

Dr. Warren's epistle to his friend, of the method and manner of curing the late raging fevers, and of the danger, uncertainty, and unwholesomeness of the Jesuit's bark / faithfully translated ... from the Latin ... by Maurice Shelton ... To which are added curious and useful notes, and a short dedicatory letter to the Doctor, by the same.

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Dr. WARREN'S
E P I S T L E
 To his **FRIEND,**

O F

The **METHOD** and **MANNER** of Curing the
 late raging **FEVERS**, and of the **DANGER**,
UNCERTAINTY, and **UNWHOLESOMENESS**
 of the *JESUITS BARK*;

Faithfully translated into *English* from the *Latin* Original,
 By *MAURICE SHELTON*, of *Barning-*
ham-Hall, in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;
 One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said
 County, &c.

To which are added,
 Curious and Useful **NOTES**, and a short Dedicatory
 Letter to the Doctor, by the Same.

For the Benefit of the Publick.

*To have a good Insight into Divinity, Law, Physick, it becomes every
 Private Gentleman, as being proper Accomplishments, &c.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by H. WOODFALL: And Sold by D. BROWNE,
 at the *Black-Swan*, without *Temple-Bar*.

M.DCC.XXXIII.





T O

Doct^r WARREN.

S I R,



I Present you with your Tract of Fevers and the Bark again, but in an *English* Dress; and hope that as Gratitude (whereof no body has juster Sentiments than myself) for so valuable a Gift as the Original, the Pleasure I took in reading it, (which must be the same to every one,) and the Notion I had of its meriting a more publick Communication than what it hath had yet with the Learned Part of the World only, moved me to it; I hope you will not be offended at my trans-

lating into, and publishing it in our Language without your previous Knowledge and Consent.

'TIS well known that a good Translation is none of the easiest Works. Some Words and Sentences in our Tongue cannot be expressed in another with the Spirit, yea, sometimes hardly with the Meaning of the Original; this is the fate of common Orations and Poetry: but when One is to translate a Book, treating of any particular Profession, (as yours does of Physick,) in which there are so many Technical Terms, and whereof the Style is so Polite and Elegant, it is yet harder to express them in *English* exactly agreeable to the Sense of the *Latin*, or rather the *Greek*, from whence most of them have their Derivations.

I have read fewer *Latin* Books of Physick than of any other Profession (or Science,) and consequently I found it more difficult to understand your Piece than others I have run over upon common Subjects. The Learning I brought with me from the University often failed me (I am not ashamed to confess it) in explaining your Terms of Art; I was forced to have recourse for several things to Lexicons and Glossaries, by the Help of which alone I hope I have been so happy as to hit pretty well your Intention in the main: and if so, I have not opened a Gap for Strife or Contention, as some Translators have done, who made their Authors speak what they never delivered, or so much as thought of. If I have made any small Mistake, I think I
have

have a right to be excused from what I have premised.

By the few leisure Hours I spent in the Translation, I have acquired a stronger Impression of the Original, than I could possibly have had by only reading it over and over without my Pen. The Subject being so high and noble, by reason of its sole Tendency to the Health of Mankind, has been more entertaining to me than ordinary; and I am apt to believe it will give others the like Entertainment upon the same bottom, if read over with a due Attention and Deliberation.

Whatever you advance appears to me so reasonable, and is proved so clearly, that even Mathematical Demonstration itself hardly exceeds it. The World cannot but be very
im-

impatient of seeing the other Book you promised in this. Your great natural Parts, so much improved by Learning, Experience, and Travels, assure us of the utmost Satisfaction from it.

As to my Notes, (which I collected from good and unbiass'd Authors;) they cannot, (I presume) disoblige you, since they not only confirm, but add to the Characters of those eminent Physicians, (Dead and Living,) whose Interest you have deservedly espoused with so much Affection; and if others (my Enemies, who have hitherto endeavoured to lessen my Reputation, without producing Specimens of their better Performances) object against them as useles and impertinent; I shall (according to your Rule) be altogether regardless of
their

(viii)

their malicious and injudicious Censures, and sit down under them with the perfectest Tranquillity.

Go on then, (Sir,) triumphant, (for no Rival can hurt you in your Situation) and improve the Knowledge of Physick and Anatomy, continue your Zeal in the noble Profession of Healing Mankind, and in discouraging the wicked Attempts of ignorant Pretenders and Quacking-Manslayers, so that not one may remain to mischief his Neighbour. I am,

(S I R!)

Your very humble Servant,

From *Barningham-Hall,*
the 1st of *June,* 1733.

M. SHELTON.

MARTIN WARREN'S
EPISTLE

To his FRIEND.

*Wherein the Method and Manner of Curing
the late raging Fevers; the DANGER,
UNCERTAINTY, and UNWHOLESOME-
NESS of the Jesuit's Bark are briefly set
forth.*

Printed at CAMBRIDGE.

And Sold by C. CROWNFIELD, Printer to that famous University, WILLIAM INNYS at the West End of St. Paul's, and JOHN CROWNFIELD in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCXXIX.

MARTIN WARRER'S
EPISTLE
To the FRIENDS
of the
Church of England
in the
Year of our Lord 1790
When the Method and Means of curing
the late raging Fever; the Danger
of UNCERTAINTY, and UNWARRANTABLE
OPINIONS
And Sold by C. Crowther, Printer to the
Royal University, in Great Street at the
End of St. Paul's, and John Crowther in
St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCLXXIX.

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T O

The most Learned

R. L.

A

STUDIOUS PHYSICIAN.

&c.

BEING now at leisure to write, (most Friendly Sir,) I am as good as my Word, and shall open to you more fully my Opinion of the Use and Abuse of the (a) *Peruvian* Bark, and the Method and Manner,

B 2

ner,

(a) *This febrifugous Drug came from Peru. It was brought to Rome in 1650 by the Jesuits, from whence it is called in some Places Jesuit's Powder. There was an Attempt to cry it down, which made Father Fabri publish a Book (under the*
disguise

ner, which, for Curing the late raging Fevers, I have set on foot, confining myself nevertheless within the Compass of an Epistle.

N O B O D Y, who has had but a tolerable share of Practice amongst the Sick, can be ignorant that this, and the last Year's Fevers, were of a changeable and uncertain Nature, and that the *Peruvian* Bark hath quite lost that Force and Certainty of Curing, which formerly it was so famous for, and that from a too free, (especially a too early,) Use of it, a Thousand ill Symptoms, and those of the worst sort, have plentifully flowed.

A F T E R the strictest Search I could possibly make into the Cause of these things, I thought good to try a way, such as my own Reason suggested

disguised Name in the Title-Page of Antimus Coningius) at Rome in 1655, in vindication of it, intituled, Pulvis Peruvius Febrifugus vindicatus. This Powder was then very dear, as the Librarian Sotuel affirms. It is called, Cortex Peruvianus Febrifugus. It is observed in Furetiere's Dictionary, at the word, Quinquina, that this Drug was called at first, Cardinal de Lugo's Powder, because when he was Cardinal, he distributed great quantities of it to the Poor, who were troubled with Agues. (Bayle's Hist. and Crit. Dict. Art. Lugo John de. Let. D.)

suggested to me, quite different and out of Practice, that without Powders, without *saline* Draughts, which (if I may speak my Mind freely) I scarce ever perceived to do any Good at all; that without such a long Course of Physick would absolutely cure the Distemper, so as to bar a Relapse.

IN the first Place therefore I must observe what, as I suppose, every one will grant, that the Bark rather gains a Truce with the Disease, than entirely conquers it; and that the febrile Matter, which ought to have been driven out, as an Enemy shut up within the Walls, would, unless the Bark be repeated at due Intervals, most certainly create new Disorders.

THE Bark then as a Medicine not powerful enough, ought by no means to be meddled with but upon extream Necessity; and another Way of Cure I think should be made use of, that may totally eliminate that Matter, be more *Certain*, and indeed less *Nauseous* and *Dilatory*.

BUT

BUT what can answer that End more effectually than Purging, which by irritating the Coats of the Bowels with a quick Motion, thrusts out a Load of fœculent Matter, and relieves Nature too much oppressed with the Weight, by which alone the violent Hurry the Spirits are in at the same time is safely quieted, and the vitiated Particles of the Disease are immediately banished out of the Body? And whoever gives himself but the least Trouble to read over what Dr. *Friend* (b) hath discoursed of Purges, (a
Man

(b) Of all his Works I have only his *History of Physick* by me, in two Volumes, 8vo, pages 312. Its true Title is, viz. *The History of Physick from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century*, chiefly with regard to Practice. In a Discourse written to Dr. *Mead*. By *J. Friend*, M. D. Part I. Containing all the *Greek Writers*. The Third Edition corrected. London: Printed for *John Walthoe*, jun. over-against the *Royal-Exchange*, in 1726. By the Number of Editions it appears, that it has met with a good Reception from the Publick. Nothing could be more proper for a learned Physician than to publish an *History of Physick from Galen's Time to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century*. Dr. *Friend* has done it with so much Learning, Judgment and Clearness, that his Performance will be a lasting Work, and carefully read, not only by the Physicians of our Time, but also by those of future Ages. I add, this Book is so entertaining, that it will please even all those curious Persons who do not profess Physick. Dr. *Friend* has (I think)

Man universally learned, especially in Physick, to whom, either for his Humanity or Success in managing the Sick, the last Age did not, nor will the succeeding one produce an Equal;) what *Lommius*, *Bellini*, what my Countryman (c) *Sydenham* have wrote of Fevers, he must

think) done very well to publish his History of Physick in his Mother-Tongue. It appears to me as Learned, as if it had been written in Latin. I have read this Book with great Pleasure. (New Memoirs of Literature.) It was to have been translated into French, in 4to, for the Benefit of Foreigners, and it's very likely it is by this Time. I understand his Life has been lately published by a good Hand; I'll soon be Master of it.

(c) Thomas, Son of William, of Windfortegale in Dorsetshire Esq; was admitted Commoner of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford in 1642. He took the Degree of Batchelor in Physick in that University in 1648, and afterwards went out Doctor in that Faculty in Cambridge, and was very considerable in his Profession, being particularly eminent for his cool Regimen in the Small-Pox, as also for giving the Peruvian Bark after the Paroxysm in Agues, and for his Laudanum. He died in Westminster in 1689. His Works are, viz.

Methodus Curandi Febres propriis Observationibus Superstructa. Cui etiam accessit Sectio quinta de Peste, sive Morbo Pestilentiali.

Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Historiam & Curationem.

Epistolæ Responsoræ duæ; Prima, de Morbis Epidemicis ab anno 1675, ad annum 1680; Secunda, de Luis Venereæ Historiâ & Curatione.

Dissertatio Epistolaris ad *Guliel. Cole*, M. D.

must necessarily be out of his Senses, or Blind, if he perceives not of what Service it is, especially in these Fevers, to purge with gentle Catharticks.

NOR has any one Reason to pronounce Me bolder than I ought to be, because I had praised the

De Observationibus nuperis, circa Curationem Variolarum Confluentium, necnon de Affectione Hystericâ.

Tractatus de Podagra & Hydrope.

Schedula Monitoria de novæ Febris Ingressu. (Collier's *Great Historical, &c. Dictionary.*)

All those Works were translated into English by John Peachy, M. D. of the College of Physicians in London. There have been nine Editions of this Translation, the last I have by me; it came out in 1729, London. The Titles of those Works in English are, viz.

A Method of curing Fevers, grounded upon my own Observations, &c. To which is added a fifth Section of the Plague, or Pestilential Disease.

Physical Observations of the History and Cure of Acute Diseases.

Two Responsory-Epistles; the first of Epidemical Diseases from the Year 1675 to the Year 1680. To the Learned and Worthy Dr. Brady Master of Caius College, and the King's Professor of Physick in Cambridge. The Second, of the History and Cure of the French Pox. To the accomplished and worthy Dr. Henry Paman, Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, the University Orator, and Professor of Physick, in Gresham College, London.

the most eminent *Sydenham* for his Agreement with me, no doubt, in this way of Cure; since it will easily appear to the diligent Reader, that he hath cautioned us not to venture upon Purg-
ing, 'till the Fever be quite vanquished, for-
asmuch as thereby the (1) Disease *takes deeper
Root, and maintains its Ground the more ob-
stinately.*

No

(1) The 98th Page of the *Leyden* Edition in *Holland*, 1726.

An Epistolary Discourse to the learned Dr. *William Cole*, concerning some Observations of the confluent Small-Pox, and of Hyfterick Diseases.

A Treatise of the Gout and Dropsy.

The Monitory Schedule of the coming of the new Fever.

Having a very great Regard to the Memory of Dr. Sydenham, I cannot forbear adding something more to his Character out of Dr. Peachy's (the Translator's) Preface.

*He was a Man (says Dr. Peachy) peculiarly disposed for Prac-
tice, and a Vein of Sincerity runs through his whole Works: A
thing very rare in Physical Authors, especially in the Modern! for
which he was so calumniated by ill Men.*

*This worthy Man was always busied in improving the Practice
of Physick, even when he was stepping on the Threshold of the
other World.*

*He died in the 68th Year of his Age: A great Age for one that
had been closely besieged near half the time with the Gout and
Stone. His Father was a Gentleman of good Reputation, and a
plentiful Estate. He was educated (according to Dr. Peachy) in
All-Soul's College in Oxford, and was Fellow of the same, and
afterwards a Member and Ornament of the College of Physicians*

(1) *No Part of the febrile Matter must be evacuated by Purging, much less by Bleeding, by reason that the Fits may more readily and certainly return as soon as the Virtue of the Powder be gone.*

Do you ask what it is I would be at? Is it my Conscience truly, to vilify the Memories, to pollute the Ashes of such learned Men? It is neither my Custom, nor my Nature to do so: But yet I may seem, perhaps, excusable, if from the Excellence of the Subject I have now in hand, wherein the Health of Mankind is concerned, and which I am resolved heartily to pursue, I am induced to believe I may take the greater Freedom.

WITH

(1) The 94th Page.

in London. He was Religious, Loyal, Learned, and of a solid Judgment, and Sterling Honesty, &c. (Thus far Dr. Peachy.)

The late Dr. Poley Clopton of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, (inferior to none in his Skill in Physick, and in all proper Endowments and Qualifications of Body and Mind, whose Death I have grievously regretted, do still, and ever shall regret,) hath often said to me, as we were discoursing of this or that eminent Physician, (past and present,) that there never was a better in general than Dr. Sydenham, nor an honestest Man; but as to Hysterick Cases, he was the very best.

WITH modesty then I retort: Why might not the great *Sydenham* make a false Step, since it is natural to Man sometimes to sleep, sometimes to err?

ALAS, the fleet and slippery Memory of that valuable Man! Behold Him at one time an Enemy to Catharticks? Behold Him again, conquering all sorts of Fevers by the help of Purges!

(1) OF the Pestilential Fever.] After the Sweat was over, *the next Morning I gave a Purge, and by this Method I cured many of this Fever, so that not one indeed died of it, that was under my Care, after I began the use of the same.*

(2) OF the Small-Pox.] *I have often observed, that repeated Purging before the Blood was corrupted, hath for the most part made the subsequent Small-Pox, laudable and distinct.*

C 2

(3)

(1) The 127th Page.

(2) The 361st Page.

(3) OF the Coming of the new Fever.] Often the Patient, if he be a young Man, or Infant, presently recovers after Bleeding, and being once purged, the Fever being conquer'd by the very first Purge; but on the contrary it is sometimes necessary that Purges should be used oftner; for it sometimes happens, tho' rarely, that the Sick being freed by this Method, relapses in a few Days after, by reason of the febrile Matter growing crude again; but it is presently carried off by the Purge repeated the fourth time.

(4) OF the Coming of the new Fever.] And if at any time it does not take off the Fever, yet it forces it to intermit, and then it is always cured by the Jesuit's Bark. But whereas Purging, ordered for the Cure of this Fever, may, perchance, seem hurtful to some: I assert, that upon Trial, nothing so certainly and so powerfully, cools the Patient, as Purging.

(5) OF Vernal Fevers.] I have often cured
Ter-

(3) The 522d Page.

(4) The 537th Page.

(5) The 578th Page.

Tertians by Glysters given three or four of the Well-Days.

(6) OF the (d) Stationary-Fever.] *In the Evening clap on a Blistering-Plaster, and the next Morning order a lenitive Potion, which repeat every other Day for three times, and at the Hour of Rest let the Patient drink a quieting-Draught after the Purge.*

By comparing these things one with another, it plainly enough appears, that he sometimes disagreed with, yea, was quite contrary to himself, and methinks I see him confessing himself guilty, and speaking up heartily for my way of Cure. -----But not a Word more of so great a Man ; to my Purpose again. I
would

(6) The 579th Page.

(d) Called so, because as there are many Constitutions of Years that arise neither from Heat, nor Cold, nor Moisture, nor Drought, but proceed from a secret and inexplicable Alteration in the Bowels of the Earth, whereby the Air is contaminated with such Effluvia as dispose Bodies to this or that Disease, as long as the same Constitution prevails, which at length in a certain space of time withdraws, and gives way to another ; so every one of these general Constitutions is accompanied with a Fever proper and peculiar to itself, which never appears at any other time. (Peachy's Translation of Sydenham.)

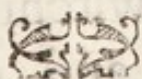
would ask any one now what a Fever is? What is it, but an Effort of Nature to remove any thing hostile that troubles it? Why then, when its own Strength is not sufficient, may not I put forth an helping hand? Conduct it gently whither it tends? And tho' it be but a difficult Work, endeavour all I can to renew its Strength, and ease it of its Burthen.

BUT I conjectured that Purging was much in use long before, and ever since that time; whereby I found out that these Fevers had their Origin from corrupted Particles and Crudities, which the Intemperature of the Air and Autumnal Fruits had lodged in the Bowels and Blood.

AND further, I have known for certain, as often as I had opportunity for Observation, that many Persons miserably troubled with a List to Vomit, and Gripes, when first seized with a Fever, have often during their Cure voided Worms at their Mouths, and in their Stools after a Purge.

BUT

BUT it will not be foreign to the Matter, nor, it may be, tiresome to you, if I additionally give you a Case or two out of many, in order to make known my Way of Cure more clearly and fully, and to shew more evidently, that I have brought, or rather forced home Experience itself from its wonted Course, in which there is not any body but puts a greater Confidence than in the Disputations of the most Learned: For it may happen, that even the accuratest Philosopher may omit something in the Investigation of Causes, whose Power nevertheless in producing Effects is considerable; as, tho', when we come to make Experiments, the same Effect does not follow that Reasoning had promised; but when we see by frequent and repeated Experiments some Effect to arise from laying down some certain Causes, and upon removing these, none to arise, we have then no room left for doubt. I proceed then to the





FIRST CASE.

A Gentleman, forty Years old, too much addicted to Wine and spirituous Liquors, laboured under a violent and continual Fever for three Days, and took not any Physick but what old Women persuaded Him to.

THE *Fourth* Day, all things growing worse apace, a dear Bother of his ordered I should be called to Him: about three a-clock in the Afternoon I came to his Aid; when he laboured under a growing Stupor, and was light-headed now and then; his Power of Speech and Swallowing failed him alternately; his Pulse was quick, weak, and intermitting, his Urine very pale, his muscular Parts full of Pains, and he had Twitchings in his Tendons: With such as these, and other Symptoms of the worst sort in Nature he lay seized.

BUT

BUT I took care to clap on, as soon as I could, Plaisters to his Feet, and Blistering-Plaisters, sharper than ordinary, to the Nape of his Neck, to his Arms, and the Insides of his Thighs, and I ordered him a Bolus of Raleigh's Confection, having six Grains of Camphire added to it, to be washed down with a Paregorick Draught, which gave him a good Night's Rest.

THE *Fifth* Day in the Morning he was come to his Senses again, and seemed to himself and Friends somewhat refreshed. At eleven a-clock in the Forenoon his Fever was wonderfully abated, his Urine left a good Sediment, his Pulse was both stronger, and at times more regular, and he was better every way; I prescribed nothing then but a Repetition of the Paregorick Draught at Bed-time, and the following Purge to be in a Readiness.

Take, *Of Tinctura Sacra, one Ounce and an half.*

Syrup of Roses Solutive, six Drachms.

D

Com-

*Compound Spirit of Lavender, half
a Drachm.*

Mix them together, and make a Potion.

THE *Sixth* Day, I gave him very early in the Morning, Matters standing thus, the prescribed Potion, and now and then a little Draught of Wine-Whey: at Noon he had three Stools, which did him much good; in the Evening I ordered he should drink the Paregorick Draught again; at Midnight his Fever returned, and all things grew bad again, but not with such Vehemence as before.

THE *Seventh* Day in the Morning it remitted and intermitted; whereupon I prescribed the Purging Potion, and a Repetition of it every other Day for three times, which when finished, the Fever sensibly declined and vanished, and the Patient recover'd his Health without a Relapse.

AND I assure you, that within the space of about forty Days, five Patients, and others after that, got well again, having been treated in this very manner. The



The SECOND CASE.

NOT long after a Neighbouring-Countryman of the former, of a grosser Body, felt much the same Symptoms:

THE *Fourth* Day from the Beginning He was committed to my Care, and I followed almost the same Method exactly, but with different Success, for He took four Purges, and yet a slight touch of the Fever still remained and returned every other day. To prevent therefore a Relapse, I ordered this;

Take, *Of choice and fresh Peruvian Bark,*
six Drachms.

Choice Rhubarb and Winter's Bark,
of each one Drachm.

D 2

Fra-

(e) *Fracastorius's Confection without Honey, a Drachm and half.*
Syrup of Oranges, a sufficient Quantity.

Mix them together, and make an Electuary, of which let him take the quantity of a large Nutmeg every third Hour during the Intermission, drinking after it a little Draught of Red Wine mixed with warm Water; within a Week he got perfectly well again.

The

(e) *Diascordium, but called so as above from Jerom Fracastorius the Inventor of it. He was a famous Physician, Poet and Astrologer, and born at Verona. 'Tis said, that while he was an Infant, his Mother carrying him in her Arms, was struck with a Thunder-bolt, that did not the least harm to the Child. The History of his Time informs us, that he forced the Fathers assembled at Trent, to remove the Council to Bologn, for fear of a contagious Disease which he foresaw. Tho others say, that Paul the 4th obliged him to give out that Advice; believing it would be more to his advantage to have the Council in Italy, than in Germany, under the power of Charles the 5th. However it were, certain it is, that the 9th and 10th Session of that Council was at Bologna in April 1547, and June following. Fracastorius was intimate with Cardinal Bembo; to whom he sent his Poem of the Neapolitan Disease, intituled, Siphilis. He died at Padua of an Apoplexy in the year 1553, and in the 71st of his Age, leaving several excellent Pieces behind him; as, Of the Causes of Critical Days. Of Contagious Diseases. Of Sympathy and Antipathy, &c. And after his death, Verona erected a Statue to his Memory. (Collier's Great Historical, &c. Dictionary.)*



The THIRD CASE.

A Learned Man, almost dead with a long intermitting Fever, growing to be Continual and Hectical, (tho' He had taken of his own Prescription three Ounces of the Bark within a Month's time,) consulted Me; at that time being troubled with a Cough, which seemed to me to threaten a Phthifick, and every little while tormented with Pleuretick and Cholicky-Pains in his left side, he spit Purulent-Matter mix'd with some Blood, and went to Stool with difficulty, and but seldom.

I ordered Cupping-Glasses to be applied to the hinder part of his Neck, to his Shoulders and the Parts thereabouts, to draw away ten Ounces of Blood; and that

A gentle Purge should be twice repeated,
 2. which

which indeed gave him great ease in his Cough and Pains.

AFTER which, I ordered the aforesaid Electuary to be taken every fourth Hour, drinking after it four Spoonfuls of the following Apozem.

Take, *Of choice Peruvian-Bark, pulverized, ten Drachms.*
Salt of Wormwood, one Drachm.

Boil these together in a sufficient quantity of Fountain-Water, filling it up several times; when it is near boiled, add


Of Balsam Tolu, two Drachms.
Styrax, one Drachm.
Flowers of Benzoin, two Scruples.

Strain off twelve Ounces, and add to it of Magisterial-Water of Earth-Worms three Ounces.

Balsamick Syrup and Diacodium,
of each an Ounce and a half.

Mix these together, and make an Apozem.

By

By the Use of these Medicines, after a  Fortnight's Time, he wanted nothing of his Health, but his Strength, which the Kitchen shortly and happily brought him to again.



The



The F O U R T H C A S E.

A Countryman, of a good Habit of Body, about thirty Years of Age, fell into an intermitting Fever, which, after he had taken ten Drachms of the Bark by advice of an Apothecary, he soon removed, and promised himself a perfect State of Health; but no Care having been taken to prevent a Relapse, the Fever after a Fortnight or three Weeks, returned afresh, and grew continual and of a bad sort; for within three Days it was attended with terrible Pains, constant Restlessness, Convulsions, and other most lamentable Symptoms. Being called in to his Assistance, I ordered things thus;

THAT He should be first blistered on the hinder part of his Neck, and the Insides of his
Thighs,

Thighs, and then take this Bolus as soon as possible ;

Take, *Of Diascordium without Honey, one Scruple.*

Gascoigne-Powder, half a Scruple.

English-Saffron, Russia-Castor, of each five Grains.

Salt of Amber, Salt of Harts-horn, of each three Grains.

Confection Alkermes, a sufficient quantity.

Mix these together, and make a Bolus;

And repeat the same every fourth Hour, with the following Draught ;

Take, *Of Black-Cherry-Water, an Ounce and half.*

Compound Pœony - Water, two Drachms.

Syrup of Diacodium, half an Ounce.

Sal Volatile Oleosum, thirty Drops.

Mix them together, and make a Draught.

Take, Of Cephalick-Salve, an Ounce and
half,

Blistering-Salve, Galbanum strained,
of each half an Ounce.

Euphorbium, Camphire, Opium, of
each two Scruples.

Oil of Amber, two Drachms.

Mix them up together, and make two Plaisters
according to Art, and apply them warm to the
Soles of his Feet.

BUT alas! these things, when performed, not
proving at all serviceable to mitigate his Pains,
or conquer the Fever, being sent for again af-
ter two Days to see the Patient, I soon found
that the Distemper raged more furiously, and
that all things came on apace for the worse.
Matters standing thus, I earnestly desired they
would call in some other Physician, whom
they had a mind to, to my Assistance; but
to no purpose. What then must I do? What
Course must I take? He is certainly not a good,
nor an honest Physician, who despairs imme-
diately, and shamefully yields to the present
Danger.

Danger. Let not therefore (learned Sir) Clamour and Noise put you off from trying all things in desperate Cases; for of little moment are the ill Tongues of those who judge of all things by the Event: But remember the saying that is not a whit the less safe for being old, *To try an uncertain Remedy rather than none.* Away with ill Fame! and try courageously what Experience hath approved of, or Reason directed, so as by any means you can but restore Health.

HIS Friends then being called to him, and told of the Danger, I ordered him a Purging Potion, and a mollifying Glyster to be injected two Hours after, and this did no harm at all, but a wonderful deal of good; before Midnight he had three Motions, so as to be pretty quiet between whiles. When the Working was over, he took a Paregorick Draught I had ordered to be ready, which brought on a sound Sleep. Next day at Noon the Apothecary came to me again, and at once confidently boasted the Sick-Perfon would do well, because the Fever remitted without any of the worst Symptoms, and intermitted. Whereupon I

ordered an *Electuary of the Peruvian Bark* to be taken after the usual manner, and a *Purge* to be repeated every three Days. But I am loath to trouble you too frequently with the Particulars of my Prescriptions. With these, and without any other Help, the Patient recovered his Strength, and within less than twelve Days got perfectly well again. But whether his Health was owing to the Use of the Peruvian Bark, or to frequent Purging, or whether both contributed to it, let any one judge, who is able.





The FIFTH CASE.

A Nurse sent for me to a little Girl, scarce six Months old, born of a bad and hard Labour, (whose Mother I had cured of an intermitting-Fever when she was big with her,) and told me, she had observed her to be seized with an Heat and Convulsions periodically, and the Time that they were upon Her to be little less than dead.—At noon I went first to see her, and prescribed for her after this manner.

LET the Child be bathed as soon as possible in Water and Milk mixed together and made a little warm, for a quarter of an Hour, and then clap Leeches to her Temples to draw away two Ounces of Blood. After these were performed, she being refreshed, composed herself to sleep. Next Morning I gave her five Grains of Rhubarb to take, which procured
her,

her, being bound more than she should be, two or three Stools; all Day we perceived little or no Heat. But lest a Return might endanger the Life of so young a Child, I went on prescribing thus;

Take, *Of Peruvian Bark, pulverized, one Drachm.*

Pomegranate-Peel, half a Drachm.

Boil these in a sufficient quantity of Fountain-Water, straining off four Ounces, and add to it one Scruple of Diascordium. Mix these together; and

Make a Glyster, which must be gently injected twice a Day, Morning and Evening, and repeated six times, (laying her (1) down on her right side.)

Take, *Of Peruvian Bark, pulverized, half an Ounce.*

Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

(1) *N. B.* A Caution very necessary in giving Glysters; he who is ignorant of the Reason, may consult *Hildanus's* 77th Chirurgical Observation, Century the first.

Make

Make Plaisters, and apply them warm to her Wrists and Ancles, and renew them every other Day. By this Method she did well within a Week.

I will add another Observation to what went before, which a very skilful Chirurgeon lately communicated to me, as I was talking with him about this Method of Cure.

HE had under his Care a certain Woman, sick of a Tertian Ague, to whom he gave four Ounces of the Bark; but (ālas!) with bad Success, for a Fit of the Fever returned at its usual times with the same Face, Heat and all the same Symptoms. Being doubtful what to do, he at last gave her the fifth Ounce to take, which indeed beyond his Expectation and Thought, but to the Advantage and Health of the Patient, produced ten Motions and more, by which the Fever sensibly decreased, and within a Week entirely left her.

OF the Truth of which Fact, and Credit of the Man, I make not any doubt; besides, I shall not be afraid to declare openly, and even to defend what Experience hath often taught

me. So far am I from accusing the Bark of Damage or Inefficacy deservedly, because a Flux sometimes comes upon taking the first Doses, that after that is stopp'd, a moderate and less quantity of it than usual does often, not to say always, make the Cure more easy and certain.

BUT to return from my Digression, at the Decrease of the Fever, yea and even at the Increase, when it hath hung too long, and no perfect Crisis seems to offer, I prescribe a *Purg-ing-Draught*, stronger or weaker, according to the Age and Constitution of the Patient, to be repeated every other Day for two or three times with a Paregorick Draught; and by this Method alone the State of the Patient's Health will be daily more and more secured, or it will afford the Physician an opportunity at least, to strike and pierce through the Distemper by the Use of the Bark more conveniently and certainly.

AND who is there, for God's sake, pretending to the least Skill in Physick, who will not readily account for this Practice?

WHO

Who is there, that is ever so little versed in Anatomy, (whereof to be ignorant is to act with Uncertainty in curing any Distemper whatsoever,) that has but a slender Knowledge of the Situation, Frame, and Use of the Intestines and Glandules, who will not easily perceive, that not only the Stomach is cleared from Crudities by Catharticks; the Biliou and Pancreatic Ducts, necessary for the common Reception of the Chyle, unlocked; the Passages of the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder cleansed; the great and small Guts, full of Ordure, well scoured; that not only the Mouths of the Lacteal Vessels, stopp'd up with Gravel, are opened; all the Peyerian and Lymphatick Glandules cleaned from gross and glutinous Humours, with which they are often wont to be obstructed; that not only the *primæ viæ* are purged, and the Superfluity of crude Matter diminished; but that even the very Particles of the Physick insinuate themselves in the Blood, and thereby attenuate the tough, cut the viscid Humours, so that they may have a freer Course within the Vessels, and what is superfluous may discharge itself through the Skin, and what remains be-

hind in the small Arteries may be conveyed into the Veins; that by opening and cleansing all the Passages and Channels, the Spirits and Blood may have their usual Motion again without any Impediment, and the Constitution of both be firmly resettled?

BUT to return to Practice. I must say something relating to Diet and a Regimen, for it is not requisite the Patient should be kept from Victuals or Drink; but let him eat Meats of a light Digestion, and that will afford good Nourishment, and drink a little Wine after them: but let him refrain from the Use of Garden-Herbs, and all Sorts of Fruits and cold Liquors, and take care not to venture abroad before his Blood has recovered its former Vigour, lest by a Breath of cold Air he falls ill again.

BUT I cannot forbear taking notice to you in this place, what a fruitless and dangerous Work they take in hand, who, following a bad Custom, yea, Right or Wrong, put those who are sick of a Fever to Bed forthwith, and like old Women, do what they can to make them sweat; when by this unseasonable Attempt,
the

the Fever is so far from being lessened, that by changing its Nature and Disposition, it turns into a Continual or Malignant one, which might have vanished perhaps of itself, or remitted: For by the very Heat of the Bed, and Medicines hotter than should be, the Circulation of the Blood grows more swift, and thereupon the Heat and Motion of the Spirits are increased, and not possibly to be allayed, till the Patient be quit of his Bed; for the Distemper has more need of a Bridle than Spurs. You see then (Sir) that the Issue of the *Cure* depends chiefly upon the Management of the Patient at the beginning of the Disease.

AND let me observe to you further, a Physician ought to distinguish nicely what the Constitution of the Patient is, what the Temper of his Blood, and the Nature of his Distemper, in order to prescribe in a right Method, especially when he has to do with Fevers.

FOR the Blood suffers a different Change at different times, (as it plainly appears to any Anatomist :) One while it is so thin and void of almost any Consistence, as to occasion

Bloody-Urine, a Dyfentery, Spotted Fevers, and all other Symptoms of that kind ; at another time fo grofs and greafy, that when all the Serous Particles are feperated from it, it condenfates and becomes folid, and thereby brings in a Roughnefs of the Jaws and Tongue, an infatiable Thirft, a Quinfie, Carbuncles, &c. From thefe, plainly difagreeing amongft themfelves, you perceive well enough (I fuppoſe) how Indications quite contrary to one another do ariſe ; but let me not be thought Arrogant if I affirm, that indifferent *Physicians*, yea, thoſe of *Great Name*, have groffly erred in this Matter, not once, but often.

It is pity indeed there are fo few, who having a good Talent at Judging, and Learning to diſtinguiſh Symptoms, are very Acute in Pulſes and Urines : Theſe are in truth the Gifts of Nature freely beſtowed upon us in our very Cradles, not the Fruits of an indefatigable Labour ; for be ever ſo ſtudious, you will not go out a Phyſician unleſs with Learning you have a natural Genius that way, and be in a Manner born one : and if to give Life is the proper Gift of God, certainly, as it is given us, to preſerve it, to reſtore it, when oppreſſed,

pressed, or with-hold it when flying from us, must be owned to come very near the Divine Power. For the Art of Physick is intrusted to you by Nature, not invented by you; which you have received, not found out. Do you then (good Sir) rightly execute the Office that Nature has given you, and improve those good Parts, which (so far as I can guess) will procure you an honourable Commendation, and an unblemished Character. But enough of these things, and perhaps too much.

To return then from my Digression, and go on with the *Danger*, *Uncertainty*, and *Unwholesomeness* of the Bark, and so lay every thing before your Eyes, that my Method and Manner of Cure may be abundantly evidenced.

BUT on the other hand I confess, that the *Danger* seems not to arise so naturally from the Bark itself, as from the Misapplication of it; from its being forced upon the Patient too early: if indeed it be taken whilst the Fit is increasing, or a little before its coming, or so much as at its decrease, it has very often the Effect to prevent a Possibility in Nature of expelling the
 morbifick

morbifick Matter, which, by that means being shut up contrary to Reason, throws the Patient into the utmost Peril of his Life; for the Blood being hotter, and boiling higher, runs dangerously into the upper Parts, inflames the Spirits, and sets them all in a Rage. And by this Change of the Febrile Matter made into the Brain on a sudden, the Oeconomy of the whole Body is disordered, and all things being turned topsy-turvy, the Distemper not only puts on the worst of Faces, beyond what it has hitherto had, but being now even changed from what it was, is accompanied with quite different Symptoms.





The SIXTH CASE.

A Man of a good Family, about thirty Years of Age, lay seized with Pains in his Limbs, Back, and Head, Sickness of his Stomach, and frequent Vomiting, and a most violent Heat. A skilful Apothecary gave him a Vomit in the Evening, and apply'd Blysterring-Plaisters to the Nape of his Neck and Arms, and gave him a Paregorick-Draught at Bed-time.

THE *Second* Day, all things fell out better.

THE *Third* Day, he gave him a Purging-Potion, and after it had done Working, a Paregorick-Draught to take.

HITHERTO he acted right, and had done better, if he had continued the same Method,

OR

or gone on to another, with a prudent Caution and by gentle degrees.

The *Fourth* Day, very early in the Morning (the Sick-Person being better) he persuaded him to take two Scruples of the Peruvian Bark, with four Spoonfuls of a Decoction of the same, and to repeat them every two Hours. But alas, the sudden Turn of Affairs! about five a-clock in the Evening his Head-Ach returned, and a burning-Heat came on, his Urine that was thick before, grew pale at once, and had not any Sediment.

HIS Pulse was weak, quick, and irregular; at Midnight he talked wild, and before Morning was quite out of his Head. This being his Condition, the fifth Day the Apothecary applied Blistering-Plaisters to the Infides of his Thighs and Ancles; but these doing no good, nor, as he thought, likely to do any, and not knowing how to act, or which way to turn himself, he called me in the seventh Day to his Assistance. At which time he was quite stupid, and at turns delirious to such a degree as to be so outrageous, at last you would
 swear

swear he was mad, he knew not even any of his Friends; he plucked to pieces his Bed-Clothes, and all who stood by him crying out he was lost, I prescribed after this manner.

I ordered his Head to be shaved and blistered, and Plaisters to be applied to the Soles of his Feet, and Cupping-Glasses betwixt his Shoulders, so as to draw away eight Ounces of Blood (if it could be done well) and that inwardly he should take the eighth Day,

Take, *Of Tinctura Sacra, an Ounce and half.*

Tincture of Jalap, two Drachms.

Syrup of Buckthorn - Berries, six Drachms.


Spirit of Lavender, one Drachm.

Let these be mixed together, and made a Potion, and given at several times, till he has one Motion.

(IT is worth taking Notice (Sir,) in order to fix upon a right Method of Purging, that a Physician ought to know whether his Patient

be Easy or Hard to be moved ; for by giving Purges in such a manner, sufficient Care is taken not to hurt the Constitution of the Patient;) after three hours he had three or four Stools, I know not which, and from that time his Senses came to him again by degrees, and shortly after he had them perfect. The *ninth* Day he took no Physick, but all things proved better than we expected.

THE *Tenth* Day, I prescribed a gentler Portion, and a Paregorick-Draught to be taken at Bed-time, and within eight Days, having repeated the Purge twice, he grew well again, without other Remedies, and recovered his former Strength in a little time.

 I can indeed relate to you other Cases like this, but I think this alone abundantly sufficient to shew, what great Care ought to be taken, that the Bark be not given too early, nor before the Disease has spent itself a little; *unless the Patient be so weak as to require it.*

BUT a Physician shews not his Skill in any thing more than in this; nobody justly merits the
Name

Name of a Physician, who has not a quick Wit, and a Judgment improved by Experience, to find out a Distemper by the Pulse, who does not rightly understand the Symptoms of Diseases, that are often uncertain and deceitful; who does not distinguish truly and exactly between Remissions and Intermissions, and who, upon the pressing Necessity of the Patient's Weakness, knows not in what Manner, and with what Caution the Bark is to be given even in Remissions; for by the smallest Mistake the Fever is more enraged, and made too obstinate to be conquered, and at length, as it often happens, incurable by Art itself.

THEREFORE be always careful how you give Physick in any Distemper, that you fall not into an Error, and deviate from the true Scope of Nature's Intention; for Art is to help Nature, not to obstruct it; to follow it, not to precede it.

A Word or two is necessary of the *Uncertainty* of the Bark in the late raging Fevers; for every *Practitioner* in Physick ought to take notice, that the Bark has not got the better of these


Fevers as it has done formerly ; but being repeated to an almost incredible Quantity, has done little or no Good at all,

BUT whether this may be imputed as a Fault to its *Inefficacy*, or to the *decayed* and *sophisticated* sort of it, sold up and down, or not, I am not at present to determine.

THE Craft indeed of some has proceeded so far now-a-days, as to put upon those who are not careful, Bark (I know not of what sort) *false dyed* for the Peruvian ; and to such an height of Impudence are they arrived, as even to confess openly they have two sorts for Sale, the one *genuine*, and the other *adulterated*.

BUT it were earnestly to be wished, both for the Honour of the Art, and Good of the Commonwealth, that not only Apothecaries, but Physicians who practise in the Country, would take more Pains to discover and detect these Frauds, to distinguish Drugs by Viewing, Handling, Smelling and Tasting them, and above all to examine them by the
Hydro-

(f) *Hydrostatick Scale.* But not to offend my just and faithful Friends, I stop short, and go back again.

BE that as it will, it may pass current for a Truth, that a Cure by the Bark is uncertain and full of hazard; for tho' it has been repeated weekly, a great many have been forced to yield to Tertian or Quartern Agues for a Year and more, and at last died of Consumptions, or rubbed on a little longer in a miserable Condition. But I solemnly affirm, that not a few
under 

(f) *Hydrostaticks is that part of Staticks, which relates to the Gravities and Equilibria of Liquors, and also comprehends the Art of Weighing Bodies in Water, or some other proper Liquor, thereby to estimate their Specifick-Gravity, and to deduce thence many other useful Theorems. And this (as is observed by the Honourable Mr. Boyle) is a part of Philosophy which ought to be looked upon as the most ingenious of any: The Theorems and Problems of this Art, being handsome Productions of Reason, and affording Discoveries, not only pleasing, but also surprizing and wonderful: Yea, very many of the most familiar, as well as most abstruse Phænomena of Nature, can hardly even be thoroughly understood without Hydrostatick Principles. 'Tis an Art also not only delightfully speculative, but practically useful: It may be of the highest Importance to Shipping and Navigation, to those who deal in Salt-Works; and to those whose Business it is to enquire into the Gravities and Magnitudes of some Bodies; the exact Knowledge whereof would very much conduce to their Interest. But of the great Usefulness of this Art, see more under Specifick Gravity. (Harris's Lexicon Tecnicum, at the Word, Hydrostaticks.)*

under my Care have been perfectly restored to their Healths, when even at Death's door, by the following Method ;

HAVING given two or three *Purges*, and those too (if the Age and Constitution of the Patient would bear it) strong ; to prevent Returns, I went on prescribing in this or the like manner ;

Take, *Of choice Peruvian-Bark, Pulverized, ten Drachms.*

Rhubarb, two Drachms.

Cinnamon powdered, two Scruples.

Diascordium without Honey, two Drachms.

Syrup of Orange-Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix these together, and make an Electuary, whereof let the Patient take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg every third Hour during the Intermission, and drink after it four Spoonfulls of the following Apozem ;

Take,

Take, *Of Peruvian-Bark, an Ounce and half.*

Salt of Tartar, one Drachm.

Boyl these in a sufficient Quantity of Fountain-Water, filling them up several times, and straining off a Quart; while it is boiling put to it

Root of Gentian, Zedoary, Cassamunar, of each a Drachm and half.

Cochineal, Saffron, of each a Drachm.

Orange-Peel, Winter's Bark, of each three Drachms.

And when it is cold, add to the strained Liquor

Strong Cinnamon-Water,

Chalybeate-Wine, of each three Ounces.

Mix them together.

Take, *Of (g) Helmont's Elixir Proprietatis, six Drachms*

Vitriol,

(g) John Baptist, commonly called Van Helmont, from a Burrough and neat Castle of that Name in Brabant, on the River

Vitriol, two Drachms.

Mynsicht's Tincture of Steel, two Scruples.

Mix them together, and let the Patient take a Tea-spoonful in a Glafs of White-Wine twice a-day, and continue it if occasion requires.

NOR need any one wonder at my mixing of Rhubarb with the Bark. For Reason and frequent Experience have made it evident to me, that the Bark hath thereby been rendered more certain and efficacious to conquer a Fever.

BUT

Ade, three Leagues from Eindoven. He was a Person of Quality, and a Man of great Learning, especially in Physick and Natural Philosophy. He was born at Bruffels, An. 1588. By his great Skill in Physick he performed such wonderful things, that he was put into the Inquisition, as a Man that did things beyond the reach of Nature: He cleared himself; but to be more at liberty, he retired into Holland. As he opposed the Principles of Aristotle and Galen, all the Peripateticks and Galenists became his profest Enemies. However, he was followed by others, who became great Men in their way; and his Learned Works do easily increase the Number of his Disciples, particularly, his Magnetick Cure of Bodies, his unheard-of Doctrine of Fevers; the Origin of Physick; Paradoxes of the Spa-Waters, &c. which are printed together in one Volume, in Folio. He died in the Year 1644. (Collier's Great Historical &c. Dictionary.)

BUT, (not to conceal the Truth by a dishonourable Silence,) I observed with no little admiration during the time I was conversant with them there four Years ago, that the most eminent Physicians of *Paris* often added Manna to their Peruvian Decoctions ; and how much more preferable the Use of Rhubarb is in these Cafes to Manna, who is there that will not own it?

I will go on to the *Unwholesomeness* of it, which I speak not (Sir) to be understood, as if I would entirely set aside the Bark ; but that during the use of it, between whiles and afterwards there may be due and proper Evacuations.

YOU see that Intermitting Fevers, when they come to be (*b*) Chronical, (and you may see

(*b*) But when the containing Matter of the Disease is of that nature, that it cannot have the Assistance of a Fever, for the universal Separation of it ; or when this kind of Matter is fixed to any Part unable to exclude it, either upon the account of its confirmation, as it is in the morbidick Matter of a Palsy, that the Nerves are stuffed with, and in the suppurated Matter in the Cavity of the Breast of those that have an Empyema, or by the Defect of the natural Heat and Spirits, as when Phlegm falls upon the Lungs of those that are weakened by Age or a long Cough ; or lastly, upon the account of a continual Flux of new Matter, wherewith the vitiated

see it almost every where,) make Room for a great many Distempers, and those very difficult to be cured, and that sick Persons after a free Use of the Bark are attacked various and different ways.

THAT to These accrue hydropical Swellings in their Legs and Bellies; to Those, Pains in the Almonds of their Ears and the other Parts, Inflammations, Abscesses, Gangrenes, yea, Rottenness of Bones; Head-Ach, Sickness at Heart, Phthifick, the Yellow-Jaundice, Rheumatism; to Infants Rickets; to Old Men the Diabetes; to Women a sort of Madness; and to Lying-in Women all manner of Ills.

BUT whence then all these, various and different sorts of Distempers? They are all owing, I assure you, to one and the same Cause, (*to wit,*) to not Purging at all, or not rightly Purging; and the same Reason of Cure holds good on either


Blood, which is only disposed to carry it off, does oppress and overwhelm the Part: I say, in these Cases the Matter is very slowly, or not at all concocted; and so Diseases that proceed from such unconcocted Matter are, and are called, Chronical. (Peachy's Translation of Sydenham.)

ther side, indeed the stress of the whole Matter turns altogether and entirely upon Purging and Opening Obstructions in the Blood, and corroborating and strengthening the Bowels.

BUT mind, (I intreat you) the Origin of all this Error, I mean the Fear of your *common Physicians*; lest by ordering Purges they should make the Fever return. But away with this vain, foolish Fear! provided different Purges be rightly thrown in now and then, and upon the intermediate Days proper Remedies be regularly given to prevent a Return. But be it as it will; what if there be a simple Return or so? Is there not more imminent danger to be apprehended from confining the poisonous Matter within our Bodies that is deposited here and there, than from two or three Fits of the Fever's Return? I would fain know, for what Reason, Physicians of all Nations, after they have removed all malignant and inflammatory Fevers whatever, prescribe Purging, but that they have a mind to root out what remains behind of that Matter? And why may not I then for the same Reason direct the

same Method of Cure, in intermitting Fevers, with the same Intent?

Is that Physician (I pray) worthy of Thanks, who has only repelled the Fits of a Fever, and left an Hydra of Evils springing up to be conquered yet; who hath delivered up his Patient; just rescued from one Enemy, to be tormented by a thousand other more merciless? Would it not have been better and more tolerable to have *labour'd under* the Fever itself, than to be *cured* in such a manner, and so precariously?

 BUT that Ignorance of Quacks, who, in the Cases aforesaid, treat their Patients, as labouring under genuine Diseases, when in reality they are not such, but Symptoms; the Relicks of a Fever ill-managed, and Indications of corrupted Matter shut up within; has very often raised my Laughter and Choler.

AND if any one observes a little, how unreasonably and preposterously these graceless Jugglers apply all that belongs to the Art of Physick in general; what Heaps of contrary Remedies (by their monstrous Ignorance) they
throw

throw in one upon another, enough to turn one's stomach, with which they officiously kill People; he will heartily own, that these mercenary forry Fellows mind nothing else but catching at a little Name, and picking up Money: He will confess, that the *Apothecaries* are much obliged to them all the while, but the *Patients* not at all.

BUT I foresee (Sir,) that you, whose Mind is bent upon restoring Physick to its ancient Honour and Dignity, will act righter in your Sphere; and carry yourself so, that neither the Itch of a little popular Credit, nor the Sweets of Lucre will take you off from doing your Duty. Be still then of the same Mind; and, as you have taken upon you the Profession, go on in your Improvements and sacrificing to *Æsculapius*. Shew yourself a faithful Physician, and a general Lover of Mankind. Be as free and easy to prescribe Physick for the Poor gratis, as for the Rich who can see you; that when sick, he may not only be restored to his Health in a *short time*, and with *Pleasure*, but get off *Cheap* too into the Bargain.

BUT having stepped a little out of the way, I shall return into it again, and pursue my Method of Cure. IN

IN *September* last I managed three Men much after the same manner, who, since they had an intermitting Fever that the Bark had removed, were troubled with Fits of the *Head-Ach*, *Rheumatick-Pains*, *Dropsy in their Bellies*, and *Yellow Jaundice*, and within a Month they got out of my hands in good Health again; I prescribed for them thus:

A gentle Purge to be taken twice a week, but on the intermediate-Days to

Take, *Of Conserve of Oranges*,
Peruvian-Bark, pulverized, of each
six Drachms.

Cinnabar of Antimony, three Drachms.

Poteries's Anti-hectick, two Drachms.

Ginger, Nutmeg candied in India,
of each one Drachm.

Syrup of Oranges, a sufficient quantity.

Let these be mixed together, and made an Electuary, whereof to take the quantity of a large Nutmeg thrice a day, at Physical Hours, drinking

ing four Spoonfulls of the following Infusion after it ;

Take, *Of Peruvian-Bark, ten Drachms.*
Rhubarb, black Hellebore, of each three
Drachms.
Salt of Wormwood, one Drachm.
Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves,
of each half a Drachm.

Bruise them together, and infuse them in three Pints of Mountain-Wine in a Bottle, stopp'd close, in a Sand-heat for three Days ; when settled, pour off the Liquor clear from the Dregs, and filtrate it.

MOREOVER, the better to secure the Patient from Danger, I ordered an Issue to be cut in one of his Arms or Legs, to take away the very Reliques of the febrile Matter, and root them out.

WHAT have I to do more then, but to compleat the Cure, and help him to his Strength again ? But from all other Remedies, which conduce to the raising of the Blood,

Blood, refreshing the Spirits, and strengthening the Parts, *Viper-Wine* (as frequent Experience hath shewn me) easily bears away the Bell, which is made after this manner ;

Take, *Ten Female Vipers alive.*

Of Steel-Powder, two Ounces.

The Juice of six Oranges.

Nutmeg, Cinnamon, of each, a Drachm and half.

Sack, five Quarts.

Digest these in a Sand-heat for twelve Days, and let two Ounces of the filtrated Liquor be taken twice or thrice a-day.

BUT give me leave (Sir) to add a few Words about the *Phthifick*, which indeed will not be foreign to my purpose, since, as you very well know, a great many, who have had an intermitting Fever, have fallen after it, into a lamentable Consumption. Nor truly is it to be wondered at, if from the very Nature of the Disease, its repeated and frequent Returns; and if by a Neglect of taking effectual Medicines in time, an Hectical-Heat should be kindled and
come

come to be continual ; if, since the Structure of the Lungs is so tender ; and their Fleshy-Parts so bladdery and spungy, as by that means to be more susceptible of malignant Humours than others, the febrile Matter that is lodged in them occasions Tumours, and Ulcers of a bad sort, and at last a Phthifick. Nor is it less à-propos to give these Patients an Hint, that this Distemper will prove mortal if they be not aware of it, but (after the Custom of many) either wholly neglect it, or because it returns, deliver it up to be cured by every little *Pre-tender*; whereupon it often happens, that they inflame and poyson the natural State of the Body, or by reason of their stupid Ignorance protract the Cure, by hardly yet calling in a true Son of *Æsculapius*, till the Patient stands more in need of a Divine for his Soul's Health, than of a Physician for his Body's.





The SEVENTH CASE.

AN Husbandman, fifty Years Old, fat, inured to Labour, was ill of an intermitting Fever almost a Year and half, of which having got quit for a while by often taking the Bark, but it returning still at uncertain Times, being weary of such disagreeable Physick, and, it may be, sparing of his Purse too, (*pretty well drained by this time*) being resolved not to apply to a Physician, or even an Apothecary for help, waiting for the Spring, and hoping his Enemy would leave him of its own accord by that time, but (alas!) within a Month finding himself decay and his Strength fail him, he began to repent of his rash Resolution; and growing every day worse, he, by the Persuasion of Friends, with much ado, came and consulted me at last. His *Pulse* was then in an hurry and weak, he was very *thirsty*, and his *Appetite*

tite quite gone; he had a *Shortness of Breath* upon him, a continual *Cough*, constant *Restlessness*, frequent and melting *Sweats*, a *Facies Hippocratica*, and his whole *Body* was shrunk. Considering with myself how this Patient had fared for the last six or seven Months, I was presently of the mind, that this Phthifick was the true Offspring of a former Distemper in a *different Shape*; and therefore rejecting Pectorals, Anti-Hecticks, Anti-Phthifical and all other Remedies of what Denomination soever, I resolved to undertake and go through with the Cure, with frequent Purging, the Peruvian Electuaries and Decoctions only, (prescribed in the nineteenth, twenty-second, forty-sixth, and forty-seventh Pages;) when this was done, I did not doubt, but, as the Fuel was removed, the Hectical Flame would go out of itself, and the whole Train of Phthifical Symptoms perish. And indeed I was not deceived in my Hopes and Expectation, for within a Month his Strength came to him strangely again, tho' he had purged twice a-week; He coughed seldom, *breathed* more freely, *slept* better, his *Pulse* was more regular, his *Countenance* livelier, his *Thirst*, *Stomach*, and *Respiration* much

the same as they naturally used to be; so that all things being now changed for the better, I ordered him but one Purge a-week, and on the intermediate Days to take *four Spoonfuls* of the Alterative *Infusion*, (prescribed in the fifty-fifth Page) twice a-day, at *Physical Hours*, and to have an Issue cut, large enough to hold two or three Pease. Within three Weeks after, or thereabouts, he grew as well again, without any troublesome Symptom remaining upon him, as if he had never been ill at all.

To give you particular Accounts (Sir) of Others who lately fell down with much the same Symptoms, and who, being at Death's door, got well again by this very Method, and at this day follow their Employments as they used to do, would certainly be tedious and superfluous.

BUT what is it I hear? What do you object? *This is a New, Unknown, and an Uncommon Method of Cure.* To purge *before, between whiles, and after* the Use of the Bark, is a thing that *never was heard of.* Had you
rather

rather then ((i) *Massarias*-like) err with (k) *Galen*, than be of a right Opinion with later Physicians? You make Custom a Pretence to me, I despise it; for I will not be subject to any Master whomsoever: It is natural to Beasts to follow

(i) *Massarias* (Alexander) an Eminent Physician in the University of Padua, towards the End of the 16th Century. He wrote of the Plague. Of the Practice of Physick. Of the Abuse of Blistering-Plaisters against * Saxonia. Of Pulses. Of Urines, &c.

* [Saxonia (Hercules de) a famous Physician born at Padua; the Emperor Maximilian sent for him into Germany to take his advice concerning a dangerous Sicknes into which he was fallen; and being recovered by his means, made him a Knight, and sent him back again into his Country very liberally rewarded. He died in 1607, being 57 Years of age. He hath left behind him several Writings, and amongst the rest, 1. Of the Use of Treacle in Pestilential Fevers. 2. Of the Plague. 3. Of Pulses; besides many other which Peter Uffenbach, his Disciple, has inserted in his Pantheon, or Temple of the Practice of Physick.] Collier's great Historical, &c. Diet.

(k) *Galenus* (Claudius) of Pergamus, a City of Asia, the Son of a learned Architeet, was a most excellent Physician, who flourished in the Reign of Claudian. Having learned what he could at Alexandria, he went to Rome, where he wrote much: From whence returning into Asia, he was recalled by the Emperors Verus and Antoninus; after whose death he returned into his own Country; where, by his Temperance he prolonged the Life of a weak and crazy Body to a great Age. He was the Beginner of that Method of Physick most in use till lately; the Author of 200 Volumes that were burnt in the Temple of Peace; as appears by his Commentaries on his own Works; numbered by Cardan, among
the

follow a Guide, not Man. But since you are so much swayed by the Authority of the *Ancients* in point of Physick, go to *Sydenham*, who alone has wrote as much about Fevers as all of them put together. You will find there, that He made use of the same Method of Cure I practise now.

(1) *I perceive both from the Signs of a laudable Separation in the Urine, and also from a plain Remission of all the Symptoms, that it is fit to give a Purging-Potion, to evacuate the Sediment, put off, here and there, by the foregoing Fermentation; and unless it be done timely, there is danger lest it should return into the Mass of Blood, and so cause a Relapse; or may,*
by

(1) The 64th and 65th Pages.

the 12 most subtle Wits of the World. It's said he fled from Rome in Plague-Time, without daring to trust to the Remedies of his Art, and some add, that he declared himself an Enemy against the Jews and Christians, and accused them of believing very difficult things, without any Demonstration. But he himself was some time after forced to leave Rome, upon an Accusation that he cured by Magick; because he had sometimes the good fortune to stop dangerous Defluxions by Bleeding, and Curing the Falling-Sickness by hanging a Peony-Root about the Sick-Person's Neck. He died in the 70th Year of his Age, and as some say, in the 140th. (Collier's Great Historical, &c. Dictionary.)

by its abode in the *Natural-Parts* upon which it is thrown, cause hereafter a dreadful Mine of Ills in the Body. — And indeed He will not be mistaken much, who should affirm, that more Diseases arise hence, viz. from the Omission of Purging after Autumnal-Fevers, than from any other Cause whatever.

(1) THE Disease being removed, Care must be taken that the Patient be purged; for it can scarce be imagined, how many Diseases are occasioned by the Omission of Purging after Autumnal-Agues; and I wonder this is taken so little notice of, and no more provided for by Physicians: For when Purging was neglected, I could certainly foretell, that some dangerous Disease would befall them, tho' they had not the least thought of it.

(2) OF Intermittent Fevers.] When a Month is past, I prescribe some lenitive Potion, and I order it should be repeated once a week for two or three Months following, and after every Purge an Anodyne at Bed-time, the Medicine having done Working.

O F

(I) OF a Rheumatism.] *They who have used the Peruvian Bark for a long time are subject to a Scorbutick Rheumatism.*

FROM these Instances it appears as manifest as can be, that he has either pointed out to us the Unwholesomeness of the Bark, or at least has plainly demonstrated to us the Necessity of Purging now and then after the Use of it.

BUT to give you greater Satisfaction in this Matter, consult (1) *Baglivi*, a great Physician truly;

(1) The 278th Page.

(1) *What I have found of this Great and Eminent Man's Works upon the strictest Search I could make amongst my Books, I thought fit to insert here in honour to him under their proper Titles, viz.*

1. *Georgii Baglivi, Doctoris Medici & in Roman. Archilyc. Anatomes Professor. De Praxi Medica ad priscam Observandi rationem revocanda Libri duo, &c. i. e. a Treatise of George Baglivi, Doctor in Physick, and Professor of Anatomy at Rome; about reducing the Practice of Physick to the ancient Method of Observation. To which are added new Dissertations.* 1. Of the Anatomy, Bite and Effects of the Tarantula, &c. 2. Of the Use and Abuse of Blistering-Plaisters. 3. Of divers Experiments of Anatomical-Infusions into the Bodies of Animals. 4. Of the Circulation of Blood in a Frog. 5. The History of the Death and dissecting of *Marcellus Malpighius*,
principal

truly; who in as clear and ample a manner chargeth the Bark with incurable Obstructions in the Meseraick-Vessels, and with Hectick-Fevers, unless the Body be physically prepared beforehand in a proper Method.

OF

principal Physician to the Pope. *And, 6. An Appendix concerning the almost Epidemical Apoplexies that have happened the two last Years at Rome and in Italy. Printed at Lyons 1699. 8vo. Pages 407. The Design of the first Treatise of this Volume is to shew, that if the Practice of Physick be of late so much despised, as, to be less esteemed than divers other Arts, inferiour to it, 'tis wholly owing to this, that Physicians applying themselves chiefly to form new Systems, have utterly neglected the true Method of practising Physick, which is only that of Observations carefully made, upon which sure Principles may be built, for knowing Distempers and curing them successfully. He thinks the best way of treating of Diseases is by Aphorisms, as Hippocrates did; and not by Systems, as many modern Physicians do.*

One of his Aphorisms is, that in several Distempers the Use of Medicines is more hurtful than useful; and that (on the contrary) the Use of the Air and walking in the Fields oft-times cures long Diseases, which have in a manner emptied the Apothecaries Shops.

2. He has published a Tract in 8vo. Printed at Perouse in 1701. Of the Motion and Diseases of the Fibres, &c.

3. Georgii Baglivi Medic. Theoric. in Romano Archylyc. Profefs. &c. Specimen quatuor Librorum de Fibra Motrice & Morbosa, &c. i. e. A Physical-Essay, concerning the Motion and Diseases of the Fibres, wherein the Structure of Solids, their Force, Spring, and Use are treated of, &c. By M. Baglivi, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences of Germany, Professor of Physick at

OF the (1) Motion of the Fibres.] *Happy that Patient who lights on a Physician that cures Fevers and the Diseases of the Mesentery well: My Youngsters, ye shall not cure them with Testaceous Medicines, nor indeed with the gross and*

(1) The 103d Page of Baglivi's *Utrecht*-Edition, in 1703.

Rome. The second Edition. Printed at Rome in 1702. Two Volumes in 12mo. Pages 175, and 115.

Part of this Treatise was published by way of Letter from the Author to one of his Friends, who printed it at Perouse in 1700.

4. A fourth Edition of the *Physical Essay &c.* corrected &c. at London. At the Charge of T. Leigh, and D. Midwinter.

5. Georgii Baglivi, M. D. &c. *Opera omnia Medico-Practica & Anatomica; i. e.* All the *Physico-Practical and Anatomical Works of M. George Baglivi, Professor of Physick at Rome.* The sixth Edition. Printed at Lyons, 1705. 4to. Pages 692.

M. Baglivi gives us in this sixth Edition of his Works, not only all that was in the former Editions, but has added several new Articles (23 in Number) and Treatises, besides a great number of considerable Additions to old Articles, and several Letters sent him relating to his Works.

The two First, which may be reckoned but as one, are a Letter from Mr. Andry, Doctor of the Faculty of Physick at Paris, and M. Baglivi's Answer, both of them about the Generation of Worms in Human Bodies, and M. Baglivi's Letter was published in M. Andry's Book, *Of the Generation of Worms in Human Bodies.* (Printed at London in 1701, for Henry Rhodes and Andrew Bell in 8vo.)

*and pernicious Abuse of the Peruvian Bark—
nor &c. but by relaxing Solids too intense, and
making those intense that are too much relaxed,
by separating Fluids too concrete, and Purging
them at times, by applying various Remedies*

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in-

The Second is another Letter from M. Andry, with M. Baglivi's Answer, both of them relating to Hippocrates's 22d Aphorism, the first Section. Where it is said, that we must purge digested Humours, not crude, unless the Humours, that occasion the Disease, are in Orgasm, (or quick Motion.) M. Baglivi's Answer to M. Andry, who desired his opinion on that Head, is worth reading. Our Author recommends nothing more than Purging in the beginning of Diseases, when the unruly Humours threaten to attack the main Parts of the Body.

The third Letter is from M. Osterchamp, Physician to the Princess de Lobkowitz. The fourth is from M. Harris, Physician of London, to our Author, with his Answer. The fifth is from M. Putignanus, a Physician at Lecce, in the Province of Otranto, in the Kingdom of Naples. The sixth is from M. Cole, an English Physician. The seventh is from M. Holton, Professor of Physick at Leyden. The eighth from M. Daniel le Clerc, Physician at Geneva. The ninth from M. Nich. Angelinus. The tenth from M. Funtonus, a Physician at Turin. The eleventh from M. Conigliani, Physician to the Grand Seignior. The twelfth is from M. Quarta. The thirteenth from M. Palili, Physician at Rome. All these Letters are full of the Eulogiums of M. Baglivi, and are Proofs of the great Reputation this learned Man has acquired, tho' he be not yet far advanced in Years. (The Works of the Learned from January 1699, to December 1705.) The Utrecht-Edition of his Treatise of the Motion and Diseases of the Fibres in 1703, I cannot possibly find out, nor the Leyden-Edition of his Practise of Physick in 1700.

inwardly and outwardly: He who understands to do these things well, knows how to cure well.

OF the (1) mischievous Motion of the Fibres.] *In Children and those who live high, they mostly ended in an Hectick, especially if the unsufferable Use of the Bark was prescribed.*

OF the (2) Practice of Physick.] *The Bark is a strong Remedy in the Cure of intermitting Fevers, so that it be not given whilst there is the least suspicion of an Inflammation in any of the Bowels—for in such Cases it does not take away the Fever, but increases it; and by lodging and fixing the Matter of the Distempers in a Place affected, it produces mortal Inflammations, and at length a Gangrene.*

It is of service in intermitting Fevers, so that it be not prescribed at the beginning of them, the Humours as yet being crude; for sometimes it does not take away the Fever; and if it does, it returns afresh within a few days; and

(1) — The 148th Page.

(2) — The 165th Page of the *Leyden-Edition* in Holland, in 1700.

and what is worse, it frequently produces new Diseases, Asthmas, Dropsies, Dysenteries, Rheumatisms, a Suppression of common Evacuations, &c.

I can produce others, but I have neither Leisure nor Will to collect and transcribe any thing further out of these.

BUT let me add a word to what went before, just to call in very *proper* Witnesses in this Affair, (*viz.*) *skillfull Chirurgeons*, whom I could not well pass by without paying them my Compliment; whom I had like to have said were the usefulest Persons for the Preservation of Man's Health, and whose excellent *Employment* I earnestly advise you to have always the greatest Esteem and Value for, and from whose *Acquaintance, most sound Instructions and Observations*, I certainly promise you a great Enrichment of your Understanding.

I would ask, I say, these Men, what a lamentable Tragedy the late Fevers have acted; how many Inflammations, Abscesses, Gangrenes, and Mortifications, very difficult to be managed,

managed, have they been the Cause of? But who believes not, that Purges rightly thrown in at Times between the Use of the Bark have not either put a stop to all these, or made the Cure the easier?

BUT that all I have said may appear more clearly, let me shew you in a few Words the Course of the Distemper.

AT its beginning, Nature's whole Business is to open the Channels that are stopped up, and make them passable, to dilute the Humours, attenuate and render them fluid, that it's hostile Particles may be thrown out the easier by the help of a Sweat. Now whilst Nature is preparing and moiling to do that, a Commotion being raised, and the State of the Blood disordered, there must of necessity be a Fever; whence it happens, that by opening the Obstructions, and rarefying the Humours, there is both an easier Secretion thro' the Pores, and also a more plentiful one by the increase of the Velocity, nor need we do any thing more to dispatch a Cure, than restore to the *Solid Parts* their Tone and Elasticity. But when Nature
wearied

wearied out, cannot, either by reason of the Viscidity of the Humours, or of the Cuticular-Passages being too much stopped up with Fæculencies, drive out the noxious Matter, the rest of the Tragedy that was acted before in the *Fluids* is acted afterwards in the *Solids*. And as Nature knows no other Method than a Fever to cast out the morbifick Matter from the Blood, so likewise knows it not to free the carnous Parts from any extraneous thing any other way than by an Impoſthume. Accordingly therefore an Impoſthume and a *Vomica* ſucceed ; by means whereof it cannot be but ſome of that Matter will be ſucked into the Blood, as it returns in its circular Motion by the Veins ; and if a great quantity of it be poured on the Blood, it does not only produce a Fever, with which the Patient's Strength is not able to grapple, but it alſo poyſons the whole Maſs of Blood ; till at laſt the Patient worn away and egged on by a Fever and Poyſon that lay lurking a long time within him, and eaten up with a horrible Gangrene and Mortification from his Habit of Body, as out of a continually running Fountain, is taken away out of the Land of the Living.

BUT

BUT to contain myself within the Bounds of an Epistle, the present Help in these and such like Fevers is by *evacuating* Medicines; but that way of Evacuation that is by Purging, is not only the *safer* but *pleasanter* to keep the Patient out of the Danger of Death, and will remove that Heap of Evils that hath been long a gathering and continually increasing, more *happily* and *certainly* than any other Remedies whatsoever.

BUT if any thing above mentioned takes not with Physicians of the *Lowest* or *Superiour* Class, I matter it not; for let them understand and remember, that I have a List of Patients by me, who having had the worst, enjoy now the best State of Health, and who both can and will unanimously vouch and confirm the Truth of my Success.

LET those who will, and have nothing else to do, busy their Heads about this; but I would have them know I seek not Applause, and that I am certain of Fact itself both from Experience and Reason. It is enough for me, and more

too

too to cure, and prove the Matter *fairly above-board*.

THIS (*unknown, if you will have it so*) way of Cure has (to speak freely) been so lucky to me, and so much to my Wish, that I think it would be of general Service to Mankind if this Epistle was printed; and therefore when you have read it over carefully, send it me back, and it shall be committed to the Press.



L

WHEN



WHEN I had wrote my Letter, and almost sealed it, I bethought myself of the Engagement I stood under to you to write a Treatise of the Small-Pox: But I hope (Sir) you will readily excuse me, if you recollect, that the Learned (*m*) Dr. *Richard Mead* hath kindly promised us the whole Method of Cure from

(*m*) Dr. Mead has published a Mechanical Account of Poysons (*a curious Piece*) in several Essays. Printed by R. J. for Ralph Smith. 1702. 8vo. Pages 183. *The Reasons of his first entering upon them, and the Occasions of his publishing them are accounted for in the Preface.*

His Essays are five in number, in the first of which, he treats of the Viper, to which is annexed an Appendix, containing Anatomical Observations, and an Account of some other venomous Animals. In the second, he discourses of the Tarantula and Mad-Dog; in the third, of poysonous Minerals and Plants; in the fourth, of Opium; and in the last, of venomous Exhalations from the Earth, poysonous Airs and Waters.

He has published also a learned Piece, intituled, De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ in Corpora Humana, & Morbis inde oriundis, Autore Richardo Mead, M. D. S. R. S. &c. i. e. Concerning the Influence of the Sun and Moon over Human Bodies, and concerning

from the Beginning to the End. Indeed the steady Promise of a Man of such Integrity has not a little pleased, but exceedingly rejoiced me; to mistrust whose Word, would be equally a grievous Fault as Folly in me to undertake
the

concerning the Diseases that arise from thence. By *Richard Mead, M. D. F. R. S.* and Physician of *St. Thomas's Hospital.* London: Printed for *Ralph Smith,* 1704. 8vo. Pages 96.

Having in his Preface shewn how useful the Knowledge of Mathematicks is, in order to come to a compleat Understanding of the Art of Physick, and having at the same time made his due Acknowledgements to those from whom he had received any Assistance in his Undertaking, Dr. Mead comes in the first Chapter of the Book itself, to tell us, that the Ancients of all Ages believed, that the Accessions and Periodical Circuits of very many Diseases depended on the Power of the Moon. And that there were some Diseases which owed their Origin only to the Motions and Influences of the Stars, and other Heavenly Bodies.

The Method which the Doct̄or proposeth to himself is, in the first place, to shew that the Course of the Sun and Moon, besides the various Mutations of the Times and Seasons of the Year, which it causes, does variously affect our Bodies according to their various Stations, and disturbs the Motion of Fluids. Secondly, he proposes to enquire, what Diseases, and the several Symptoms in Diseases, do derive their Origin from hence. And then lastly, how far such sort of Reasonings conduce to the Improvement of Physick. At the Close of the first Chapter, in his second Advertisement, he would have us know that the other Stars have some Force, which, tho' they may not equal the Influence of the Sun and Moon, do yet in several ways conspire to the increasing or diminishing of their In-

the same Affair. I should be much in the wrong, and deservedly accounted Audacious, were I to say any thing unadvisedly about the Small-Pox; for the curing whereof a Man so Great, of such Natural Endowments, of so long and

fluxes over our Bodies. In the next Chapter he inquires what sorts of Diseases, &c. owe their Origin to the various Motions and Positions of the Heavenly Bodies; and here he instanceth in Epilepsies, the Menstrual-Profluvia in Women, Convulsions, Frenzies, Palsies, &c. His Method is, first to lay down the State of the Case, and then to assign the Reasons of its Phænomena or Symptoms. (Works of the Learned, &c.)

No doubt but there have been more Editions of both these Traëts, (they being so valuable that the Curious and Learned Part of the World could not but be eager of them) which I have not been so happy as to see yet.

The World is obliged likewise to Dr. Mead for the Impression of William Baxter's Glossary of the British Antiquities, printed in Mr. Baxter's own time. 'Tis a learned Book, and the Publication of it thro' his means, shews how ready the Doëtor is to promote Learning and incourage Men of Letters, which he always does in the most endearing manner. I cannot forbear, upon this occasion, to take notice of another excellent Qualification of that celebrated Physician; I mean his great Affability: A sure sign of good Breeding, great Sense, and a generous and noble Soul. (New Memoirs of Literature.) I know him myself personally very well, and am too weak to express his due Character, but what has been said here by others of him and his Works are literally true; by his Works, I mean the two Pieces first abovementioned, and the same Editions, which I have read, but other Editions I never saw. My own Judgment of those is, that they deserve Commendation and Thanks from all of the Faculty, and others who have Wit and Judgment enough to read them.

and constant Experience, promiseth to impart to the World his Observations, and an exact Management. God grant then he may not alter his Mind, and preserve a Life so valuable to his Country; for what mischief has Mankind suffered from this intolerable Distemper? But what are we not to hope for, from his Conduct and happy Studies? Every thing in Reason; for no body has a greater share of good Natural Parts, no body more Learning, no body more extensive Humanity.

BUT saving the Respect due to so great a Man, let me lay down to you a few things before-hand. I advise you not to be too hasty in giving a Vomit at the beginning of the Distemper unless necessity requires it, lest being led away and deceived by a vain hope of diminishing the Pocky-Matter, or by a Prospect of doing it with other Medicines, you make the Distemper more dangerous.

1st, LEST *the Ebullition of the Blood should be too high.*

2dly, LEST *the Eruption of the Pustules should be too much precipitated.*

3dly,

3dly, LEST a greater and more plentiful quantity of the Matter than should be carried to the *upper Parts*, (viz.) *the Stomach, the Aspera Arteria, the Lungs, the Face, the Eyes, and the Meninges of the Brain*. I have observed indeed of late from the Nature of the Distemper, from the Operation of the Vomit, from the very Structure of the Stomach, and its neighbouring Parts, and from a Mechanical Reason drawn from thence, as also from manifold Experience, that this too popular Practice has been terrible to a *Great Many*, prejudicial to *Most*, and uncertain to *All in general*.

MOREOVER, upon the coming or increasing of the Secondary Fever, I advise you to shew yourself at all times, but especially in the *Evening*, a careful and vigilant Physician; Virtues I have ever found in you, and which, if exercised too in difficult Cases, I foresee that you will faithfully rescue a great many from the Jaws of Death by rightly and seasonably *Bleeding and Purging*.

BUT whither does the Eagerness of my Pen and Style carry me beyond my Will? It were greatly

greatly to be wished (Sir,) that what that *learned Man* hath wrote of the Small Pox might be finished shortly, that (according to our hearty Desires) we might be fure of reading it e'er long too; and do you and all good Men constantly pray for his *Health* and *long Life*; and that he may go on gaining favour with all Physicians by his *courteous Behaviour*, cultivating the Art of Phyfick by his *Wit*, and maintaining the Honour of it by his *own Reputation*, and brightening and perpetuating both.

IF you find (Sir) any thing remarkable in your Studies, any thing *uncommon* and *undiscovered* in your *Anatomical* Labours, I beg you would freely impart them to me; for I am fully resolved to publish my Tract, which I intended to put out last Year, and which I am daily polishing, as soon as I can strike a Bargain with the *Printer*. Farewel, and continue to Love

Dated from St. Edmund's-Bury, the 6th day of December, 1728.

Your Ever most Loving

MARTIN WARREN.

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ssessing, as soon as I can strike a Bargain with
the Printer, Fawcett, and continue to Love

Your Ever most Loving

Dated 7th St. Edmunds
Bay, the 15th of Dec-
ember 1728.

MARTIN WARREN.