

Anecdota Sydenhamiana : medical notes and observations of T.S. hitherto unpublished.

Contributors

Sydenham, Thomas, 1624-1689.
Royal College of Physicians of London

Publication/Creation

Oxford : Publisher not identified, 1845.

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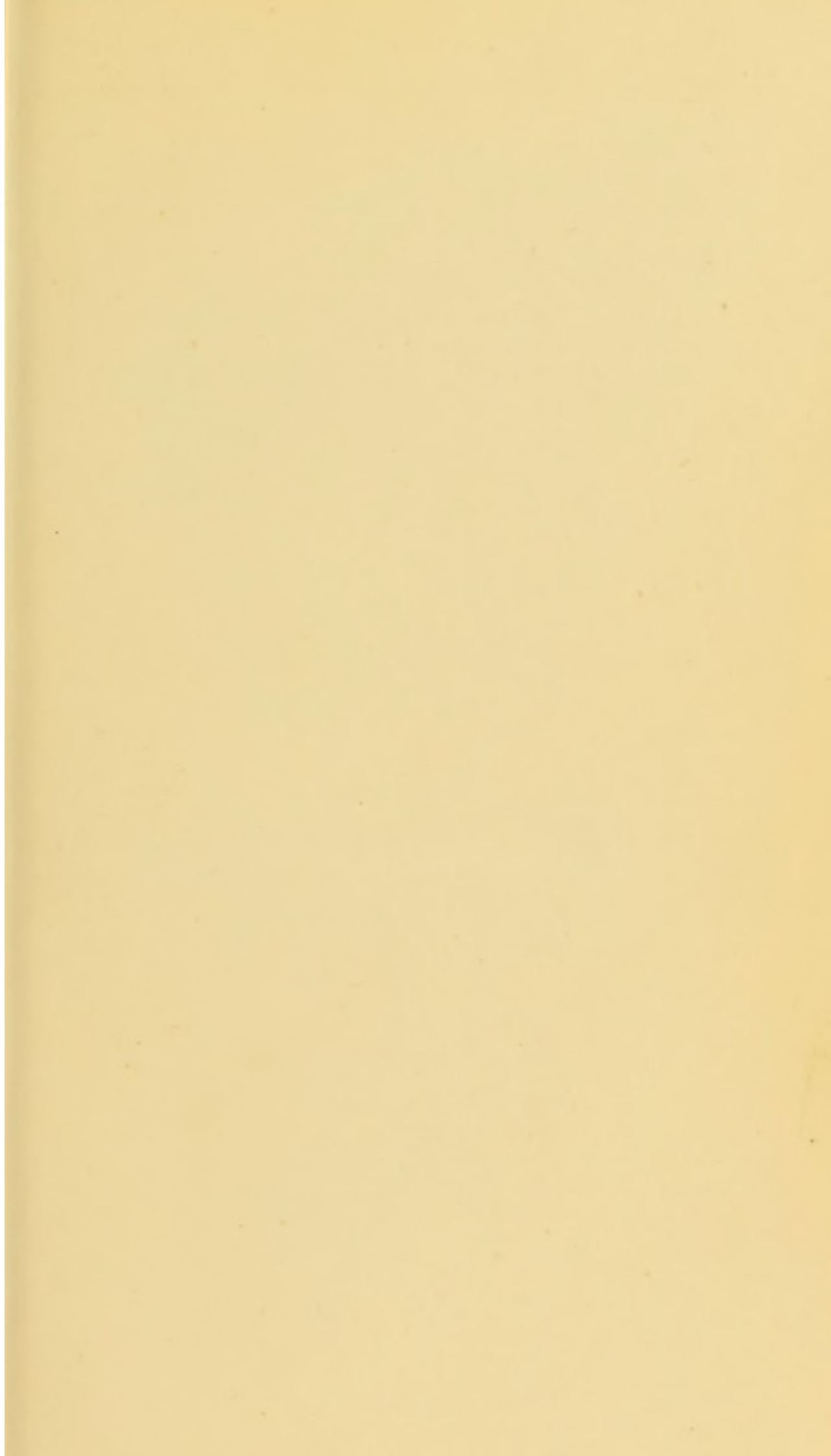
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From the Editor

ANECDOTA SYDENHAMIANA:

69922

MEDICAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

OF

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D.

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.



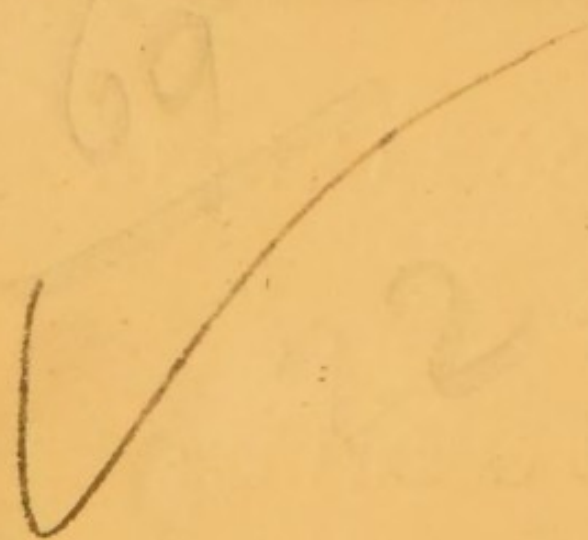
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—
MDCCCXLV.

THE HISTORY OF THE

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

OXFORD :

PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

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P R E F A C E.

THE following Notes and Observations, if of no great value in themselves, may perhaps be not wholly uninteresting to the admirers of Sydenham, whose published works they now and then serve to illustrate.

They are taken from a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (*Rawl. C. 406.*), very neatly (and for the most part very legibly) written, apparently about the end of the seventeenth century. The name of the writer is not mentioned, nor is any thing known of the history of the MS., except that it once belonged to Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and forms part of the collection of MSS. bequeathed by him to the University of Oxford about the middle of the last century. At the beginning of the volume (of which about two thirds have been torn away,) are these words:—"Extracts of Sydenham's Physick Books & some good Letters on Various Subjects."

This is the whole of the *external* evidence respecting the genuineness of the following Anecdota; and perhaps, if there were nothing more to say in their favour, it might be doubted how far the Editor was justified in giving them to the world under the sanction of the name of Sydenham: the *internal* evidence, however, is much more conclusive, and indeed to his own mind perfectly satisfactory.

The writer professes to have been acquainted with Sydenham himself, and to have originally written the following Notes, partly from his dictation in the years 1682, '83*, and partly from some of his MSS. written chiefly in 1670 †. These Notes he appears to have revised and written out correctly in their present form *after* 1685, (as he refers to the edition of Sydenham's Works published in that year||,) and, (if the Editor's conjecture at p. 69 be correct,) *before* 1692,—as that is the date of the first edition of the *Processus Integri*.

The “undesigned coincidences,” however, between these Anecdota and Sydenham's acknowledged works, which must strike every one who

* See pp. 12, 24, 40, 69.

† See pp. 22, 36, 51, 53, 55.

|| See pp. 18, 36, 47.

is at all familiar with his writings, constitute the most convincing proof of their genuineness. These are too numerous to be pointed out, but references have been given to the chapters of the *Processus Integri*, by means of which the Reader (if he possesses the edition of Sydenham's Works, published by the "Sydenham Society,") may easily find out for himself other parallel passages.

The spelling of the MS. has been followed implicitly, and in general the punctuation likewise; almost the only alteration in this respect being the insertion of a *comma* between each item in the prescriptions &c., in order to make them more intelligible to the Reader. For the same reason an Index of the drugs has been added, wherein the words are printed at full length, and accompanied by the scientific and the common English names: by comparing this Index with that given in the Latin edition of Sydenham's Works, it will be seen, that, while the greater part of the items are the same in both, many occur in this which are not to be found in the other. To have added a full description of the more compound medicines (such as *Theriaca*, *Diascor-*

dium, &c.) would have taken up too much space ; and this therefore the Reader must look for in some contemporary work on Pharmacy.

W. A. G.

OXFORD,
June 20. 1845.

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ANECDOTA SYDENHAMIANA.

M.S. D.D. SYDENHAMI.

DE PHTHISI*. 1683.

To this Disease are most incident either Men or Women from Puberty to y^e state of life (i. e.) from 15 to 25 ; after w^{ch} y^e Diseases, w^{ch} resemble Consumptions, are y^e Effects of some other Causes than those w^{ch} produce these. By a peculiar Infelicity of our air none are more subject to itt than y^e Inhabitants of this Country, & especially of London. The Kinds of Phthises differ altogether in their Causes, & Consequently require likewise different Cures.

The first & most common sort of Phthisis is that w^{ch} is laid in a Cough taken in y^e Winter Season : For a little before y^e Winter Solstice, upon y^e first approach of some bitter Cold, almost every body Coughs, viz. y^e Transpiration being suddenly checkt, & a Plaga being inflicted upon

* Compare Sydenham's *Process. Int. c.* 60.

Nature, it is noe longer able to keep within compass those crude &, as it were, Winter Particles, (w^{ch} were laid up in y^e Blood from conformity to that Season) but discharges them on y^e Lungs, either immediately by y^e Branches of y^e Vena* arteriosa, or first by y^e Arteries upon y^e Spongie parts and Glandules y^t constitute y^e Fauces, & thence into the Aspera arteria†, and soe into y^e Lungs. Some by ill management or having weak Lungs keep these Coughs soe long, y^t their Lungs at length are much debilitated by y^e innumerable Succussions y^t are continually made in y^e Act of Coughing; & soe are rendered unfitt to assimilate y^e Blood y^t is brought to them for their Nourishment, w^{ch} therefore is laid up, & constitutes y^e greatest part of y^e Matter w^{ch} is expectorated by Cough; Besides that, in this Case other indigested Humours from other Parts are sent to y^e Lungs as being y^e weakest Part. Nor is this all y^e Mischief y^t y^e Lungs are not able to digest their own Nourishment by reason of their being thus weaken'd; but hence allso proceeds in Process of Time, that extravasated Matter is collected up & down in y^e Vesiculæ of y^e Lungs w^{ch} at length hath little Baggs or Cystides growing about it, y^e matter contained in them turning by degrees into Pus. Nor is it only usuall in this Case, but in

* i. e. the *Pulmonary Artery*.

† i. e. the *Trachea*.

other Cases allso, where there is any Extravasa-
tion of a Juice or Humour long residing upon a
Part: as we see such Baggs are formd by Nature
after long Jaundices & Dropsies; For Nature seeks
to preserve y^e Parts from y^e injury of y^e Matter soe
long as it can. The Lungs being thus repleted
wth Pus from them flow Purulent Streams into
y^e Blood w^{ch} cause a sort of Putrid Feaver, whos
Access is towards Night & its Solution towards
y^e Morning by a profuse & weakening Sweat.
Lastly towards y^e compleating of this Tragedy
comes on a Diarrhœa colliquativa, w^{ch} arises partly
from y^e Putrid matter discharged on y^e Bowells
by y^e Mesaraick Arteries, & partly from y^e Tone
of y^e Bowels being lost and destroyed, & then
Death is at hand. When this Cough hath con-
tinued long then y^e Patient begins to sweat at
Night, w^{ch} is y^e first sign of a Consumption com-
ing on; & after this he begins to have an
Hectical heat, w^{ch} withers his Body, & leaves on
his Face, especially his Cheeks, a light Redness,
& presently after he begins to spit up yellow
Matter like Pus, but not it. And when y^e
Mischief shall have soe farr advanced, that both
Nocturnal Sweatings & y^e Diarrhœa colliquativa
meet together, y^e Disease is consummate & Death
at hand, though y^e Patient all this while hath a
Serenity of Mind & flatters himself with an Opinion

of Recovery, w^{ch} is usuall in this Disease, even to y^e very last, as those who dye upon y^e coming out of Tokens in y^e Plague. The frequency of Consumptions in London is for that we live here in a perpetuall Mist, y^e sun not being powerfull enough to dissipate y^e Clouds: And wth this Mist are mixt y^e Fumes y^t arise from y^e severall Trades managed here, but especially y^e Sulphure & Fumes of Sea-Coales wth w^{ch} y^e air is repleted, & these being suckd into our Lungs, & insinuating into y^e Blood itself, give an occasion to a Cough. What may be in Coales w^{ch} may contribute towards a Consumption I know not, but sure I am, because I see it and smell itt, that there is a good store of Sulphure in them; w^{ch} lett y^m look to who extoll Sulphureal Medicaments soe much for y^e cure of Consumptions: And in New-Castle (as I'm credibly informd) there are more Consumptions in Proportion to its Inhabitants then are allmost any where elce to be found. However it be, we see y^t People, upon y^e Winter's coming on, returning out of the Country into y^e [*sic*] London presently fall a Coughing, & these Coughs doe as easily vanish y^e first day's Journey after they leave London.

The 2^d sort of Consumptions is laid in a quite Contrary Season, viz. in y^e Beginning of y^e Summer, for about that time a Spitting of Blood

happens often to such young Men, whos Blood is weak but hot & sharp, after violent Exercise or a Debauche of Drinking. The Patient feels a sense of heat, & soreness on his Lungs, & iff y^e Vessel that is broken be not speedily consolidat, there breeds first a Furr'dness, & afterwards an Ulcer on y^e Orifice of y^e Vessel, from whence issues out true Pus, & dayly more & more according as y^e Ulcer increases. The Symptomes are y^e same wth those of y^e first Kind; & this sort of Phthisis allso often Kills not till many Years after.

A 3^d sort of Phthisis happens in y^e end of a Feaver, when y^e febrile Matter is discharged upon y^e Lungs, & soe in y^e place of y^e Essential Fever, there succeeds an Hectick according as y^e Cough comes on from y^e discharge of y^e febrile matter upon y^e Lungs, & not long after a Diarrhœa lethalis: for they soon dye of this sort of Phthisis, because their Blood is allready weaken'd by y^e Precedent Fever. Nota, quòd non solum Febres jam finientes Tabem inferant, sed etiam sæpe accidit ut Febris, vel ab initio ac quamprimum invadit, materiam in Pulmones deturbet: Quod crebrò contingit Iuvenibus robustis, ac Sanguineo Temperamento præditis, cum ob incuriam adhuc calidi procubuerint humi, vel ex tenui nimis Vestitu Frigus captaverint. Nam in hoc casu Tussis et alia Symptomata ingruunt ipso fere momento

quo Febris invadit. Consumptions are allso laid in Children after Measles and Chin-Coughs.

These are y^e most common sort of Phthises ; other Phthises are y^e effects of other Diseases, as of a Pleurisie when it turns into an Empyema, from the Omissions of repeated Evacuations by Bleeding ; or are y^e effects of Coughs in Children, & especially of those Coughs w^{ch} come on after long Agues.

There is allso a sort of Phthisis w^{ch} comes on after long & repeated Evacuations by Salivation, Sweating, Purging, or y^e long and continued running of Fistulas in any part of y^e Body, or by a thin Dyet : for these debilitate y^e Blood, whence it cannot assimilate its Nutriment, & consequently these Particles are burdensom to y^e Mass of y^e Blood, & thence arises an Hectical Fever especially after Meat ; & Sweats at Night to discharge those unassimilable Iuices ; & a Cough from y^e Discharge of them upon y^e Lungs, & sometimes a Diarrhœe [*sic*], & then y^e Cough lessens according as y^e Diarrhœa increases. In this sort of Phthisis (above all other sorts) happen the Aphthæ [*sic*], tho in all other sorts likewise when they are come to an high Degree, y^e Aphthæ & pain of y^e Throat come on.

Tho all these severall species of Consumptions agree in some common Symptoms, as a Cough,

an Hectick Fever, Wasting of y^e Flesh, Prostration of appetite, Nocturnal sweatings, Pain of y^e Throat, Diarrhœa &c : yett forasmuch as they proceed from several causes, y^e curative Indications must be directed to y^e obviating such Causes, & herein noe time must be lost, in regard y^t y^e Beginning only of this Disease is to be cured wth ease : but when it is consummate it is either wth Difficulty or not at all cured. As to y^e first sort of Phthisis, y^e true & genuine Indication is to be directed to the evacuating & subducting out of y^e Blood those moist & rare Particles wth w^{ch} it is surcharged : For w^{ch} intention I take blood off y^e Arm ad \bar{z} viij or less according to y^e age & Temper of y^e Patient ; The next day I give y^e common lenient Potion*, repeating two continued Mornings, & on y^e Evening after y^e 3^d Purge I give y^e Patient Syr. de Meconio \bar{z} j in aq. lactis, aut in Dec. Pectorali. Then Pectoral remedies may be brought into use, but before this tho they may be used yett noe stress can be put upon y^m for a cure ; For they have only a Respect to y^e Obviating y^e Symptomes, but not y^e cause of y^e Disease, viz. either to incrassate when y^e Phlegm is soe thin, that it does eludere vim Facultatis expultricis, or to attenuate y^e same when it is soe thick y^t itt cannot be expectorated. And I fear y^t y^e

* See Form. 118, in ed. 1844.

too long insisting upon Pectorals only without using Evacuations at y^e Beginning hath been y^e loss of an Infinite number, who might easily have been deliverd of y^e Disease, (especially in y^e Beginning) iff y^e Evacuations above mentioned had been timely & with Dispatch made; But soe much time hath been spent in y^e Insignificant use of Pectorals, till at Length y^e Patient's Lungs are soe weakened by y^e frequent Succussions of y^e Cough, that both these unnatural Cystides or Baggs have been made, & t^he Oeconomy of y^e Lungs totally subverted. For this cause I judge it necessary as soon as y^e evacuations are over immediately to Buckle to y^e stopping of y^e cough to prevent y^e too much weakning of y^e lungs, & I have not found any thing that works more powerfully & kindly for that intent than Syr. de Meconio. I commonly use this Formula*. R Dec. pector. ℥j, Syr. capill. Ven., de Mecon. ãã ʒij, M. & capiat æger Cochl. j† ter in die. This soe taken will lay soe strong a bridle upon y^e defluxion causing y^e cough, y^t y^e lungs will have opportunity by their rest to recover their strength in a few days, (provided they are not weakend too much & beyond measure) & consequently to bring the matter allready contained in them to a laud-

* See Form. 265.

† The printed edd. have *Cochl. v*, which is probably correct.

able concoction. Here it is to be remarked that in putting the Stress of y^e cure upon Diacodium 3 Conditions are to be required; 1st that a competent, at least, iff not a sufficient number of universal evacuations have been 1st made. 2^d that y^e blood be not soe perfectly weaken'd as it cannot keep what it hath gotten by y^e use of Diacodium wthout constant repeti^on. 3^d that there be noe difficulty of Breathing. By y^e above-mention'd method I have cured many, but if it hath failed at any time, I have not known y^t long & persisting riding in a good air (w^{ch} refreshes both y^e Lungs & y^e blood detained wth Hectical heat) hath ever failed, & tho riding hath done well in hypochondriacal & other Distempers, yet it does better in a Phthisis, than in any other case, for by such repeated Succussions of y^e lower Belly (in w^{ch} are seated most of y^e separatory Glandular Organs) those are put upon y^e performing their severall functions by having their natural heat excited, and the Blood is by this means depurated & (as it were) churnd over anew. In his Iournies he need observe noe diet, but may eat and drink what best agrees with his Appetite, only let him take care y^t y^e Linnen in w^{ch} he lies be dry, for y^e dampness of it will quickly bring back all y^e Mischief. In those who have been cured of a Phthisis this way I have known more than once

a great Tumour resembling y^e Scrophula to happen in their Neck when they have been recovered, w^{ch} sometimes hath come to suppuration, & voided a great Quantity of purulent Matter, which Tumor (I suppose) hath proceeded from some vicious Particles in y^e Blood w^{ch} Nature could not totally master, but hath been by y^e exercise of riding enable [*sic*] to discharge it upon this part as most fitt to receive it. I am sure y^t iff any Physician had a Remedy for y^e curing of a Phthisis of equall force wth this of riding he might easily gett what wealth he pleased: In a word I have put very many upon this Exercise in order to y^e Cure, of Consumptions, & I can truly say I have miss'd y^e cure of very few; in soe much y^t I think how fatall soever this Disease be above all others, & how common soever; (for almost two thirds that dye of Chronical Diseases dye of a Phthisis) yett it is this way more certainly cured than most Diseases of less Moment: Provided allways y^t this travelling be long persisted in according to y^e age of y^e Patient, & length of y^e Disease. For a man, y^t is more ancient, & hath had y^e Disease a great while, cannot expect to be cured soe soon as he that is young & hath had it a little while. And provided also y^t besides his persisting in riding he goe into new Places, for y^e change of air & diet doe as considerably add to y^e cure as y^e exercise

itself. And I doubt not but those, who travel into foreign Parts to be cured of a Phthisis, might save their labour and yett obtain their End, iff they would ride a great way & through sev^{ll} places of their own Country. Women or very weak men y^t cannot ride on Horseback may ride in a Coach & yett attain y^e same End, as I have seen by often Experience.

Examining deeply as I am able both from y^e Phænomena before deliver'd, & from whatever I have observd, I find y^e whole Business to be thus. viz. From y^e causes before mentioned whether natural or accidental y^e Mass of y^e blood is wholly corrupted as it appears to y^e very Eye in Blood-letting. Whether this corruption hath been promoted by some Original fault in y^e Lungs whilst purulent Steams have been turned in upon y^e blood either from an Ulcer in y^m, or from y^e præternatural Cystides replenishd wth Pus; or whether it hath proceeded originally from y^e weakness of y^e Blood either native or occasioned by some of y^e Causes before mentioned: The Curative indications are to be directed to this one single point, to vindicate y^e blood from Putrefaction, & to recover it (iff it be possible) from y^t Corruption into w^{ch} it hath passed. But forasmuch as every Degree of a Consumption doth not inferr a totall Corruption of y^e Mass of Blood, at w^{ch} it doth not arrive but

by Degrees, y^e causes tending to y^e same are carefully to be obviated; Nam hic si ullibi Ægrius ejicitur quam non admittitur Hospes.

Phthisis juniores, præ reliquis, adoritur qui rariori Corporis texturâ, & Pulmonibus imbecilibus præditi sunt: Æger Tussi, ut plurimum, vexatur; præcipuè vero sub Auroræ ingressum; & Calorem in Pectore sentit cum teneritudine quâdam & levi Doloris sensu. Illa est prima cujuslibet Hyemis pars in quâ primò ingruit Frigus admodum intensum; quod nunc citiùs nunc seriùs accidit, sed, ut plurimum, paulò ante Solstitium Hyemale: et hoc tempore, (præcipue si frigus dictum exceperit Hyemem paulò mitiorem) Pori quasi abruptè constipantur; atq. adeò vel per Venam Arteriosam in Pulmones affatim exantlantur humiditates, vel per Ductus salivales in eosdem dilabuntur, cum Vesiculæ Pulmonum inferciuntur Pure, ut in Cadaveribus cernere est. Exinde emittuntur Miasmata putrida in Sanguinē. Nota, eos quos hic Affectus hyeme primū invadit non mori nisi sub initium Æstatis sequentis Cætera desunt Quia verò in supradictis decet [*deest?*] cura Phthiseos post Febrē, & Phthiseos ab Hæmoptosi [*sic*]; ideò lubet hic subnectere quædam ad hanc rem attinentia quæ excerpta sunt fideliter ex Ore D.D. Sydenhami annis 1682 & 3.

Phthiseos triplex est Origo. Prima ejus species oritur a febre malè curatâ, cum Materia morbifica in Pulmones, ipsius incursum obsistere non valentes, transferatur; unde mox suboritur Tussis & dein reliqua in ordine Symptomata multiplicia. Hæc species curatur Venæsectione in minore copiâ factâ, & Purgatione lenitivâ sæpius repitâ; & item Medicam. digestivis, Diæta conven. & Remediis bechicis. Mr Lawrence* Dr Sydenham's Nephew after a fever fell into a Cough, & other signs of an incipient Phthisis, (the Morbifick matter being violently translated in upon his Lungs) and at length the Diarrhœa colliquativa came on: then y^e Dr sent him into y^e Country on Horseback, (tho he was soe weak y^t he could hardly walk) & ordered him to ride 6 or 7 miles y^e first day, (w^{ch} he did) & to encrease dayly his Journey as he sh^d be able, untill he had rid 150 miles: When he had travell'd half y^e way his Diarrhœa stopt, & at last he came to y^e end of his Journey, & was pretty well (at least somewhat better) & had a good appetite; but when he had staid at his Sister's house some 4 or 5 days his Diarrhœa came on again; The Dr had orderd him not to stay above 2 days at most; for iff they stay before they are recovered this spoils all again;

* This is perhaps the case related by Sydenham in his *Dissert. Epist.* § 117.

& therefore he betook himself to his riding again, & in 4 days came up to London perfectly cur'd. The same course hath y^e Dr put others upon, especially in Pulmonick Diseases, & wth y^e like Success when all things elce had faild him: & he was not ashamed to own y^t he was fain to borrow a cure from this way now & then when he found himself puzzled wth some lingring Distemper not reducible to a common & know [*sic*] Disease. Secunda species Phthiseos oritur a suscepto frigore tempore Autumnali vel præsertim Hyemali, cum Tusses maxime grassantur; et in hoc casu Materia per Diapnoen eliminanda in Pulmones dilabitur: Hæc species curatur V.S., Purg. repet., & Remed. Pector. & deriv., ut Fontanellis, & id genus alijs. Tertia species Phthiseos oritur a Ruptura seu apertione Vasis sanguiferi in Pulmonibus, quâcunq. de causa id fiat: Et hoc sæpius contingit Iuvenibus Athleticis, & Plethoricis, idq. præcipuè verno tempore cum Sanguis novū statum affectat, atq. adeo ultra modū fermentescit, ebullitq. Hec [*sic*] Spec. curatur V.S. et Catharsi repetitis; nam ad 3tiã hanc speciem seu Hæmoptoen nihil valet nisi V.S. et Purgatio successive celebretur [*sic*]: viz. primò fiat V.S., et dein per unum diem aut biduum purgetur æger Potione lenitivâ, et die prox. iteretur V.S., (si res postulet) & diebus seq. repetat^r Purg., vel ad 20

vices si vires ferant aut non prius convaluerit æger :
 Et singulis noctibus post Purg. peractam capiat
 Syr. de Meconio ʒ j ; interim sedulò observet Di-
 ætam refriger. & incrass., vitando liquores calidos
 & spirituosos, & exercitia vehementiora. Post
 Purgat. finitas capiat omnino incrassantia pecto-
 ralia. R̄ Cons. Ros. rubr. ʒ ij, Spec. Dia : ragac.*
 frig. ʒ jss, Sem. papav. alb. ʒ j, Sacc. penid. ʒ ss,
 Syr. papav. Rh. S.q. ut f. Eclegma, de quo capiat
 Quant. nuc. mosch. ter in die superbibendo ʒ iv
 hujus Decoct. R̄ Santal. rubr. ʒ ss, Fol. Tussilag.
 Mj, fl. ros. rubr. Mss, Dactyl. n° vi, fic. ping. n° x,
 rad. Glycyrrh. ʒ ij, Coq. in aq. font lb ij ad lb jss, &
 in Colat. dissolve Syr. de Meconio ʒ iv aut vi. Nota
 vero Diacodij Dosin debere augeri, præsertim horâ
 Somni sing. noctibus. In Phthiseos curatione
 primi Generis prædicti continget interdum ut (post
 Evacuationes per V.S. & Purg. necessario cele-
 brandas) ægri vires eousq. Prosternantur, ut sub
 usu Diacodij subsecuturo Natura se recolligere
 nequeat ; quo in Casu Diæta analeptica cum mo-
 dico Vini omnino indulgenda est : sed tamen in
 tali copiâ ut Ventriculus & Sanguis ipsi conco-
 quendæ pares sint. Alla Absinthites est etiam
 eximij usûs in hoc Imbecillitatis Statu : Et haud
 dubiè multum valebit Cerevis. Medic. ex rad.
 Lapathi, enulæ, Chinæ, Guai., Sassafr., Santal. &c. ;

* No doubt a mistake for *Diatragac.*

experiri possis quid valeat Crocus in magna Dosi exhibitus.

DE PAROXYSMO NEPHRITICO*.

THIS Disease observes noe time of y^e year nor age of Persons, tho it invades most commonly Men y^t are past their Prime, who drink wine, especially those wines w^{ch} are most attenuating, as French or Rhenish: as likewise those who having used a sedentary life doe suddenly engage upon hard riding. They feel first of all a pain in one or both Kidneys, upon w^{ch} they fall into a great & troublesom Vomiting attended wth very great Sickness; After some time y^e Pain extends itself dow [*sic*] y^e Side of y^e Belly towards y^e Os-Pubis, following y^e Ductus of y^e Ureter belonging to y^e affected Kidney in y^e whole length thereof, & sometimes fixes upon & remains in one small Part of it. During this time y^e Patient is very often troubled wth y^e Stoppage of his Urine: but sometimes he is free therefrom till after y^e Nephritical pain be gone; at what time upon a sudden his water totally stops untill such time as he voids a Stone. How great soever y^e pain is, & how alaruming [*sic*] soever either to y^e Patient or By-standers y^e Sickness, yett it very seldom kills or

* Compare *Process. Int. c. 20.*

runs out into any great Diuturnity provided fitting remedies are applied thereto. That which occasions these Symptoms is oftentimes some Gravel or Stone grating upon y^e Pelvis or Ureter, & wherever it sticks, either at y^e Top, Middle or Insertion of y^e Ureter into y^e Bladder, there it causes acute pains, & y^e bigger it is & y^e sharper & raggider its corners are, y^e greater still is y^e Pain, & y^e longer and more difficult is its Passage through y^e Ureter. Sometimes y^e Stone being remov'd out of its place it grew in in y^e Kidney & lying upon y^e top of y^e Ureter, after it hath for some time caused pain & stoppage of Urine on that Side, returns again into y^e place it was conveniently lodg'd in before; & there remains a long time without giving any more trouble or doing any harm, except it be a little sense of heaviness & heat ab^t y^e affected Kidney. But I conceive y^t a Nephritical fitt is not allways occasiond by a stone in these p^{ts}, & much less by Gravell: but sometimes by an Inflammation only of y^e Kidney, wherein y^e Kidney, Ureter & perhaps y^e Bladder allso (in consent wth y^e other) may suffer y^e same Effects as iff a Stone in y^e Kidney had produc'd them; w^{ch} I am y^e rather induced to believe because I have observed these fits to goe off frequently wthout voiding a Stone, or y^e least appearance of any Gravel coming from them: all y^e

Symptoms of y^e Stone in y^e Kidney have nevertheless attended y^e same. Which is evident farther in some Hysterical fitts, w^{ch}, when seizing upon y^e Kidneys, are followed wth y^e whole train of Symptoms accompanying [*sic*] a Nephritical fit; & doe by y^e Similitude they have wth y^e same impose even upon wary Physicians; & ffurthermore are not to be cured by any other Medicines than such as are suitable to y^e allaying fits of y^e Mother: but to these duly administered they easily yield. Vide Op. Syd. Pag. 227 Tom. j, & 127 Tom. 2^{di}*. And this argum^t allso is of some Moment, that y^e Blood taken in this Distemper is often found to be such as is taken in Pleurisies & other Distempers proceeding purely from Inflammation.

Till it shall please God Almighty to discover a Remedy to dissolve y^e Stone, y^e Curative Indications are to be directed first to y^e relaxing & mollifying those parts through w^{ch} y^e Stone is to have its Passage: and in y^e next place to y^e allaying y^e Inflammation, w^{ch} is either y^e Attendent, or sometimes (as hath been s^d) y^e Cause of y^e pain: and lastly to y^e promoting y^e Expulsion of y^e Stone. This therefore I doe.

First of all I lett blood to ʒ x plus minùs pro

* viz. in ed. 1685, answering to *Observ. Med.* iv. 7. § 18, *Dissert. Epist.* § 67. pp. 201, 366, in ed. 1844.

ratione Virium & aliarū Circumstantiarum: The [sic] I give this Clyster*. & Rad. Alth., Lil. alb. āā ʒj, fol. Malv., Parietar., Branc. Ursin. & Verbasc. ana Mj, fl. Cham. & Melil. Pj, Sem. Lini, Fœnugr. āā ʒss; Coq. in sufficienti q. aq. & in Colat. dissolve Sacc. culin. et Syr Dialth. āā ʒiij; M. f. Enema. After y^e voiding of this Clyster I give y^e following. & Ol. Lil., Chamæm. āā ℥ss, Ol. Rut. ʒij, Ol. Scorp. Matth. ʒj; M., & soe these 2 Clysters I order to be alternately put up twice a peice, y^e one immediately after y^e rejection of y^e other. At y^e same time I order this Ointm^t. & Ol. amygd. dulc., Lil. alb. & Ung. dialth. āā ʒj, Ol. Scorp. Matth. ʒss; M. & inung. partes dolentes manè & serò. When y^e Clysters have done working & y^e Passages thereby sufficiently mollified, I attempt y^e expelling of y^e Stone by ordering him to drink very large Quantities of Posset-drink, even to a Gallon or 2, in w^{ch} allso may be boiled some Rad. Alth., w^{ch} liquor taken in soe great a Quantitie not only distends & opens y^e Passages; but likewise by causing great reaching to Vomitt, & thereby straining all y^e p^{ts} of y^e Body, contributes much to y^e expelling y^e Stone or y^e Gravel, w^{ch} allso is propelled by y^e force of y^e Liquor coming in soe great a Quantity to y^e Bladder. The next day (provided y^e Symptoms

* See Form. 96.

still continue) I again lett him blood in as large a Qu. as y^e Patient's strength will bear, w^{ch} allso I repeat once, nay twice more, iff y^e severity of his pain & y^e Continuance thereof require itt; as for y^e most p^t itt will; where y^e blood y^t is taken appears to be like y^t in Pleurisies, resembling on y^e top y^e colour of Pus, or rather of Lanthorn's horn; & a Coat of y^e thickness of a Crown piece, & of a very tough Consistence may (when y^e blood is cold) be separated from y^e rest. Likewise y^e Clysters before mention'd, whilst the pain lasts, tho' not soe many as y^e first day.

During all this time I order Ol. amygd. dulc. recens to be frequently taken either alone or mixed wth Syr. alth. comp., & very strictly forbid y^e drinking of wine, Ale, Beer, or any other Fermented Liqu^r: instead whereof I order Barly water either alone or cum rad. Liquir. et Alth. incoctis for his constant Drink. And I enjoyne him to keep to a fleshless Diet & Barly-broth, Water-gruel, Panado, &c. Likewise I order this Emulsion. R Rad. Ering. candefact. ℥ ij, Amygd. dulc. n^o vi, Sem. Melon., papav. alb., pepon., lact. ãã ℥ ij, aq. hord. t̄bjss, Saccar. ℥ j; colet^r & leniter coquat^r, & F. Emuls. cujus ℥ iv capiat alternis horis. Also toward y^e forcing of y^e Stone (after y^t y^e Passages are sufficiently mollified by Clysters & other things prescribed) I doe now & then give

this. ℞ aq. parietar. ℥ iv, Sp. Salis Gutt. xii, Sal. prun. ℥ jss, Syr. alth. comp. ℥ j; M.: vel ℞ aq. pariet., vini Rhen. & allæ tenuis āā ℔ss; Affundant^r ℥ ij Rad. petrosel., contunde in mortar., & colat. adde Syr. de 5 Rad., Ol. amygd. dulc. āā ℥ jss; M. f. Haustus, quem capiat semel in die post Clyster. operat. completam.

Sometimes notwithstanding y^e use of these Remedies, I am forced to use y^e following Bath, especially when a Stone is come down from y^e Kidneys and stops in y^e Bladder. ℞ Rad. Alth. ℔j, Rad. Symphyt. ℔ss, fol. Verbasc., Malv., Alth. āā Mvi., Sem. Lini parum contus. ℥ ij; incid. et includantur sacculis duobus transversim intersertis, & incoq. Sacculi Cong. 6 aq. ad Consumpt. unius, addendo sub finem lactis recent. Cong ij, & f. Semicup. quod ingrediatur æger, et un^s Sacculus sit loco Pulvinaris in Balnei insessu. When y^e pains and all other Symptoms are perfectly gone, I order some lenient Purge: But to purge y^e Patient sooner, nay even to mix y^e least purgative Ingredients wth his Clysters doe much harm, by irritating y^e parts allready vexed wth y^e Disease, & causing in y^m & y^e Humours an high Tumult; besides y^t y^e Purge (tho very strong) given in y^e height of this Disease will hardly work, or iff [itt] doth, increase y^e pain.

Now alltho this Disease managed as hath been

said is wont to goo [*sic*] off for y^e most part in 3 or 4 days, yet I think fitt to intimate that I have often cured itt in a nearer & more easy way, viz. by y^e use of Northall*, Barnet †, or Lusom|| waters enjoying y^e Patient to drink 3 qu^{ts} in a Morning for sev^{ll} days together, cold iff in summer, and warm iff winter, upon y^e taking of w^{ch} y^e first time great ease ensued, & upon y^e persisting in y^e use of them for a longer time, a perfect Cessation of all other Symptoms, wthout y^e Observation of any Diet, Regimen, or any more adoe whatsoever; yett it being for y^e benefitt of y^e whole, those y^t are wise & honest will hold me excused. Hæc scripta sunt sub finem Anni Dⁱ 1670. Ex altero M.S. D.D. Syd. magis nupero.

The Nephritical pain is caused by some stone

* At Northaw, (or North Hall,) near Barnet in Hertfordshire, "is a fine saline spring, formerly much resorted to, but now almost neglected." (Lewis's *Topograph. Dict. of Engl.*)

† On Barnet-common, in Hertfordshire, a spring of mineral water was discovered about the year 1652, for the due care of which Alderman Owen in 1677 left one pound per annum. (Carlisle's *Topograph. Dict. of Engl.*; Lewis's *Topograph. Dict.*)

|| Sydenham, which formerly consisted only of a few scattered dwellings in the parish of Lewisham (or Lusom,) in Kent, was first brought into notice by the discovery in 1640 of a mineral spring, which, from its proximity to Dulwich, bears the name of "Dulwich Wells." The waters attracted for some time the notice of invalids; but have now fallen almost into disuse. (Carlisle's *Topograph. Dict.*; Lewis's *Topograph. Dict.*)

The chemical composition of each of these waters, and their medicinal properties, are very similar; being purgative, and containing a calcareous Glauber salt, with a portion of sea salt. See Dr. Donald Monro's *Treatise on Mineral Waters*, vol. i. p. 133, 138, 143; according to whom the Dulwich and Sydenham waters are not got from the same spring.

or Gravel gotten out into the Pelvis of y^e Kidney, & by grating upon y^e Membranes causing pain both upon y^e part and along y^e Ductus of y^e Ureter; & likewise enormous vomitings by the affinity there is between y^e Stomach & y^e Kidneys by y^e Nerves. That w^{ch} occasions y^e generation of calculous matter in y^e Kidneys seems to be some choak or Obstruction either in y^e Emulgent Vessels or in y^e Parenchyma of y^e Kidneys; whereby y^e blood in those parts being pent up, & wanting it's due Circulation does administer Occasion to y^e adustion w^{ch} perhaps is y^e constituent cause of y^e Stone. Therefore in y^e Cure y^e indication must be directed to y^e delivering those parts from y^e antecedent Obstruction, by bleeding once or more according as y^e inflammation, or y^e continuance of y^e Disease indicate; & likewise to endeavour y^e same end by y^e frequent injection of Emollient & discutien [*sic*] Clysters 2 or 3 or more in a day. And iff it does appear y^t there is a Stone sticking in y^e Ureter, it is convenient to give large Quantities of Posset drink with rad. alth. boiled therein, & likewise to give Syr. alth. and Ol. amygd. dulc. to make way for y^e coming down of y^e Stone, to w^{ch} y^e aforesaid Clysters doe also contribute. I have found y^t for Diet nothing is more effectual than that of Whey.

Excerpta ex ore Syd. 1683.

Pro calculo Renum sæpe usus est D.D. Syd. sero lactis cum summo successu. viz. Cong. j Seri lactis exhibet ipsis ebibendum intra aliquot horas, et alterum Cong. injicit per modum Clysteris: Et hac methodo (sine suppetijs cujusvis alterius Medicamenti) varios curavit, et (quantum rescire potui) ne vel in uno fefellit. Interdum etiam modo sequenti procedebat. viz. Primò injecit Clyst. ex lact Vacc. Pint. j, in quâ dissoluta fuerat $\frac{3}{4}$ j Theriac. Androm., et post Clysterem rejectum exhibebat Dos. Laud. liqu., & sic feliciter curabantur.

DE APOPLEXIA*.

To this Disease are apt Men of 50 years & upwards of full & gross habits of body, who have large heads & short necks, prominent bellies, that drink much wine & live a sedentary life, especially if there hath been an interruption or suppression of any usual Evacuations, such as a wonted Hæmorrhage of y^e Nose, or y^e Hæmorrhoids, or a wonted periodical Diarrhœa, or an Ulcer y^t has been of long continuance; or if there hath been the disuse of some long accustomed exercise. It invades such persons at any time of y^e year; but especially between y^e Winter Solstice & Vernal Æquinox; & y^e occasion of it is y^e

* Compare *Process. Int. c. 17.*

having eat something that they cannot digest, or an high Debauch, unwonted Exercise, or any other thing y^t raises an unusuall Commotion in y^e blood. The fall dow [*sic*] suddenly and are taken wth a profound sleep joined wth snorting; & they are deprived of all Sense & voluntary motion; but their Respiration is not much perverted: in y^e mean time their Pulse is very good & full untill they be near Death. It comes upon y^m for y^e most part wthout any Præsension of it; but sometimes there is a Præsension of Plenitude & Straitness about y^e head, as if it were tyed hard with a ligature; and likewise a Vertigo: w^{ch} signs foretell an Apoplexy to be near, viz. to such Persons under y^e Circumstances before described. Sometimes there is in y^e very fitt a Palsy of y^e one side of y^e body, w^{ch} came on in y^e same Moment wth y^e Apoplexie: but at other times this Palsy succeeds to y^e Apoplexy, & is a Solution of it. Sometimes there is a resolution of y^e Sphincter Ani, soe y^t Clysters injected do not stay, but are thrown out as fast as they are thrown in.

This Disease (I suppose) proceeds most ordinarily from a gross thick Phlegmatick humor, w^{ch} either obstructing y^e Capillary arteries of y^e Brain doth hinder y^e free access of y^e Blood for y^e supply of animal Spirits, or else being protruded out of y^e same arteries into y^e Cortex of y^e Brain, doth

obstruct y^e Passage of y^e animal Spirits. Sometimes y^e Apoplexie is cause [*sic*] by an Extravasation of Blood out of some of y^e Capillary arteries & an affusion thereof upon y^e Brain, whereby y^e like Obstruction of y^e animal Spirits is produc'd, whilst all y^e Passages in y^e Brain are stopt partly by Obstruction & partly by Pressure from the load of Blood lying upon itt; in y^e like manner as Apoplexies are caused by contusions upon y^e Brain by falls. This sort happens especially to ancient men, who are more than ordinarily Sanguine, & is altogether deadly; there being noe solution to be had of the Morbifick cause upon y^e Nerves by a Palsie, as in y^e Phlegmatick sort. But besides all this it must be supposed y^t y^e Brain weakend by Age doth contribute to y^e forementioned Causes in bringing on y^e Disease; For y^e Brain being by Age deprived of y^e Firmitude & Vegeteness w^{ch} sh^d resist y^e impression of y^e Humors pressing in upon it, is not able, & is easily overwhelmd wth y^e violence of such Phlegmatick Humors, & soe y^e Spirits are oppressed: w^{ch} is y^e reason why ancient men die Apoplectick by drinking hot liquors to excess, whilst young men committing y^e same Intemperance escape. But now y^e cause of such a proventus of Phlegmatick humors (w^{ch} by oppressing y^e Brain bring on this Mischief) is y^e weakness of y^e sev^{ll} Di-

gestions from y^e decay of naturall heat, whereby too much humor is laid up in Proportion to y^e Œconomy of blood, w^{ch} at length being out of y^e Œconomy of Nature grows vicious, & thence is discharged upon this or that part w^{ch} by reason of its weakness is more liable to receive it. This Disease of all others which attacque Mankind is most deadly, as y^t w^{ch} kills most of those that are laden wth itt, for whereas other Diseases will admit of truce while proper remedies are attempted in order to their cure, this does, as it were, knock down dead at one blow, y^e Scene wherein y^e Tragedy is acted being y^e Spring of Life, & y^e Principle of all Sense & Motion. And that w^{ch} adds to y^e Mortality of this Disease is y^e continent cause thereof is very difficult to be removd by evacuating Remedies, it lying soe much out of y^e reach of them: & on y^e other hand y^e Patient cannot live till alterative Medicines can perform their Office. However, forasmuch as noe danger can be soe extreme wherein Nature will not suggest to us y^e attempting means to relieve ourselves, & likewise in regard that sometimes by y^e use of means y^e life of y^e Patient is retrieved, it is y^e Office of a good Physician to doe what he can towards y^e Cure.

The Curative Indications are to be directed first to y^e Evacuating y^e humor w^{ch} oppressed y^e Brain

in y^e Fit, & 2^{ly} after y^t is over, to y^e hindring y^e laying up a new Proventus of Humors in order to y^e preventing a Relapse for y^e Future. In y^e fit (forasmuch as nothing can be carried to y^e Brain w^{ch} can be y^e cause of this Mischief but by y^e Blood) therefore y^e first thing that ought to be done is to take Blood off y^e Arm, & afterwards (if y^e Patient begins not in some little time to wake out of his sleep) to take blood off y^e Iugulars, w^{ch} as it derives immediately from the Part is of great use where bleeding at y^e Arm hath not been Effectual. But forasmuch as bleeding alone may not be effectual enough to remove y^e cause of this Mischief: it is necessary to attempt Remedies y^t evacuate by Purging, w^{ch} tho it does not immediately reach y^e Morbifick matter as bleeding, yett by emptying the Humors off y^e Blood into y^e Bowels, it diverts y^e more plentiful recourse of Humors to y^e Brain; & by turning y^e stream inward upon y^e Bowels doth much restrain their impetus upon y^t part w^{ch} is y^e seat of this Disease. Therefore as soon as blood is taken I use to give Pil. coch. maj. ʒj dissolved in some spoonfuls of some distilled water wth ʒiij Syr. de Spin. Cerv., & in y^e mean time before y^e Purge work I inject a sharp Clyster in w^{ch} nothing is more prevalent than a spoonfull or 2 of Salt dissolved in it. Now, forasmuch as a constant Pur-

gation continued is more effectual towards y^e turning y^e Stream of y^e Humors downwards, than to Purge at certain periods of time, I have put in execution wth great success a sort of circulatory Purging w^{ch} I order thus. I take y^e common Potion, (wthout Syr. de Spinâ Cerv., & putting ʒj Cassiæ instead of Tamarinds) & of this I give 2 Spoonfulls every 4th hour, beginning before y^e former eradivative Purge hath quite done working; & soe y^e whole ʒiij of y^e Potion is given in y^e space of a natural day: lett y^e same Potion be soe reiterated from day to day till y^e Patient shall be out of his fit. By this course a continual & uninterrupted Purgation will be kept upon y^e Wheel, & consequently y^e recourse of humors to y^e Bowels constantly secured; w^{ch} y^e same Medicine or any other given altogether will only doe for y^e time it is working: & soe in y^e interval before y^e next purge is given (all being quiett) y^e humors will have recourse again to y^e head as before. Nor can a Purge w^{ch} v. g. taken at once gives 12 Stools a day, give more in Proportion than 12, iff it be given Cochleatim at 6 times in 24 hours. If y^e blood y^t was taken from y^e Arm be Pleuritical, then y^e next day I take other ʒviij of Blood from y^e Arm. But now in case upon Enquiry made it be found y^t y^e eating largely of something of hard Digestion, w^{ch} causes a Surfeit,

was y^e occasion of a Fit, in this case instead of y^e first Purge of Pil. Coch. let a Vomitt of Infus. Croci Metall. be given in somewhat a larger Dose than ordinarily as about \bar{z} jss; for it is to be considered y^t y^e Spirits being Overwhelmed & oppressed y^e ordinary Dose of a Medicine cannot exert its Operation; w^{ch} for y^e same reason is to be considered in giving a Purge: But when y^e way has been made by y^e first Purge y^t shall be somewhat stronger than Ordinary, it will be an easie matter to keep on y^e Operation wth a lenient Remedie, w^{ch} in itself is more proper as y^t w^{ch} gives less tumult & heat in y^e Operation & weakens less. Also towards y^e drawing from y^e Head a large blistering Plaister applied to y^e Neck may be profitable, & Plaisters ex Pice Burgund. to y^e Soles of y^e Feet for y^e same end. During all this time great care must be had y^t y^e Patient lye not soe hot as y^t sweats be raised, in regard that those will be apt to divert y^e Operation of y^e Purges, upon w^{ch} next to bleeding must be put y^e Stress of this Cure. I doe not see nor imagine what else can be done besides y^e forementioned things, except to apply to y^e Patients nose now & then Sp. Salis Ammon. to smell to, & to anoint y^e nostrills now & then wth a little Ol. Succini, & sometimes to give him for y^e keeping up of his Spirits (provide he hath been a Man given to y^e drinking of wine &

strong Liquors) a few Spoonfuls of Rhenish wine in w^{ch} hath been infused cold sem. fl. Tiliæ, & lil. Convall. wth a little sage. As to those hot Apoplectick waters Spirits & Balsams, w^{ch} are usually given, instead of doing good they doe much harm, for strong waters drunk doe often bring on y^e Apoplexie, as we see, & why then should we give y^e same thing to cure an Apoplexie? And as I could never see any good Effect by them, soe my reason cannot suggest to me how they should doe all that good y^t is expected from y^m; for iff they are given under y^e notion of* things y^t are immediately Specifical to y^e cure of y^e Apoplexie (as y^e Cortex Peruv. to y^e Agues,) I doubt it will be hard to produce such: But if we use y^m only as Remedies y^t alter y^e Morbifick matter in y^e Brain, y^e Patient will be dead before such an Alteration can be made. I doubt not but it may be proper to use Remedies w^{ch} comfort y^e Brain, whereby it may be better able to resist y^e Impressions made by y^e Disease: but these ought to be very temperate, in regard y^t, iff they are too hot, they are apt to put y^e blood into too great a Fusion, whereby y^e whole impetus of Humors having a Recourse to y^e Brain, more matter may be thrown in upon it than before, & y^e Apoplexie increased instead of being diminished: As we see

* *Notion of*] These words are repeated by mistake in the MS.

some ancient men put into an Apoplexie upon this score by a Debauch of wine, especially of strong Waters. And I doe not question but that many a man hath perished in a Fit of an Apopl. who would have escaped if y^e Physician's great desire in soe great an Extremity to put relief, & y^e importunity of friends standing by to heap on remedies, had not caused y^e giving soe many hot Medicines. If it shall happen y^t y^e Patient recover out of his fit, forasmuch as his body growing foul again thro y^e weakness of his Digestions (w^{ch} I have said to be y^e Originall cause of this Disease) he is very apt to fall back into y^e same Disease, either shortly after he is recoverd out of his former, or elce at some time a great while after; Which second fit is wont to prove more dangerous than y^e former: For this great care must be had to hinder y^e Proventus of such Humors y^t cause y^e Disease, both in y^e due Evacuations & convenient diet. Therefore if a man be threatened wth this great Danger, either by having had this Disease before, or else by his age & habitt of Body before described, together wth an imprudent manner of living, he ought in y^e first place to bleed yearly, & y^t suddenly after y^e Winter Solstice, (for tis dangerous to delay bleeding till y^e Advance of y^e Spring) & y^e next day lett him take a lenient Purge, repeating y^e same every

third day for 3 or 4 times. The reason why I would have bleeding preceed Purgation is, for y^t there would otherwise be danger that y^e Purge given upon full veins should, upon y^e Tumult it raises in its Operation upon y^e Blood & Humors, hasten y^e Mischief it was designed to prevent. These Evacuations are not to be deferred to y^e advance of y^e Spring (y^e same is to be said of y^e Gout & other Distempers, when y^e Indigestion of y^e Humors from y^e winter gives more advantage to y^e Disease) because y^e Humors y^t have been laid up this first Winter Quarter are apt Erumpere in Speciem & to exert themselves in this or y^t typed Disease long before y^e Vernal Æquinox w^{ch} is properly y^e Spring, w^{ch} might have been prevented by such Evacuations formerly made: Besides w^{ch} y^e turning of y^e Sun doth sooner influence human bodies than plants; of w^{ch} nevertheless sev^{ll} doe by their early budding out declare y^e Influence w^{ch} y^e first turning of y^e Sun hath upon Bodies. Wherefore I judge y^t in order to y^e Absolute preventing of such Diseases y^e making of such Evacuations soe soon after y^e Winter Solstice as y^t y^e course may be over by Xmas is best: & to defer it till y^e Spring is to prevent that w^{ch} in probability would not have happened after it had kept off soe long. In order likewise to y^e preventing y^e return of this Disease, y^e

Persons soe inclin'd to it are to avoid y^e use of wine or any strong liquors whatsoever, w^{ch} tho at all times very hurtful to such Persons, yett y^e ill effects they produce will be much increas'd by their drinking them in y^e Morning: And for their Diet it is necessary that they avoid multiplicity of Dishes at y^e same Meal, & forbear eating of Flesh at supper. The reason why drinking of Wine is soe prejudicial to those y^t are inclinable to this & other Diseases proceeding from Indigestion, shall be deliverd by me when I come to treat of y^e Gout, & therefore in this place I shall content myself to say this, y^t iff I held an Estate upon y^e Life of a man who is ancient & of a gross Habitt of Body, & not accustomed to constant Exercise & Labour; I would give y^e Sum to him yearly to avoid altogether y^e Drinking of wine & other strong Liquors: But iff a man hath used himself to y^m liberally all his life, it may not be fitt for him totally to refrain them, but to drink y^m wth great Moderation, & at his Meals only; yett if they can be totally forborn it is safest. Other things there are relating to y^e 6 res* nonnaturales w^{ch} are necessary to be observed, as to goe to Bed early, & to use soe much & soe constant

* “*Res non-naturales sunt sex, aër, cibus et potus, motus et quies, somnus et vigiliae, animi pathemata, excreta et retenta: sic appellantur, quia, si modum excedant, saepe morbis ansam praebent.*” (Blancardi *Lex. Med.*)

Exercise as is consistent wth y^e Ability of an ancient man, v. g. walking, riding &c.; & nothing more contributes towards y^e due digestion of humors than to goe to bed early, as nothing more contributes to y^e engendring them than sitting up late, or to sleep presently after Meals. These things if duly & exactly observed, especially as to y^e forbearing Strong Liquors &c., will prevent this Disease even wthout taking Physick at y^e time before prescribed. But forasmuch as in such persons y^e Concoctions are soe much hurt, partly thro age & partly thro former Irregularities of Life, it may be fit for them, especially in y^e winter, to take Venice Treacle Morning & Evening for sev^{ll} days together, & then, omitting a while, to return afterwards to y^e taking it again: This will help y^e digestion of y^e Humors. For preventing the Apoplexie it is likewise not amiss to put in 2 Issues in y^e Shoulders.

But now it is to be considerd that there [are] other Symptoms nearly bordering upon an Apoplexie, w^{ch} yett are not true Apoplexies but Symptoms of fevers; such are those Lethargies w^{ch} happen in almost all sorts of fevers, of w^{ch} we have seen various Instances especially in y^e intermitting fevers of this present Constitution*. But in all those Affects how nearly soever resembling

* i. e. of the year 1678, &c. See *Epist. Respons. I.* § 11, &c.

an Apoplexie, y^e Evacuations before mentioned by Bleeding & Purging, will be soe far from curing that they will kill; & therefore y^e Method or Medicine y^t is [to] be Employed in y^e cure of y^e Fever, is allso to be employed in y^e cure of this Spurious Affect, & with y^e Fever must it stand or fall. Vide Epist^m Responsoriam, Pag: 22*. From another MS. of D^r Sydenham de Apoplexiâ written in y^e year 1670 I have excerpted these things as being somewhat different from what is above mentioned. To y^e causes above s^d may be added y^e Ramifications of viscous coagulated matter in y^e Arteries, w^{ch} taking root in y^e heart & growing like Branches of Corall in those vessels doe by Degrees fill up y^e Passage of y^e Blood, & at last hinders it's due & necessary Afflux to y^e Brain. Apoplexia a Sanguine admits of noe cure but by large bleeding in y^e very act of Extravasation, iff then, but is most certainly prevented by bleeding any little time before. The first time of y^e Patient's being attacqued happens to be in y^e Morning. In Apoplexiâ a Pituitâ V.S. is contraindicated, & y^e indications from evacuating y^e gross humor, to w^{ch} purpose I take y^e following course: first I order a good strong Clyster, viz. R Dec. comm. emoll. & carminat. ℥jss. El.

* i. e. in ed. 1685, answering to *Epist. Respons. I.* § 34. p. 288, 89. ed. 1844.

Diaphœn ʒj, Hieræ picræ ʒss, mell. anthos. ʒij, sal. com. ʒiij, M.; vel R fol. Salv., Origan., Rut., Calam., Cent. min., ãã Mj, fl. Stœchad. & Lavend. ana Mss, Sem. Cartham. ʒss, Baccar. Iunip. ʒiij, Sem. foenic. & Carmin. ana ʒij, Agar. & Pulp. Colocynth. in eadem Petia inclus. ana ʒjss, coq. in S. q. aq. ad ʒjss, & add. Diaphœn. ʒj, Hieræ picræ ʒss, Bened. laxat. ʒij, Pil. Coch. ʒj, M. If y^e Clyster doe not work (w^{ch} may very often happen) then I give this Suppository. R Pulv. Hieræ picræ ʒij, Diagrid. ʒij, sal. Gemm. ʒj, Mel. anthos. ad debitam Consist. coct. S. q. ut f. Suppos., quorum unum indatur. As soon as they have injected y^e Clyster I give a Purge. R Pil. Coch. Maj. ʒij, Pil. de Agar. ʒj, Troch. Alkandal. [*sic*], Diagrid., & Castor., ana Gr. iij, & cum Mel. anthos. f. Massa quæ dissolv. in aq. Salv. ʒijss, addendo Syr. Ros. cum agar. ʒss, M. & f. Potio, quæ ex Coch. infundat^r in Gulam: vel R fol. Senn. ʒiij, agar. & turbith. ana ʒjss, Zinzib. ʒss, coq. in S. q. aq. Salv. ad ʒijss, in quibus dissolv. El. Diacathol. ʒij, Castor. ʒss, Oxymel. simpl. ʒss, M. & f. Potio. When y^e Purge is given (even before it work or whilest it is working,) I use revulsions of all sorts, as rubbing & binding y^e Limbs, Cucurbit. Scapulis, Brachijs, & Femoribus: Epispasticks to y^e Pole & Shoulders: But amongst all things y^t awaken & recover y^m

to their Senses, y^e blowing Tobacco into their Mouths is of [the] greatest efficacy. The Purg-
ing being over I endeavour to evacuate y^e head
sensibly & insensibly. ℞ Rad. Irid., fol. anagallid.
& Betæ ana Mij, fol. Rutæ Mj, Castor. ℞ss,
terant^r in mortario affundendo sensim Vini Albi
℥ iv, Aceti ℥ ij, & exprimat^r succus, cui adde Mel.
Ros. ℥ jss, M. & f. Errhin. naribus injiciendū bis
aut ter cum Syringâ: vel Nicotianæ fol. naribus
immit. : vel ℞ fol. major. Salv., Rorism. sicc. āā
℥ ss, Rad. Pyrethr. & Helleb. albi āā ℞j, Castor.
Gr. vi, pulverisant^r & f. Sternutat. quod pennâ aut
Tubulo naribus insuffletur. But here it is to be
cautioned y^t y^e use of Sneezing Medicines is very
dangerous, where sufficient Evacuations have not
preceeded; since by y^m y^e matter is driven more
forcibly upon y^e Brain. To discuss y^e Humor I
order y^e following Remedies. ℞ Bacc. Laur. &
Iunip. āā ℥ jss, Rad. Angel., Zedoar., imperat., ana
℥ j, fl. Salv., Rorism. ana Mj, Rut., satur. major.,
fl. Lavend. ana Mss, coq. S. q. aceti, & hoc Dec.
imbut. Spongiæ, linteam., aut Stuphæ applicent^r
capiti calide; & Brachia quoq. ac manus eo ab-
stergantur, & Crura ac Pedes ipso fricentur. ℞
Ol. Castor., Euphorb. āā ℥ j, Pulv. sinap. &
Euphorb. ana ℥ j, Aceti cochl. j, Cerae S. q., M.
& f. Ung. illinend. Capiti calide. The Tongue,
Palate & Nostrills I order to be rubd wth old

Theriac. dissolv'd in aq. Cœlest. or aq. Antepil. lang. Also y^e Chymical pils of Amber, Lavend., Rorism., Cloves, &c., mixt wth Ol. Nuc. Mosch. expr., may be used for y^e same Purpose. Aq. cœlest. & aq. Antepil. may be given after gen^{ll} Evacuations have been used before. If y^e fit be not removed by these Remedies, the old Remediē of a hot frying-pan held soe close to y^e head that it may not burn y^e Skin is very effectuell, but still not to be attempted before Evacuation.

The Fit ceasing I take great Care to prevent y^e Return thereof; For as to Diet I enjoyne a very spare one, & that too, drying: And I order y^e Patient to forbear Suppers & y^e use of Wine totally, but yett some fermented Liquor (if not strong) may be allowed y^m. Likewise I order this head-Pill. ℞ Pil. macr. & Aloes Ros. ãã ʒj, Rudij ʒss, Ol. Anis. chym. Gutt. iv, Bals. Peruv. Gutt. ij, M. & cap. ʒss singulis matutinis per 6 dies. Vel capiat Pil. Coch. maj. ʒij per totidem dies. And after y^t time I order him to take of either of y^e said Pills y^e same Quantity y^e day before every full Moon for 6 times. To comfort y^e Stomach. ℞ fl. Salv., Rorism. ãã ʒj, Zinzib. Cond., Cort. Citri cond. ana ʒij, Nuc. Mosch. cond. ʒss, Myrrobal. [sic] cond. N^o j, Theriac. Androm. & Alcherm. ana ʒij, Pulv. Diamb., Diamosch. dulc. ana ʒj, Syr. de Condit. Cort. Citri S. q., M. & cap. sing. matu-

tinis q. Nuc. Mosch. aut Castan., Superbib. aq. Antepil. Lang. Cochl. ij; vel R Ambrægrysiæ ʒ ss, Ol. Anis., Cinnam., Nuc. Mosch. ãã Gutt. ij, Ol. Caryophill. Gutt. j, Saccar. in aq. Naph. solut. ʒ iv, M. & f. Tab. quas capiat ad Libitū*.

Sequentia excerpta sunt ex ore D.D. Syd.
annis 1682. 3.

DE ABORTU†. CAP. 1^m.

MULIERES quæ abortum pati consueverunt, certa quadam periodo ut plurimum abortiunt, & hujus affectus cura tota in Præcautione versatur. Ideo quandocunq. Symptomata abortum minantia ingruunt, nunc ad præcautionem V.S. imprimis celebranda; verùm quærendum est prius num ægra naturalem aliquam Antipathiam habeat ad V.S., & an ipsam jam abhorreat: in tali casu abstinendum est a V.S., alias enim post ipsam celebratam mox abortiet. Statim a V.S. propinatur Syr. de Mecon. ad ʒ j vel ʒ jss, qui repetatur hora Somni si opus sit, & quotidie repetatur, ut hoc ipso fræno coerceatur Abortus. Applicari potest Empl. astringens, & refriger. & corroborans Lumbis, & præscribatur etiam Elect. astring. & incrass. cujus Basis sit Cons. Ros. rubr. vitriolat., addend. pulv. subtil. Corall. rubr., Bol. Arm.,

* See Form. 188.

† Compare *Process. Int.* c. 30.

Mastich., Ros. rubr., sem. papav. albi &c. Interdum abortiunt Mulieres ratione Imbecillitatis, quod facile dignosci potest, & a Medico intelligi debet: & re sic se habente nihil æque proficuum est ac haustus liberalior Vini Clareti alicujus generosi exhibend. hora somni & mane, & inter prandendum. Interdum conqueruntur Mulieres de positione humili sive subsidentia fœtus versus Os Uteri, q^d est imbecillitatis signum & curatur etiam cum vino, uti jam dictum. Sed quandoq. a Contrariâ causâ abortiunt, nempe a Plethora & Humororum plenitudine. Nota autem tales Mulieres esse plethoricas ac robustas, & (quod sedulo ab ipsis quærendum est) Menstrua ijs in magna copiâ profluere solere. Hic imprimis convenit V.S. cum Diacodio &c. prædictis. Apprimè etiam conveniet V.S. celebrare singulis Mensibus usq. ad 6tum aut septimum Ingravidationis Mensem, idq. ante statum Tempus quo Menstrua ipsis fluere consueverunt.

DE MANIA*. CAP. 2^{dum}

DUÆ sunt Maniæ species, quarum prima (magis proprie sic dicta) oritur a Principijs Corporis nimis exaltatis, & hac specie sæpius corripuntur Iuvenes Athletici: Curatur autem V.S. semel aut bis, vel (si æger admodum sanguineus fuerit) sæpius repetitâ, et dein purgetur per 3 aut 4 dies, vel sæpius

* Compare *Process. Int. c. 51.*

pro re nata. Et postea purgetur semel in Septimanâ certo quodam die periodico, v. g. Diebus Lunæ, idq. per 10 vel 12 Septimanas, vel per 4 aut 5 Menses. Altera datur Maniæ species quæ exinde oritur quod Materia morbifica post Morbum acutum fuerit in Cerebrum translata: In ipsius cura respectus habendus est ad Morbum primarium; nam quod curabit Febrem illud etiam sæpe Maniam curabit. Præmitti tamen possunt V.S. & Purg. ut Materia a Capite derivetur, et inuratur etiam Fontanella &c.

D. Lucy Iuvenis athleticus post febrem non bene curatam incidit tandem in Maniam, pro qua omnibus fere remedijs usus est sine ullo Fructu, & Laudani doses vel amplissimæ nihilum valebant, nam nec Somnum nec Quietem inducebant; tandem ab usu quotidiano fatus sequentis per aliquot Hebdomadas suborta est Salivatio, ita ut interdum spatio Nycthemeri ℥j. Salivæ expueret, et Salivatione perseverante ad Septimanas aliquamultas æger tandem redijt ad sanam mentem. Fatus erat hujusmodi. ℞ fol. Major., Beton., Rorism. ãã Mss, Ros. rubr. Mj, Cinnam., Nuc. Mosch. ãã. ʒj, Sp. Vini comm. ℥jss, M. & f. S. a. Tinctura cui add. aq. Meliss. ℥ij, & ipsa foveatur Caput tepide sing. noctibus, & hora Somni bibet haustum Liquoris Possetici imprægn. Roris-marino [*sic*].

DE AMBUSTIS*. CAP. 3.

APPLICETUR quamprimum Linteum in Sp. Vini immersum, Sp. Vini de novo affundendo subinde; et hoc continuetur per 2 horas plus minus, donec dolor ac calor cessaverit. Si vero jam tempus aliquod elapsum fuerit, & suppurari incipiat pars (in hoc casu etiam locum habeat Sp. Vini) tunc e re erit V.S. facere, & Purgans dare, & Diætam refriger. ac incrass. imperare. Continuetur applicatio Sp. Vini (superimponendo linteum rarum) per 2 aut 3 dies bis aut ter in die: et si obortæ sint Vesiculæ, ne rumpantur aut abscindantur, (alias enim de novo excitabitur acutissimus dolor) sed sibi permittantur ut aqua intus contenta transpiret insensibiliter, quod brevi fiet.

DE ARTHRITIDE†. CAP. 4.

CONSILIUM sequens dedit D. Syd. Arthritico cuidam. R̄ ʒj Theriacæ nostræ Anglicanæ singulis diebus partitis vicibus, superbibendo liquor. appropriatum, viz. Infus. Theæ aut simile. Observes sedulo ut lecto te committas prima nocta [*sic*] i. e. ante aut circa horam nonam; nã magni momenti est hæc injunctio; ab excubij [*sic*] enim atteruntur Spiritus ac Vires, & partes debilitantur, ac inferiores præcipue partes Materiæ morbificæ appul-

* Compare *Process. Int. c.* 50,† *Ibid. c.* 61.

sum recipiunt, uti in Tumoribus Hydropicis sub noctem videre est: Sed in lecto partes omnes corroborantur, & coctiones cunctæ felicissime absolvuntur. Lectum ingressurus ebibas haustum liberationem Cerevisiæ tenuis. Horæ 2 aut 3 temporis A.M. impendantur Equitationi in Curru, aut Equo si tolerare id possis, & tantundem etiam temporis P.M. eidem usui destinetur: & in Exercitio hocce improbè perseveres per aliquot Septimanas, imò Menses, alioquin nihil juvabit. Ne in Pastu misceas diversi generis carnes; hinc enim in coquendo Naturæ minus facesses negotij: Bubulam tamen & Vitulinam, ut et Ovinam & Agniam comedere licet, et item ejusdem generis carnes licet vario paratas modo. A Pomaceo & Vinis in solidum abstineas.

DE COLICA HYPOCONDRIACA [*sic*]*. CAP. 5.

IN curatione Colicæ (præsertim Hypocondriacæ) post V.S. ac Purgationem repetitas, et violentiam Symptomatum dein per Laud. sedatam, aggrediatur Æger statim usum Chalybis. Ad confirmandum tonum Intestinatorum &c. usus assiduus Cerevisiæ Brunswicensis est remedium non vulgare.

* Compare *Process, Int. c. 28.*

DE PARTU DIFFICILI, & ALIJS AD PARTUM
ATTINENTIBUS. CAP. 6.

AD partum promovendum nihil penè valent Medicamenta ad hanc rem a Medicis vulgo destinata: sed præ omnibus quærat^r quo præcipuè Liquore delectabatur ægra tempore Valetudinis, viz. Pomaceo, Cerevisia, aut vino, & quo genere Vini. Et hujus liquoris, quicumq. sit, detur Haustus liberalior, nam sic erigentur Vires ad Fœtum expellendum, quod est opus solius Naturæ. Hac Methodo D. Syd. olim Comitissæ Salisburiensi Suppetias attulit, exhibendo ipsi haustū Cerevisiæ lupulatae (Anglice March-Beer) post quem erectis viribus peperit intra [*sic*] octavam horæ partem; Nam Partus difficilis vel oritur a pravo situ Infantis (et tunc opus est Obstetrice) vel ab imbecillitate Matris aut Infantis, et huic occurrendum per Methodum jam dictam.

Mulieres interdum (licet raro) corripiuntur Apoplexiâ post partum laboriosum, et huic occurrendum est per antehysterica [*sic*] omnino, viz. aq. Bryon. comp., Sp. Castor., aq. Pæon. comp. &c.; interdum mox a partu immodice fluit Sanguis, adeo ut subito de Vita periclitetur Puerpora [*sic*] ob Lipothymias: In hoc Casu exhibe haustum ex Vini rubri parte unâ simul coctâ cum aq. font. partibus tribus aut 4, et exhiberi etiam conveniet Syr. de Meconio. In-

fanti recens nato detur imprimis Cochl. j Vini Canarini.

Mulieres a primo Puerperio non omnino aut quam rarissimè tentantur Enixibus illis (vulgo y^e After Throwes,) uti in Puerperijs sequentibus semper solent ipsis corripì, & hinc est quod in primo Puerperio minus prompte ipsis descendant Lochia, nam ab unoquoq. tali Enixu egeritur Portiuncula Sanguinis grumosi: Atq. adeo quo plures sunt hujusmodi Enixus eô Melius. Si vero Dolores nimis violenter urgeant ut tolerari vix queant, tunc exhibe longos haustus Posseti tepedioris imprægn. Chamæm., Artemis. & Puleg.; vel admove Hypogastrio calide panẽ tostum & respersum Aceto, pulv. Nuc. Mosch. &c., quod est probatissimum remedium.

LOCHIA NIMIA*. Copiose fluunt Lochia ad 3 aut 4 dies et moderate per 14 dies & aliquantulum per Mensem, ab Initio coloris sunt splendidioris, sed tandem colorem illũ amittunt. Ad immodicum Lochiorum fluxum f. V.S. Brachij si vires ferant, & exhibe Elect. incrass. ac astring. superbibendo vinum rubrum astring. coctum cum dupla parte aq. Papav. rh. et aq. Plantag., & de hoc bibat sæpiuscule. Maximam hic spem facere videntur Opiata, caute tamen danda sunt. Verum prædictis non proficientibus ad ipsam confugiendum: Exhibe Syr.

* Compare *Process. Int. c. 31.*

de Mecon. hora Somni, & Interdiu etiam si res postulaverit. Applicetur item Regioni Lumborum Empl. ex Mass. Empl. ad Herniam & de Minio ana part. æq*.

De Lochiorū suppressione abunde disseritur in Epist. ad D. Cole, pag. 169 †. Accidit autem aliquando ut Puerperiæ [*sic*] a Loch. suppress. comatosæ fiant, idq. non sine ingenti periculo; & in hoc casu miranda præstitit Catharsis circulatoria, nempe exhibitâ Potionis portiuncula 3^{tia} aut 4^{ta} quâq. horâ ad diem unum vel alterum, aut quousq. visum fuerit, nam sic continuo derivatur a Capite. Eadem hæc Methodus in Apoplexia miranda præstitit ||. Interdum accidit ut nulla omnino ope moveri possint Lochia; et ideo aliquando V.S. Brachij sæpius repetita eorum vicem feliciter subjicit; alias tamen in Muliere tenera ac Hysterica, & potissimum si diutius decubuerit, V.S. lethalis fuit, mox enim Convulsiones attulit. In his Casibus non raro cunctando restitues rem ‡. Nota, Mulieres versandas esse in lecto per vices, et monendas ut Crura dilatent interdum, alioquin Sanguis in Transitu per rugosum meatum Cervicis Uteri moras nectit, et in Grumos concrevit. Et hocce

* See Form. 201.

† viz. in ed. 1685, answering to *Dissert. Epist.* § 130. p. 397, 98. in ed. 1844.

|| See above p. 29.

‡ “Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.” (Ennius, ap. Cie. *De Offic.* i. 24.)

Consilio D.D. Syd. olim Suppetias tulit Comitissæ Salisburiensi cui Lochia suppressa fuerant jam per octo horas, idq. primo a Partu die; nam postquam Situm Corporis in lecto mutasset rediére Lochia intra Quadrantem horæ.

DE CONTUSIONIBUS*. CAP. 6.

PRO contusione primo fiat V.S. ex eodem latere, idq. ad S. q. Exhibe Medicamentum aliquod huic rei appropriatum ac specificum (quod nempe Sanguinem contemperat Refriger. & a Coagulatione ac Extravasatione præservat) quale vulgo perhibetur Tegula Hibernica, Sp. Ceti, & Sal vulgare in aq. font. solutum pro haustu, vel potius Syr. papav. Rhœad. cum aq. ejusdem. Vitentur ante omnia Sudores, qui nequaquam provocentur. Proximo mane cap. Purg. lenitiv. quod repetat^r die seq., et si affectus vehemens fuerit, aut febris suboriatur, V.S. repetatur, & die etiam seq. Purgans, donec æger convaluerit, & extra periculū Empyematis, Phthiseos, aut alterius Affectus mali Constitutus sit. Iam locum habeat Paregoricum, quod ante evacuationes factas non ita conveniebat; a Calefacientibus et atten. sedulo caveatur. Pro Affectus vehementiâ repetenda erunt V.S. & Purg.; purgetur autem cum Lenitivis; nam fortiora, ut Scammoniata & Similia, Sanguinem nimis

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 52.

exagitarent ac in partem affectam præcipitarent. Detur ergo Potio communis, addend. insuper Cassiæ \bar{z} j ut ad pleniorē Catharsin assurgat. Primo f. V.S., & die Seq. Purg., & si post hæc non cedant Symptomata tum die prox. repetat^r V.S., & dein per 2 aut 3 dies vel sæpius purgetur æger pro re natâ. Interdiu a lecto abstineat, & Reg. calidum, Medicam. calida, & Vinum sedulò vitet, hæc enim Sanguinẽ exagitẽt, ac in partes affectas extravasari cogant. Illinat^r pars affecta bis aut ter in die Linim. ex Ung. Pector. aut Dialth. cum S.q. Ol. Chamæmel.; incredibile dictu est quantum valeat hæc Methodus in Abscessu Pulmonum, Empyemate & Similibus.

DE PLEURITIDE*. CAP. 7.

IN Pleuritide postquam V.S. bis celebrata fuerit, non abs re erit rem aliquatenus committere [*sic*] Purgat. cum lenitivis: Sed si adhuc vehementius urgeat febris, conveniet V.S. reiterare: Si vero (uti sæpe accidit) magna humorũ Saburra in Pulmones decurrebat, & copiose expuat æger, bene post V.S. eliminetur omnino ac subducatur materia per Purgat. cum aq. Mineralibus Purgant. aut lenitiva Potione factam. In Pleuritidibus hyemalibus plerisq. (ut et Peripneumonicis) præcipue si a suscepto frigore ortæ fuerint et adsint

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 8.

Signa Indicantia humores præpollere inflammationi, Purget^r æger post V.S., & nisi febris vehementer urgeat, res tota purgationi committi poterit, potissimum si ipsi cedat Morbus; nam ad juvantia & lædentia attendendum Sedulò hic & ubiq. In Pleuritide autem vere essentiali & in quâ vehement. urgent Symptomata, nempe Si V.S. tempestive facta fuerit & sæpe ut debet repetita, tunc nulla omnino aut parca admodum succedat Expectoratio, Spes tota sita est in V.S. In hoc casu autem utendum est Refriger. ac incrass. modice, cavendo tamen a Narcoticis, & fugienda sunt ea quæ nimis attenuant, quia humores in Pulmones promptè nimis conjiciunt. Si vero Morbus aliter tractatus fuerit, adeo ut Ulcuscula generentur in Pulmonibus, & suborta est expectoratio, tunc nihil magis ad humores educendum confert quam Ol. Amygd. dulc., q^d interea non multũ attenuat, nec humores ad Pulmones sollicitat: Sed si Pulmones magna humorum Saburra onerentur, tunc præcipua Spes sita est in Purg. lenitivis. Occurrit satis frequenter Affectio quædam, quæ non male ΝΩΤΙΩΣΙΣ* Venarum seu Plethora appellari possit, & in ipsa urgent

* Probably a mistake for *ναυτίωσις*. The expression *ναυσίωσις φλεβῶν* occurs in Hippocrates, (*De Fract.* § 11. tom. iii. p. 84. ed. Kühn.) and is explained by Galen, (*Comment. in Hippocr.* “*De Fract.*” ii. 24. tom. xviii. pt. ii. p. 459; *Glossar. Hippocr.* tom. xix. p. 124.) to signify *effusion or extravasation of blood*, the metaphor being taken from *vomiting*.

fere Sympt. quæ Sanguinis Copiam indigitant, cum doloribus vagis, in latere (præsertim) & circa Pleuram: Desunt autem Sympt. quæ Hystericū Affectum esse suaderent. Illi qui vitam Seditariam agunt laborant hoc morbo; curatur vero per V.S. semel celebratam, & dein per Purg. bis aut ter repetitam pro re nata.

DE ASTHMATE *, CAP. 8.

AN Asthma is a difficulty of breathing proceeding sometimes from some fault in y^e Lungs themselves, as from præternatural Glandules & y^e like: but for y^e most part it proceeds from Pituitous matter y^t is discharged by y^e Branches of y^e Vena arteriosa upon y^e Substance of y^e Lungs, & insinuates in upon y^e Bronchia causing a Wheesing & difficulty of Breathing. The cure of this is to be taken at Evacuations of y^e antecedent cause by bleeding at y^e Arm, Vesicat. to y^e Neck, & Fontanells in y^e Arms, (Iff it be an inveterate Asthma) & by purging wth y^e Pil. Cephal. & y^e Phlegmagoga, & as to alteratives by giving attenuating Pectorals, & now & then Ol. Amygd. dulc. & Syr. Dialth. by Spoonfulls to keep y^e breast open. Hæc ex M.S. D. Syd. exarato ante annos 12.

Asthma duplex est, siccum & humorale. Asthma siccum videtur oriri ab Ataxia Spirituum in

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 56.

Præcordijs ; nam adeunt magnæ tum Pulsus, tum Respirationis inordinationes ac inæqualitates sine ulla, aut saltem, cum paucissima interim excretâ materiâ : Viros habiliores corripit ac per Paroxysmos invadit. In cura Asthmatis hujus sicci cavendum est ab omni Evac. per purg. in ipso Morbi initio, nam vel Enema ægrum in vitæ discrimen conjiciat. Sed imprimis f. V.S. Brachij, & tunc propina haustulum Vini Canar. cum Julap. Hyster.*, & dein frequenti in usu sit Dec. pector. ut cum Linctu atten. qui præcordia dilatet & Respirationē faciliorē reddat ; & in hunc finem adde Ol. Amygd. necnon Ol. Chym. Anisi in satis magna copia ; capiat item Pil. ex sem. Anisi pulv. factas, applic. Vesicat. Nuchæ, & die tertio tutū erit ac necessarium dare Purg. ex Pil. Coch. maj., & die seq. lenitiv. cum Cassia, atq. item tertiâ vice. Asthma humorale sub hyemis adventum fere invadit, cum jam Sanguis particulis aquosis ac crudis inferciri incipit, & in ipso V.S. & Purg. sæpius repetita locum habent. Decoctum tunc Sarsæpar. & simil. utatur per tempus aliquod, & quotidie cum pastu sumat haustum Vini ut Sang. interim roboretur & Pulmones contra humorum incursum muniantur.

* *Julap. Hyster.*] See Form. 133.

DE PARALYSI*. CAP. 9.

THE Solution of an Apoplexie is often by a Paralysis on one side, wherein y^e Matter of y^e Apoplexie is impacted into y^e Nerves, & thence by y^e Impedition of y^e Influx of y^e Animal Spirits, there is either a perfect abolition or else a diminution both of Sense & Motion. The cure of a Paralysis (whither it proceeds from y^e Solution of an Apoplectick fitt, or whither it comes alone invading any part whatsoever) in y^e common Method is by Purging wth Pil. Coch. maj., aut min., or Pil. foetid. &c., for many days together: As also by giving alteratives of sundry kinds composd of Cephalicks, as Beton., Rorism., Salv., fl. Lil. convall. &c., & by anointing y^e Spine of y^e Back wth Ol. Succ. & Ung. Nerv., & by fomenting allso y^e Spine wth aq. Reginæ Hungar., & by y^e use of Fomentations with Cephalick Ingredients. But forasmuch as y^e Palsie is for y^e most part caused by sharp matter falling in upon y^e Nerves, I conceive y^t after y^e Patient has been blooded once & purged 5 or 6 times it would be best to put him upon a Milk diet. Ex M.S. D. Syd. ante annos 12.

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 57.

DE CRAPULA. CAP. 10.

CRAPULA ortum suum debet Potui aut Cibo assumpto peccanti Quantitate aut Qualitate, unde Ventriculus aggravatur admodum & Succus crudus ægre domabilis illabatur in Sanguinem, quâ de Causâ febris ibidem accendi solet, quæ est Machina solennis qua utitur Natura ad expellendum quicquid in suo sinu inimicum contineat. Ad curationem Crapulæ, ut pars oneris detrahatur, V.S. celebranda est, & dein (si Ventriculus valde gravetur, & Nauseâ aut Vomitu infestetur æger) propinetur Emeticum, & die prox. detur Purg. lenitiv., repetend. per 2. 3. aut 4 vices pro re natâ; nam V.S. & Catharsis repetita fere solæ rem expediunt. Diæta sit tenuis & excarnis (præcipue) si febris urgeat, & Potus refriger. sit in usu. Crapula levis, quæ ex cibo incongruo aut crudo contingere solet, facilè curatur per haust. mediocr. Liquoris alicujus Cardiaci, præcipue si æger superdormiat, nam Somnus super omnia Coctiones juvat & Cruditates quascunq. subigit.

DE HÆMORRHOIDIBUS APERTIS & CÆCIS*. CAP. 11.

THE flux of y^e Hemorrhoids proceeds from hot & sharp hum^{rs} excreted out of y^e Mass of y^e Blood by y^e Hemorrhoidal Veins upon y^e Anus;

* Compare *Process. Int. c. 38, 39.*

& it is cured by making revulsion by bleeding at y^e Arm; & by Derivation wth lenient Purges, & by cooling & incrassating Medicines & Diet, & by Tonicks y^t are astringents; Amongst w^{ch} a Fomentation wth a Decoction of Tapsus barbatus in aq. ferratâ is commended, as also this. R Mastich., Bol. Arm., & Pil. lepor., ãã S. q., & wth whites of Eggs make y^m up into a Cataplasm. Hæmorrhoides cæcæ sive dolentes proceed from y^e s^d cause, & are cured by satisfying y^e same Indications, excepting y^t y^e Tonicks in being astringent should be such as are proper for y^e taking away Inflammations, & for y^e discussion of y^e Tumor, and easing of Pain: Such as are anointing wth Pomat. or Popul. and fomenting wth Discut., as y^e Dec. of fl. Samb. in Milk. I find y^t to sitt upon a Cloth dipt in red Rose water, & gently wrung out gives great ease. Ex M.S. D. Syd. ante 12 annos exarato. Hæc sunt excerpta ex ore Syd. pro Hæmorrhoidibus.

F. V.S. Brachij, & die prox. purget^r cum lenitiv., sed Aloe & simil. evitentur: Diæta sit refrig. & incrass. omnino, & carnis expers: Potus ordinarius sit aqua & Lac simul coctæ. Parti affectæ applicetur Linteum rarum in aq. Ros. & cæter. intinctum. Vitet acria, salsa, & aromatizata, post V.S. & Purg. semel aut bis pro re natâ repetit. sedulo detur Syr. de Meconio, & hoc fræno co-

erceatur ac sedetur tumultus ac Orgasmus Sang. qui ad partem affectam impetuosius quam par erat viam fecit, & hoc tam in dolore cæco, quam in fluxu locum habet. Chalybeata in hoc morbo sæpe suppetias ferunt.

DE HYDROPE. CAP.* 12.

NOTA illos Hydropes qui a Computatione nimiâ Sp. Vini oriuntur periculosissimos esse; quia tales Liquores pessundant Coctiones, dissipant calidum nativũ, & fermenta omnia destruunt. Et hi qui a tali Prophasi incidunt in Hydropem corripuntur primo tumore Abdominis (quasi Tympanitico) una cum Pectoris inflatione & Respirandi difficultate, Cruribus interim a tumore immunibus. Tales autem pro Deploratis habendi sunt, sed si curam aggrediamini incipiendum primo est a V.S., & Sanguis eductus erit instar Pleuriticorum, dein per Ante-Scorbutica [*sic*] oppugnetur Morbus, & per ea quæ fermenta partium restituant, ac Vigorem Sanguini concilient. Detur nempe Cerevisia medic. cum Absynth., Cent. min., Rad. Raph. Rustic., fol. Cochl. hort., Bacc. Iunip. etc. †

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 33.

† See Form. 217.

DE MENSIVM FLUXU IMMODOICO, & MENSIVBVS CVM
DOLORE FLVENTIBVS*. CAP. 13.

FLUXVM Mensivm immodicum maxime patiuntur Matronæ ætate proveciores, idq. eo potissimum tempore quo fluxus hicce fœminis valedicit, in alijs Temperius, in alijs vero serius, prout Temperius aut serius in Iuventute primò profluxerant ipsis Menstrua. Morbus hic rarissime lethalis est, sed suâ sponte sistetur: Methodus autem curationis optima est illa quæ describitur in libro D. Syd. † Quibusdam fœminis non sine dolore ingenti (qualis parturientibus familiaris est) fluunt Menstrua, & talibus maximum iuvamen afferunt aq. Minerale Catharticæ, si dentur per 8 aut 10 dies in intervallo inter Menstruationis tempora.

DE MENSIVM SUPPRESSIONE ||. CAP. 14.

MENSIVM suppressio plerunq. ortum ducit a Statu Sanguinis depauperato, & quasi vappido; & hâc de causâ fœminæ quæ morbo quovis diuturno attritæ sunt Menstrua non habent, nec opus est ut proritentur. Ad Menses ergo movendos conveniunt ea quæ Sanguinem fermento vivido inspirant, & ipsum depauperatum restituunt; unde motum circularem magis vegetum ipsi inducunt.

Compare *Process. Int. c. 27.* † viz. *Dissert. Epist. § 135, &c.*

|| Compare *Process. Int. c. 47.*

Specifica quæ Emmenagoga perhibentur, qualia sunt Artemis., Schœnanthus, etc. raro aut nunquam votis respondent, verum methodus sequens plerunq. aut semper rem facit. Nempe imprimis f. V.S. Brachij potius quam Pedis ad ʒ iv aut vi, et dein per 2 aut 3 vices Purgetur Pil. Ruffi, aut alijs Aloeticis, & tunc aggrediatur usum Chalybis per Mensem aut diutius (nam interdum necessarium est ut sumatur per 6 septimanas) donec Effectis [*sic*] votis respondeat. Eodem modo curatur Chlorosis.

DE VARIOLIS CONFLUENTIBUS*. CAP. 15.

As to y^e cure of y^e Flux Pox w^{ch} happened in y^e year 1670 †, I found myself much puzzled and at a great loss: for (observing y^t their rising out of Bed, together with a moderate keeping & Diet did not doe y^e Business,) I began to question my whole practice in this Disease, & was in some doubt whether y^e old & usual ways by Cordials & hot Regimen were not fit to be employed a^{bt} y^e cure of this sort at least: But at last, finding y^e success even of this to be worse than y^e contrary Regimen, I was inclined to believe y^t this Pox was to be managed in a colder way than I ever yett had orderd any, & I found (tho to my own Reproach) y^t a downright cooling Regimen

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 15.

† See *Observ. Med.* iv. 6.

did deliver y^e Patient not only from y^e danger but also from y^e Sickness of y^e Disease: Therefore I very strictly commanded that he should be taken up every Morning, & sitt up all day during y^e whole time of his Disease, even tho his Blindness & unexpressible Soreness made his rising not less troublesom to him than Scandalous to myself, only when upon sitting up he was apt to faint I permitted him to lie all along upon his Bed, or (w^{ch} heats less) upon y^e Couch wth his usuall Cloths on and noe more: and soe necessary was this to be done y^t I observd almost in every Patient wth whom I had to doe y^t whilst he was out of bed he was very well, setting aside y^e soreness only: but as soon as y^e approach of y^e Night calld for his being put to his naked Bed, then presently came on ill Symptoms of feaverishness, Inquietude, yea and some degrees of a Phrensy, insoemuch y^t y^e Nurses themselves (tho at first wholly disallowing y^e Practice) have at last taken up y^e Patient in y^e Morning much sooner than I appointed, & y^t wth present relief as to y^e Symptoms mentioned. For his Diet, I ordered him to drink nothing but cold Whey, & that in as large Quantities as he desired, & in y^e Summer I sett y^e Bottles of Whey into cold water: And I have known some to have drunk 6 quarts & more in 24 hours. Besides y^e allaying y^e Inflammation of

y^e Blood, y^e Ptyalism allso was much promoted by y^e use of Whey, & likewise made soe easie, y^t sometimes this Symptom w^{ch} uses to be very pressing and Viscous on y^e eleventh day, was scarce then discernable. Yea I have often observed that this way hath succeeded soe well, y^t those Pox y^t have come out wth y^e highest & worst signs of Fluxing, have in y^e Progress of y^e Disease become distinct even upon y^e Face: and likewise instead of turning up first red afterwards black Glare, have become perfectly shining yellow, and from a small angry pimpling, & depressed Pox, they have come to have been a large Pox & in all respects very well conditioning. Iff y^e Patient were not content wth Whey only, I permitted him to eat Butter-Milk wth crumbs of Bread therein, or raw milk wth pulp of roasted Apples bruised therein. I met wth none y^t had an Antipathy to Whey, or whom drinking thereof was wont to purge in their health; iff I had (I suppose) instead of Whey I should have ordered to such aq. Hordei. When notwithstanding my cooling Regimen y^e Patient was still hot & could not sleep, I ordered Diacodij ζ ss to be given once or twice horâ Somni, but selldom oftner for fear of totally suppressing y^e Ptyalism. In y^e year 1672 I found out a way of curing y^e small Pox less liable to Scandal, & allso more conducing to keep-

ing up y^e Pustles, especially in a flux Pox, viz. I ordered y^e Patient to sit up till y^e Pox appeared, as judging it not fitt so early to force them out, & then to keep in Bed wth his arms in till y^e Disease was over. Yett I allowed him to remove from one side of y^e Bed to y^e other for his refreshment & to avoid Sweating. Till y^e small Pox appeared I allowed him to eat Water gruell, Panado, roasted Apples or y^e like, & to drink small Beer lightly warmd wth a Toast: afterwards instead of small Beer I ordered him Dec. album, either cold or very lightly warmd; but in case he had any aversion to this drink I permitted Whey instead of itt, (provide I did find y^e same was not wont to purge him when in health) & 3 p^{ts} of Water boil'd wth one part of Milk is a Liquor not inferior to either of these, nay perhaps better: It is to be drunk cold. Upon any great inquietude, Delirium, or other Alarum, I ordered ʒvi or ʒj Diacod., and how free soever he was from any Accident I gave y^e same Diacod. on y^e seventh night, in order to prepare y^e Face to swell: And judg'd it y^e safest course to continue it every night after till he was quite out of danger. This way I judged to be far y^e best & safest I ever yett mett wth, but yett when, thro violently hot keeping and Cordials, y^e Patient is under soe high a fever, Phrensy, Suppression of Urine, or other impor-

tune Accidents y^t there is not time to allay them by y^e Regimen or Medicine here mençond, I knew noe remedy but taking the Patient out of Bed, upon y^e doeing of w^{ch} I have observed by reiterated Tryalls all accidents to have been cured in a Moment w^{ch} depended upon y^e too high Ebullition of y^e Blood, & not upon y^e goeing away of y^e Salivation in a flux Pox before y^e Eleventh day, or of y^e swelling of y^e Face before y^e 13th day : in either of which cases not rising but observing y^e Method above mençond does best ; especially iff to y^e abating of y^e swelling of y^e Face, there is added noe rising but contra a Withering of y^e Pustles on y^e hands, w^{ch} in y^e last days of this Pox (but not before) should rise up high, grow big & look fresh.

DE METHODO MEDENDI MORBOS PER ACCUBITUM
IUNIORIS*. CAP. 16.

MAY y^e 19th 1662 I was called in y^e night to M^{rs} Change, whom I found very ill of a Cholera Morbus ; she had many ugly Symptoms, as coldness of the Extreme parts, talking a little idly, intollerable Sickness, & felt a tingling in her Fingers & flesh outwardly. I judge it dangerous to use Dilutients especially by Clysters in a Women [*sic*] soe green (she having not lain in a Month) &

* Compare *Observ. Med.* i. 4. § 40.

y^e Disease pressing soe hard upon my heels ; Soe I orderd her to take a warm Cordial, & that a good draught of it, & her Husband to lie close to her Back naked, and her sonn of 12 years close to her Belly, & to lay on more Cloths & to warm her Leggs & Hands wth hot Cloths : She immediately fell into a moderate Breathing, & all Sympt. ceased : & after enjoyning her to keep her bed y^e next day, & to eat & drink nothing save a small Quantity of Barly-broth a day for 2 days she perfectly recoverd.

February 1661 I was called to M^{rs} Hulston, who after a very Chronical fever was fall'n into a very fatallike Diarrhea ; I saw it was to noe purpose to give astringents seeing y^e Disease proceeded from a Decay of natural heat, therefore I took this Course, viz. I caused her Sonn a plump hot Lad of 13 years of age, & her Nurses sonn of 6 or 7 years to goe to bed to her naked, & to lie y^e one close to her Belly, y^e other close to her Back, w^{ch} they did, & as long as they continued wth her she had noe stools : but y^e Boys rising at any time y^e Looseness would immediately return. I commanded that she should persist in y^e Course till her cure should be compleat, (the Boys relieving one another by turns in y^e daytime) & soe she fully recoverd not only of her Loosness but allso of her Sickness in generall.

The very same course I took with one Mr Little, who had a fever a^{bt} 7 weeks, & at y^t time Aug. 1662, soe far spent y^t his D^{rs} judged him a Dead-Man: He was ancient & having been much purged wth violent Medicaments, he was as weak as ever I saw any y^t recoverd; I (having to noe purpose made attempts to lay his fever by inward Medicines & to raise his strength by Cordials) told his wife that nothing could preserve his life but y^e putting a Boy to bed to him: soe she procured a Link boy to lie very close to him all night, & y^e next morning I found his fever allmost off, & his Eye & Countenance more lively, upon w^{ch} I pronounced all danger to be over, yett afterwards upon my giving him a Clyster & upon y^e recess of y^e Boy he began to relapse; but y^e Boy being gott again & I giving noe more Clysters he perfectly recoverd.

The very same way had I cured before Bp. Monk's* Lady, who was an aged Woman of a very feeble & thin habit of Body, & had an Ague w^{ch} (tho gone) had soe weakend her y^t her Physician Dr. Ridgley† looked upon her as dead; when I was sent for she had allso spitten some purulent matter & blood w^{ch} they shewed me (in abundance) upon

* Probably Nicholas Monk, brother of the Duke of Albemarle, who was Bishop of Hereford for about a year in 1661.

† Dr. Ridgley's name does not appear in the Catalogue of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates in Medicine published in 1695, nor in that of the London College of Physicians.

y^e Napkin. I told y^e D^r y^t I apprehended y^t nothing could save her life, but a speedy transplantation of some young Spirits upon her, to w^{ch} he readily agreed, & a Girl of 13 years was put in close to her Breast, upon this she recovered very speedily both of her Unspiritedness & her Coughing: But y^e Girl fell sick, w^{ch} was attributed to her lying wth y^e Lady, tho I was confident to y^e Contrary, having never known any Mischief y^t way; however she had first coming out upon her Petechiæ, & afterwards large Ulcers upon her Breech; But D^r Ridgley & I recoverd her.

MS. D.D. SYD. DE EPILEPSIA PUERORUM [*sic*]*.

THIS Disease as it is more common to Children than any Disease whatsoever (y^e Small Pox & Measles excepted) soe it is more dangerous than those & all others, for according to y^e most modest computation as many die thereof as Escape, & it is too well known y^t all y^e Children of some Families as fast as they are born die thereof in some time or other of their Infancy. Sometimes it comes wthout any Pretension at all, suddenly distorting y^e Mouth & Eyes, & causing y^e face to look black & convelling y^e sev^{ll} artus, at other times there is first a Pretension of y^e Paroxysm

* Compare *Process. Int.* c. 40.

by drawing up y^e fingers together as one y^t wrings his feet, & by a certain Steddiness in y^e ball of y^e Eye soe that it moves not up & down as in y^e ordinary State of Health; w^{ch} Symptoms are succeeded wth y^e other before mençond. The fitts continue sometimes longer & sometimes shorter, & sometimes they invade at noe constant time coming & going irregularly: but at other times they observe a regular motion, as coming once in 24 hours, & sometimes every 3^d & 4th hour, or at other times one fit comes on as fast as y^e other is gone, especially when y^e Infant is allmost worn out wth y^m w^{ch} is common to y^m all when there is any distance between them, y^t as soon as y^e fitt is off they fall asleep and continue very drowsy & sometimes doo [*sic*] wake into another fitt. Tho one & y^e same thing seems to me to be the generall cause of Convulsions which happen to Children, viz. y^e Perturbation & Shatterdness of y^e Systasis of animal Spirits, yett this Shatterdness is brought on from sev^{ll} occasions, the chiefest of which I shall here mention; because from these are to be denominated y^e sev^{ll} species of Epilepsies in Infants. First there is an Epil. (w^{ch} tho more rarely happening) doth invade during y^e first Mōth they are born. This happens to Infants that are more than ordinary weak, & y^t are of a less firm habitt of Body than usuall & that are not born of healthy

Parents, who use Labour & converse in good Air, for in these thro too Excessive softness to w^{ch} allso weakness is joynd, y^e Systasis of y^e animal Spirits is easily dissipated, & upon their dissipation they huddle in upon y^e Origine of y^e Nerves, & y^e Brain in Infants (being not strong enough to resist y^e Impetûs of y^e Spirits in motion & y^e Orgasmus of y^m) it yeilds to their Impression contrary to w^t is found in Hypochondriacal Persons y^t are adult, when y^e Brain is not seized till y^e Disease hath almost acted itt's Tragedy, & y^e Brain not able any longer to resist such hudling in of Spirits.

Secondly, another Species of Epil. & y^t most common of all others is y^t w^{ch} uses to attacque Infants a^{bt} y^e time of Dentition w^{ch} is commonly a^{bt} y^e 8th or 10th Month; For it is to be observed y^t most Children doe breed their teeth in one of these 3 ways, viz. either by a Cough w^{ch} is y^e best way of all, or by Vomiting & Loosness, (& y^e Vomit and Stools are most commonly green as in Hysterical People) w^{ch} is more dangerous, or by y^e Epil. w^{ch} of all 3 is y^e most dangerous: And it is here to be noted y^t for y^e most part it happens y^t all y^e Children of y^e same Father & Mother breed their teeth after y^e same manner, in one of these ways only & not in different ways. But in those who breed their teeth by Epil. fitts there are 2 times of putting forth their teeth w^{ch} occa-

sion Paroxysms, as first when y^e teeth [*sic*] opens y^e bone of y^e Jaw, & then when it cutts y^e outward flesh of y^e Gingivæ; for it is frequently to be observd y^t a Child a^{bt} y^e time of Teething goes into fitts, & noe tooth appears or is to be felt, but y^e fitts goeing off y^e Child is well for some weeks, after w^{ch} come on other fitts w^{ch} usher in y^e Tooth's peircing y^e outward Skin of y^e Gingivæ, & cease as soon as y^t Skin is cut: & this double Misery are some Children enforc'd to undergo for every tooth they have.

As to y^e cure it was wanting in this MS., only after a Blank left follow these words. And my reason tells me besides my Experience y^t this is y^e safest way of managing Convulsion fitts in Children. But to put y^e cure upon I know not how many Sorts of Specificall Remedies, I understand not y^e ground nor doe I find y^e Success: Such as y^e sev^{ll} p^{ts} of Animals, & amongst y^m y^e Cranium of a Man, w^{ch} I find to be a main Ingredient in many of y^e Remedies w^{ch} pretend to be specificall in y^e cure of this Disease: but I see not why (iff there be such specifick virtue in a Humane Skull) there should not be enough in the Patients own, w^{ch} is soe closely applyed to y^e Brain, y^e part affected in this Disease; but there must needs be recourse to a few grains of another man's Skull, & y^e same dead. Pro cura Epil.

motuum Puerorum Vide MS. D.D. Syd. ad filium suum*.

In another of his MS. written sev^{ll} years before y^e former are containd these following things. Convulsions take Children sometimes wthin y^e Month, but most often a^{bt} y^e 7th or 8th M^{ths} w^{ch} is y^e time of Dentition, both w^{ch} sorts are caused from an Ataxy, or Inanition. The first sort does for y^e most part proceed from an immoderate Number of stools, & in this case give y^e Infant a little Diascordium a^{bt} y^e bigness of a Pepper Corn dissolvd in Saxifrage water or breast milk; but iff itt be y^e 2nd sort w^{ch} proceeds from Dentition, then the usual course is to apply a Blistering Plaister to y^e hinder p^t of the Neck, & to anoint y^e Temples & neck wth Ol. Succin., & to give aq. antepil. Lang., pulv. de gutt., Rad. Pæon. & other antepil. Medicines: & some likewise use revulsions by Vomiting, purging & cupping; but I should suppose y^t a Spoonfull of y^e Dec. of Cort. Peruv. would far excell any of these Remedies.

1682 & 1683 Excerpta ex ore D.D. Syd.

Epilepticis motibus maxime corripuntur Infantes, & non raro vel recens nati: Cujus Causa videtur esse debilis ac infirma Spirituum Systatis a

* Perhaps what was afterwards published with the title *Processus Integri, &c.*

Parentum labe ac Miasmate sæpe sæpius oriunda. Indicantur ergo hic corroborantia ac pacifica. Detur Guttula minima vel Gutt. ss Laud. liquid., quod est experientiâ probatū: maxime vero omnium motibus convulsivis tentantur Infantes circa 10 Ætatis Mensem, & Dentitionis tempus, sive ocyus sive serius id fiat, idq. duobus præcipue temporibus, nempe cum per Maxillam perrumpit dens, & cum per carnem Maxillam obtegentem; circa hæc tempora corripitur solet Infans vel Tussi, quod optimum, eâq. sæpius convulsivâ: vel Diarrhœâ, quod pejus; vel ipsis convulsionibus, quod pessimum. Hæc omnia ortum suum debent insigni Spirituum animalium Ataxiæ, nec Medicam. ulla efficacius curationis Scopum attingunt quam ea quæ Spiritus demulcent ac confortent. Cui Intentioni nihil melius satisfacit quam Laud. liqu., modo in justa Dosi exhibeatur, v. g. Infanti 6 aut 7 Menses nato da Gutt. ij Laud. liqu. ex Cochl. j. Vini Canar., & capiat item Vini Canar. per se bis aut ter in die. Interdum corripuntur Infantes motibus convulsivis mox a Partu, & sæpe intra primum Mensem, qui ortum suum debent naturali debilitati Infantis, & ideo nullæ hic Evac. instituendæ sunt, (nisi forsan per Vesicat.) sed e contra corroborantia omnia imperanda, nempe Vinum generosum, &c., & Laud. liqu. si res postulet. Epil. motibus etiam corripuntur interdum Infantes, tan-

quam Prodromis Variolarum, Morbillorum aut Febris Scarlatinæ, idq. cum Dentitio peracta est.

Sive igitur sit Epil. ab imbecillitate Staminu vitæ orta, quæ Infantes ante Dentitionis tempus corripere solet; Sive ea quæ oritur ab ataxia Spirituum quam invehit Dentitio; Sive ea quæ est conatus Naturæ unam ex tribus prædictis febribus foras propellere laborantis; hæc est Methodus tutissima simul ac efficacissima, nempe Applicet^r Vesicat. Nuchæ, & quam primum exhibe Laud. liqu. in aq. Epid. aut aq. Pæon comp., & lecto committatur æger, præcipue si unam ex febribus prædictis secuturam prævideas: in quo casu etiam indulgere possis Medicam. aliquod Cardiacum, ut et Regimen moderate calidum, nempe ut Nutrix juxta Puerum in lecto accumbat, nam Sympt. periculosissimo primo occurrendum est, viz. Epilepsiæ, quæ expellendo materiam Morbificam curatur: nec multum hic imminet periculi a tam calido Regimine; si enim subsequantur Variolæ, erunt boni moris ac inter 24 horas se prodent. Si autem pro convulsivis motibus præcedentibus dictarum febrium quamlibet V.S. imperes; ut et Enemata & Purgantia (ut vulgo fieri solet), Infans in manifestum Vitæ discrimen conjicietur; Quia talia Materiæ peccantis separationem, & ad corporis habitum Expulsionem prorsus impediunt: quin etiam Ataxiam ac Convulsiones promovent; impri-

mis ergo in Paragorico [*sic*] & tunc in Vesicat. spes tota collocatur.

TINCTURA ALEXIPHARMACA D.D. SYD.

℞. Flor. sive Summitat. florescentium Absynth., Acetos., Agerati, Agrim., Alchymill., Argent., Artemis., Auric. muris, Becab., Beton., Bellidis maj. & min., Bistortæ, Borræg., Bugloss., Bugulæ, Calamenth., Cardam., Caryoph., Centaur. min., Chamæd^r, Chamæpyteos, (viz. folia ejus, quia flores sunt adeo parvuli) Chelid. maj., Cichor., Cochlear. hort., Consolid. maj., Cheiri, Croci, Cyani maj. & min., Dentis Leonis, Echij, Endiv., Enulæ, Eryng. (viz. folia), Erysimi, Euphras., Fumar., Hed. terrestr., Hyper., Hyacinthi Anglicani, Lamij albi & rubri, Levistici, Liliorū alb. & convall., Malvæ, Marrhub. albi, Matricariæ, Melilot., Meliss., Menth. aquat., Millefol., Morsus Diab., Nasturt. aquat., Nepetæ, Nymphææ, Origani, Papav. Rhœad., Paralys., Pentaphyll., Persicariæ, Pimpinellæ, Puleg., Saniculæ, Saxifr. alb., Scabiosæ, Scordij, Serpilli, Tanacet., Tormentill., Tussilag., Valerianæ, Verbasci, Verbenæ, Veronicæ maris, Violariæ, Virgæ aureæ, & Ulmariæ; fl. prædict. in Cucurbit. affundat^r Sp. Vini Anglicani S.q. ut humectet fl. hosce, sed non supernatet iisdem; sic enim validior est Tinctura, & elicitor quasi succus florum. Stent simul per 2 Menses, & tum demum f. Colat. ipsius. In Cong.

9 hujus Tincturæ dissolv. Opij Theb. ζ jss, i.e. ᠑ss. ad pint. unam. Dosis est Coch. ij, vel ad summum Coch. iij in die.

Vires. Optime valet pro debili, flatulento, aut frigido Ventriculo; & egregie facit pro Spleneticis, quorū Paroxysmos subito tollit. Eximiarum virium est etiam pro Hystericis, præcipuè si adsit Colica quævis Ventriculi aut Intestinorum. Ipsi [*sic*] in Scotia consumpsi Congium ipsius, nec unquam vidi provocasse somnum cuivis, nempe exhibemus in tam parva Dosi ad Coch. j pro vice.

TINCTURA EADEM EDITIONIS ULTIMÆ.

℞. Fol. sicc. Absynth. vulg., Agrim., Alchym., Alth., Artemis., Bugulæ, Calamenth., Caryophill., Cent. min., Chamædr., Chamæpit., Chelidon., Euphras., Fumar., Hed. terrestr., Hyper., Marrhub. alb., Millefol., Menth. aquat., Ophiogloss., Origan., Pilosel., Pimpanell., Plantag., Puleg., Sanic., Scabios., Succis., Serpill., Tormentill., Verbasci, Verbenæ, Veronicae, Virgæ aureæ, ana M iv vel ζ iv.

℞ Flor. sicc. Bellis maj. & min., Borrage., Bugloss., Chamæm., Croci, Consolid. maj., Cyani maj., Lamij, Matricar., Malv., Melil., Nymphææ, Papav. Rhœad., Paralys., Primulæ veris, Saxifr. alb., Tussil., Violarū, Ulmarie, Verbasci. ana M iv. vel ζ iv.

Commisceantur hæc omnia et infundantur per

Mensis Spatium in Sp. Vini Anglicani seu Hordei
Cong. ix. Admiscendo simul Opij Theb. dissolut.
in Pauxillo Sp. Hordei (nam eo intimius commis-
cetur cum reliquis) \bar{z} jss. M. Et postquam simul
Steterint per Mensem f. Colatura.

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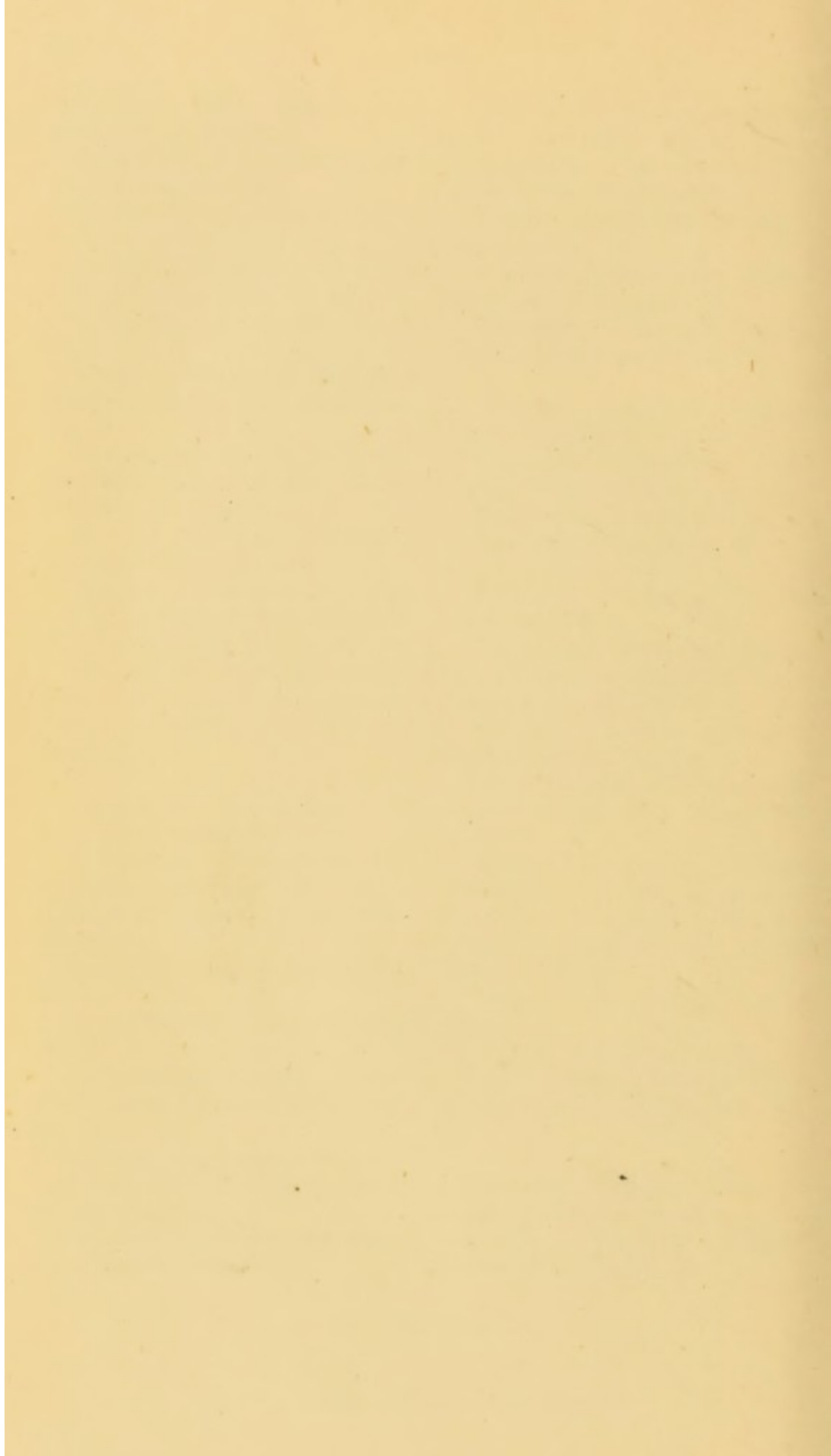
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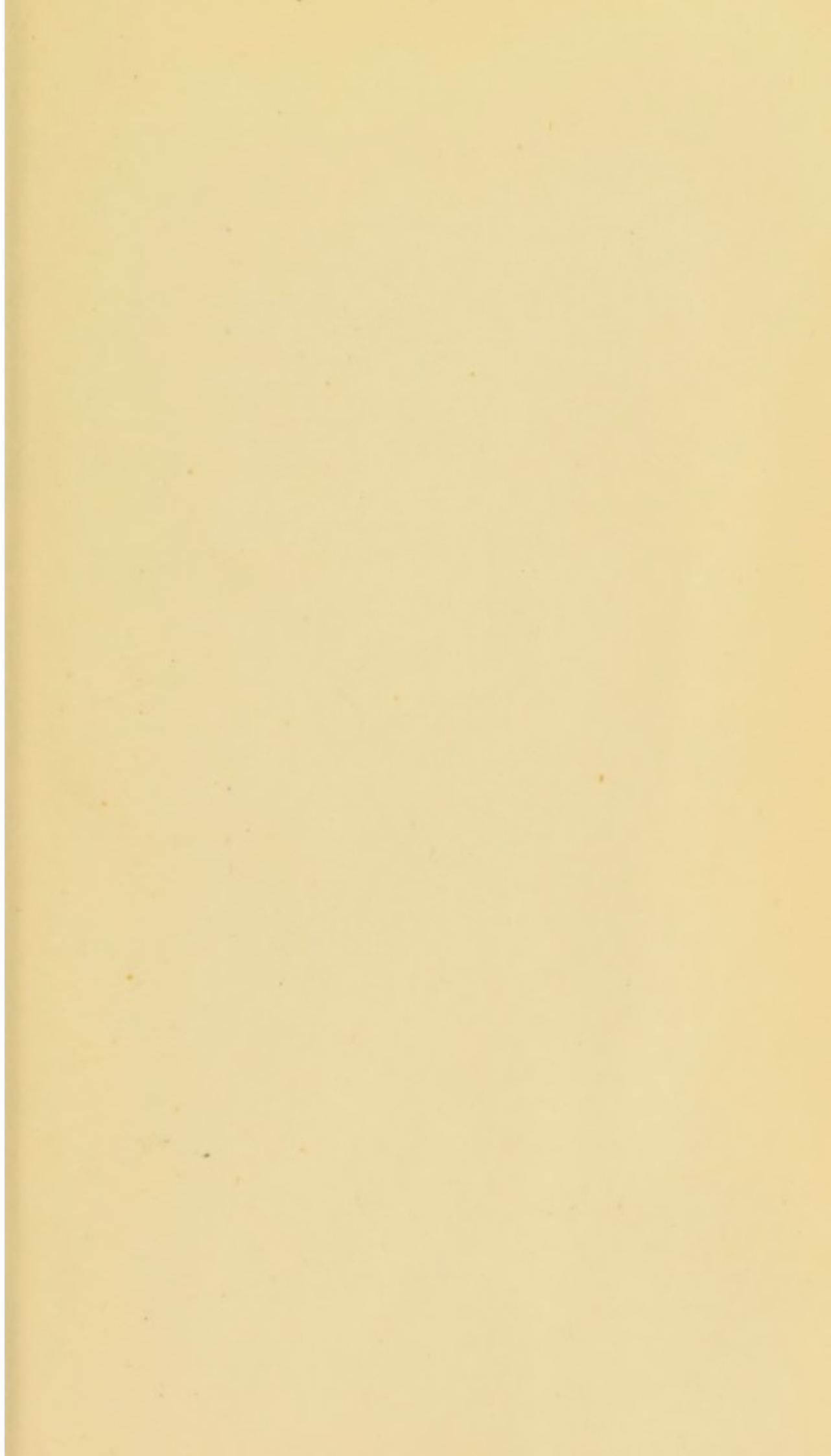
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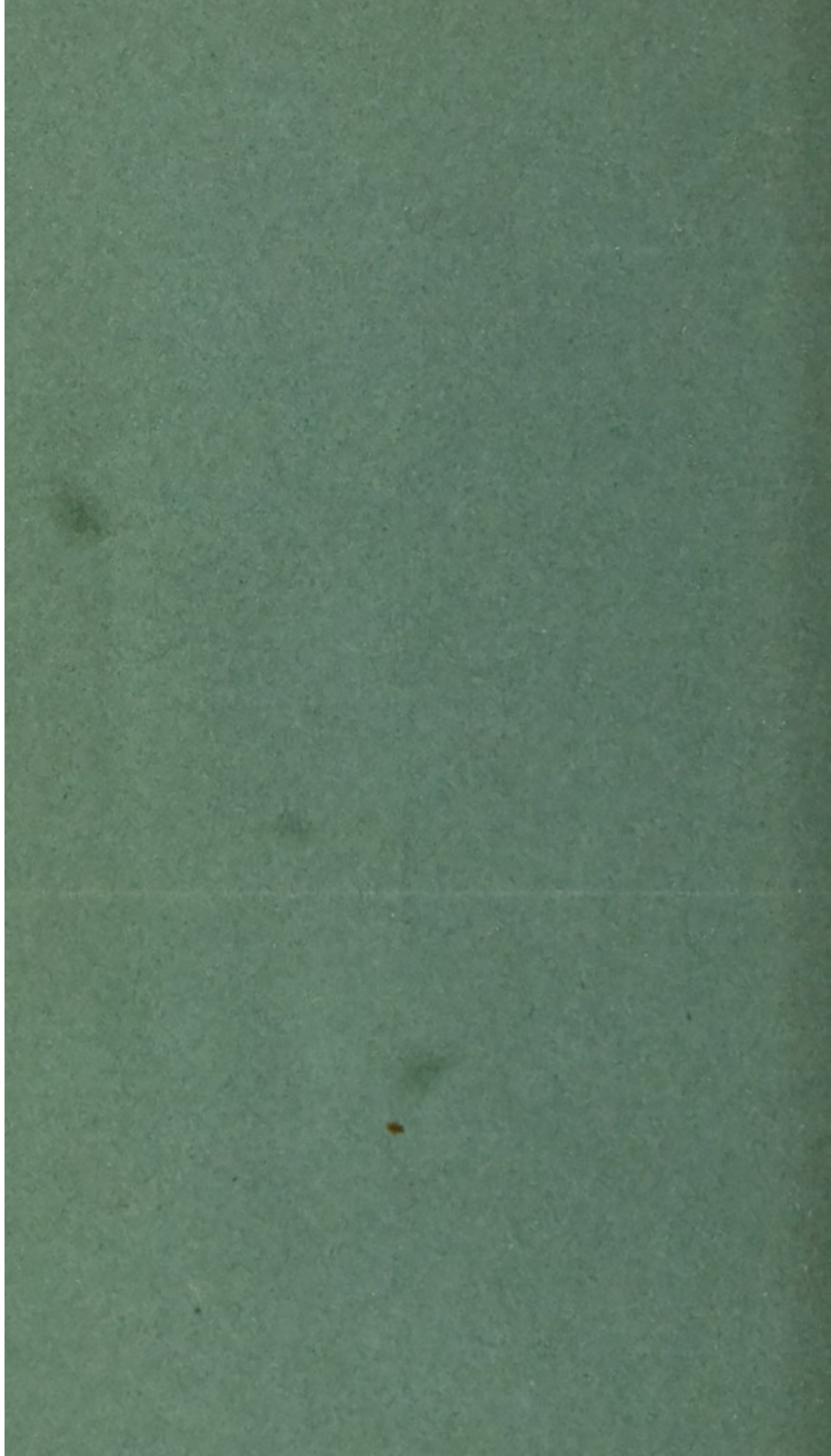
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- Symphytum, or Consolida Major, (*Symphytum officinale*, Linn.) Comfrey, 21, 72, 73.
- Syrupus Dialthaeae, Syrup of Marsh-Mallow, 19, 51.
- Syrupus de Meconio, or Diacodium, Syrup of Poppies, 7, 8, 9, 15, 40, 41, 45, 47, 55, 60, 61.
- Syrupus de Quinque Radicibus, (i. e. Asparagus, Butcher's-Broom, Fennel, Parsley, and Smallage,) 21.
- Tamarindi, (*Tamarindus Indica*, Linn.) Tamarinds, 29.
- Tanacetum, (*Tanacetum vulgare*, Linn.) Tansey, 72.
- Tapsus Barbatus. [See VERBASCUM.]
- Tegula Hibernica, Irish Slate, 48.
- Thea, (*Thea Bohea*, Linn.) Tea, 43.
- Theriaca Andromachi, Andromachus' or Venice Treacle, 24, 35, 39.
- Theriaca Anglicana, 43.
- Tilia, (*Tilia Europaea*, Linn.) Linden tree, 31.
- Tormentilla, (*Tormentilla erecta*, Linn.) Tormentil, 72, 73.
- Tragacantha, (*Astragalus verus*, Oliv., and other species,) Gum Tragacanth. [See SPECIES DIATRAGACANTHI FRIGIDI.]
- Trochisci Alhandal, Troches of Coloquintida, 37.
- Turbith, (*Convolvulus Turpe-thum*, Linn.) Turbith, 37.
- Tussilago, (*Tussilago Farfara*, Linn.) Colts-foot, 15, 72, 73.
- Ulmaria, (*Spiraea Ulmaria*, Linn.) Meadow-sweet, 72, 73.
- Unguentum Dialthaeae, Ointment of Marsh-Mallow, 19, 49.
- Unguentum Nervinum, 53.
- Unguentum Pectorale, 49.
- Valeriana, (*Valeriana officinalis*, Linn.) 72.
- Verbascum, or Tapsus Barbatus, (*Verbascum Thapsus*, Linn.) Mullein, 19, 21, 55, 72, 73.
- Verbena, (*Verbena officinalis*, Linn.) Vervain, 72, 73.
- Veronica Mas, (*Veronica officinalis*, Linn.) Male Speedwell, 72, 73.
- Vinum, 45, 49, 52; Vinum Album, 38; Vinum Canarinum, 46, 52, 70; Vinum Claretum, 41; Vinum Rhenanum, 21; Vinum Rubrum, 45, 46.
- Viola, (*Viola odorata*, Linn.) Violet, 73.
- Violaria, Violet leaves, 72.
- Virga Aurea, (*Solidago Virga aurea*, Linn.) Golden-rod, 72, 73.
- Zedoaria, (*Curcuma Zedoaria*, Roxburgh,) Zedoary, 38.
- Zinziber, (*Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe,) Ginger, 37, 39.

DEO GLORIA.







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