Philosophical conjectures on aereal influences, the probable origin of diseases: with an unusual cure in the scurvy / Address'd to Dr. Shaw, by E-m-d L-tt-n [i.e. Edmund Litton].

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Philosophical Conjectures

ON

AEREAL INFLUENCES,

The probable Origin of

DISEASES:

With an unufual CURE in the

URVY.

Address'd to Dr. SHAW, By E-M-D L-TT-N. LITTON

Define quapropter, novitate exterritus ipfa, Expuere ex animo rationem; sed magis acri Judicio perpende & fi tibi vera videtur, Dede manus ; aut, si falsa est, accingere contra. Lucret. Lib. II.

Fly no Opinion, Friend, because 'cis new: But frictly fearch; and, after, careful view: Reject, if false; embrace it, if 'tis true.

As we have Opportunity, let us do Good unto all Men. Gal. vi. 10.

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EASIES:

Philosophical Conjectures

ON

Aerial Influences, &c.

Nembodied Spirits, and Beings of a superior Class, may have an immediate Perception of the Effence of Things, may be able instantaneously to collect the most distant Ideas. But we, as looking through a dark and clouded Atmosphere, distinguish by Marks, Characters, and Analogy; consequently must be liable to Error Deception, and Confusion, from the great Similitude of external Phases. Are not our Senses fallible, their Informations unreasonable, their Determinations unjust? Is not this manimanifest from the Figure, Motion, and Magnitude of Bodies? Has not this laid the Foundation of Scepticism, and staggered the Reasoning of the Curious and Inquisitive?

Looking back into the Source and Original of Things, we shall find Inventions the most useful, important, and beneficial to Mankind, have been cafual and unlabour'd. We shall find the great, wonderful, and stupendous Discoveries of Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, owing to an optic Contrivance accidentally hit upon. Lands and Continents have been unexpectedly difcover'd. Magnetic and Electrical Phænomena have surprised the Thoughtful and Contemplative. I omit the fatal Productions of Chemic Accidents, and a thousand Things, whose fortuitous Exertion betrays their Properties, and indicates the Use. A Detail of these to you, Worthy Sir, intiintimately acquainted with the universal History of Men and Things, must be needless, troublesome, or offensive *

The present Darkness of the human Intellect may proceed, in some measure, from the Corruption and Degeneracy of the corporeal Organs; and these again from the unhappy Mutations of our ruinous Planet.

When the Life of Man, in a State of uninterrupted Health, was near a thousand Years; when the spontaneous Productions were nearly sufficient, + when a pure unmix'd homogeneous Æther subtilized the animal Juices, and rendered the nervous Fluid infinitely siner, confequently

^{*} Theocritus indeed afcribes the Invention of Arts to Necessity. Απενία, Διόφαν]ε, μόνα τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει Αὐτὰ τῷ μόχθοιο διδάσκαλ.

Magister artis, ingenique largitor.

Venter. Prof. Pers.

[†] Mulcebant Zephyri natos fine semine flores. Ver erat æternum, placidique tepentibus auris

fequently the intellectual Faculties proportionably strong, vigorous, and sprightly; in Life, I say, thus circumstanced, Nature might be examined, her Laws investigated, and wonderful Discoveries effected.

But we, the Postdiluvian Race, as soon as landed on the unknown Shore of the World, find ourselves oppressed with Want, and tormented with Pain.

These damp the generous Sallies of audacious Youth; these spoil the well weighed Projects of experienced Age. Add to this, the noblest Part of Man sunk, stupissed, and immersed in animal Nature, Operations of the Soul entangled, and confused with various powerful and distracting Passions, whose imperious Dictates, and tyrannic Sway, are violent and uncontroulable, especially till the animal and often intellectual Faculties are broken, spoiled, and debilitated. What-

Whatever might have been the animal or moral Advantages of Man in his Original and unlapsed State, the now visible Infirmity and Imperfection in every Class of Creatures declares them not the finish'd, uncorrupted Make of an infinitely wife, good, and powerful Being. The Strength and Durability of antediluvian Bodies was prefently worn out or impaired; closely followed the Deluge; a furprifing Deduction from human Life, no innate Strength, no Vigour of Constitution, nor strrictest Regimen, could retard the Flow of Life, or withstand the destructive Influence of inconstant Seasons, a corrupted heterogeneous Air: These are the Origin of human Maladies, and hasten the Dissolution of all created Beings.

Such were the fatal Changes in the Earth and Atmosphere, such the the fatal Consequences of the grand Catastrophe, that, assign what Degree you please of Fluidity in the vital Liquors, what Degree of Tension and Elasticity in the animal Solids, choose the Diameters of the secretory Organs, ransack Physic and Philosophy for Rules and Medicines, yet still our Expectations are frustrated, our Attempts are bassled; nothing will be found adequate, but a new Constitution of Things.

At different Periods of the Year are evident various Irregularities in the animal Oeconomy, which, tho' not caufing Difeases immediately mortal, the Consequences may be lasting and dangerous: Sometime immersed and steeped in Water, our Solids grow lax, our Fluids vapid, the intellectual Powers veiled and obscured, attended with Consusion, Despondence, and infup-

supportable Melancholy; Effects too visible in the Nervous, Studious, and Sedentary. Again, the Fibres frozen and constringed, the Blood condensed and briskly accelerated, may yield a temporary Gaiety and Sprightliness; yet these Advantages from Fermentations and Refolutions, occasioned from an ensuing Thaw and Warmth, are infinitely preponderated by Diseases of the most malignant Nature, or Dejection of Mind the most frightful and intolerable. Such are frequently the Combination or Succession of Seasons, as must necessarily render our Medium pestiserous and unhealthful,

Intempestivis pulviisque & solibus icta.

Lucret.

From the Concurrence of History, whether natural, sacred, or profane, from the Contemplation of the Site, Position, and Orbit of

our Earth, from the discordant and inharmonious Combination of Elements, the disorderly and irregular Range of the component Strata, with other numberless Marks of Deteriority, particularly in the intellectual and moral World, a Conjecture is drawn, bold iudeed, but not altogether groundless and improbable; viz. That all the Beings, whether fentient or intelligent, that ever were or will be upon the Face of the Earth, thus modified, are for some anterior Lapse, cons fined and fettered in this Planetary Prison, and are now in a State of Purgation, Expiation, and progreffive Perfection.

Yet, thro' the whole System of inanimate Beings, notwithstanding our Lapse from original Purity and Virtue, are the most evident Vestiges of providential Care, a wonderful Commixture of Kindness and Severity, Severity, intended, no doubt, for our Preservation and Correction, and this often effected by a Counteraction of Causes, singly destructive to the whole animated Race.

From Fermentation, Corruption, or Putrefaction, are generated Salts, the most violent, alkaline, and pernicious; which, disfusing around Contagion, and mortal Sickness, must presently render the Earth barren and uninhabited, a Scene of Woe and Desolation, if not dissipated, dissolved, and precipitated, by Winds and Rains; and then may not only serve the Purposes of Vegetation, but perhaps by various Transmutations may be converted into necessary Elements, or perhaps the vital Pabulum.

The Experiments of Boyle, and Phænomena of Halley's Engine, render it probable, that some Principle resides in the Air, necessary to Life

Life and Flame; for tho' the Elasticity remain, so as to carry off the suliginous Steams; yet, upon a Consumption of this vivisying Something, the vital and common Flame are with Difficulty preserved; and as there must be a perpetual Consumption of this animating Matter, it is necessary it be some-how repaired, from the universal Rounds of Generation and Corruption. 'H TESE OFFICE ALIE. I.

de Gen. Corrupt.

The Air seems to be a Chaos of infinite and numberless Materials, the common Seminary of enlivening Principles, every-where impregnated with the Particles of subjacent Mines and Minerals; the active and volatile Parts of poisonous and falubrious Plants; every-where replete with a Variety of Seeds, Eggs, and Animalcules; which, the latent in their wandering and unsettled Condition;

dition; yet the Seeds fertilizing the Virgin-Earth, and the others lighting upon, fixing, and adhering to a proper Matrix, afford spontaneous Productions, and Generations seem-

ingly equivocal.

All the Bodies in Nature of whatever Contexture, emit Effluvia; and in different Seasons, or Places, have a greater or lefs Degree of Exhalability, proportionable to subterraneous or aereal Causes. Evaporations, Avolations, and Diminutions, are perceptible in the lax and volatile; and Causes or Effects, Impressions or Alterations, sensible and manifest, are only deducible from the firm and ponderous. Descending into the fubterraneous Caverns, we find Agents the most violent, firy, and ungovernable, whose Coalitions and Colluctations rend, shake, and threaten universal Dissolution; we find Steams that destroy, corrode,

C 2

or suffocate, in an Instant. Stygian, pestiferous, and indeterminable Compositions have issued out of the Earth, spread ther Malignity, and depopulated half the Globe. The Dews are sometimes volatile and explosive, again poisonous and mortal. It is certain, whatever might have been the salutiserous Resolute Necessity for a Contrariety of Action, the Result of which must be Dissolution and Decay.

The Meteors and Explosions of the Atmosphere, the surprising Velocity and Penetrability of aereal Fire, arise from the Actions of terrestrial Emissions, of infinite Tenuity, and specific Gravity, inconceivably small. But in minute Bodies what are the Laws of Motion? what are their Attractions, Repulsions, and Cohesions? Is there not an attractive Force greater than that by which the

the Squares of their Distances decrease?

Several modern pretended Discoveries were well known to the ancient Philosophers. In their Speculations, whether natural, moral, or metaphysic, are Vestiges of the profoundest Thought, scarce derivable from human Reason, and the Light of Nature; particularly their Knowledge of our lapsed State, the Augus, the quyi, an Account of the Creation coincident with the Mosaic History, and something like our Doctrine of the Trinity: These certainly must be the Remains of primeval Tradition, or immediate Revelation. That the Generation of Animals was from a Distention, Evolution, and Repletion, is only a modernized Opinion. The Pythagoreans and Platonists knew the true System of the World: Some taught the Stars were firy Worlds; others, Phus Stars, thus Seas o'er proper Places (pread.

Lunut. Lib. V.

others, that the Moon was habitable; others, that the Planets were opake Bodies revolving round the Sun. Pythagoras (as Gregory has shewn) knew that the Gravities of the Planets were reciprocally as the Squares of their Distances. That congenial Things approach, and dissimilar recede, was the Foundation of Hippocrates's Philosophy, probably learnt from his great Master or Contemporary Democritus, who first divulged the Doctrine of Atoms, the Fruit of his Afiatic Travels, to the Conjunctions, Unions, and Combinations of which Epicurus ascribes the Formation of the World*, Plutarch de Placitis Philosoph.

* But a vast Heap; and from this mighty Mass
Each Part retir'd, and took its proper Place;
Agreeing Seeds combin'd, each Atom ran,
And sought his Like, and so the Frame began.
From disagreeing Seeds the World did rise,
Because their various Motions, Weight, and Size,
And Figure, would not let 'em all combine,
Together lie, nor friendly Motions join:
Thus Skies, and thus the Sun first rais'd his
Head:

Thus Stars, thus Seas o'er proper Places spread:

Lucret. Lib. V.

Not only in animal Nutrition, but upon every Occasion, he introduces this Attraction into the animal Oeconomy. In the Sixth of Epidemics, illustrated by Galen's Interpretation, are these Words, Σαςκὸς όλκη και εν κοιλίης, και εξωθεν. δηλον, ή αἰσθησις, wis Extrosov nai sigrovoov onov to sama. "The " Flesh draws both from the Belly " and from without; and it is mani-" fest to the Senses, that the whole "Body both expires and inspires,"Galen de usu pulsuum. Melanaus divor 3 eis éculas ου το περιέχου] · ήμας αέρ · ἐκ ὀλίγην μοιράν καὶ τοτ ες ετ το προς Ιωποκράτες λεγομέρον, ώς έκπνεν καὶ Εσπνεν έτὶν έλον τὸ σῶμα. " But they" (the Pores or Extremities of the Arteries)"draw " no small Part from the surrounding "Air: And this we find in Hippo-" crates, that the whole Body both "expires and inspires."

Hippocrates not only esteems the Air the Author of Life and Difeases

eases to mortal Men, but to this ascribes the different Shapes, Complexions, Genius, and Government of different Nations. Moderate Heat and Moisture, in the fertile Regions of Asia, render the animals large and comely. But, from the Mildness of the Climate, their Dispositions are soft and cowardly, impatient of Labour and Hardship. The Afiatics are weak, dastardly, and fervile, eafily sliding into Monarchies; with Reluctance they leave their Ease and Families, and hazard their Lives for tyrannic Masters. On the other hand the Greeks, and northern Afiatics, are bold, hardy, and warlike; without Compulsion they quit their Ease, and voluntarily expose themselves to Toil and Danger, animated with the Hopes, and rewarded with the Fruit of Conquest.

The

The Truth of this depends, not only upon Authority, or ancient Opinion, but is sufficiently evinced from Reason and Fact. So great, variable, and effective, is the Pressure of the circumambient Fluid, that the Æquilibrium, destroyed by an interruptedCommunication, must prefently extinguish both animal and vegetable Life. So great is the exaling or Spring of the Air, that, without the least adventitious Heat, it is capable of possessing above 1 3000 times its natural Space or Dimenfions. The expansive Centrifugal Force, by which its Parts endeavour to recede, are in a reciprocal Ratio of their Distances, or in a direct fubtriplicate Ratio of their Denfities *; but as the Air excites a most violent and rapid Motion in the Fire, the Fire rarefies, and increases the expansile Force of the Air

* Newton. Frincip. Lib. II.

Air to above twenty thousand times its natural State.

Hence the wonderful Effects from theirresistible Spring of heated, rare-

fied, and imprisoned Air.

Not to mention the more obvious Phenomena of Rarefaction *, the learned Jesuit Cabaus says, He saw a Marble Pillar so vast, that three Men with display'd Arms could not embrace it, and a thousand Yoke of Oxen drawing several Ways could not have torn it to pieces, quite broken off in the midst by some Wood burnt by the Pillar; the Heat proceeding from the neighbouring Fire so rarefied the Air or spirituous Matter shut up in the Cavities of the Marble, that it broke thro' the solid Stone for Room to expand.

As in the Composition of all Bodies, animate or inanimate, there is wrought up a certain Quantity

Se Newton Trancip, Lib

* Mr. Boyle.

MA

of Æther, or elastic Fluid, capable of Condensation or Expansion proportional to the acting Force, 'tis easy to see, were the Ingress or Egress considerably hindred, that Bodies, particularly animal, would be ruptured and torn in pieces by the confined Fluid. Upon the Ascent of high Mountains, diminish'd Pressure of the Atmosphere, or even the Heat from a common Fire, as the animal Fibres are vastly extensible, and Fluids rarefiable, the Effects ought to be much more sensible and important.

The Pressure of the Air upon a human Body being equal to a Column of Mercury, whose Altitude is thirty-two Inches, and Base equal to the Surface of the Body; then suppose the Pressure to be 32,000 Pounds, as we find there are Diminutions of one Tenth, or even Variations sometimes greater, the Consequence D 2 must

must be Distentions, Rarefactions, and Effervescence, such as would immediately terminate a miserable Life. Yet, notwithstanding the Utility of this general and extensive Law, there are some, the Formations of whose Parts are so unhappily contrived, that, upon a sudden Descent in the Barometer, Turgidity, Flatulence, and Dejection, mostly ensue.

Tho' the Air, or other ethereal Matter, thus pervading the Pores, and traversing the inmost Recesses, will in time spoil the Elasticity, and shake the Continuity; there are certain Miasmata, continually slying and finitely more Prejudice. Thus it was a laudable Custom among the Romans, and worthy the Humanity, Benevolence, and Policy of that great People, to carry their Dead

(as the Athenians did to the neequals) without the Precincts of the City.

Experiar quid concedatur in illos, Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina. Juven.

The Reasons of which were, according to Gyraldus, not only to inspire the Viatores, to whom the Inscriptions were addressed, with the Principles of Virtue, Honour, and a Love of their Country; but to preserve the City free and untainted with noxious and putresactive Exhalations. The divine Edict, Deut. xxiii. 12, 13. was equally beneficial and preservative.

In Grand Cairo the Number, Poverty, and Filthiness of the People, the Nearness of the Houses, and Situation of the Place, naturally concur. The excessive and untemper'd Heats exalt the putrefactive Ferments, and impregnate the Air with

the

the most virulent Atoms. This Magazine of Corruption annually supplies a Plague *; which rages most unmercifully, till its Fury is check'd or abated by the Winds and Inundations, which purify the Air,

and carry off the vorsee's amoppolas.

In Ethiopia, and several Parts of Africa, the indigenous and mortal Diseases are mostly thought to arise from the Corruption of vegetable and animal Substances; often from the incredible Swarms of putrefying Locusts, the excessive Intemperance of the Climate heightening the Malignity. But Monf. Mezeray ‡ informs us, that the Plague, which happened in France 1346, the most universal and fatal ever known, began in the Kingdom of Cathay; a Vapour, the most inconceivably fetid, issuing out of the Earth, like a fub-

^{*} Le Brun's Voyage au Levant. Prosper Alpinus. # Hift. de France, Tom. 1. p. 798.

a subterraneal Fire, laid waste the greatest Part of that Country; and, passing through Europe, Asia, and Africa, made such dismal Havock, as was supposed to have dispeopled Half the Globe.

Tho' the Situation affigned us by indulgent Heaven is free from the Inclemencies of Seafons, the Malignity of Elements, and mortal Poifons peculiar to fome Climates; tho we neither feel the scorching Heat of an African Soil, nor piercing Colds of a polar Region; yet we, in some measure, participate of aereal Ills; our Medium abounding, as appears from the Tarnishing and Corrofion of Metals, with Salts of an unknown Nature, which may have a wonderful, tho' unheeded Operation upon the nice Contexture of human Bodies.

To fay, Authors and Historians have look'd upon Infection

tion * as a general Characteristic of the Plague, to mention how quick the pestilential Essuvia, or infected Blood and Juices, operate upon Men and Brutes | may be equally needless. But as by Infection furely is meant the Admission of certain malignant Corpuscles, which raise violent, and often mortal Perturbations in the animal Oeconomy; from Analogy alone, notwithstanding the extreme Subtilty of these poisonous Particles, we might have fafely conjectur'd, that the Effluvia alone of medicinal Substances, in some Degree exert their specific Operations, as Cathartic, Cordial, elastice of Metals,

* Ότι έτερΦ ἀρ' έτερε θεραπείας ἀναπιμλάμενοι, ωσπες τά πρόθαλα έθνησκον — Ετε πρασιοιεν, διεφθείρονλο, καὶ μάλις αδι ἀς εδ τι μελαποιέμλου.

Thucydides, on the famous Athenian Plague.

Aut deserti aut neglecti qui incidissent morerentur, aut assidentes curantesque vi morbi repletos secum traherent. Livy:

[|] Fracastorius, Diemerbroek, Dissertation sur la Contagion de la Peste.

&c. tho' less perceptible Effects*
had warranted the Conclusion.

As different Climates have different Animals, Fossils, and Vegetables, different Degrees of Heat and Moisture, to dissolve, extract, and exhale, so every Country and Season has its peculiar Influence and Malady. In Spring, when the Principles of Life and Vegetation, when the various Salts and Oils long condensed and imprisoned, are attenuated, warmed, and exhaled, when free Streams of animal Perspiration have cleared, opened, and dilated the cutaneous Outlets; then is the Body most pervious and susceptible, then are the Effluvia most active and powerful.

From the Quantity or Quality of Exhalations + and Perspiration of Plants and Animals, there seems an

E absolute

^{*} Ld. Verulam, Mr. Boyle, Ramazini.

[†] See Halley Philos. Transact. and the accurate Dr. Hales's Vegetable Statics.

absolute Necessity, why they should he thrown off to vast Distances in the boundless Expanse. There are feveral Purposes only to be answered in the remote Regions, where these Bodies, after various, irregular, and confused Motions, may sometimes, by planetary or folar Influence, be determined to their native Soil; or fometimes, in the celestial Spaces, straying beyond the Limits of Attraction, may by a repulfive Force fly off, and wander in the attractive Spheres of other Planets, till some paccidental Cause, Combination, Alteration, or radial Influence, settle the restless Wanderers in strange Abodes.

The Planets and Satellites, from their mutual Actions, suffer various Integularities. The Moon, influenced only by the Earth's Attraction, would, by a Ray from the Centre of the Earth, describe equal Areas in equal

Times; and about our Planet, in one of its Foci, describe an Ellipse, whose Plane would be immoveable, and Inclination to the Planet of the Ecliptic perfectly invariable. But from the folar Action arise these and various Aberrations. The Moon disturbs the Motion of our Earth, as is evident from corresponding Tides; when she comes to the vertical Point, there, and in the Place diametrically opposite, the Water rifes, swells, and fluctuates.

Notwithstanding the visible Utility of this Satellite, in reflecting Light, agitating the Sea, which without it must unavoidably degenerate into a Memphitis, and stegnant Waters become poisonous and baneful, or other Necessity of its Existence in the Arrangement of celestial Beings; its Effects or Operations upon rational or irrational

Animals E 2

Animals are much more fecret and

unintelligible.

The Prince of Phyficians has indeed let an Ocean of Light into these dark Regions; infinitely more than could have been expected, unless the Action of the Nerves had been better understood, or the ingenious Authors that have writ upon the Æther, Electricity, or Causes of Gravitation, had given, or rather the Nature of these intricate Subjects admitted of, more fatisfactory Explications. Then indeed we might have had more certain rational Accounts of epidemic Diseases, the instantaneous and mortal Effects of Steams, Damps, and Lightning.

The Moon may have a very powerful Action upon our Atmofphere; several Causes may prevent the Subsiding of the Barometer. But if the endless Phænomena of

this

this Instrument be inexplicable on all known Principles, if the Objections to Halley's Hypothesis be weighty and reasonable, Leibnitz's absolutely salse, and other Solutions desective and exceptionable; where stand our Conjectures, Reasonings, and Conclusions, founded on uncertain Data?

Whether the Comets (as they have been called), these Messengers of Fate, are appointed, by the God of Nature, to demolish old Worlds, and supply Materials for new, or carry the Damned thro' the Extremities of Heat and Cold, or whether they may be beneficial in repairing aqueous nutritive Consumptions, and diffuse a re-vegetating regenerating Moisture through the planetary Regions; it is not improbable, but Bodies of fuch a Magnitude, heated to fuch a Degree, consequently having the Salts, Oils, metalline, or other other durable Principles, proportionably rarefied and exalted, may repel Atoms of different Natures, the Semina of Difeases, to vast Diffeases in the boundless Space, which, though not immediately defeending through our Atmosphere, in some time may, by a radial Impulse, an unlucky Position, be reflected on our Planet.

The Comet in 1630 was supposed 2000 times hotter than red-hot Iron; which, if of the same Magnitude with the Earth, must require a Million of Years to cool. And the inferior Planets (particularly Mercury), according to the Newtonian Calculation, must be excessively heated; the solar Fire, at that Dissance, must separate, disunite, or dissolve almost the compactest Matter we are acquainted with. And it is probable, during their various Fermentations, Fusions, and firy Purgations,

tions, gross, sebrile, and mischievous Atoms may sly off irregularly, or periodically, in all manner of Directions.

Should these Emissions be unluckily directed, the vigorous Action of the Sun may powerfully propel them, and at the same time a greater Quantity of aqueous and other rifing Vapours destroy their Virulence and Energy: Yet, when the Atmosphere becomes unusually rare (which is conjectured to be fo at particular Periods of the Moon), and when the Quantity of Exhalations is vastly diminish'd, however less crouded, to say nothing of unknown Attractions and Repulfions, their Descent with unabated Fury may be wonderfully facilitated.

There is a certain Peculiarity in the Fluids, either as to the Proportion of the Principles, or Method of Composition; not only in Ani-

mals

mals of a different Species, but even among the human Race: No two Persons are equally affected with the same Food or Physic; what poisons Man, and feveral Kinds of Animals, to others proves wholfome and nutritive; what has raised violent, mortal, and epidemic (pardon the Expression) Fevers in the Constitution of Brutes, has not only been unfelt by Men, but even different Species of the same Class. In foreign Countries, where People of all Nations refort, settle, and have an unscrupled Communication, pestilential Diseases have sometimes been limited to the Natives, sometimes to the Strangers. Yet Idiofyncrasies, and nervous Differences, are infinitely more wonderful; e.g. that the Smell of a Rose should be grateful and vivifying to one, difagreeable and deadly to another.

We have feen Diseases of the Lunatic, Epileptic, Hypochondraic kind, attended with Spasms and Convulsions, Throes, and temporary Inflations, whose Force, Violence, and Impetuofity, might almost argue fulphureous, vitriolic, and ferrugineous Mixtures, perhaps from the Principles of animal and high-seasoned Food alone, but rather some extrinsic Matter mixing, and more eafily fermenting, where fuch Salts abound: We know such Particles exist; we know they may pass the Vasa inhalantia; we know they may raise Ferments, notwithstanding the pretended Authority of the great * Borelli.

Fermentation, Putrefaction, or intestine Motion, certainly obtain more in the animal Functions, than

has been generally believed.

F

Upon

Upon what Principles must we account for the Colour, Warmth, and Fluidity of the Blood? Does the Attrition of the Solids raise a proportional Degree of Heat? May not a small Pulse be attended with extreme Heat, or a full Pulse with intense Cold? Upon weighing or measuring the arterial Branches, at different Distances, we find all the Arteries are one truncated Cone, the leffer Base terminating in the Heart, the greater in the Extremities of the Arteries; confequently the Momentum of a Fluid passing thro' any given Section will be as the Velocity or Section inversely.

This one Truth overturns some specious Theories, sounded on some mistaken or unlucky Expressions of

the famous * Bellini.

În

In homogeneous Liquors, as Water and Oyl, no Motion or Concufsion ever received a perceptible Warmth; and in the human Body it appears not that the Blood and Vessels have the Properties requisite for the Production of Heat. Are the moving Parts hard and dry? the Volocity sufficient? or vasculer Fibres divested of Fat and Mucilage? But as there are Processes where the Ingredients will not ferment without some Motion, it is probable the Arteries, by shaking and mixing the heterogenous Principles of the Blood, may raise the animal Effervescence, which will continue in fuch a State as is necessary to Life and Health, while the Degree of Motion, and firmentative Ingredients, are duly adjusted.

But, to leave these unfrequented Paths of Speculation and Conjecture; it is certain every Country

F 2 abounds

abounds with Plants, Minerals, and Exhalations peculiar to itself; and as most may be denominated friendly or inimical to the human Constitution, upon this Principle, it is easy to see how indigenous Disorders arise; how the Air of one Country cures the Diseases of another; how not only the Constitution of the Body, but the very Frame and Temper of the Mind, may be alter'd. In Hungary, among the Cinnabarine, and some other Mines, the Travellers observe their Blood accelerated, Conceptions clearer, Imagination more lively; and, immediately passing to another Soil, an universal Relaxation, Ideas gloomy, confused and indistinct. Thus the Discovery of Arts and Sciences may, in some measure, depend upon the Season and Climate; some succeeding best, where a Sprightliness of eveny certain every Country

abounds

Fancy, others where great Applica-

tion of Mind, is required.

If in Miners, and feveral Kinds of Workmen, the very Materials about which they were employed, upon a Diffection, are found in their Vessels; if in a few Months the Damnati ad metalla *, become vertiginous and paralytic; can it be thought the most volatile and active Oils should be denied an Entrance; or is it probable, mixing immediately with the Blood, they should have no Effect? Is it not needless to quote Naturalists and Travellers, to quote what every one must have observed, that in standing, walking, or fleeping, under several Kinds of Trees, he has found himself variously affected?

The celebrated Boerhaave, by the Steams of a Vegetable, procured Ease,

Rest,

Philof, Transack

^{*} Sennertus. Fallonius de Metall. & Fost. Etmull. de Miner. Philos. Transact.

Rest, and Sleep, when all other Medicines had been administerd to no Purpose. Sir Theodore Mayern * says, the Succisa is an incomparable Antidote for Poisons, the Plague, or any malignant Fever; the Patient being laid upon a Bed of this Plant, moderately warm, it proves a powerful Sudorisic, and presently relieves. Those, whom long and tedious Indispositions had brought to the last Stage of Life, have, by the Essluvia of young, sound, and healthy Animals, been surprisingly recruited, strengthened, and invigorated.

The Traveller frequently returns with all the Symptoms of a Causus, or burning Fever, afflicted with intollerable Pain, Delirium, and inextinguishable Thirst: Effects too dreadful to be merely the Produce of Heat and Toil. But if, after the violent Exercise of Riding, or any other laborious Employment, notwithstanding

* Philof, Transact.

Materia perspirabilis, and no Food taken, the Body, by exact statical Experiments, is found heavier by many Ounces, perhaps some Pounds, it not only follows, that the Quantity of Sanctorian Perspiration is indeterminable, but renders it probable, that the Inhalata so numerous, consisting perhaps of some pointonous narcotic Materials, without any previous Digestion, Dilution, or Envelopment, may cause Fevers of the most malignant Kind.

In the Space of one Night Fevers, Colds, Fluxes, and other Disorders, have become epidemic; Effects too extensive to be owing to private Irregularities. And it has been observed, in Summers remarkably hot, or wet, Winters mild, or extremely cold, and all imaginable Degrees of Heat, Cold, Moisture, and Dryness, in every Season, yet the Inhabitants

bitants have suffered very inconsiderably in their Health; which seems to prove something else than the Season is necessary to create an

unhealthy Constitution.

Salts, which float and faturate the aereal Medium, and, tho' diffolved, and uniformly mix'd by a proper Degree of Heat, separate, crystallize, and speedily precipitate upon ensuing Cold. Corpuscles, innocent when exhaled, by mischievous Unions may acquire a malignant Nature; others, poisonous when ascending, have their Virulence abated; and even Poisons counteract Poisons. These Truths, from Chemic Experiments, are sufficiently evident.

Obstructed Perspiration has been generally esteemed the Cause of Coughs, Colds, Fevers, and numberaless Complaints: But the Universality of this Doctrine, from the nice

Statical

Statical Examination of the learned and ingenious Dr. Keill, appears absolutely erroneous: Either Perspiration is not obstructed at all; or other Secretions are proportionably inlarged; or, allowing a Suppression, it is fuch as can produce no fignificant Effect: Consequently, in what is call'd catching of Cold, we are obliged to allow at least as probable, that the Air acts not by closing the excretory Ducts, and stopping the transpiring Matter; but that certain saline, nitrous, frigorific Particles alter the Quality of the Fluids.

Cold, according to the Gassendians, may be owing to the nitrous aereal Particles, and not a bare Privation; as Sal Ammoniac, Nitre, and several volatile alkaline Salts, mix'd with Water, render it more intensely cold.

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An Introduction of faline, nitrous Moleculæ into the Intestines of the Globules of a Fluid, when brought within the Spheres of their mutual Attraction, must necessarily cohere; and, being every-where dispersed thro' the Fluid, it must be converted into one solid consistent Mass, till Heat dissolves the Cohesion, by breaking the saline Spiculæ, and removing the component Particles out of their mutual Contact, or Sphere of Attraction; in which Condition the Body reassumes its usual Form.

The Intromission of this foreign Matter dilates and swells in some Bodies to near one Tenth its Bulk; Water, when frozen, expands, till it bursts the strongest Consinements. Olearius at Moscow assures us, the Earth cleft near a Foot in Breadth.

In 1708, was the greatest Frost known in the Memory of Man; Trees, seem'd to have a kind of Gangrene, effected by a corroding Salt. There is certainly agreat Analogy between the Diseases of Plants and Animals: Both consisting of Solids and Fluids, and Circulation essential to both, must necessarily be liable to Obstructions, and the fatal Consequences. The nitrous, aereal Salt, sixing the Fluids, and stopping the Circulation, ruptures the vital Canals, and destroys both vegetable and animal Occonomy.

Scorbutic Diforders are natural to the Situation of some Northern Countries, remarkably where the

Moisture of the Air relaxes the animal Solids, and facilitates the

cutaneous Immissions. These Corpuscles, which fix Water, and sluid

Bodies, not only destroy the Fluidity

of the Blood, but, crouding in great Numbers into the Extremities of

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the

by the attractive Faculty, unite, crystallize, and form themselves into large Volumes, which, assisted by the Vis propellens of the fluent Blood, being hard, angular, and deletorious, miserably distract and dislacerate the tender Vessels: The Fluids, now stagnant without the Laws of Circulation, corrode the contiguous Parts, and form Ulcers, Scabs, and Blotches, painful and dangerous, according to the Degree of Virulence and Putrefaction.

The Lepra or Elephantiasis was perhaps the most frequent in these Countries, which abounded most with the Effluvia of a nitrous or ammoniacal Kind; These Salts, in the hot Countries of the East, or other Places under or near the Equatorial Regions, may be exhaled in such Quantities, as, when dispersed, to supply the whole Globe with saline Cor-

Corpufcles, which probably may be the aereal Nitre talk'd of by the Philosophers. The Effluvia raised, under the Equator, being carried to the Top of the Atmosphere, will necessarily move towards the polar Parts, not only because the superior Current of the Air from the Equator is that Way, but we know by Experiment, that whatever swims upon a Fluid revolving about an Axis, will be carried towards that Axis: These may be thus brought to the polar Regions, and after by various Winds dispersed over all Lands and Continents of the habitable World.

The aereal Salt, not in Quantity sufficient to destroy the excretory Organs, by mixing with the Blood, may gradually alter, spoil, and coagulate the Juices; particularly where the Velocity of the Blood is vastly diminished, without

without exhibiting any cutaneous Foulnesses, or external Symptoms of a scorbutic Taint; but the Viscera may in several Parts be obstructed, the Glands tumesied, the nervous Tremors spoiled or interrupted.

To attenuate the Blood and Juices, to render them fit for Circulation and Secretion, by destroying their Viscidity and Siziness, Mercurial Preparations are wonderfully calculated: Their Weight, Smalness, and Sphericity, carry them through the slenderest Tubes. Hence we see Æthiops, the Cinnabars, or Silver-water, are serviceable in Ulcers, Inflammations, and cutaneous Distempers, by passing through the whole Habit, as appears from their foiling the richest Metals in the Pocket. The component Particles of pure Mercury are extremely minute, equal, and perfectly spherical; the Weight of the Mercury to the Weight without

Weight of the Blood, as 1032 to 14593: And if we suppose a Concretion generated in any Artery, which is thereby rendered perfectly impervious, the ponderous Fluid remaining here till fresh Supplies have nearly filled the permeable Part of the Canal, the Momentum will be the same, as if the whole Tube had been filled with Mercury. But, supposing, as Dr. Cheyne has demonstrated, the Momentum of the Blood affifted by a reasonable Quantity of Mercurial Globules, abstracted from the Advantages of an increased Velocity, or Frequency of the Pulse, be to the unaffisted Momentum of the Blood as 4000: 3, it is easy to see, if the Canals are abraded by the acrimonious Fluids with this additional Impulse, how they may be ruptured, or considerably damaged; or I know not whether or no it is possible, that the Mercurial Globules

Globules attracting Salts, abounding in some Constitutions, which now being little Balls stuck round with Razors or Lancets, rend, wound, and tear the smallest Arteries; or it is possible, that the Globules may pass through the Axis of the Canal, and leave, for some confiderable Time at least, the Sides still plaster'd with some adhefive, scorbutic Matter; whether thus, or no, I shall not contend; but it is certain, that there are feveral fcorbutic Patients, that have long perfifted in the Use of Mercurials, and have received little Benefit. I remember a Gentleman, who had taken these Medicines in all Forms and Doses, prescribed both in Town, Bath, and other Places, by the ablest Practitioners, without the least Success; but, being luckily advised to make use of a Decoction of the Digitalis*, which he did every

^{*} Purpurea J. B. (vulgarly Fox-glove).

every Day, till in very little Time a Disquammation ensued; the Ulcers dry'd up, and his Skin acquired its native Colour and Softness; for his whole Body was cover'd with one leprous Scab, except where corroded with painful Ulcers. Such Medicines and Regimen had been tried as were thought to correspond with his Species of the Scurvy, which was by some taken for the

Lepra Græcorum.

I have omitted the usual Distinctions in this Disease of hot, cold, acid, or alkeli, having observed it to succeed promiseuously*. Its Operation is strongly emetic, or cathartic: A Spoonful or two of the Juice, or fix or feven Spoonfuls of the Decoction, a Handful of Leaves to a Quart of Water: It creates a lasting and almost insupportable Nausea,

^{*} I have been confirm'd in this Opinion by Mr. Sh-at, of Covent-Garden, a Gentleman of great Worth and Ingenuity.

by no means to be ventured on in tender Habits: In the Taste there is nothing promising *; and, as an Emetick, there are several more powerful. In hereditary scrophulous or scorbutic Obstructions, it has been administred with Success.

Whether, or when, there may be an Infusion of a self-motive, self-active, cogitative Substance into a seminal Corpuscle; or whether it may perform the animal Functions, as Circulation, Secretion, and Performation

* Qui, ut ex scriptis patet, nihil aliud postulabat ad explorandas remediorum vires, quam guftus experientiam: neque enim alia mihi videtur quam histrionum esse subtilitas, quæ ex solo equiseti gustatu vim eruat hæmorrhagiis inimicam, aut ex plantaginis aquatice fapore deprehendat scrobuti hydropisque antipha macum. Sodes quot plantæ funt saporis afperi, amari, dulcis, quæ, faperem fi excipias, vix quicquam commune habent, quaque aliter quam per liquorem explorata diversissimas oftendunt qualitates ? ——Nonne plurima videmus medicamenta maximam in corpore humano vim habentia, quæ fi admoves fentibus, parum eos certe, aut non omnino afficiunt? Quis tandem odor cu rocellæ [vulgo Borax] aut ipecacuanhi? Simpson de Re Medica. See Martin's Effay on Elective Purgers.

spiration, analogically in its spermatic State, seems infinitely beyond the Limits of human Knowledge. In Sleep, Debauches, and nervous Paroxysins, the immaterial Substance acts very inconsistently, or imperceptibly; yet the Essence, Energy, or Existence, are unalterably the fame, the material organic Instrument being only injured, and out of Tune. However it be the Animalcule is nourish'd, supported, or exists, a Tincture of parental Juices, of whatever Quality, will somehow specifically infect the Atomical Man.

Then Peace be with the Manes of our worthy Ancestors, who not only taught, recommended, and enforced the Principles of Virtue and Honour, but whose corresponding Lives, Temperance and Moderation, have extended their Existence to the utmost Stretch of Mortality, H 2 and

and have given us Bodies capable of the like Duration, under the like Management. But those whom Vice, Lewdness, and Immoralities, have injured in the Lumbaginous Condition, those on whom hereditary Ills are unhappily intailed, if not incorrigible Ignorance, Idiotism, and Monstrosity, may render their Senses, Imagination, and Memory, tolerably strong and lively; may repair the Injuries, in some degree, they have received in Miniature, from their crazy, corrupted Parents; and pass a less Portion of human Life in moderate Health and Serenity, if they rigorously persevere in the rules of Temperance, abstain from Excess of Flesh and Wine, firy, fermented, and infernal Liquors.

A fost, oily, aqueous, and balsamic Food, will not only free the Body from lunatic, scrophulous,

and

and hereditary Disorders, obstinate, and incurable by any other Means, but to those whom Diseases, Debauches and Accidents have rendered gloomy and unthinking, will impart Flashes of Imagination, exquisitely delightful, an unexperienced Clearness in distinguishing, and a wonderful Facility, Readiness, and Pleasure, in all intellectual Operations.

Not only the Essens among the fews, the Solitaries among the Christians, or others whom unnatural Persecutions, or a philosophic Contempt of the World, had sorced into Woods, Wilds, and Deserts, have subsisted on Bread, and pure Element to an unusual Time; but among ourselves a coarse vegetable Diet has reach'd an hundred and sifty Years. In all Ages and Professions we have Instances of great Men, whose Superiority of Parts, Attention, and Depth of Thought, have

have been vastly assisted by extreme

Temperance.

Thus the immortal Newton, upon applying himself to the Investigation of the Theory of Light and Colours, in order to quicken his Faculties, and fix his Attention, confined himself to Bread, Wine, and Water, taken only upon a Depression

of Spirits.

The Nervous and Hypochondriac, who, as Cheyne says, are born Genii, Lawgivers, and Philosophers, are under an absolute Necessity to use this Regimen: The attracting, concreting, corroding Quality of animal Salts, and Indian Spices, will presently unharmonize the nervous Tremors, and Oscillations; destroy the delicate Texture of the Solids, and healthful Cohesions of the Fluids. This Regimen will certainly refine, and considerably improve, the grossest Intellects; and

to this, in some measure, abstracted from numberless other Advantages, the Schemers and Projectors have owed their Fortunes, Statesmen their successful Negotiations, and Generals their never-fading Laurels.

But, next to the Author of Life and Immortality, brought to Light by the Gospel, we owe an eternal Esteem and Reverence to the divine Pythagoras; not only because the very Nature of his Institutions guarded innocent Animals from the cruel Hand of unnatural Luxury; by calming the irregular and disorderly Pasfions, lay the Foundation of universal Benevolence and Humanity, and made the moral Tyes more visible, convincing and obligatory; but also because his facred Laws render Life long, ferene, and comfortable, fecured against all tedious and torturing Indispositions, and even against Death itself, our Dissolution being without

without Pain and Struggle. "Irri" deat si quis vult; plus tamen
" apud me valebit vera ratio, quam

" vulgi opinio. Cicer.

Application to other Studies, want of proper Leisure, and a Divestment of almost every necessary Advantage, might justly plead in favour of my Inaccuracy; but as these are mostly esteemed idle Pretences, on that account I expect little Indulgence. And as I have experienced, neither Youth, Innocence, nor the strictest Integrity, are sufficient Warranty against Scandal and Aspersion; as I have observed some of the greatest Men now living treated with Contempt and Ignominy, and an universal Defection from Religion and Virtue; it's difficult to suppose whatever has the least visible Signature of Merit, should be generally received with Kindness and Civility, against this there is no Asylum, no human

human Security. But I own, as to myself, the Satisfaction arising from your single Approbation, of whose Virtue and Humanity, Learning and Generosity, I have conceived the most sublime and exalted Ideas, will infinitely outweigh the malicious Insinuations, or stupid Ridicule, of weak, ignorant, and ill-designing Men.

I am,

With the profoundest Respect,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant

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Erratum. In p. 17, del. 1. 19.

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