; so that whether we consider them pro-
 “ duced by condensing the *secreta* of the lungs, and fixing
 “ them close to the mouth of the glands, as is usual to old
 “ spitting *asthmatics*, and thus falling the external walls of
 “ the *espera arteria* ; or whether we consider, that it contracts
 “ the

In this disorder, one must be as anxious to remove the cause as well as the disease; now, if we consider, which is the most expedient and safest method, we shall find, that the attempting to evacuate the water thro' the pores of the skin, increasing at the same time the contractibility, and elasticity of the muscles, is the surest; because we here evacuate a quantity of extravasated fluid, which is not only of further service to any particular part of the body, but when retained becomes burthensome, alkalescent, ichorrous, and corrosive, and soon will prove destructive to the animal; as the aforesaid cuticular secretions, exceed in quantity, and in its specific gravity, more than all the other evacuations put together; places my method of curing this, and other diseases, that proceed from any obstruction, from a retention of perspiration, from an overabundance, or extravasations of fluid, in a more preferable light, than any other. Sanctorious, in his *Medicina Statica*, has proved that *excretions*, made in a given time, have commonly this *proportion*, viz. if the *excretion* by *stool* be as *four*, that of *urine* is as *sixteen*, and *that* of the

“ the fibres here forcibly, and hinders a free circle, and
 “ consequently brings on an oppression on the circulatory
 “ tubes; an *asthma* is the consequence of either suppofal.

“ *Fevers*, of any sort, according to *Sanctorious*; for effe-
 “ vesences frequently arise from the retention of noxious and
 “ fermentative particles.

“ *Sore eyes*, *epinyelides**, hæmorrhoids; 'tis well if the *per-*
 “ *spirabile* retained only fixes its impurities upon the cuticular
 “ glands, and produces there small abscesses following in-
 “ flammations; for the same divine author gives us to un-
 “ derstand that *pleurifies* (especially) and *abscesses* from inter-
 “ nal inflammations, are a frequent consequence of this retention.

* *Epinyelides* are angry tumours affecting the skin in the arms, hands, and thighs, of the bigness of a lupin; of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour.

skin is as forty, or more. Upon this experiment, Pitcairn, and others, draw this conclusion, that if you have any distemper arising within the animal, it is *ten times* more probable to cure it by *sweat* than by *stool*. And *Van Swieten*, in his commentaries on *Boerhaave's Aphorisms*, observes, that they who attempt to cure dropsies, arising from weakness, by cleansing the body with purges, wonder to see it grow as tumid in a few days as before, without once considering that all the humours flow into the flaccid vessels, and that scarce any of the liquids taken down are carried off by sweat or perspiration.

Thus it appears that there is greater disproportion between the evacuation of the pores of the skin, than all the others; these experiments, founded on a long and successful practice, and handed down to us by men of undeniable veracity, and corresponding in every circumstance to the repeated trials that have been made on this subject, should convince, that my external applications for this complaint are entirely calculated to perform a cure; and what I here insist upon is, that when the patient is reduced to the state, we have before observed, there is no other remedy known of equal efficacy, that can be substituted in its stead. From repeated experiments, I have found, that my operations have radically cured dropfical complaints, in two or three weeks, when taken in its infancy; on the contrary, when the disease is far advanced, it has generally taken three or four months to be successful. The generality of men seem to have lost the power of ratiocination, and bound to agree to the narrow thoughts of some physicians, which do not extend further than their interest; they are willing to confine the practice of physic to internals, without allowing their patients to think that the human body requires administrations
of

of a different nature; they attribute too much to the fluid, and too little to the solid; altho' they have a mutual dependance one upon the other. Draftic purges, and stimulating diaphoretics are often not only unfit for the task of evacuating the waters, but they produce effects of a very alarming nature. The first, cannot act on the stomach, intestines, and misenterial glands, supposing the water to be lodged in those cavities, which is not often the case, without discharging along with it a great portion of animal spirit, and thus weaken the patients constitution, and render the disorder more difficult to cure. Diaphoretics of the milder kinds, prove ineffectual, especially when the surface of the body is dry and parched up by an obstructed perspiration; those of the stimulating kind, are often of equal use, with this difference, that the impelled humour, as it cannot find its way out of the body, will return back from its circumference to the center, and there produce obstructions in the largest vessels, which are attended with very pernicious or fatal consequences to the patient. Many persons place great faith in *diuretics*, but their expectations are often frustrated, as the success do not always depend on their stimulating powers, or as they are acted upon, but by a mere chance of the water being absorbed by the bibulous veins, and other absorbent vessels, and being thus taken up by circulation, and secreted by the emulgent veins and arteries into the kidneys, goes off by urine; but altho' it might cure the disease, it alters the course of nature from the circumference to the center; by this retro-motion many diseases may be formed, only as consequences of an inversion of these morbid secretions, which were intended and accustomed to be separated by the glands and pores of the skin; as is more fully explained in the note, p. 65, of this Dissertation.

My

“ If the remedies mentioned in this section (meaning *diuretics*) says Dr. *Donald Monro*, do not encrease the aqueous secretions, they will be prejudicial, for, by dissolving the blood, they add to the disease, and the secretion of urine is of such consequence in dropfies, that it may be said in general, there is little expectations of making a cure while more liquors are drank than are passed off.”

He further observes, “ that the skin of dropfical people is generally dry, the perspirable liquor being poured into the hydropic cavities; if therefore the excretion by the skin be increased, a less quantity of fluid is conveyed into cavities to encrease the disease, and the blood is freed from a redundancy of water. To obtain this, the method prescribed by *Celsus**, is certainly very rational.” “ Sweat, says he, is to be “ promoted, not only by exercise, but likewise in “ warm sand, a bagnio or stove, and such other “ like contrivances; for natural and dry sweating is “ very useful.” “ Friction, as well as exercise, is universally known to promote perspiration.”

The process my patients go through differ according to the causes, species, and symptoms of this disease. In some kinds and stages of dropfies, the patient is rubbed, all over the body and especially at the extremities, with my de-obstruent liniment, till the parts are warm and supple; then put in an easy chair, into a dry stove, and there stay without the least inconvenience, but with great comfort to himself, till it is proper he should be remov'd; the knowledge of this is acquired by feeling the pulse, or looking at the eyes. Sometimes it happen, that the patient is not disposed to perspire, than the

* Lib. iii, chap. 21.

semi-spirituos vapours are introduced into the stove, which, by moistening the surface of the body, open the pores, enlarge the diameter of the vessels, and help to produce a copious sweat. The dry and moist heat are both regulated by the thermometer, so that the patient has an homogenous warmth about him; after staying there a proper time, is removed from thence, by means of a chair, constructed for that purpose, into an adjacent warm dry bed, wrapped up in flannels without danger of catching cold. If the patient can bear great evacuations thro' the pores, it is encouraged by gradually increasing the dry heat, and by the administration of some pleasant invigorating and nourishing draughts. But if the constitution is very weak, is then permitted to perspire only such a quantity as his strength will bear. *Sanctorious's* scale is of great use in many kinds of dropfies, and especially in complaints where the constitution is much impaired, and requires to work with great caution and exactness. Sometimes it is necessary to introduce even into the dry bed, the vapours of some mild spirituous liquors, impregnated with such herbs, balsams, gums, &c. as the patients disorder may require. After the patient has been there a certain time, he is again rubbed, either with some de-obstruent, emollient, or astringent liniment, and with that degree of strength the age, constitution, and the various kinds of dropfies, found, by experience, to be necessary; and, by repeating the above process night and morning, according to the inveteracy of the disease*, I have, under

* Altho' it is impossible to remove every dropfical complaint, yet of the number of patients that have put themselves under my care, I have cured two out of three. How far successful I might still be if the patients were to have recourse to my process in a less hopeless situation, I leave to the readers determination.

the blessing of God, performed many cures, on persons deemed incurable. One of my apparatuses, constructed for the purpose of curing this complaint, cost ME above *twelve hundred pounds*.

The reader will observe, that in several Dropfical Complaints, Frictions are used before the patient goes into the stove, and before he is taken out of the dry bed, &c.—In the Third Chapter of this Dissertation, the general use of Frictions has been already mentioned; but in this disease they are often absolutely necessary auxiliaries for obtaining a cure, as they not only quicken the circulation, and help to remove the lentor by attenuating the glutinous and bulky particles, but enlarge the diameter of the vessels, and if properly continued will greatly increase the insensible perspiration, which is a secretion more copious and essential to health than all the other evacuations.—Fuller in his *Medicina Gymnastica*, says, “if a person happens to be a little more costive than ordinary, what a concern he is in for it? What doses of purging physic are repeated to take off his supposed evil, which, at the same time, is frequently obviated by a larger *diaphoresis*, that is often sensibly felt in the palm of the hands, and very often not sensibly but real, and to the greater benefit of the person, than a laxity of the intestines could have been? But if six or eight ounces of the *materia perspirabilis* are kept in, it is of worse consequence than the like weight of the *feces*, which the afflicted are not very solicitous about; and if it discovers itself by *cold* or *head-ache*, recourse is immediately had to purgatives; and if it be in the Summer, purgative waters are perhaps drank so long *de die in diem*, till nature lose the course she has been accustomed to, and seldom comes to be able to make the same *discharge*, for *quantity*, by insensible perspiration, as she did before she was thus violently forced out of her way.”—The dangerous
consequence

consequences of this subversion have been already taken notice of.

To the aforesaid advantages arising from *Friction* may be added, that the successive and repeated compression and relaxation they cause on the parts affected, often force the waters, extravasated or diffused between the membranes of the body, into the absorbent vessels, and being thus taken up by circulation, then with the help of *diuretics*, and sometimes of *calbartsics*, together with the use of my operations, are evacuated, and the disorder is cured in half the time.

Besides these different species of dropsies, there are various others, which, like the rest, take their names from the part affected, as I have observed in page 57. Boerhaave also affirms, "that an extravasated aqueous serum, received into the cavities of the body, or becoming stagnant any where, preternaturally distend the vessels; the disorder is called a dropsy. This disease may therefore happen in whatever part the vessels destined for the conveyance of the serum are found; that is either in the whole habit of the body, or in any particular part thereof." Thus, when a preternatural quantity of lymph is collected within the bones of the *cranium*, it is called an internal hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head; when the water is retained between the external integuments of the *cranium*, constitute an external hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head; the same when it happens to be diffused, obstructed, or extravasated in the lungs, in the breast, spinal marrow, the joints, the uterus, &c. &c,

These kinds of dropsies require operations somewhat different from the three former already taken notice of, viz. the *Ascites*, the *Anasarca* and *Tympany*; the descriptions of which would swell too much the bulk of this pamphlet.

C H A P. VI.

I Shall here omit the origin and symptoms, mentioned by several physical authors, of the Venereal Complaint*, and confine myself only to the method of cure by the use of my operations. As in this terrible disorder, very often the whole mass of the blood and lymph is highly vitiated, we must consider on those means to remove the cause, by a remedy, which will not impair the constitution of the afflicted, and create new diseases. To avoid which, a more proper method cannot be pursued, than by expelling from the body, and the smallest vessels, the whole mass of corrupted humours thro' all the emunctories; by these means, the most violent symptoms, such as obstructions of the secretory and excretory glands, &c. &c. together with inflammations, exulcerations, caries of the bones, spontaneously cease. The methods known of expelling from the recesses of the solid parts, the whole mass of peccant and tainted humours, are, by sweat, stool, urine, salivation, or mercurial alteratives; the two latter seem to engage the attention of many of the faculty. The means I here propose, for the cure of this complaint, have more good effects, without any of those dangerous inconveniences that *often* attend the use of mercurials, and salivations. "These qualities of mercury judiciously considered, says, *Dr. James*, the true mechanical power appears, by which it is alone effectual, alone sufficient against this disease. Its vir-

* Whoever has the curiosity to be informed of the origin, symptoms, and method of cure, practised by several of the faculty, as well as of the extraordinary effects of artificial medicinal baths, &c. in the cure of this complaint; may look into my Father's *Medical Anecdotes*, under the chap. of this disease. To be had of Lockyer Davis in Holborn, and the other Bookfellers in London.

tues here consist in its melting down all the fluids into a subtile water, and dividing the tenacious oils, so that when the whole mass is so attenuated, as to run off in the form of saliva, or a serous flux by the intestines, or a violent discharge by urine or sweat. By these means the liquids are totally expelled, and if the loss is not seasonably repaired, by new supplies, the patient, in a short time, dies of a marasmus. And in managing this disease, when it is become inveterate, we must not trust to the power of mercury, unless, by its means, every drop of oil in the blood has been reduced to water, discharged, and the venereal poison entirely washed out of the habit, along with the resolved humours: for, if the least particle be left behind, no sooner will the vessels be filled with new juices, which in those cases are always more oily than the old ones, then the disease will break out again. Whence we may conclude, that the disease is not perfectly cured, unless the patient be reduced to a death-like paleness, and his habit be quite emaciated; unless during the cure, his food be as void of fat as possible, and the course protracted, till all the old humours have been quite expelled. In short, it is not every one who can manage this remedy with success: For if you do not faithfully observe these rules, and keep your patient constantly warm, and in a considerable degree of heat too; and if, for a month or two after the cure, you do not take care, that he abstain from all such food as is oily, and prone to putrefaction, you will find, to your sad experience, that you have in vain fatigued him with the hardships of a cruel remedy; since there will almost infallibly remain some taint to rouse the disease again, and give it new vigour. A great many things might be brought to illustrate what I have said, but this is not my present purpose, only I shall subjoin one observation, the truth

truth of which I have too much reason to know. It is this: that mercury cures only as it is actuated by the *vis vitæ*, and expels the venereal poison no other way, than as itself is put into motion, so that its medicinal virtues is not able to correct this virulence, when possessed of a place that lies in a manner beyond the reach of the vital impulse. Hence a *caries* of the *diploe* of the *cranium* is not to be cured by mercury, which in such cases runs out into the boney cells now emptied of their oil, and lies there an inactive mass. Hence too, it is, that it can scarcely correct the marrow of the bones infected with this poison; nor ever cures such a gonorrhœa, as has its seat only in the cellular substance of the penis, upon whose vessels the circulating fluids, have hardly any momentum, tho' at the same time, if a pox is got into the habit, it will intirely remove it. Neither, as I have already said, can mercury save from destruction those tender bones, which have no other covering than a subtile membrane. I have seen all those miserable cases, and have found how little help mercury affords against them. But it proves a perfect remedy for those venereal disorders that reside in parts where the red blood, serum, lymphæ, and other fluids, are hurried thro' their proper vessels, with a sufficient velocity, where those vessels are at the same time wide enough to admit the particles of this mineral, and strong enough to continue its action with a due force. Hence the physician may learn when to be confident of his art, when to distrust it with reason*."—After recommending the de-

* Dr. James seems to insinuate, that when the patient has a chance of being cured by mercurials, he must be first reduced to a death-like paleness—how much more comfortable it is for the patient to be able to eat his meals with ease, and to be cured of this dreadful complaint, without impairing his constitution, which is the case, by the judicious applications of my artificial medicated baths.

coction of Guaiacum, where mercury has failed of its intended purpose, he advises the patient, for a greater discharge, to place himself in an erect posture, in a sweating box, or if he lies in bed, let a stove be put under it. In either of these places, (says he) he must receive upon his naked body, the steam of kindled spirits of wine, and there let him sweat as long, and as plentifully, as his strength will allow. After he has suffered this heat for half an hour, which is almost the utmost space to which this process ought to be protracted, let the flame be extinguished, and the patient sweat in his bed for about an hour longer*.

If we take the trouble to trace physical authors who have written on the Venereal Disease, we shall find that many of them recommended the medicated water, vapourous and dry baths, suffumigation and friction, as necessary and essential applications, or as auxiliaries, for the cure of that distemper: and in confirmation of what I have said, subjoin the following: *Massa* recommends the artificial water bath, but he entertains a great opinion of the fumigation, which he allows to be very efficacious in the most desperate venereal cases, and where all other methods have failed.

Cataneus, after proper evacuation, prescribes the warm bath, in order to compleat the cure; and *Benedic* has very often advised the sudatory in the cure of the said complaint.

Paschal, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, proposes sweating the patient in a stove; after which his body is to be well rubbed with oil of

* The patient here must indiscriminately endure a degree of heat, just as it happens to be, either too hot, temperate or not warm enough; a heat produced by a burning spirit, in many cases, inflame the patients constitution, and encrease the complaint; but at my apparatus, the degree of heat is fixed, or altered in an instant, just as necessity requires, and created by a proper medicated effluvia.

savine, dill, &c. and in this way of sweating he seems to place more confidence than in any other remedy.

Galen recommends the same process, as the most powerful means of resolving all nodous distempers, and dissipating the impecated humour about the joints.

Labora, *John de Vigo*, and *Almenor* say, “ that after the patient has been prepared by purgation, he should be put into the tepid emollient bath, in the stove, and have the fumigation.

Torella, for the cure of Venereal Diseases, laid the chief stress upon the stove or sudatory, in which he kept the patient sweating, so long as he was able to bear it; and after he was dried, he ordered him to put on linen that was fumed with frankincense, sandarach, and storax.

Victorious, in his book of the French disease, says, “ after the patients have been prepared with some purging pill or potion, they should be put into a bath impregnated with cephalic herbs for half an hour each other morning, and from thence go immediately into a warm bed, in order to promote sweat.”

Marchellus, *Botallus*, *Rondeletius*, and others, in their treatise for curing the Venereal Disease, recommend baths, fumigations, and frictions, with softening and emollient liniments, in conjunction with other medicines; *Heurinius**, advises both moist and dry fumigation.

Turner†, on the Venereal Disease, says, “ that bathing in warm water, for lean, hot, and emaciated constitutions, has been found serviceable; and swellings that come on different parts of the body, have been dispersed with *suffitu aceti*, and ulcers dried up

* In his *Praxis Medica*, lib2.

† In his *Practical Dissertation*.

by the fumigation of gums, mixed with cinnabar. — *Reverius*‡, for the cure of ulcers in the kidneys, and bladder, advises the medicated fumigations and half-baths.

Read, in Venereal Complaints, as well as in Leprosies, adviseth baths, suffumigation, and frictions, which will dissolve the obstruction, promote insensible perspiration, a regular circulation, and wash off from the external surface of the body the sediment of the sweat, which according to *Serenus*, when detained, often makes the body rough and scabby :

*Illotus sudor, et inopia nobilis escæ,
Sæpe gravi scabie correptos asperat artus.*

I could add a thousand authorities to the few already advanced, but as my processes are so rational, and have been found so useful and effectual in the cure of this, as well as in many other complaints, I shall not trouble my reader any longer on this head.

I have performed many cures of Venereal Diseases, in every one of their stages, with and without the assistance of mercurials, with less pain and (I flatter myself) with more advantage to the patient's constitution, than what could have been done without the use of my operation, which should not be neglected by those Gentlemen of the Faculty who advise mercury for the cure of the complaint in question ; as I engage myself, at my Apparatus, to see their orders or prescriptions equally executed by my servants attending the Baths, as if they were my own

Mercury has been suspected to be very pernicious to the constitution, not only for its great momentum, but for its gravity, which according to *Astruc*, may

‡ In his *Praxis Medica*, lib. xiv. chap. 5.

overload the softer *viscera*, and tear afunder the distended coats of the vessels.

*Boerhaave** observes, that the extraordinary effects which *mercury* produce in the body, have given people a notion of its being acid, but the case is otherwise: when received into the blood, it only acts by its weight and velocity; by the momentum whereof it tears and destroys the vessels, and occasions those great alterations.

Moulin† has proved this opinion to a demonstration, by injecting crude mercury into the jugular vein of a dog: the mercurial globuli burst through the small vessels in the lungs, and forced their way to the surface, separating their external covering in form of a small blister, and where the globules lay, conspicuous to the naked eye. He concludes the description of his experiment with the following lines: “From hence may appear the danger of using mercury in human bodies, so far as to get into the mass of the blood, especially in the lungs; because they are of a lax, spongy texture, and want that brisk strong motion, which the muscles have in other parts, whereby they are enabled to force it along with the blood in order to the raising a salivation. That mercury has this effect on the human lungs, is plain, from what we daily see in persons that have been salivated, who are afterwards observed to die of consumptions, that will yield to no medicine.”

Harris‡ says, “*Tanta vero est in hoc salivationis genere humorum fusio, tanta succorum omnium corporis sepe exantlatio, ut nil mirum sit, si spiritus vitales una dissipentur, et maxime si in hac terra, ubi melancholia tantum obtinet imperium, complures ex tam rapida humorum profusione succumbant ac periant*—

* In his Theory of Chymistry.

† Philosoph. Transact. No. 193, pag. 486.

‡ De lue Venerea.

“ So great is the fusion of humours in this kind of salivation, so great is very often the evacuation of all the juices, that it is no wonder if the vital spirits are dissipated; and especially in this country, where melancholy is so predominant, that many die, from such a rapid profusion of the fluids.”—

Amongst those patients who have taken mercury (whether by it they had been salivated or not) there are some that have been seized with violent and torturing pains, especially at the extremities; where by its gravity the mercury, falls, and being of all the fluids the most susceptible of heat and cold, for want of the former lies there in a state of inactivity. *Boerhaave* says, “ that it acts as it is acted upon by the vital impulse, and whenever that is wanting, it fails of success.” *O’Connell**, gives a good account how these pains take place in the patient’s body: “ *Dolores tamen hi reverà venerei non sunt, sed mercuriales; ab exuberanti scilicet, et nimia mercurii quantitate in minoribus canaliculis congesta orti, quæ suo pondere horum premit latera, et capacitates coarctat ac constringit. Hinc spasmodicos, et horrendos in periostei, aliarumque membranarum sensibilibus fibrillis excitat cruciatus. Praefatis detento malis, sive à mercurio externè, aut internè, majori quam convenit copia ministrato, sive a frigore dum hoc sit susepto ortum habeant; balnea aquae dulcis subcalida, cui herbae emollientes, cephalicae, et aromaticae, incoctae sunt, singulis vel alternis diebus repetita, et ad bimestre pro re notâ spatium continuata, premissis balnei usui venesectione modica et leni cathartico, utilia quidem et salutaria frequentissimè observavi.*—These pains are not venereal, but mercurial, caused by too great a quantity of mercury laid into the smallest vessels, which, by its own weight, press on the sides of the vessels, forces and

* In his Medical and Experimental Observations on Acute and Chronicle Diseases, page 411, and 412.

dilates their capacity; from hence proceed spasmodic and dreadful pains in the sensible fibres of the periosteum, and other membranes. Whenever these pains arise from detained mercury, in an unnecessary quantity inwardly given, or outwardly applied, or from a cold; first bleed the patient moderately, and purge him with a mild cathartic; then baths of sweet tepid water, in which have been boiled emollient, cephalic, and aromatic herbs, are to be repeated every day, or every other day, for two months; which indeed (says he) I have very often observed to be useful and salutary."

I have lately invented a small machine, by which many internal complaints in the urinary and other passages, that were thought incurable, or very tedious and troublesome to remove, will be more easily cured or relieved.

By the use of this machine, the part affected can never be distended, as the simple or medicated liquid or effluvia goes off immediately; they are conveyed to the cavity, through a different way from that they came in, by the succession of fresh effluvia, &c. through this vent; at the same time the impurities are washed and carried off. By this process, ulcers are healed, tumours molified and dispersed, the parts deterged, or strengthened, according to the intention, which is served by impregnating either the liquid or vapours introduced with various medicinal substances. This machine of mine is not only applicable to venereal complaints, but for disorders of the *ears, throat, fistulas, ulcers in the bladder, &c. &c.*

In my first Edition I have stated some cases I have cured of obstinate Venereal Complaints; and although the names of those persons are not mentioned, or described as to identify them, *yet for prudential reasons*, their insertion, and that of many others, I have since cured, are omitted in this publication.

C H A P. VII.

I Shall begin this chapter with a few of those cures that have been performed during my residence at Chelsea, where I was an assistant to my Father; and as they are well authenticated by a late worthy, humane and benevolent magistrate, I hope they will be acceptable to my readers*; I shall also add, some, among the many various cases of diseases, I have cured since my residence in *Panton-Square*.

EXTRACTED FROM THE LATE

Sir JOHN FIELDING'S

General preventive and instructive Plan, sent with His Majesty's benevolent Patronage, to the Mayors and Chief Officers of Corporations, and acting Magistrates in the Counties at large, throughout England.

S I R John Fielding thinks that it would not be doing justice to the part of his plan, regarding the insertion of any improvements or discoveries for the benefit of mankind; if he did not take every opportunity of communicating to the public, the amazing powers of Dr. Dominiceti's new-invented mode and means of preparing and applying Medi-

* These cases, authenticated by the late Sir John Fielding, are the same as they were inserted in my first edition published in the year 1779, and sold by Nichol in St. Paul's Church-yard.

cal Water Baths, vapourous and dry Baths, moist and dry, partial, internal and external Fumigations, &c. on many of the most desperate diseases that afflict human nature, by publishing such Cases as shall be most substantially authenticated; and he does this with the more chearfulness, because he has conversed with great numbers of the Doctor's patients for these nine years last past, and can therefore speak from his own knowledge, and from a conviction, that the Doctor's process stands clear from every imputation of Quackery; it being rational, judicious, and skilful,—the operations are pleasing and inoffensive, and their effects generally salutary, and in many cases have succeeded, where all the *Materia Medica*, under the ablest directions, have failed: The cases, which shall be published, especially those authenticated by me, will be an incontestible proof of this assertion: The afflicted may be referred to the Doctor's books of cases and cures regularly kept since March 1755, to those who have been restored from the lowest state of despondency to the most enlivened state of health and felicity by the Doctor's applications, and from them to the Physicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons, who attended those patients, previous to their use of the Doctor's Medicinal Baths, Stoves, Fumigations, &c. which he justly deems a fairer, and more delicate appeal, than publicly mentioning either the names of the patients, or that of the Physicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons; and Sir John assures the public, from a principle of humanity, that such references will in most cases prove very satisfactory.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

CASE

C A S E I.

A Young lady, daughter of a most eminent Surgeon of London, got a cold in the passage of the Opera-house waiting for her carriage, and was seized with hoarseness and a cough.—In the course of seven or eight weeks, the expectoration was purulent, and in great quantity, attended with every perypneumatic symptom, such as inflammation of the lungs, difficulty of breathing,—pains in her breast and sides, so as not to be able to lie down in bed, her pulse was small and beat at the rate of one hundred and fifty pulsations in a minute, horrible pains spreading from the sternum to the scapula, a fixed destroying obstruction, and what moisture appeared on the skin was only produced by the violence of coughing.—Every method had been taken for her recovery by seven of the most eminent of the faculty, such as 25 times bleeding, repeated blistering, emulsions, asses milk, &c. &c. without effect.—She was not able to stand a minute upon her legs,—the sending her to Bristol was advised, as the last resource, but thinking she would not live ten days, it was then recommended to her friends by a Physician and a Surgeon to try Dr. Dominiceti's Medicated Baths, Stoves and Fumigations, from a conviction, that much good in similar desperate diseases had been wrought on persons well known to themselves; this trial was made for a few days, at first thinking her too far gone, but in ten days she was able to lie flat in bed, her cough became much abated,—the expectoration of matter lessened, there was no sign of blood, an universal gentle perspiration appeared, the respiration continued free and easy, and ensued without pains which before were excruciating.—The obstructions were opened, her pulse was reduced

duced under one hundred pulsations, and her appetite was greatly mended; in five weeks she was able to walk a mile, in a short time was quite recovered, and now remains in the most perfect state of health.

I CONVERSED with the above-mentioned Lady in the different stages of her cure, and I must confess it was a very extraordinary one; it deserves, therefore, the attention of the Public, and is an incontestible proof of the amazing efficacy of this process

(Signed)

Nov. 6, 1773.

J. FIELDING.

C A S E II.

A Lady, who had been married about seven years, was recommended to Dr. Dominiceti's care, having lost the use of her limbs, attended with the most afflicting nervous complaints, pains all over the body, particularly in her legs and feet, which caused a general most surprizing weakness, especially in her joints, grievous disorders in her head, and many other alarming symptoms produced by a stubborn obstruction. In this state she had continued for near six years, and had the ablest advice that could be procured in London, Bath, Bristol, and all England besides, without the least hopes of success: in a word, in the most miserable helpless, and desperate state, she was brought to his house accompanied by an eminent Surgeon and Apothecary of London, and two nurses, whereby making use of his pleasant, safe, and luxurious new mode and means of applying Arbitrarily heated and Medicated Water Baths, vapourous and dry Baths, moist and dry Fumigations; in three months she perfectly recovered her health and limbs. In

Twelve

Twelve months afterwards, for the first time, she had a child, and is now in perfect health.

I [CONVERSED with this lady in the different stages of her cures, and I must confess it was a most extraordinary one; it deserves the attention of the Public, and it is an incontestable proof of the amazing efficacy of this process.

(Signed)

July 10, 1774.

J. FIELDING.

C A S E III.

A Lady about forty years of age, of the county of York, was afflicted with several scirrhus tumours in her womb and abdomen, alarming in their nature and dreadful in their effects, which baffled the skill and experience of the ablest Physicians and Surgeons of that county. She was brought to London for advice, but was deemed incurable by the best of the Faculty, who advised her husband, (a Clergyman,) to take her back into the country, and let her die in peace; in this desperate state, she was recommended to the care of Doctor Dominiceti, by a most venerable Lady in the city of London, who suffered seven years under a similar complaint, and after being given over as incurable, had been effectually cured by his new mode and means of applying arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, partial frictions, &c. &c. by the application, therefore, of the same process, the first-mentioned Lady from this state of extreme misery and despondency in two months was restored to ease and comfort and continues well at this time.

I

I CONVERSED

I CONVERSED likewise with the above-mentioned Lady in the different stages of her cure, and I must confess it was a very extraordinary one; it deserves, therefore, the attention of the Publick, and is an incontestable proof of the amazing efficacy of this process.

(Signed)

July 15, 1774.

J. FIELDING.

CASE IV.

A Young lady about twenty two years of age, daughter of a commissioner of the sick and wounded, and who was himself of the medical faculty, in the last stage of the dropsy, and dreadful symptoms of an obstruction, after having the ablest advice London could afford, and having been sent to Bath, Bristol, and even Ireland, without the least success; after she was despaired of, was put under Dr. Dominiceti's care by her father, persuaded so to do by three very eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, one of them the learned Dr. Hunter; by the application, therefore, of his invented arbitrarily heated and medicated vapours and dry Baths, moist and dry Fumigations, universal saponaceous spirituous Frictions; in the space of three months she was happily discharged in perfect health, which she uninterruptedly still enjoys. The recovery of this Lady astonished the said Gentlemen, and many more of the Faculty, who humanely and generously afterwards recommended to his care many dropical persons, and others afflicted with various stubborn diseases.

I HAVE conversed with the before-mentioned patient, cured of a dropsy, and can, from my own knowledge, assert, that her case is strictly true: I
have

have been frequently in company with the young lady from the time of her cure to the present, and although the preserving youth and beauty from the untimely hands of death, as was true in her case, might be sufficient in itself to recommend the Doctor's process to encouragement and attention; yet as I consider it is of the greatest benefit that has been for many years introduced into this kingdom, and am persuaded, that there are at this time, numbers of persons given up by the Faculty, to waste a miserable life in despondency who might be relieved, if not recovered, by those new invented mode and means of applying medicated Water, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry partial, internal and external Fumigations—I sincerely wish that every man of sense and humanity, would examine into their nature, efficacy, and expence, even with severity, as I am sure they would stand the strictest enquiry; but to prevent prejudice and misrepresentation, let this enquiry be on the spot; search the Doctor's journal, books of cases and cures carefully keep since March 1755, where you will find the names and places of abode of the patients, and also of the Physicians, who either recommended these patients to his care, or attended them previous to the use of the Baths, &c. and by an application to these patients, truth must be established. The diseases in which I have observed these new mode and means of bathing and fumigating to be remarkable beneficial, are colds, rheumatisms, scorbutic habits, leprosies, deformities of the skin, internal and external tumours, stiff, and relaxed joints, dropical, consumptive, and chronical cases, fevers, and all diseases, which proceed from obstructions, &c.

August 13, 1774.

(Signed)

J. FIELDING.

C A S E

C A S E V.

A Lady of great fortune was afflicted from the year 1767, with such a total obstruction as prevented the least perspiration or moisture on her skin, attended with constant excruciating pains in her stomach, being almost every night from convulsions, and spasms, obliged to get out of bed and roll on the floor, for three or four hours together, her whole nervous system being extremely affected and weakened; she was in this condition for six years, and could not retain any kind of food in her stomach for half an hour, and frequently had horrible vomitings, attended with the most vehement hystyrics and convulsions, which confined her to her bed for six weeks together, and the very little rest she could obtain, was from taking almost every night two tea spoon-fulls of the tincture of opium, with three or four pills of the extract of the same, which rendered her at intervals stupid. As her rank and situation in life enabled her to have the best advice, she consulted the ablest Physicians of London, Bath, Bristol, and other parts of England, but without effect; at length despairing of relief, and often reading in the publick News Papers, the surprizing cures performed by Dr. Dominiceti's bathing and fumigating inventions, she put herself under his care, and by administering to her night and morning his properly heated and medicated invented Water Baths, vaporous Baths, moist and dry Fumigations and Frictions, in eleven weeks her obstructions were opened, her perspiration was recovered, her spasms and convulsions were removed, her sleep, spirits, and vigour were restored, her digestion, and nervous system were strengthened, and she was made happy in herself,
and

and a comfort to her family from the most distressed object in the world.

I CONVERSED with the above-mentioned Lady whilst under the Doctor's care, heard the above relation from her own mouth, was in her company a few days before she left Chelsea, and was a witness of the felicity and gratitude she expressed on her recovery.

(Signed)

January 12, 1775.

J. FIELDING.

CASE VI.

A Lady from a miscarriage, which happened four years and a half ago, in Ireland, was constantly afflicted with the most excruciating inward pains, in her lower belly, thighs, and back, attended with other terrible and dangerous complaints, all which destroying symptoms were judged by the ablest in the Faculty in Ireland and London, to proceed from a scirrhus tumour in her womb of a great size, and impenetrable hardness, which they at last deemed incurable. In this distressed situation, by consent of several eminent gentlemen of the Faculty, of London, who knew three ladies who had been effectually cured of scirrhus tumours, and others who had been cured of ulcers, and cancers in the womb, by the simplicity and efficacy of the Doctor's inventions; she was put under his care by a most respectable physician of London, and through the providence of God, by using twice a day his properly heated and medicated water Baths, vapour Baths, the moist and dry Fumigations, and Frictions, she was in three months perfectly cured from the scirrhus tumour, and all the dreadful symptoms she laboured under for the
said

said four years and an half, and discharged from his house in a perfect state of health, which astonished all her friends, and the gentlemen of the Faculty who had deemed her incurable, and totally happy she returned to Ireland with her husband; from whence she hath sent him several joyful and thankful letters, and many to her friends in London, representing her continuance in a good state of health.

I CONVERSED likewise with the said Irish Lady, whilst under the Doctor's care, heard the above relation from her own mouth, was in her company a few days before she left Chelsea, and was also a witness to her felicity and gratitude she expressed on her recovery.

(Signed)

January 20, 1775.

J. FIELDING.

C A S E VII.

A Lady of fashion, aged 55, had been for several years afflicted with oppression, pain, and swelling in her stomach, lowness of spirits, a constant burning fever, and total loss of perspiration, appetite, and rest: she was likewise afflicted with such an hemorrhage, by which she was brought extremely low, so that her life was despaired of, although she was attended by some of the ablest physicians of London, who pronounced her death inevitable in a few days, and her family likewise, gave up every hope of her recovery. She was removed, at the extreme hazard of her life, from a few miles out of town to the Doctor's house, where, immediately his properly heated and medicated water Baths, vapour Baths, Fumigations, &c. were applied; and by continuing the same process night and morning, in less than three days the hemorrhage

rhage ceased, and in two weeks a gentle universal perspiration ensued, and in a month, her appetite, spirits, and strength, were amazingly restored, and on the 18th of November 1775, she returned home recovered to the astonishment, and delight of her family and friends.

I RECEIVED a minute account, likewise, of the above cure from the lady herself, with whom I conversed at the Doctor's house, nor should I do justice to his process, if I did not declare, that on enquiry, this also will be found very extraordinary.

(Signed) J. FIELDING.

C A S E VIII.

A Merchant of London, who had been afflicted for near two years with the most excruciating rheumatic pains all over his body, and in spite of the best attendance, remedies, and also the power of opium taken to an amazing quantity, could not enjoy a moment's rest, neither day nor night, and often to ease his pains, was obliged to drink a pint of brandy, rum, or gin, at a time, but as the opium did only stupify him for a few minutes, afterwards his pains returned with double fury, and he was in this extremity, and almost dead brought to the Doctor's house, where, by the use of his invented Arbitrarily heated, and Medicated Water Baths, vaporous and dry Baths, moist and dry Fumigations, and universal saponaceous Frictions, he was in the space of a fortnight entirely recovered.

THE above case was read over in my presence to the Patient himself, who declared, that he had been much worse than the Doctor had represented. — He imputed

imputed this dreadful rheumatic complaint to his being delayed in his passage by water to Margate in frosty weather, and afterwards lying in damp sheets.

February 25, 1774. (Signed) J. FIELDING.

C A S E IX.

A Young Gentleman about nineteen years of age was put under the care of Dr. Dominiceti for total deprivation in the tensions of one of his feet; it appeared intirely dislocated in the ankle, where the muscles, sinews, and ligaments, were so amazingly relaxed, that he could by no means put his foot to the ground.—His station in life enabled him to procure the best advice. The power of Medicine, astringent Fomentations, Plaisters, Unctions, and the use of iron and wood Machines contrived by a Physician and Surgeon of their Majesties, had been long applied without Success: The Patient and his Friends were without hope, they hearkened to the voice of many impartial and unprejudiced persons, who advised them to put this patient under Dr. Dominiceti's care, being certain, that many similar disorders of a total relaxation of the whole nervous System, had been cured by his invented new mode, and means of preparing, and applying Arbitrarily heated and Medicated Water Baths, vapourous and dry Baths, moist and dry partial Fumigations, spirituous, saponaceous, and dry Frictions; and in consequence thereof, in three months he was perfectly cured, and continues in good health.

I HAVE frequently conversed with this Patient when he first applied to the Doctor in his wretched state, during the progress of his Cure, and since his recovery: He has declared to me, that he is
well

well. And cannot consider him, but as a member restored to society, who without Doctor Dominiceti's assistance, must have spent the remainder of his life in a miserable despondency.

(Signed)

April 20, 1774.

J. FIELDING.

C A S E X.

A Gentleman of fortune about 72 years of age, was recommended to Dr. Dominiteci's care by his Physicians and Surgeons, who had tried the power of medicine, and all sorts of external applications without any success. His complaint was a swelling in his leg and thigh, which had rendered both of an enormous size, rising from the foot to the abdomen, hard and cold. The patient was entirely miserable, despaired of relief, and his life in imminent danger when he was brought into his house; but under the providence of God, by the use of his invented mode and means of preparing and applying Arbitrarily heated and medicated Water Baths, Pumps, vapourous and dry Baths, moist and dry Frictions, in eleven weeks he was perfectly recovered, and could walk as well as ever he did in his life.

I HAVE frequently conversed likewise with the above Patient when he first applied to the Doctor in his wretched state, during the progress of his cure, and since his recovery, and considered him as a member restored to society, who also without Doctor Dominiceti's assistance, must have spent the remainder of his life in a miserable despondency.

(Signed)

May 22, 1774.

J. FIELDING.

CASE

C A S E XI.

A Captain of the army in the East-Indies, about 30 years of age, was suddenly taken with a swelling in his legs and belly, by having lain in damp sheets, which gradually increased upwards, even to all the parts of his face. In spite of the best advice, and medicines he had taken, it terminated in an alarming desperate Dropsy, and then the Gentlemen of the Faculty who attended him, determined to tap him, to prolong his life. But a judicious relation of his, and an humane surgeon being perfectly well acquainted with two Gentlemen and a Lady cured of Dropsies, by Doctor Dominiceti's efficacious, innocent, invented mode and means of curing similar complaints, advised him to put himself immediately under his care, and in five weeks time he was restored to his perfect health.

I HAVE conversed with the before-mentioned patient, cured of a Dropsy, and can from my own knowledge assert that this case is strictly true.

(Signed)

Nov. 11, 1774.

J. FIELDING.

C A S E XII.

A Clergyman, aged 56, about four years ago, was inoculated, but nothing appeared from the inoculation. At that time he was in perfect health, but in about three months his health visibly declined, and gradually losing his perspiration, his appetite, sleep, and spirits, he became constantly afflicted with a violent pain in his stomach; he had
the

the best advice and assistance he could procure, but about two years ago, his distemper ended in a confirmed dropfy, being swelled from head to foot. In November last, being given over as incurable, in this desperate condition he was brought to the Doctor's house, with a letter of recommendation, from a most respectable, brave, and humane General Officer of his Majesty's forces and in two months he returned perfectly cured to the astonishment of his parishioners, the great satisfaction of the General, and to the great comfort of his family.

I RECEIVED a minute account of the above case and cure from the clergyman himself, who I conversed with at the Doctor's house, nor should I do justice to his process, if I did not declare, that on enquiry it will be found very extraordinary.

(Signed)

March 18 1775

J. FIELDING.

C A S E XIII.

AS near as I can recollect, about nine years ago, I received a violent surfeit from eating something which disagreed with my stomach; the following night my body and thighs were covered with large white lumps, as if stung with nettles, that itched and smarted by turns in a most shocking manner; in the morning it all disappeared, at which time I felt my stomach very much disordered, it continued more or less so for nine or ten months. I then began to be better by slow degrees; but in about a year and a half after I observed a large red mark on the inside of one of my thighs, that kept growing darker 'till it became brown;

brown; and four or five months after that some spots of the same colour appeared on my breast, and continued increasing 'till my body was marked with irregular spots, which covered near half of it. I then began to find a nervous complaint, great weakness, and lowness of spirits. I accordingly took the advice of Dr. P——, and from his prescription I received some relief, at the same time he required me to make use of a milk diet as much as possible, and drink *Prymont* water. I continued this for some time, but not finding much benefit, I left off taking medicines. I still found the marks on my skin to increase, with frequent and violent itching; I then took a quack medicine for some months without effect, the spots still increasing, and descending from my shoulders nine or ten inches down my arms. I applied to a very eminent Physician Dr. T——, whose prescriptions I followed for some months without receiving the least relief, but began to be much disordered in my head and stomach; the scorbutic and nervous complaints still increasing.

I was quite weak and miserable, when seeing several cases similar to my own, cured by Dr. Dominiceti, inserted in the *Town and Country Magazine*, I immediately determined to put myself under his care. G. N.

This 23d day of Sept. 1779, I do certify, that ever since the fifth of June last I have been every day, morning and evening (Suunday excepted) into the arbitrarily heated and medicated water and vapourous baths, moist and dry fumigations, &c. of Dr. Dominiceti, and having daily gained an evident benefit in the above related complaints, and I was yesterday discharged in perfect health.

G. N.

C A S E XIV.

The CASE of PAUL TURQUAND, Esq.

Stratford-Green, near Bow, Essex, Sept. 11, 1781.

Dear Sir,

HEARING you are about publishing a second Edition of the Dissertation on your Artificial Medicated Baths, in which you may insert the cure you have under the blessing of God, performed on my complaint, which was deemed incurable, and even I myself despaired of a recovery. Humanity also calls forth to make it known to the public, in order that my fellow-sufferers may reap the benefit of your operations.—Being taken suddenly with a retention of urine, which my physicians thought proceeded from a plentitude of blood, for which repeated bleedings were ordered. This had the desired effect, but brought on a dropsy that increased so fast as to fill my body from head to feet with water, attended with loss of appetite, shortness of breath, and an aversion to motion. These terrible symptoms increased daily, that an existence of a few weeks were despaired of. In this situation, hearing of the many cures you had performed, I came under your care; in the course of three months, by going night and morning through your operations, I was restored, in every respect, to a very good state of health; which I have continued to enjoy ever since; persons at my time of life, to be restored to health, strength, and appetite, is a blessing which neither my friends or self ever expected.

Dear Sir, I must here take notice, that Mrs. Turquand, to her very great care of me, during my illness, was thrown into a relaxed state of body; and was going, if I may use the expression, full gallop into a Dropsy likewise. She happily experienced the same
salutary

salutary effects from your operations that I have done: This public attestation of mine, will, I flatter myself, put beyond contradiction, the cure you have performed; and am ready to testify to any body the efficacy of your process in similar complaints, and many other cases, which I was eye witness of when at your house. Among others, two men, who were to all appearance dead, restored to life in two or three hours. Be assured, good Sir, that I always retain, for your great care and attention to me and my wife, the sincerest gratitude and respect. I had also the satisfaction, that my apothecary approved of my going to you, and my doctor and him came to see me while at your house, and was intirely satisfied with your treatment.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged and humble Servant,
PAUL TURQUAND.

[Three months before Mr. and Mrs. Turquand put themselves under my care, I cured two Ladies of Dropsies, one of the *Uterus*, and the other of an *Ascites*, the former was in a very dangerous situation.]

C A S E X V.

The CASE of Mr. JOHN OHM, Merchant.

A Merchant of London, about thirty-four years of age, of a plethoric habit of body, who had been afflicted for a very considerable time with the most violent and torturing rheumatic pains fixed on the joints of his fingers, hands, arms, thighs, legs, and feet, which at times were so great as to raise a fever, and confine him to his bed.

The best attendance and means the common practice could afford were used in vain, his disorder gained ground greatly every day, his body grew curbed, the muscles mastoides became so contracted as to
keep

keep his head very much bent downward, his joints began to swell, the pains and fever to increase; in such a state he was recommended to my care by Lady F——, who has known several persons cured of similar complaints-

The causes of his unhappy situation were two; the first proceeded from a cold he took after exercise, which immediately brought on an obstruction of perspiration; the second was the use of a cold bath, a remedy worse than the disease.

The gentleman who prescribed him so rash an operation, was not much versed in physic, nor did he know the prudent advice *Hippocrates* has left us, "*to be more careful in the use of cold things than in hot, because it is less agreeable to our nature;*" but in such a case as this, any man who has any degree of knowledge of the effects of cold applications, might prognosticate, that the plunging into a cold bath plethoric persons full of pains and obstructions, would be productive of fatal consequences, even in a less indisposed constitution than that of this gentleman.

He went twice a day through a regular course of my operations, taking now and then some mild cathartics: I first begun the cure with the application of emolient water and vapour baths, five degrees under the animal heat, and gentle friction till the bulky particles of the obstructed humours were reduced, and the diameter of the capillary vessels enlarged; then I proceeded with the aromatics and astringents, with the pump, the saponaceous and spirituous frictions; and in two months time my patient became an healthy man able to enjoy all the pleasures of life, and I flatter myself he will be ready, when occasion requires, to testify to the afflicted and the curious, the benefit he has received.

Panton-Square, Hay-Market. R. DOMINICETI.

This

This gentleman, after he received my pamphlet, sent me the following Letter.

King-Street, Covent-Garden, January 23, 1781.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE received, and read, the pamphlet you have been so kind as to favour me with; for which you have my sincere thanks.

Among the many cases and cures it contains I find you have with great modesty, stated mine also: if the addition of my name could have been of any service, I should have been glad if you had made use of it. At the same time give me leave to assure you, that I shall be always happy, whenever you put it in my power, to do you justice, and to comfort any one of my fellow creatures, who may labour under the same disease, by relating to them the benefit I have received at your hands.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

JOHN OHM.

C A S E X V I.

*The CASE of Mr. JOHN SHEPPARD, Bury-Street,
St. James's, London.*

S I R,

HAVING read in your pamphlet, a Dissertation on the Scurvy, which seemed rational to me, I put myself under your care for the same complaint, of which I had been afflicted for many years; I thought it was a justice due to you to insert my case, in some of your publications with my name and place of abode, which may serve as a barrier against the malevolent and invidious of the faculty, who endeavour to depreciate the utility of your Baths in similar complaints. As you know, Sir, the Scurvy which I was afflicted

afflicted with, was well rooted in my constitution, it often manifested itself on my legs, violent pains in different parts of my body, which were so accute as to deprive me of the comforts of life; of all which symptoms, by my using your Medicinal Baths, for two months, I entirely got rid of, and am now in perfect health.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant.

May 25, 1781.

JOHN SHEPPARD.

To Dr. R. Dominiceti, *Panton-Square.*

C A S E XVII.

The CASE of JAMES ATWOOD, *Esq.*

S I R,

SINCE I left your house, I have continued so well that I cannot help expressing my gratitude to you, for a cure no less extraordinary, than of importance you have perform'd on me—a cure of a White Swelling; which is a complaint I have heard deemed very difficult, if not incurable, accompanied too, with an unusual swelling of the leg, and thigh. As this, Sir, is a case which should be made public, you have my free consent for so doing. I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

Marlborough-Street,

JAMES ATWOOD.

Dec. 29, 1781.

To Dr. R. Dominiceti, *Panton-Square.*

[This gentleman was perfectly cured in fourteen weeks—and a young lady I had under my care two years ago of the same complaint, was restored to health and to the use of her leg in the course of three months.]

C A S E XVIII.

The CASE of JOSEPH HAGGET.

A Boy of about ten years of age, who had long laboured under a Scropholous Complaint, was brought to Dr. Dominiceti in *Panton-Square* in a most miserable state, unable to walk in consequence of

two or three tumours, that were formed nearly together, and extending themselves from the Os Calcis to the joint of the ankle; they had been long ulcerated, and became sinus, and virulent, and the leg and thigh very much wasted away. Every means, the parents circumstances would admit of, were tried in vain; they then sent him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remained some time, still finding no relief, nor even a chance, *without the amputation of his leg*, which operation they would by no means consent to. They removed him from thence, and tried several other remedies with equal success, till at length a gentleman recommended the mother to Dr. Dominiceti's process, knowing that he had been particularly successful in these and the like complaints, they accordingly brought him to the Doctor in the situation above described, who undertook him for charity, and in the course of three months he became totally altered in his constitution, the ulcers being entirely healed, and he is now perfectly cured of his complaint.

Middlesex } ELIZABETH HAGGET, Mother of
to wit. } the before mentioned Joseph Hagget of
 King's-Head-Court, Shoreditch—maketh oath and
 faith, that the case of her son before recited is strictly
 and literally true.

Sworn before me this 16th
 Day of February 1782.
William Addington.

her
Elizabeth † Hagget
 mark.

I have cured several persons in high as well as in a middling line of life, after they have tried without success (as is the case with most patients that put themselves under my care) every remedy under the best advice, in a more desponding situation than this poor boy, who was cured since November 1781—I have accepted the above attestation from the mother, not only
 as

as it may be of comfort to those that are afflicted with this complaint, but because I am not at liberty, to refer any body to those respectable persons I have cured of the same disease.

C A S E XIX.

A Major-General officer of his Majesty's forces lately come from America, about sixty years of age, of a scorbutic constitution, was seized with wandering pains, attended with an unusual indolence about his loins and thighs, a swelling in his legs, and a constriction upon the joints, which rendered their motion painful and difficult; in short, he was not able to walk without pain, and intirely incapable to put any one of his legs cros over his thighs. The cause of his ill state of health was a cold he took at Mud-Island.—He came to Panton-Square under my care, and went through the medicated water vaporours dry baths, and frictions; in three weeks time the swellings disappeared and he was able to walk very well without feeling any pain, and to put either of his legs cros over his thighs, with the greatest ease:—I ordered him to take nothing inwardly, but to eat a few roasted apples for his supper, or at bed-time, which were sufficient to keep his body open, when necessity required.—This cure demands the attention of those who are afflicted with similar complaints, for I am of opinion, that if his disorder had been neglected any longer, it would have degenerated into a dropfy or consumption

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

C A S E XX.

A Young gentleman about thirty years of age, who for five years had laboured under symptomatical scorbutic eruptions which appeared and disappeared regularly every spring, and fall, as well as at the first approach of severe weather: the eruptions
manifested

manifested themselves, on his face, hands, and feet, but all his body was dry, and scaly all the year round, very little or no perspiration even by violent exercise or strong diaphoritics could be procured, nor the best advice either domestic or foreign, did alter the periodical return of his disease. Having read a dissertation of mine on this complaint, resolved to try the efficacy of my Artificial, Medicinal Baths. What gives me great satisfaction to observe, that one of his Physicians recommended the trial of them several months before he came under my care; he went through such operations, as were prepared for his complaint and constitution, and with the help of some decoctions he took every other day, in six weeks he appeared quite another man; the periodical time was then come without bringing with it any of the former disagreeable symptoms, he continued two months longer in my house, at the expiration of which time he left me, in perfect health. I have recommended him to go through my operations *now and then, by way of prevention*, and flatter myself by continuing so to do for a year or two, the very seed of his complaint will be intirely eradicated from his constitution.

Panton Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

C A S E XXI.

A Gentleman of great fortune, who had been for the space of ten years, under the care of many Physicians and Surgeons in this kingdom, for a violent confluent scurvy, attended with painful serpigineous running ulcers, in several parts of his body; all the antiscorbutic medicines where tried to little or no purpose, at last it was determined he should try sea-bathing for two or three months, which he did to a great disadvantage, for at the expiration of two months his legs began to swell, the swelling spread with such rapidity,

rapidity, that in the course of ten days, his legs and thighs were full of water; alarmed at the approach of such an additional complaint he came to London; twenty days after his arrival he was recommended to my care by his Physician, by going night and morning through the course of my operation was perfectly cured in four months, of the above mentioned complaint; a complaint, which had kept increasing for ten years, under the care of the ablest of the Faculty. *This* is by no means intended as a reflection on their abilities, but only as a hint, how beneficial it would be to individuals, if the gentlemen of the profession were better acquainted with the utility of my Artificial Medicinal Baths, and conveniency of my apparatus.

C A S E XXII.

A Gentleman of 64 years of age had been afflicted for 17 years with a debility in the neck of the bladder, in consequence of which he had an inclination of making water every five or six minutes; this weakness was occasioned by an ulcer in the *part*; the water came out of three different places, viz. through the natural passage, through the *perineum*, and through the *anus*, where there was also a fistula. He continued the use of my operations for several weeks without receiving any benefit, and I myself considering the able men that had, had the care of him (previous to his coming to me) despaired of success. However it pleased God, that after seven weeks trial he began to grow better, and in the course of four months he was cured of all the above-mentioned complaints, and has ever since continued in very good health.

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

C A S E XXIII.

A Very reputable merchant of London, of a scorbutic constitution, was attacked with a nervous

nervous complaint, which had not been judiciously treated, and so became worse every day; unfit to transact his business himself, he was obliged to trust the management of his affairs to others, who, taking the advantage of his indisposition, without any consideration to justice or humanity, imposed upon him in a most surprising manner. Though he was very sensible of the injuries he received, yet he was incapable of resenting it; or to defend himself or his property. These circumstances did very much aggravate his complaint, that by degrees he grew melancholic, his pulse very slow, his body intensely cold, himself fond of solitude, and averse to motion, so as to lay for six or eight hours together on a chair, without even changing the posture of his body, always thinking upon one and the same subject; nevertheless, the situation in which he was in, he never neglected to try one thing or another, and to consult with several of the faculty, in order to free himself of such a bad companion, he took many medicines of different kinds to no purpose; he followed the prescriptions of the regulars and the quacks, he did also use the warm natural mineral bath, the common warm bath, cold bath, sea bathing, &c. to no advantage.—Being informed of the efficacy of my new apparatus of artificial medicated baths, fumigations, &c. erected in Panton Square, in the above described situation he put himself under my care, and by going night and morning through my operations, in four months time he was perfectly recovered.

Panton-Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

The best method of cure I have found to succeed in these kind of complaints is, first to contrive to keep the patient's body open once a day, but
more

more or less in proportion of what he eats and drinks, (this should be done with lenitive electuaries and glysters, avoiding stimulating purgatives, because the laudable and easily moveable humours will be first evacuated, and the peccant and viscid juices remain in the body, by which means the patient's disorder is increased,) at the same time a long and constant use of water and vapour baths heated, and medicated according to the state of this disease and the patient's constitution, ought to be followed, the frictions and the pump are very often necessary. If we look into antiquity we shall find, that *Ætius** recommend the daily use of artificial baths, that *Galen*† has performed many cures of this disease by the use of baths and frictions alone. — *Rhasis* de Melanc. advises the baths, and afterwards the use of friction, with oil, liniment, &c. that *Jason Pratensis*, and *Montanus* de Melanc. prescribes the same; *Felix Plater*‡ and *Laurentius*§ enjoined the long use of artificial baths. Beside the use of medicated baths, *Lælius a fonte Eugubinus*|| and *Montanus*¶ for the *melancholy* recommends an irrigation of water, or kind of a pump upon the head, medicated with water lilies, lettuce, violets, camomile, &c. Baths of sweet water, in which had been boiled the leaves of mallows, roses, violets, water lilies, flowers of bugloss, camomile, &c. says *Guiauer* (a) are of wonderful great force in this malady; the patients (says he) should use them twice a day, and when they come forth out of the baths, their backs ought to be anointed with oil of almond, violets, nymphæ, &c. So doth *Fuchsus* (b) and *Fernelius*

* Ser. I. cap. 10.

† Lib. 3. de locis affect. ‡ Observ. lib. 1, § Cap. 8.
de mel. || Consult. 44. ¶ Consil. 31. (a) Cap. 8.
tracto. 15. de melanc. (b) Lib. 1. cap. 33.

Burton observe, that in the time of the *Romans* the artificial medicated baths were in great use, and adapted to this, and to many other complaints; some of them bathed so often as *seven times a day*, as *Commodus* the *Emperor* is reported to have done, but usually *twice a day*; indeed, when the degree of heat and the medicated quality of these operations are suited to the patient's disease and constitution, there is no danger of receiving any injury by their frequent use.

C A S E XXIV.

A Young lady who had been afflicted with a violent hot itchy scurvy, so as to render her skin very dry, rough, and full of scurf,—the skill of many gentlemen of the faculty had been tried in vain for three or four years, and the insignificance of all the pretended *nostrums* she took as specific remedies for her complaint was plainly evinced; at last she was advised to bathe in sea water for a month or two, which she did at Margate, for twenty-three days, every morning fasting, at which period she was obliged to desist going any more into the salt water, on account of an obstruction that came upon her of a dangerous nature, and the scorbutic humors growing more corrosive as to ulcerate her legs on several parts. Disappointed by this antidote, (as many call it) and with the unexpected additional calamities it has brought on her constitution, she came to London. A few days after her arrival, reading in the news-paper an account of my new apparatus of medicated water, vaporous, dry baths, &c. she came into Panton-Square to consult with me on her above described situation; being convinced of the rationality of my plan, she immediately began to go through my operations.

In

In the course of six weeks her obstructions were removed and the scorbutic symptoms much abated; in two more the ulcers were healed up, and every other mark of scurvy intirely disappeared; flattered by some of her friends, that she was cured, and by the pleasing feeling and appearance she then had of an healthy constitution, against my consent she declined going through my medicated baths, &c. and though she continues very well, yet as she did not give me time to use with her such operations as were fit to prevent a relapse of her complaint, I am of opinion she will repent of having followed the advice of those that are ignorant of the nature and effects of my process.

Panton-Square,

R. DOMINICETI.

C A S E XXV.

A Young Lady was afflicted at different times of the year, especially on her face, with a scorbutic humour which often prevented her going into company, she was sent to bathe in the sea, and drink sea water. Whether by a cold, or whether by bathing and drinking the water a total obstruction (often fatal to the fair sex) ensued, which was soon followed by a phthificy-cough, shortness of breath, head-ache, a very quick pulse, attended with a destructive consumption of lungs, she was soon removed from that place to London, where her parents tried those means the faculty suggested; finding the disease obstinate and the symptoms less favourable, with the consent of the family Apothecary was brought to Panton-Square. In three weeks she was much better; in two others the obstructions were removed, every bad symptom totally abated, and in a week or two after, she left my house in perfect health.

Panton Square.

R. DOMINICETI.

TERMS

TERMS of ADMISSION

I N T O T H E

APPARATUSES of Artificial Medicated Water-Baths*, partial Pumps, vaporous and dry Baths, internal and external moist and dry Fumigations, oleous, saponaceous, and dry Frictions, erected in *Panton-Square, Hay-market.*

I. THOSE Patients who are necessitated, or wish to reside in the House, pay Three Shillings and Six-Pence for each of the above-mentioned Operations, all of which are seldom necessary for one Patient: but they are to provide themselves, or buy from the head Servants of the Apparatus, the necessary Woollen and Linen Garments—Apartments for their Reception may be had from Four Guineas, to One Guinea per Week.

II. Those Patients who are Dropsical and require the use of my new invented dry Stove and dry Bed, are to pay Five Shillings for each time using them.

III. Every Out-Patient, or Person, who wishes, or is advised to Use the Baths, &c, for the preservation of Health, pays Twelve Shillings each Time, for one, as well as for any or all of the said Operations, except the dry stove and dry bed, which are three Shillings *extra*; for which Sum they are also supplied with Woollen and Linen Garments; but if they have their own, they pay only Half a Guinea each Time.

* As every Patient has Fresh Water, so he may see the Bath empty before it is prepared.

The Ladies Apartments into the Artificial Medical Baths, as well as into the *Calidarium*, *Tepidarium*, and *Frigidarium* Baths, are distinct and apart from those of the Gentlemen, and approached by different Avenues.

The Ladies are attended by Women well experienced in Bathing, and the Gentlemen by Men, equally qualified.

These Water Baths and Effluvia, are impregnated with such medical Substances, either of Animals, Vegetables, or Minerals, as have been found, by Experience, to cure, or give Relief, in most Disorders; and as their Degree of Heat is regulated according to the Patient's Constitution, Disease, and other Circumstances, so they prove salutary in acute and chronical Diseases (and even where all other medical Efforts have failed) *viz.* such as in the

Scurvy,	Contractions,
Deformities of the skin,	Relaxation,
Suppression of any Secretion,	Fevers,
Dropsies.	Nervous Complaints,
Consumptions,	Asthmas,
Gout,	Weakness
Rheumatism,	Scrophulous and venereal com- plaints,
Obstinate Obstructions,	Retention of Urine,
Palsy,	Gravel,
Epilepsy,	Head Ache,
Schirrous Tumours,	Deafness, &c. &c.
Ulcers,	
White Swellings,	

Beside the above mentioned Water and Vapour Baths, Medicated with various Vegetables and Mineral Substances, &c. there are others, which altho' not often wanted, have been used by the Ancients, and also by me, in some Complaints, with greater Success than the former; and as I never apply them without the Patient's Consent, they are

are submitted, together with the Expence attending each of them, to his Consideration.

A Warm Bath of Sweet Oil turned into a cream-like Appearance, with or without

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Spirit - - - - -	34	0	0
Ditto of Sweet Oil - - - - -	26	0	0
Ditto half of Oil and Mucilage - - - - -	13	0	0
Ditto of Virgin Milk made with Balsam and Milk - - - - -	12	0	0
Ditto of Milk - - - - -	11	11	0
Ditto of Veal, or other Broths, from	3 to 5	Guineas	

There are also some Vapour Baths, and Suffumigations, made only with the Effluvia of Liquid Balsams, and Essences, from - - - - - 6 to 8 Guineas

N. B. For the Accommodation of Persons in middling Circumstances, Tickets are delivered for the following Sums; which are to be had at the Doctor's House in Panton-Square.

	Times
A Twenty Guinea Ticket admits the Purchaser within 12 Months - - - - -	120
A Ten Guinea ditto - - - - -	50
A Five Guinea ditto - - - - -	20

The Patients are likewise to provide themselves with Woollen and Linen Garments, or pay Eighteen Pence each time.

N. B. For every Consultation, either at Home or Abroad, I expect the usual Fee as a Physician.

T H E
Calidarium, Tepidarium, and Frigidarium,
 B A T H S,

The first of the Kind ever Erected in *ENGLAND,*
 Are now opened in *Panton-Square, Hay-Market.*

AT the Solicitation of many of the Nobility, Gentry, and Gentlemen of the Faculty, I have added, contiguous to my Artificial Medicinal Baths, the said CALIDARIUM, TEPIDARIUM, and FRIGIDARIUM, of the Ancient Romans, upon an improved Plan; in the Execution of which, public Utility, Decency, Convenience, and Elegance have been considered.

The CALIDARIUM, is a Water-Bath, warmed to any Degree of Heat; which is so contrived as in a few Minutes to become a TEPIDARIUM, or a Tepid Bath, colder, if required, by Degrees, or almost suddenly, at the Pleasure of those who bathe. This CALIDARIUM is six Feet six Inches long, four wide, and three deep; adjoining to which, there is a very elegant FRIGIDARIUM, or Cold Bath, twenty-two Feet long, ten wide, and from six Feet six, to four Feet deep; surrounded with a Gallery and Rooms, for the Bathers to undress and dress themselves in. The FRIGIDARIUM may be used either alone, or after the Persons have gone through the different Degrees of Heat; *viz.* from *hot* to *warm*, or from *warm* to *tepid*, and from *tepid* to *cold*, as the Nature of their Disorders and Constitutions require. Many Persons, who cannot bear the Shock of plunging into the FRIGIDARIUM, have here the Benefit of a Cold Bath, without the disagreeable Sensation they are prepossessed to produce.

Its Use is also extended to many Cafés, where the common Cold Bathing would be very injurious, because the CALIDARIUM, by enlarging the Diameter of the Capillary Vessels, will draw more Blood to the Circumference, and leave the Trunk of the Arteries and Veins less full ; by which Means Persons plunging themselves into the FRIGIDARIUM, will bear without Danger, the sudden Retromotion of the Fluids ; so that these Baths may be used at any Season of the Year.

TERMS of ADMISSION for SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the *Frigidarium*, or Cold Bath, are to pay Four Guineas for One Year ; Two Guineas and an Half for Half a Year ; One Guinea and an Half for a Quarter. And are to supply themselves with Oil Silk Caps, and Linen. Those who go into the *Calidarium* and *Tepidarium*, are to pay Five Shillings *extra* each Time. Non Subscribers to pay 2s. and 6d. each time bathing in the Cold Bath.

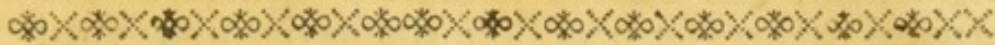
☞ The Nobility and Gentry, who are pleased to honour these Baths, are requested to send their Commands, as the List of Subscribers will be limited to a certain Number.

N. B. The *Calidarium* and *Tepidarium*, will be supplied with fresh Water to every one who bathe : but the *Frigidarium*, being so extensive, and Spring Water constantly running in and out of it, will be emptied only once a Day.

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In order to render ineffectual the aspersions of malignant Critics concerning my being a regular, or an irregular Physician, I thought proper to add an authentic Copy of my Diploma.

AUTHENTIC COPY and TRANSLATION
of the ORIGINAL DIPLOMA, &c. of
Dr. RHOD. DOMINICETI.

In CHRISTI NOMINE. *Amen!*

Universis et singulis presens hoc publicum Doctoratus Privilegium visuris lecturis et Auditoris, Nos JOHANNES BAP. MORGAGNI Forolieuensis Romanusque Patricius, ad Anathomem Ordin: servato jure ac Titulo Primarii Professoris, Inclytæ Nationis Germanicæ Protector, Inclitiquæ Ordinis D. D. Philosophiæ et Medicinæ et Professorum Auctoritate Veneta; SALUTEM in Eo, qui est omnium vera Salus.

ANTIQUA et Præclara Universitas Patavina bonarum Litteratum Mater gloriosa, et Artium ac Scientiarum Parens optima, quæ clarissimorum professorum splendore, vetustissimorum Studiorum Auctoritate, et fideis Doctrinæ et Virtutum omnium monumentis non modo per Italiam, sed per totiam etiam Europam, et ubique Gentium inter Academias Principatum obtinet, Eos duntaxat ad summum Doctoratus gradum, et Magister;
Digni

Dignitatem, quo cœteris hominum generibus preferuntur evehere et extollere consuevit, quos virtutum excellentia, meritorum copia, diuturna studia, previliges labores, tandem etiam examinis rigorosi Certamen Laurea Academica, et Doctoratus corona dignos exhibuerint. Æquum enim et rationi consentaneum Majoribus nostris visum semper fuit Unumquemque pro meritis digna præmia ferre, neminique ad honorum fastigia, nisi per Laborum certamina, et virtutum aditum patefacere. Propterea jure opimo sanctitum est, ut qui liberalibus Artibus Philosophiæ et Medicinæ omnem suam operam, et assidua, studia impenderent, ii maximis laudibus ac summis honoribus, æquissimis scilicet Virtutis præmiis afficerentur, quatenus eorum Exemplo Socii et posterius ad capeffendam virtutis, et industriæ semitam laudum et honorum stimulis ac desiderio accenderentur; ipsique in via probitatis, fiducia, decoris atque gloriæ confirmarentur.

SIGNIFICAMUS itaque vobis, declaramus, et harum litteratum tenore fidem facimus et attestamus, qualiter die infra scripta datarum presentium, Nos Præses antedictus auctoritate Veneta juxta antiquam et approbatam consuetudinem, ac privilegia Almæ Universitatis Patavinæ quibus fungimur in hac parte sub Regimine Illustrissimi et Sapientiss. D. D. ANGELI SCHIAVETTI Canonici de Monte Sili-cis Bergomas ad Metaphysicam Publici Professoris, Almæque Universitatis D. D. Artistarum ejusdem Academiae Pro-Rector ac Syndici Digniss. Qualiter inquam, per venerabilem Concessum Excellentissimorum Doctorum et Professorum in præfata Academia, Nobilis D. RHODOMONS DOMINICETI, filius D. Bartholomæi oriundus Viennensis adductus est ad nos cum uberrimis Testimoniis Ingenuitatis et probitatis suæ, nec non diuturni studiorum
 curriculi

curriculi in artibus Liberalibus, et Disciplinis Philosophicis et Medicinalibus, et cum certissimis Documentis laborum, vigiliarum et exercitationum per idoneum annorum numerum continuatorum, quem à promotoribus suis de meliori nota Nobis commendatum et oblatum ad subeundum suum ultimum Examen Doctrinæ More Nobilium punctis ei in philosophia et Medicina hesternæ Die sorte eductis, et pro more hujus Academiæ eidem assignatis hodie diligenter examinari coram nobis, atque excuti curavimus: Ipse autem locis persequendis, argumentis tractandis, questionibus et oppositionibus clare solvendis, in omni denique sui periclitatione tam egregie, prudenter, docte, laudabiliter, excellenter, ac Doctoreo More se gessit, et talem vigorem ingenii, et tantam ostendit vim Memoriam, Doctrinam, Facundiam cæterumque Rerum quæ in Consummatissimo Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctore requiri solent, ut Magnam sui Expectationem quam apud omnes jam pridem merito concitaverat, non solum sustinuerit, sed etiam longissime superaverit. Quamobrem ad excellentissimis inclyti ordinis præfati Doctoribus et publicis Professoribus Unanimiter et concorditer, Cunctisque Suffragiis, ac eorum NEMINE PENITUS atque PENITUS PENITUSQUE discrepante aut dissentiente nec hæsitante quidem idoneus aptissimus ac sufficientissimus Philosophus et Medicus fuerit judicatus, ac merito quidem approbatus, sicut ex eorum omnium et singulorum suffragiis secreto in Scrutinio Nobis porrectis evidenter constitit. Nos itaque antiquam sequentes consuetudinem ac sententiam Privilegiorum Patavinæ Academiæ (habita Ratione Scientiæ, Eloquentiæ, Peritæ, Facultatis interpretandi, methodi curandi, and aliarum virtutum ac morum ejusdem, quorum omnium certissimum spe-

men exploratus et pertentatus dedit) de consilio et sententia omnium excellentissimorum prædicti Venerandi Concessus Doctorum et Patrum præsentium, et hoc ipsum postulantium pro Tribunali sedentes, Eundem Nobilem Dominum RHODOMONTEM DOMINICETI virum doctissimum atque ita universis naturæ artisque dotibus ornatum, ut nihil amplius et deesse videatur, DOCTOREM Philosophiæ et Medicinæ. IN DEI NOMINE approbavimus et approbatum esse volumus; pronunciantes et declarantes eum esse optime habilem idoneum ac dignum officio munere dignitate et honore Doctoratus in Philosophia et Medicina, Ipsumque continuo Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctorem publice et solemniter fecimus et creavimus ac per præsentem litteras facimus et creamus; tribuentes ei tanquam vere idoneo ac optime merito, et hac promotione honorisque apice dignissimo, liberam et plenariam protestatem Cathedram Magistralem ascendendi atque insignia Doctoratus à Promotoribus suis petendi et recipiendi: Ipsisque promotoribus illam eidem impertiendi liberam facultatem ut imposteriorum libere ac plenarie, publice et privatim in quibuscumque philosophicis et medicinalibus disciplinis hic et ubique in toto orbe terrarum legere, repetere, consulere, disputare, questiones terminare, controversias decidere, et praticare possit, atque earum singulas partes aut universas profiteri, docere, glossare, interpretari, et commentari, omnemque Philosophiam et medicinam facere, scholas regere, baccalaureos instituere, omnibusque et singulis uti fruti et gaudere privilegiis, prerogativis, exemptionibus, immunitatibus, libertatibus, concessionibus, honoribus, favoribus, præeminentiis, beneficiis, gratis ac indultis, aliis quibuscumque, quocumque nomine censeantur, quibus alii Doctores Almæ Parisiensis,

rifiensis, Salmaticensis, Papiensis et Bononiensis
 Academiae ex quibuscumque ecclesiasticis vel tem-
 poralibus concessionibus aut indultis gaudent et
 utuntur, vel uti et gaudere possunt ac poterunt
 quomodolibet in futurum, juxta Formam Privile-
 giorum Almae Universitatis nostrae Patavinae anti-
 quitus et absolute concessorum. Quibus ita gestis,
 et declaratis ut supra, perillustris et excellentissimus
 Philosophiae et Medicinae Doctor D. HOMOBONUS
 PISONUS Cremonensis, ad Institutiones Medicas pub-
 licus Professor et Promotor, ejusdem in Philoso-
 phiae et Medicinae, pro seipso ac aliis perillustri-
 bus et Excellentissimis Philosophiae et Medicinae
 doctoribus, videlicet D. LEOPOLDO MARCO ANTONIO
 CALDANIO Bononiense ad Theoricam Ordin. Medic.
 jure ac titulo primarii Professoris D. JACOBO DE
 SCOVOLO Brixiano ad Practic. Ordin. Medic. jure ac
 titulo primarii Professoris. R. P. D. JO. ALBERTO
 COLUMBO VENETO, Abb. Casinense ad Philoso-
 phiam Ordin. et ad Physicam Experimentalem
 jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D. JO. A BONA,
 Veronense ad practicam Ordinem Medic. in Nos-
 comio jure ac titulo primarii Professoris. D AN-
 TONIO PIMBIOLO de Engelfridi P. P. Medic. Theor.
 D. JOSEPHO BERTOSSIO Utinense ad practic. Ordin.
 Medic. R. D. JOSEPHO TOALDO Vicetino ad Lect.
 Astronomiae, Geographiae et Meteororum omni-
 bus publice legentibus memoratum virum per suam
 luculentissimam orationem petentem et acceptan-
 tem consuetis insignibus ac ornamentis Doctoralibus
 ibidem decoravit solemniter et publice insignivit
 tribuitque, Eidem Philosophiae et Medic. Libros
 primo clausos, mox et apertos, annulumque aureum
 digito ipsius indidit, ac Birretum Doctorale pro
 Laurea Corona capiti ejus imposui, pacisque oscu-
 lum eidem exhibuit, cum magistrali Benedictione
 SIC

SIC itaque summa cum laude et honore ingenti Nobilis et Excellentissimus D. RHODOMONS DOMINICETI ad summum Doctoratus apicem Philosophiæ et Medicinæ, Deo FAVENTE pervenit. IN QUORUM omnium et singulorum superscriptorum fidem ac testimonium has nostras patentes Privilegii Litteras manu nostra subscriptas, et sigillis S. Marci Veneti, Almæque Universitatis D. D. Artistarum corroboratas Chirographo etiam Cancellarii ejusdem Universitatis jussimus communiri. ACTUM et datum Paduæ in loco solito Examinum Academiæ Patavinæ Anno à Christi nativitate M, DCC, LXX : indictione III. die vero Sabbati XXII. mensis Septembris, principatus autem Serenissimi Principis Nostri D. D. Jo. ALOYSII MOCENICO Ducis D. D. Venetorum Anno VIII. Præsentibus ibidem D. ANDREA LUCHETTA Bidello, et D. ANTONIO ZEISSEL Nuntio Augusti Collegii Veneti, et aliis quamplurimis diversarum Nationum Testibus ad Præmissa vocatis et rogatus.

L. D. O. M.

J. B. MORGAGNUS, Præses.

ANGELUS SCHLAVETTI, Can. Pro-Rector et Syndicus,
HOMONOBUS PISONUS, P. P. Promotor Loco, &c.

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.)
(Imperialis.) (Sti Marci.) (Untis. Patvine.)

Ego Mattheus Giro, Dr. Filius Sanct Ven. Auct. Pub. Pat. Not. ac Aug. Collegii Veneti ex Ex. D. D. Philosophiæ ac Medicinæ Doct. Prof. hujusce Celeberrimæ Patav. Academiæ Cancellarius, supradicti Nobilis Dom RHODOMONTIS DOMINICETI filii Nobilis Bartholomæi oriundi Viennensis in Philosophiæ ac Medicina, nemine penitus atque
penitus

penitus dissentiente, more Nobilum, approbati
præfens privilegium subscripsi.

A. L. D. O. M.

PETRUS CAVIGNATO

Pro Cancellario Almæ Universitatis scripsit.

Noi SIMON CAVALLI, per la Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia Ministro Residente appo S. M. Britannica. Attestiamo qualmente le Firme con le quali è autenticato il presente Diploma sono legittime, e che però si può prestarvi intiera fede, come intieramente ai figilli. Londra, Aprile 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Ministero Residente Veneto

(L. S.)

(Sti Marci.)

IN the NAME of CHRIST. *Amen!*

To all to whom this public Privilege of Doctorship shall come: WE, John Baptist Morgagni, of Friuli, Noble of the Roman Empire, first Professor of Anatomy for Life, Protector of the renowned German Nation, and by the Authority of the most serene Republick of Venice, President of the excellent Order of Doctors and Professors of Physick and Philosophy; HEALTH, though HIM, who is the true Health of all.

THE venerable and celebrated University of Padua, the illustrious Mother of sound Literature, and excellent Parent of Arts and Sciences;
and

and who, by the lustre of her famous professors, by the authority of ancient studies, and by the most splendid monuments of learning and every virtue, acquireth pre-eminence amidst the academies, not of Italy alone, but of all Europe, and throughout the world; hath ever been accustomed to exalt those to the supreme degree of Doctorship and magisterial dignity, who distinguish themselves from other orders of men; and whom their singular endowments, ample deserts, assiduous studies, and the ultimate test of a strict examination, have demonstrated to be worthy of academick laurels, and the honour of a Doctor's degree: BECAUSE it always appeared to our ancestors reasonable and just, that every man should obtain the rewards suitable to his merits, and that none should arrive at the summit of honours, until he had first cleared and opened his way to them, by the strenuous exertions of diligence and virtue.

It hath therefore on the fairest Grounds been determined, that they who have employed their studious and best endeavours for the attainment of the liberal arts of Philosophy and Physick, should be remunerated with full approbation and the highest honours, as the due encouragement of virtue; thereby to excite their compeers and future generations to the industrious pursuit of like accomplishments; to enkindle in them a desire of similar honour and applause; and so confirm them in the generous paths of integrity and virtuous fame.

WE accordingly, (as President as aforesaid, by the authority of the Senate of Venice, agreeable to the ancient and approved custom and privilege of the said venerable University of Padua, which in this district we exercise under the sanction of the illustrious and sage Angelo Schiavetti, Canon of
 Monnt

Mount Sicilis of Bergamo, publick Professor of Metaphysics; Pro-Rector and Syndick of the Masters of Arts of the said University:) do by these presents faithfully testify and declare unto you, THAT on the day of the date hereunder written, Rhodomonte Dominiceti, son of Doctor Bartholomew, a descendant of Vienna, was properly introduced to us, with the most ample testimonies of his ingenuity, probity, and constant attention to the study of the Liberal Arts, and culture of Philosophy and Physick; together with authentick evidences of his labours, assiduity and exercises, during the proper number of years: and was also by his Promoters, men of the highest estimation, recommended to us; and having offered himself for his last examination in learning, after the manner of our Nobility, upon certain points yesterday drawn out by lot, in Philosophy and Physick, and according to the rules of the said Academy, this day faithfully proposed to him: WE have therefore taken due care to examine and prove him before us; and find, that in his method of discussion and argument, his clear solution of the questions and objections raised from cases for his explanation and propounded for his treatment of them; and moreover in every trial of his ability, he did so well and laudably, so fully and scientifically demean himself, as to display that strength of genius, power of memory, learning, elocution and other qualities which are invariably requisite in a compleat Doctor of Philosophy and Physick; and not only to answer, but greatly to exceed the high and general expectations, which he had long since deservedly excited. WHEREFORE, by the very excellent Doctors and publick Professors of the aforementioned celebrated order, it was unanimously ad-
judged

judged and approved, and so by full evidence it appears to us, THAT the candidate is a very fit, proper, and well-intituled proficient in Phylosophy and Physick: and hereupon, following the ancient custom and rule of privileges in the Academy of Padua, with the advice and approbation, and at the request of the aforesaid celebrated Doctors and Fathers, present in council for that purpose: WE do hereby, IN THE NAME OF GOD, approve the said Rhodomonte Dominiceti, and also will him to be so approved, as a man of sound erudition, endowed by nature, and adorned by art, with those gifts which worthily render him a doctor in Philosophy and Physick: GRANTING unto him, a full and free power to ascend the Magistral Chair; to demand and receive from his Promoters, an unlimited power and faculty in future, freely and fully, in publick and in private, to read, consult, and dispute; to solve questions, decide controversies, and to practice in every branch of philosophical and medical science, both here and every where else throughout the world; and to profess, teach, interpret and explain all and every part of them; to assist or preside in schools, to institute bachelors, and to use and enjoy in the amplest manner, all and every the privileges, prerogatives, immunities, honours, emoluments, and indulgences, which other Doctors of the respectable Academies at Paris, Suabia, Pavia, and Bologna, by what grants or indulgences soever, now do, or hereafter can enjoy, according to the rule of privileges of our venerable University of Padua: IN CONSEQUENCE WHEREOF, the illustrious D. Homobonus Pisonus, of Cremona, Doctor of Philosophy and Physick, publick Professor of Medical Institutions, and Promoter in Philosophy and Physick, on behalf of himself and

of

of other excellent Doctors in the same sciences; (that is to say, D. Leopold Mark Anthony Caldano, of Bologna, first Theoretick Professor of the College of Physicians; D. Jacob de Scovolo, of Brescia, first Professor of Practical Physick; the Reverend Father D. John Alberto Columbo Veneto, Abbot of Casinum, and first Professor of experimental Philosophy and Natural History D. John á Bona Veronese, first Professor of Practical Physick, in the Hospital of Verona; D. Anthony Pimbiolo de Engelfridi, first Theoretical Professor of Physick; D. Joseph Bertossi, Member of the College of Practical Physicians at Udine; and the Reverend Dr. Joseph Toaldo, of Vicentia Lecturer in Astronomy, Geography, and Meteorology :) hath declared the candidate to be accepted, upon his Petition for that purpose preferred; and hath solemnly indued him with the accustomed doctorial ensigns and ornaments: presenting him with books in Philosophy and Physick, first shut and then opened; putting a golden ring upon his finger; investing him with a Doctor's Cap, in lieu of a Crown of Laurels, and granting him a kiss of peace, together with the Magistral benediction. Thus, with high approbation and honour, did the aforesaid Rhodomonte Dominiceti, by the favour of God, arrive at the eminent degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Physick: IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have caused these our Letters Patent of Privilege, signed with our own hand, and confirmed by the Seals of St. Mark of Venice, and of this venerable University, to be exemplified under the hand writing of the Chancellor of the same University. DONE at Padua, in the Common Examination Hall of the Academy, in the 3d Indiction, on Saturday, the 22d day of September, in the

the 8th year, of our most serene Prince, Jo. Aloysius Mocenicus Doge of Venice, and in the year of our Lord, 1770.

PRESENT, D. Andrew Luchetta, Clerk; D. Anthony Zeiffel, Messenger of the August College of Venice, and many others of divers nations, called on and requested to be witnesses of the above.

Glory be to G O D alone!

J. B Morgagnius, President.

Anglus Schiavetti, Canon, Pro Rector and Syndick

Homonobus Pisonus, P. P. Promotor, &c.

(L. S)

(L. S)

(L. S.)

(*Imperialis.*)

(*Sti Marci*)

(*Untis. Patavinæ.*)

J. MATTHEW GIRO, &c. Prothonotary and Chancellor of the celebrated Academy of Padua, have subscribed the present privilege, granted to the above-mentioned Rhodomonte Dominiceti, son of Bartholomew, a descendant of Vienna, approved in Philosophy and Physick, with full, unanimous assent, and according to the manner of our nobility.

PETRUS CAVIGNATO

Pro Cancellario Almæ Universitatis Scripsit

We SIMON CAVALLI, for the most Serene Republick of Venice, Minister Resident at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, do certify, that the names with which this present Diploma is authenticated, are genuine; and ought to have full credit given to them as well as to the seals subfixed thereto.

LONDON, April 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Minister Resident of Venice

(L. S.)

(*Sti Marci*)

Ex

Ex Voluntate et Decreto Serenissimi Principis,
Excelsique Senatus Veneti, nobis clemen-
tissime concessio.

NATIO Allemanna D. D. Artistarum Celeber-
rimi Patavini Gymnasii. Universis et Singu-
lis fidem facimus, et attestamus, presentem hunc
Nobilem Dominum RHODOMONTEM DOMINICETI,
Vienneſem studiosum Scholarem esse nostræ Na-
tionis, scriptumque in Noſtra Matricula: Ideoque
gaudere debet omnibus Privilegiis et Scholasticis
Immunitatibus. In quorum Fidem has nostras
Literas consueto nationis nostræ Sigillo communiri
jussimus. Dat. Patavii, Anno Domini 1770. Die
18 Mensis Septembri.

Johannes Marilius, P. P. Nationis Com-Protector.

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) N. 4
(Imperialis.) (Sti. Marci) (D. Ventiarum)

TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come: WE,
the German Nation, Masters of Arts of the very
celebrated Academy of Padua, by the authority
and decree of his most Serene Highness the Prince,
and of the most excellent Senate of Venice, gra-
ciously delegated to us; do hereby testify and de-
clare, That RHODOMONTE DOMINICETI, of
Vienna, now present before us, is a student of our
nation, enrolled in our book of Matriculation; and
as such, entitled to the enjoyment of every privi-
lege and scholastic immunity. IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
we have ordered these our letters to be made patent,
under

under the common seal of our nation. Dated at Padua, this 18th Day of September, 1779.

John Marsigli, P. P. Sub-Protector of the Nation.

L. S.

NOI SIMON CAVALLI, per la Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia Ministro Residente appresso S. M. Britannica, attestiamo qualmente le firme, e sigilli apposito nel presente Certificato sono legitime, e veri, e che percio si puo prestarvi intiera fede. Londra, 18 Aprile, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Ministro Residente Veneto.

(L. S.)

(*Sti Marci.*)

WE SIMON CAVALLI, for the most Serene Republick of Venice, Minister Resident at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, Do certify, that the Names and Seals affixed to this present certificate are genuine and authentic, and ought to have full credit given to them. London, April 18, 1779.

S. CAVALLI, Minister Resident of Venice

(L. S.)

(*Sti Marci.*)

I JOSEPH CORTISSOS, Notary Publick, dwelling and practising in this city of London, by Royal Authority, duly admitted and sworn, do certify and attest, to whom it may concern, that at the request of Doctor Rhodomonte Dominiceti, Doctor in Physic, and son of doctor Bartholomew Dominiceti, of Chertea, also Doctor in Physick, went to his Excellency

cellency Count Cavalli, Minister Resident at this Court, from the most Serene Republick of Venice, and produced to him the original Diploma from the University of Padua, and also an Act of Matriculation of the German Nation, Masters of Arts of the Academy of Padua. By the said Diploma creating, approving, and appointing the said Rhodomonte Dominiceti, from thenceforth a Doctor in Philosophy and Physic, and by the said Act of Matriculation, a student of the German Nation, and as such inrolled in their Book of Matriculation, which the said Diploma, and the Act of Matriculation, together with an attestation to each of them, of the hand writing and signature of his said Excellency Count Cavalli, impressed with the Public Seal of his Embassy are hereunto annexed, and I do further certify, that upon my producing the same to his Excellency, he acknowledged and declared to me, the said Notary, that the said attestations and signatures was, and were of his own hand-writing. In witness thereof I have granted these presents, under my Notarial Firm and Seal of Office to serve and avail as occasion shall, or may require.—London, this Eighteenth day of August, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Seventy Nine.—In Testimonium Veritatis;

JOSEPH CORTISSOS, Notary Public.

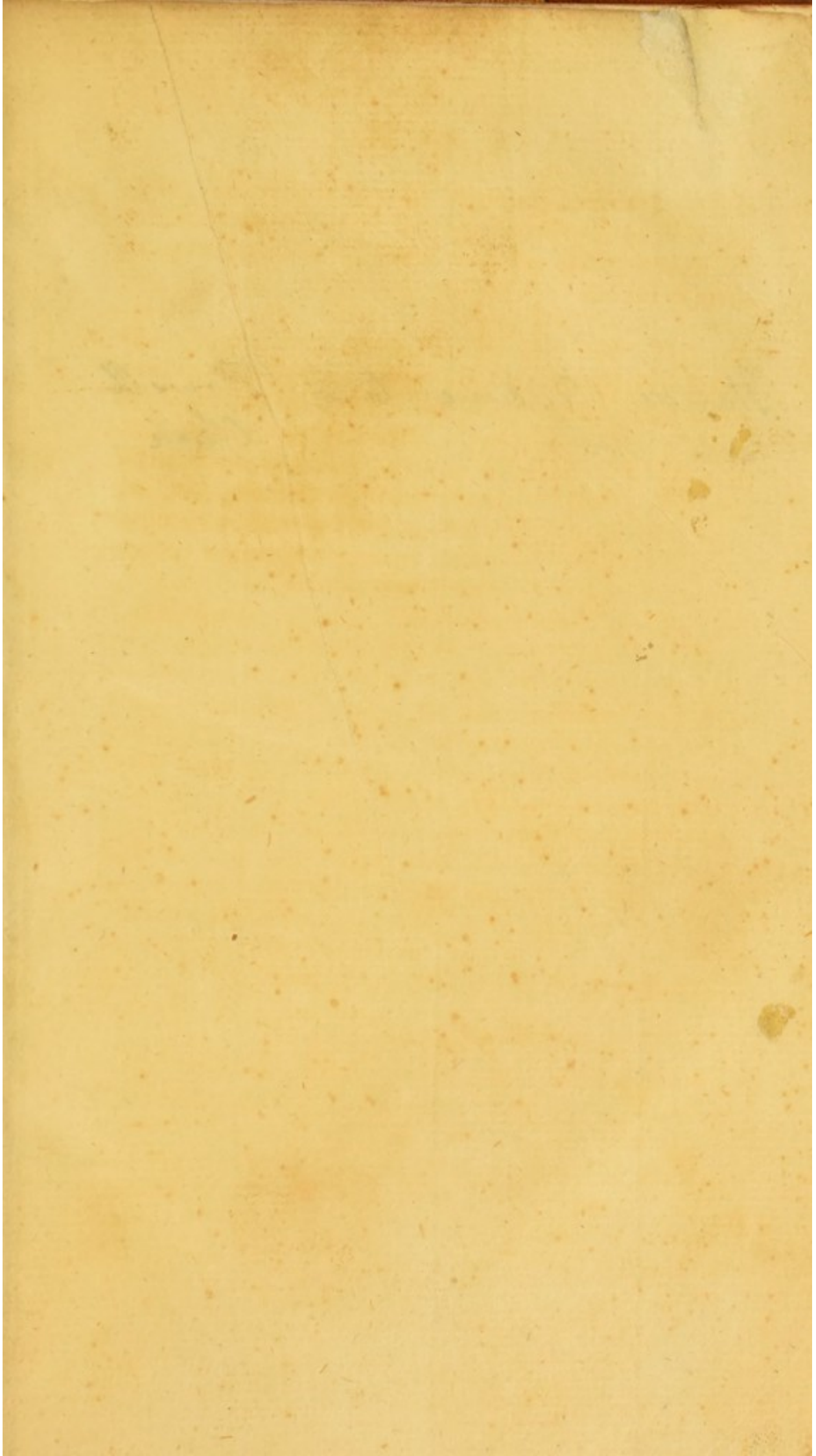
L. S.

Universis et singulis ad quos presentes Literæ pervenerint SAMUEL PLUMBE, *Dominus Major, ac Senatores Civitalis Londini Salutem.* Notum testatumque facimus Josephum Cortissos qui instrumentum præscriptum signabit Notarium et Tabelionem esse Publicum fidelem et legalem, debito juris ordine per Regalem Authoritatem admissum
atque

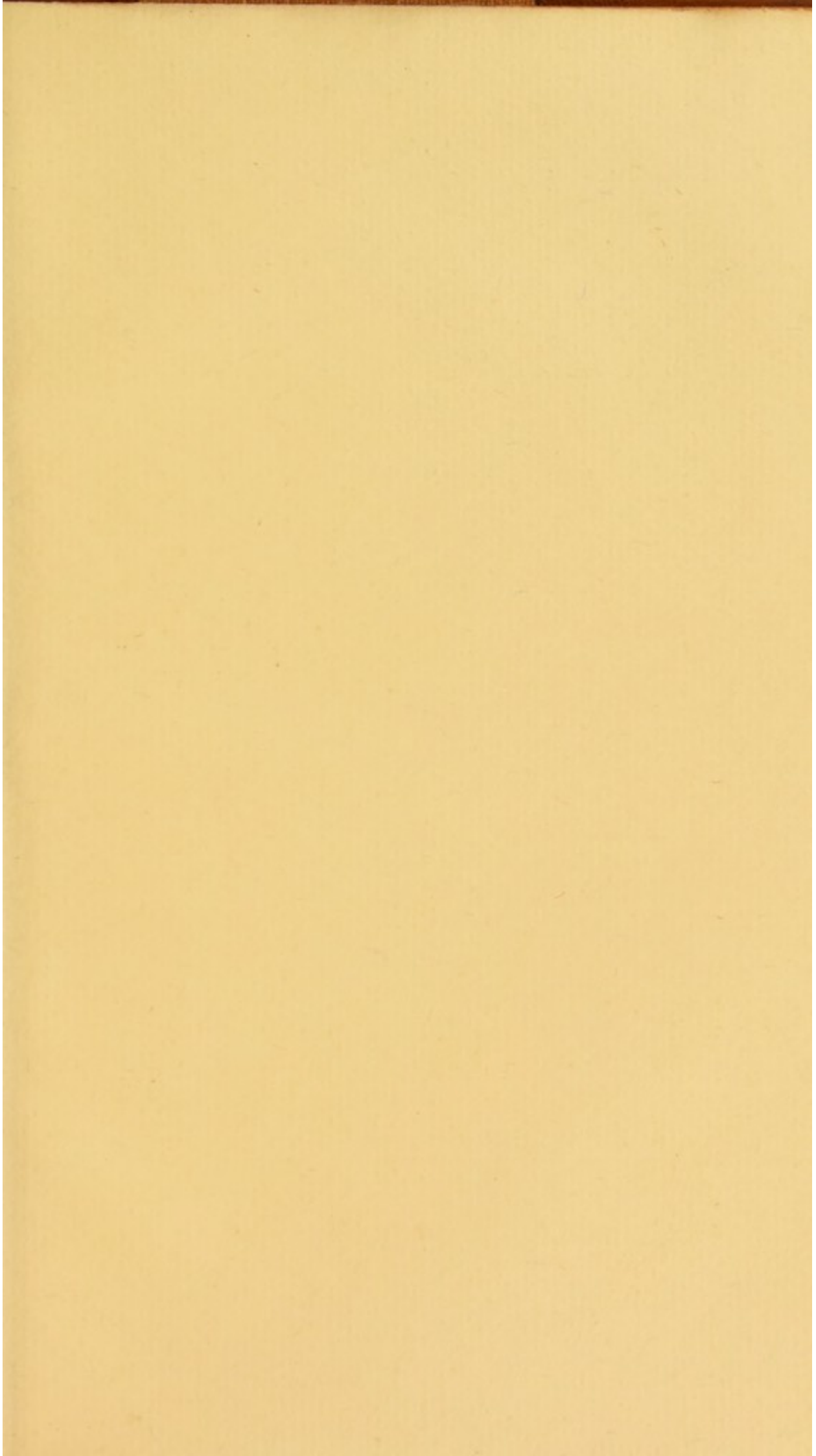
atque juratum Quodque actis instrumentis, æliis-
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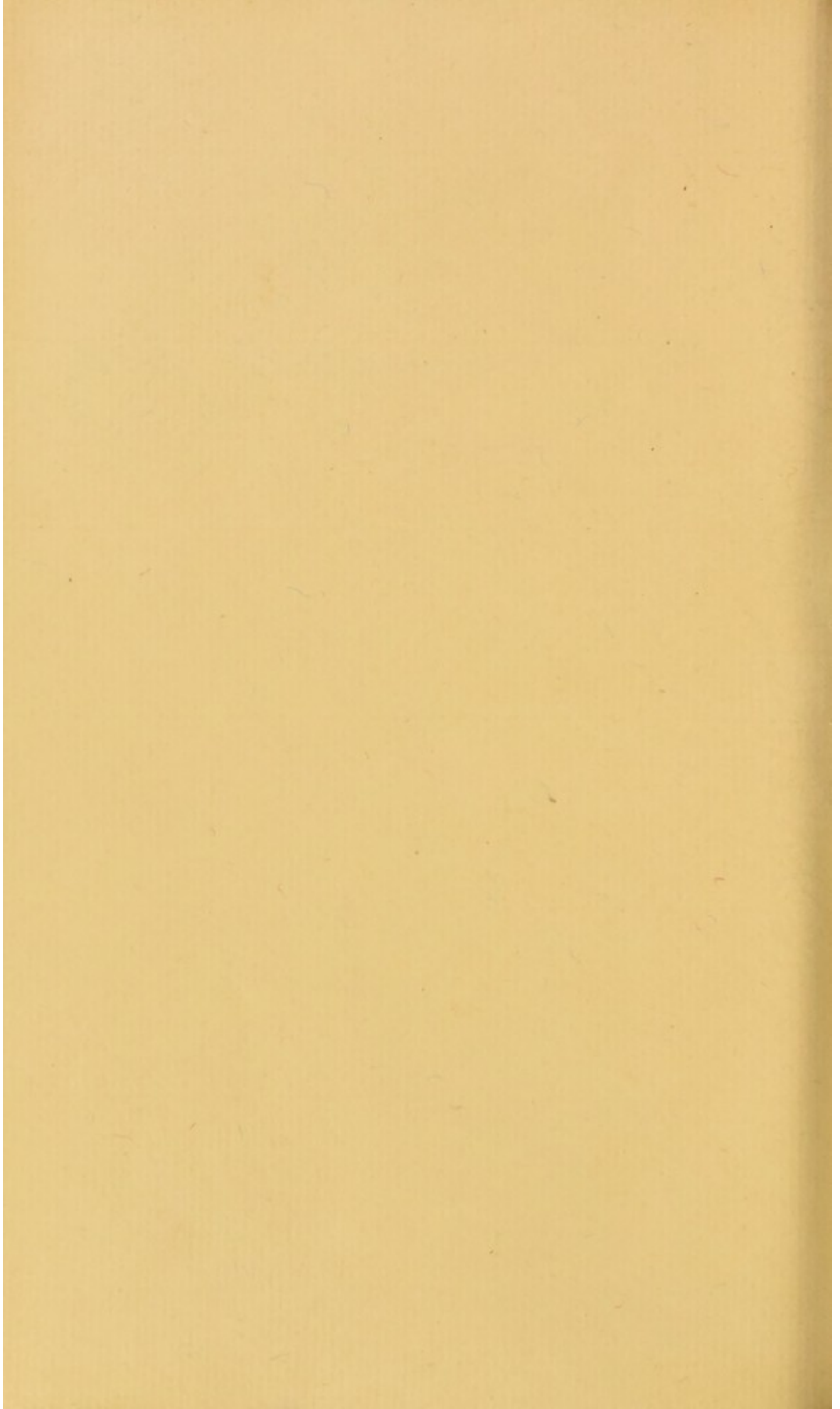
(L. S.) In ejus Testimonium fi-
(*Officii Majorati*) gillum Officis Majoratus
(*Civitatis Londini*) dictæ Civitatis præsentibus apponi fecimus Datum Londini decimo octavo die Mensis Augusti Anno Domini millesimo septingentissimo septuagesimo nono.

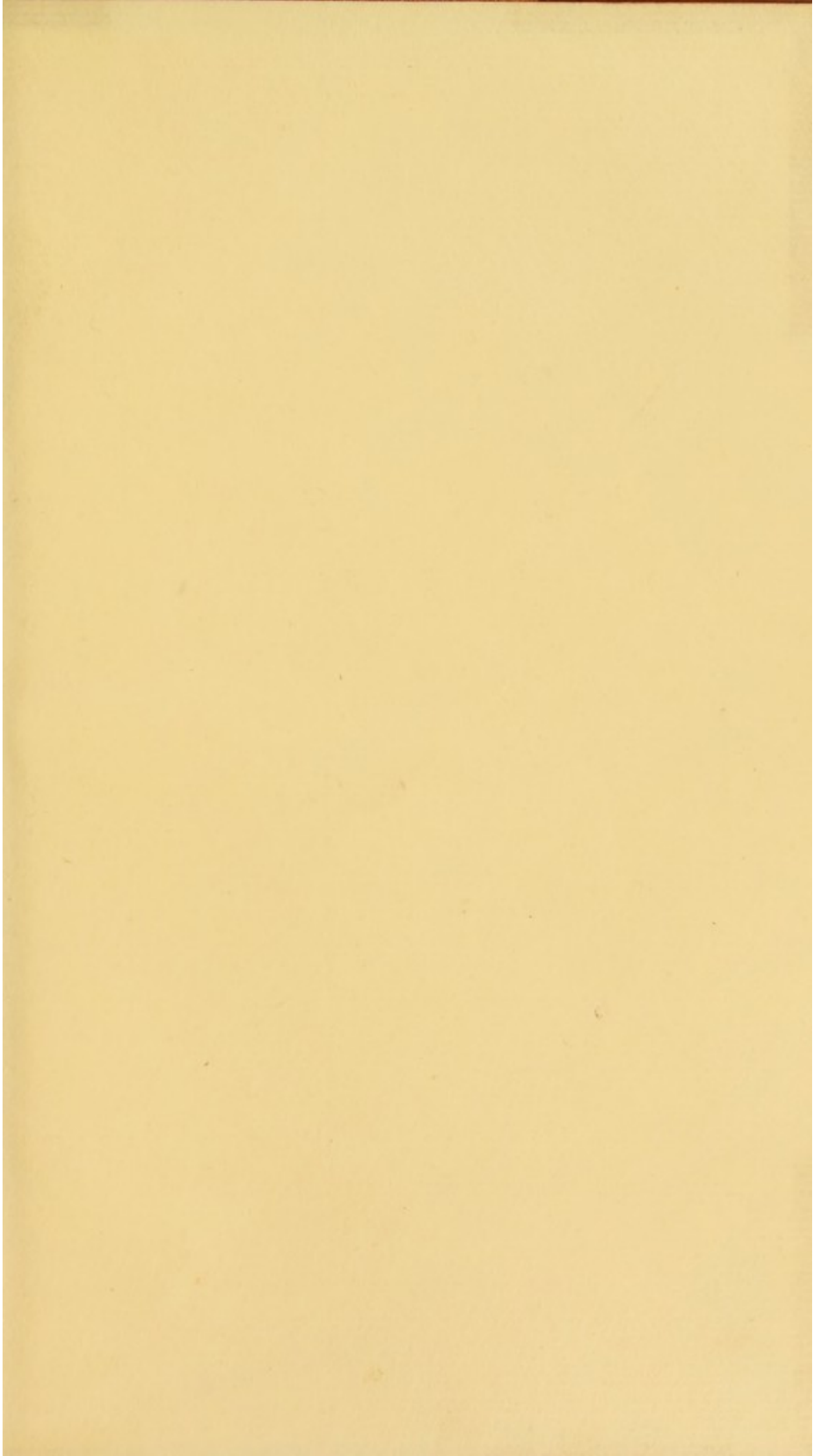
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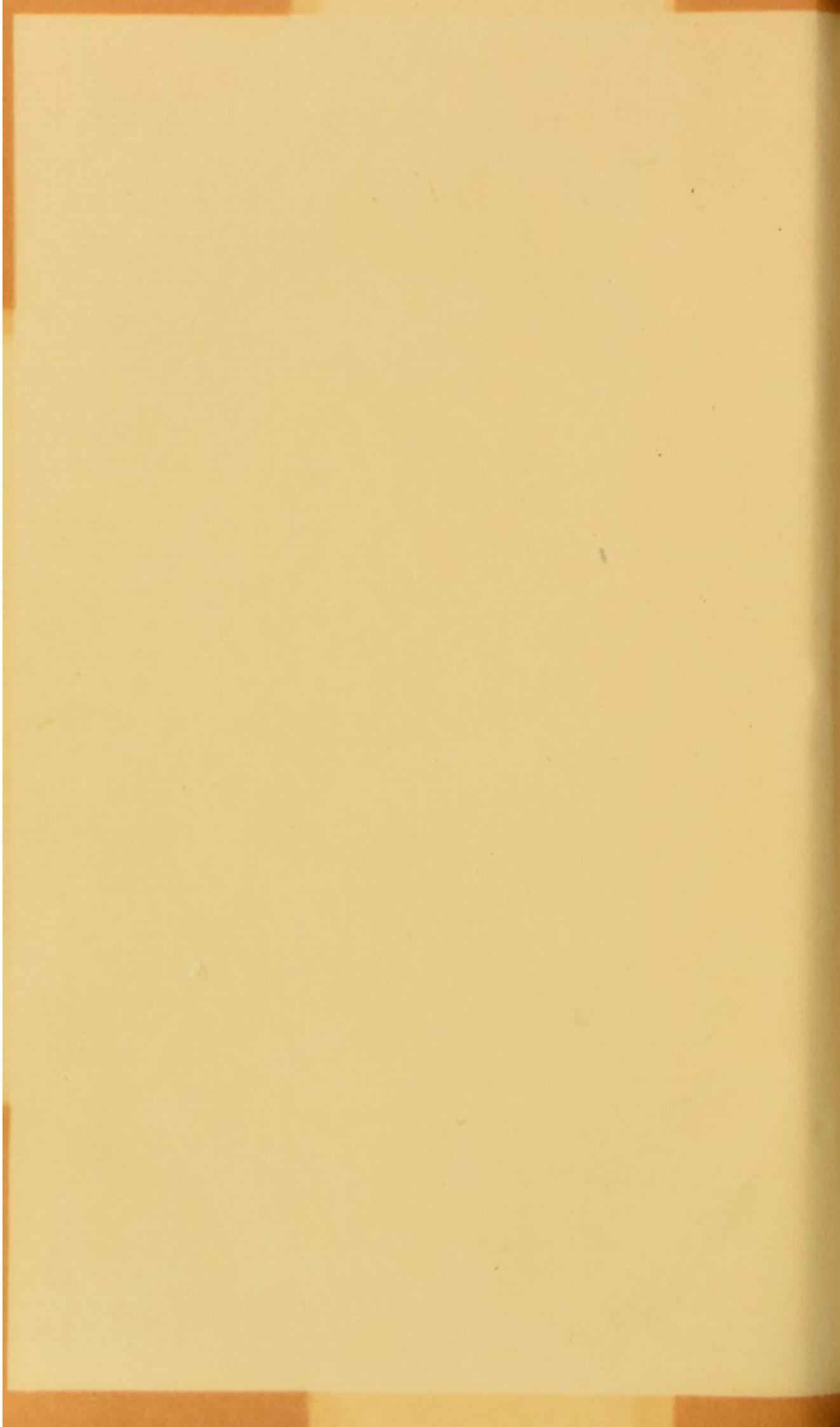


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