

**A treatise upon the rheumatism, as well acute as chronical. With observations upon the various causes that may produce them and a method of cure, subjoin'd to every distinct species of that distemper / by John Cheshire.**

### **Contributors**

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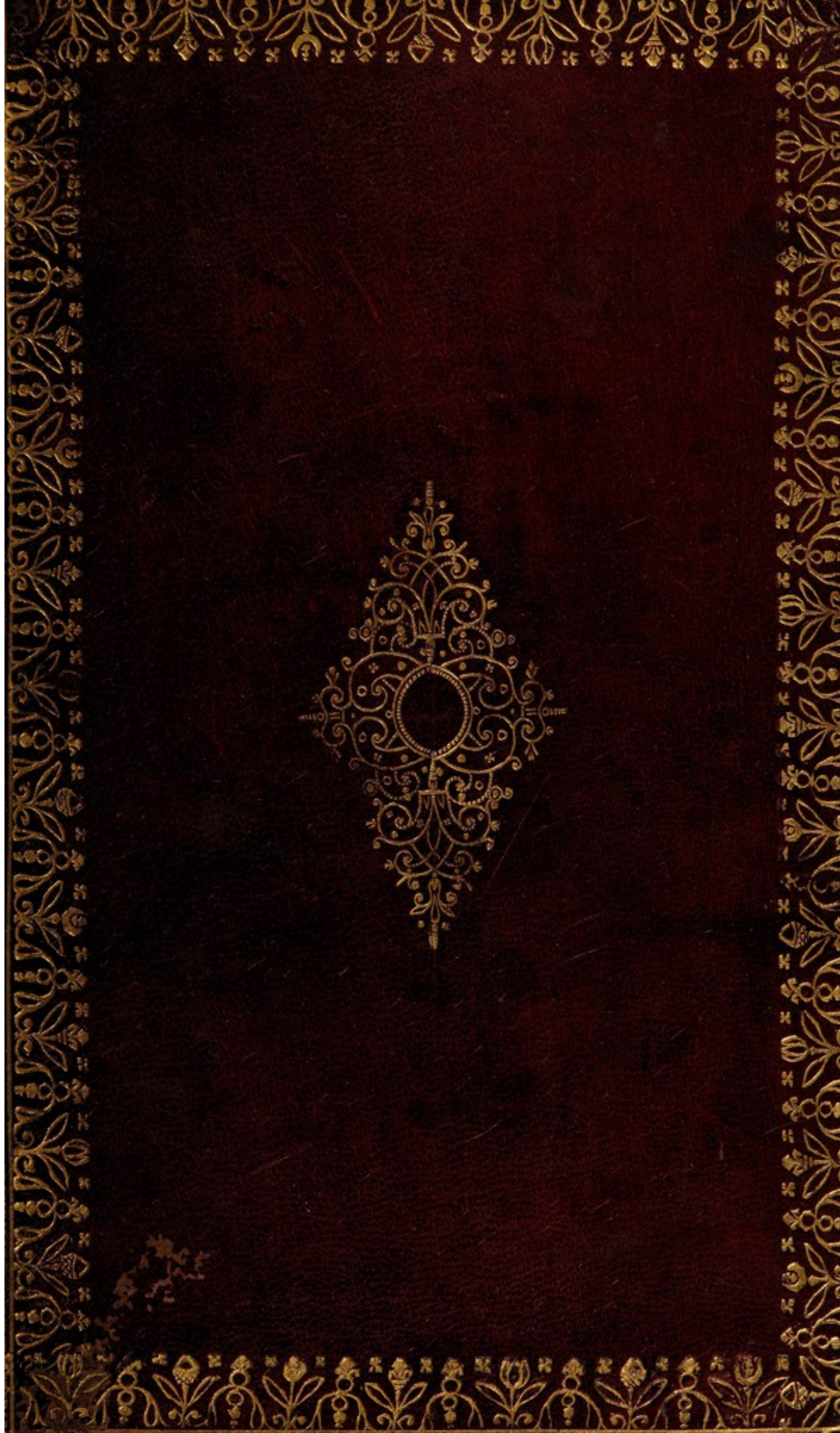
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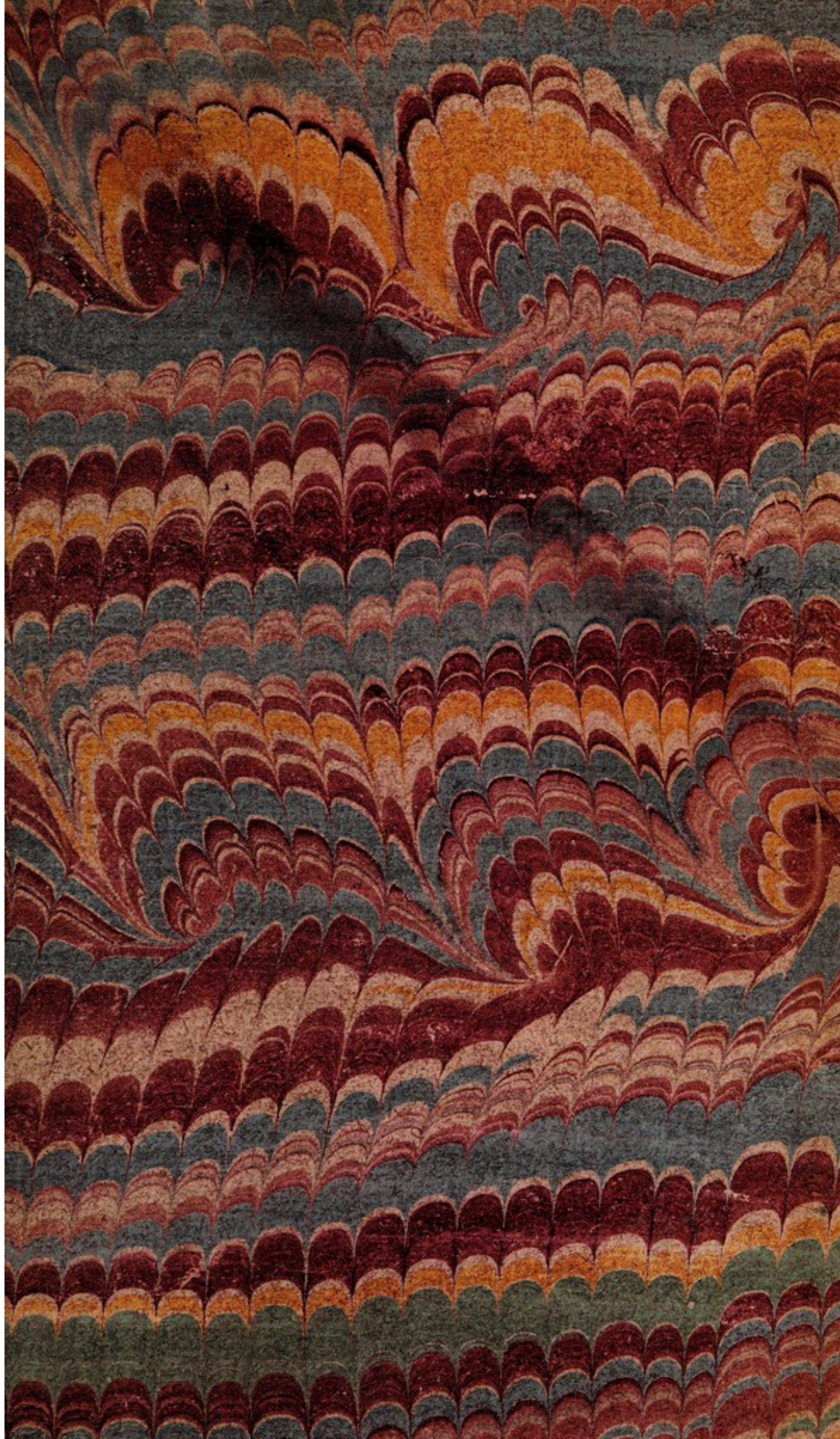


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The image shows a close-up of a marbled paper pattern. The pattern consists of repeating, overlapping, fan-like or scale-like shapes. Each shape is filled with a mix of colors, including deep red, dark blue, and a muted green. The background between these shapes is a lighter, dusty blue. The overall effect is a dense, textured, and colorful repeating motif. In the center of the image, there is a small, octagonal label with a red border and a white background. The label contains handwritten text in black ink.

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TREATISE  
UPON THE  
RHEUMATISM

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A  
**TREATISE**  
 UPON THE  
**RHEUMATISM,**  
 AS WELL  
 ACUTE as CHRONICAL:

WITH  
 OBSERVATIONS upon the various CAUSES  
 that may produce them;

AND  
 A METHOD of CURE, subjoin'd to every  
 distinct Species of that Distemper.

---

*In arduis tentasse sat est.*

---

By JOHN CHESHIRE, M. B.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for C. R I V I N G T O N, at the *Bible and  
 Crown* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; and Sold by  
 S. M A R T I N, Bookseller, in *Leicester.*

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M. DCC. XXXV,





To the Right Honourable

WILLIAM



in the County of Berks

WILLIAM

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To the Right Honourable

W I L L I A M

Lord C R A V E N,

Baron of *Hampsted-Marshall*  
in the County of *Berks.*

My LORD!



*HE Honour of an  
early Acquaintance  
with Your LORDSHIP  
in the Dawn of Youth, and  
Your generous Condescension*

A 2

*in*

iv D E D I C A T I O N .

*in continuing me in the Fruition of that Happiness many Years beyond the Meridian of Life, has afforded me repeated Instances of observing that Your LORDSHIP'S Conduct, on all Occasions, is a full and perfect Dilucidation of Your Own Motto, viz.*

VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTIT.

*SHOULD I attempt a Tribute to Your LORDSHIP, too customary in Addresses of this Nature, I'm very confident that I should give no small Offence: Flattery being*  
*as*

D E D I C A T I O N. V

*as much Your LORDSHIP'S Aversion, (it is, indeed, the common Odium of sound Learning, and true Distinction) as the Terrors of an approaching Impeachment are the inevitable Detestation of a corrupt Minister, given up by his Prince, (as all wicked Ministers ought to be) to the importunate Cries of Justice, in order to satisfy the well-grounded Resentment of an injured Nation.*

*I N imploring Your LORDSHIP'S Patronage of the ensuing Treatise, was I not ex-*

vi D E D I C A T I O N.

*perimentally assur'd of Your LORDSHIP'S Candour, and native Disposition to pardon, I should deservedly dread Your Judgment, and, consequently, in the strongest Lines of Demonstration, evince my own.*

*SO long as Fortitude has any Alliance with Innocence, Your LORDSHIP will chearfully triumph over all the various Occurrences of Mortality, from a Doctrine naturally deducible from that nervous Observation of the Roman Poet, of whose sublime Beauties Your LORDSHIP,*

D E D I C A T I O N. VII

SHIP, *to my Knowledge, is a most expert and consummate Judge ; viz.*

Justum, & tenacem propositi virum,  
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
Non vultus instantis tyranni

Mente quatit solidâ : neque Auster  
Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ ;  
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus.  
Si fractus illabatur orbis,  
Impavidum ferient ruinae.

*PERMIT me, my LORD,*  
*to beg Your LORDSHIP'S Ac-*  
*ceptance of the following*  
*Sheets, as a publick and*  
*lasting Testimony of the pro-*  
*found Veneration to which*  
*Your LORDSHIP, in every Ar-*  
*A 4 ticle*

viii DEDICATION.

*ticle of Life, from me is  
amply entitled: Accept my  
unfeigned Wishes for Your  
Prosperity, without the least  
Shadow of Allay; and give  
me Leave to beg, that Your  
LORDSHIP will do me the  
Justice to believe, that no  
One more ardently desires  
Your LORDSHIP a long Con-  
tinuance in an extensive  
Circle of uninterrupted Feli-  
city, than,*

*My LORD!*

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most Obedient and


Most Humble Servant,

LEICESTER,  
March 22.  
173 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

*John Cheshire.*



THE  
PREFACE.

HE Advantages of a liberal Education, have, of late, been so much depreciated and exploded by some of the cardinal Class of our Profession, and others in a more exalted Station of Life, as unnecessary to compleat a good Physician, that, I am confident, I must be so unhappy as to fall under the Displeasure of many, when I'm endeavouring to vindicate the Dignity, and enforce the Usefulness of University Learning, as entirely requisite to qualify



lify a Man to be serviceable to his Country in the Practice of the Medicinal Art : But as Truth ought not to be forsaken, though it has many Enemies, so Error ought not to pass unregarded, though back'd with the most potent Numbers.

IT is an Observation, not less ancient than true, That few, in the learned Professions, have been remarkably eminent, who did not lay the first Foundation of their Studies, in the useful Precepts and wholesome Documents of one of our illustrious Fountains of Literature ; and there, by an early and assiduous Application, make a gradual Progress in the regular Paths of Arts and Sciences, as absolutely necessary to form and qualify their future Conduct on the Stage of Practice in their respective Callings and Faculties.

THE Privileges, Opportunities, and instructive Methods of instilling useful Notions, according to the native Genius of the Gentlemen in our Universities, has made our Island eminently superior to our neighbouring Nations, for ingenious Literature, and the learned Stations of Life. *Stillingfleet*, *Tillotson*, and *South* are esteem'd nervous Orators, as well as sound Divines; *Clarendon*, *Cowper*, and *Trevor* are honour'd for their Sublimity of Expression, and Strength of Reason, as well at the Bar, as in the Cabinet; *Boyle*, *Moreton*, and *Freind* will for ever be valu'd by the genuine Sons of *Hippocrates*, and Men of well-digested Reading.

IN the Year 1512, when the Practice of Physick and Surgery was got into illiterate, and, consequently, dangerous

gerous Hands, the Legislative Power, observing the terrible Havock which was made amongst the Lives of the Subjects, by bold and ignorant Intruders in these useful Professions, Enacted a Law, in the 3d Year of King *Henry VIII.* (as that *Act* expresses, *to the Surety and Comfort of all manner of People*) obliging all Persons, within the Bills of Mortality, not to assume the Privilege of Prescribing Medicines, without the Approbation of the Bishop of *London*, or the Dean of *St. Paul's*, for the Time being; and that no One, without a sufficient Testimony of his Qualifications, should be admitted to practise: The *Bishop* or *Dean* having Power to call to their Assistance four Doctors of Physick; and for Surgery, other expert Persons in that Faculty. And, by the same Statute, every *Bishop* of a Diocese, or, in his Absence, his  
*Vicar-*

*Vicar-General*, is authoriz'd in the same manner, to examine every Practitioner in Physick, or Surgery, within his Jurisdiction. And if any One presumes to practise within seven Miles of *London*, without the necessary Approbation of the Bishop of *London*, or the Dean of *Paul's*, or in any other Bishoprick, without the Licence of the *Diocesan*, or his *Vicar-General*; the Party so offending, forfeits 5 *l.* per Month; one half to the King, and the other half to any Person that will sue for it by Action of Debt, in which no Wager of Law, nor Protection, shall be allow'd. These were the prudent Steps which the Legislative Power of *England* thought fit to take, to rescue these two useful and beneficial Professions from the dark and narrow Confines of Ignorance and Quackery, as well as to testify to Posterity the  
great

great Opinion and just Notion, which, in those Times, they had of an University Education, as the Abilities of those, who (in Conformity to the University Statutes) had qualify'd themselves for Practice in the Art of Healing. The Truth of this is amply demonstrated from the *Proviso* in the Statute of King *Henry VIII.* (which says) *Provided alway, That this Act, nor any thing therein contained, be prejudicial to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or either of them, or to any Privileges granted to them.*

GRADUATES were always, as well from the Nature of their Education, as in Virtue of their Degrees, esteem'd sufficiently qualify'd for Practice, and entirely exempt from conforming to the Direction of the aforesaid Act of Parliament. I might justly  
be

be thought tedious, should I particularize the numerous Advantages which conspicuously attend an University-Education, in the three learned Professions of Life ; though I hope I may be allow'd to mention *one*, in the Study of Phyfick at *Oxford*, and that is, that useful and valuable Initiation into that Faculty, the Foundation of the Phyfick-Garden by the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby* : In this *Botanical Treasury*, *most* of our *English*, and many *Exotick* Plants are cultivated and improv'd with the utmost Care and Diligence ; and, at the proper Seasons, a *Professor* of *Botany* (to which is annex'd an annual Salary ) reads suitable Lectures in that Science to all such as are pleas'd to attend : And it is wish'd, by all sincere Lovers of the Schools of Learning, that her Sister-University might be

be made in this, as in all other Particulars she is, equally happy, from some Royal or Noble Benefaction. Dr. *Sherward*, a Native of *Leicestershire*, late Consul at *Smyrna*, Brother to the present Physician of the same Name, devised, from a truly publick Spirit, three thousand Pounds, his valable Library, and his choice Botanical Collection, for the Erection of two Green-houses for the Conservation of Exoticks, &c. to the Physick-Garden in *Oxford*, and for augmenting the Professor of Botany's Salary, and building an House, with proper Conveniencies for him, contiguous to the Garden. And to render this Benefaction as useful as possible, the University, purely out of her maternal Care, and tender Regard for the Cultivation and Improvement of Learning, has generously contributed three thousand Pounds more,

out

out of her own publick Stock, to be appropriated to the same laudable Donation, and valuable Institution. Examples these, worthy of the Imitation of those whom Providence has incircled in a State of Affluence, and, consequently, empower'd them to add extensive Lustre to their own Memories, by being instrumental in advancing Improvements to the Schools of Learning, in such Branches where there are the most apparent Defects.

As the following Treatise is the Result of my own Notions, in Regard to the Cause and Nature of the different Sorts of the *Rheumatism*; so, what I have mention'd in relation to the Cure, proceeds from my own Observations, and Experience in Practice: And if the Nature of my Subject has led me into some Remarks upon other



Distempers incident to Mankind, I've touch'd upon them as cursorily as possible, and briefly subjoin'd some medicinal Directions for their Relief. I am persuaded, that I shall not stand condemn'd, in the Judgment of any unprejudic'd Reader; though I differ in Opinion from those, who are avow'd Enemies to every *Physical System* which does not entirely concur with their own darling *Hypothesis*; especially since I have endeavour'd to assign natural Reasons for the Productions of this Distemper. How far I have been defective in that Point, I frankly submit to the learned Gentlemen of the Profession, who, doubtless, are the best and ultimate Judges in Affairs of this Kind. Nothing is perfect on this side Heaven; and Inadvertencies, will as necessarily attend all human Performances, as Sin the Author. I have this Satisfaction; I am, in the  
ensuing

*The* P R E F A C E. xix

ensuing Treatise, guilty of no wilful Mistake, and therefore may reasonably presume I shall evade the Censures of the candid and generous Part of Mankind: And as for others, I neither value their Frowns, nor court their Approbation; since the Justice of my Intention, (*viz.* the Good of my Fellow-Creatures) will, I hope, in some measure, atone for the Frailties of my Pen, and screen me from the impotent Assaults of the snarling Critick.

INFORMATION is never irksome to an unbiass'd Mind, maturely judging, and impartially concluding upon the real Properties, and essential Nature of Things, according to the best Light of unprejudic'd Reason. And if any, of superior Capacities, would be so good and condescending, as to convince me of an Error, I shall esteem

it my indispenfable Duty to make a publick Recantation of it ; being fatisfy'd, that it is more honourable to fubmit to Conviction, upon juft Motives, than to perfift upon a plaufible Foundation, in Opposition to the received Notions, and establish'd Doctrines of Mankind.

THE Histories of Diseases, written by the *Antients*, are, I must confess, not fo instructive, compleat, and correct, as some of later Date ; and yet, I'm convinc'd, that many useful Observations may be deduc'd from the frequent Contemplation of the historical Facts, which the Sages of *Greece* and *Rome* have left upon Record : And I'm confident, a Man may as well be a perfect Master of Navigation, without the Knowledge and Use of the Compass, as a good Physician, without

*The* P R E F A C E. xxi

out being acquainted with the History of Diseases, and the Method of Cure, deliver'd by the first Fathers of Medicine, and so continu'd down for many Centuries. But this is only to be the Basis upon which the Superstructure is afterwards to be rais'd, by just Observations, upon the Improvements which the Art of Healing has acquir'd in every Age, to his own Time, as well from the Philosophy, as the Experiments of the learned Authors in the Faculty. I'm not ignorant, that there are some, of no small Reputation in the Schools of Literature, who depreciate and vilify the antient Institution-Writers in Physick, and charge them not only with Obscurity, but Ignorance in the particular Nature of the Diseases, which they have, I'm persuaded, impartially endeavour'd to describe, according to the Philosophy

of the respective Times in which they writ. It must be granted, even by those who have the lowest Opinion of the *Antients*, that, in *Hippocrates's* and *Galen's* Days, and many Years afterwards, Physick was in its *Infancy*: And, undoubtedly, some Allowances may be indulg'd to such a State, which when, in future Ages, it arriv'd to a greater Degree of *Maturation*, it could not be suppos'd to want. No Science has made a greater Advance towards Perfection, than the Art of Healing: And yet there are many Things which are bury'd in Obscurity from the most accomplish'd Masters; and what none, but perfect Quacks, will be asham'd to confess. *Hippocrates*, that sublime Genius, and *Father of Physick*, generously declar'd, in an *Epistle to Democritus*, That though he was in a very advanc'd Age, got near the Period of  
Life,

Life, he was very far from being at the End of Physick. And his Successors, notwithstanding all the Improvements, had no better a Fate : And I'm persuaded, that the present Sons of *Æsculapius* have no better Pretensions to Infallibility, than the *Antients*, which, by some of *them*, are loaded with the strongest Imputations of Ignorance and Contempt.

THE weak and contracted Rays of human Reason, were never design'd, by the supreme Creator of all the World, to penetrate into the most minute Recesses of Nature, nor to be perfectly acquainted with the original Causes and immutable Effects of sublunary Beings and Entities : No ! — Man, in this Veil of Imperfection, must be content to be ignorant ; and every Day's Observation will furnish

him with new Discoveries of his Insufficiency to judge or act according to the same Degree of Certainty, of which he vainly esteems himself Master. But, however, this is no Objection against the constant and serious Application, in order to make Improvements in any Art or Science ; no more than it would be, for a Man to say, Beause I can't enjoy my Wishees in their full Extent, I'm determin'd not to make a proper Use of the Talent which Providence has pleas'd to bestow upon me.

I WOULD not be understood to intimate, that a perfect Acquaintance with the Histories of Diseases, and Forms of Cure, describ'd by the *Antients*, is sufficient to compleat a Physician : On the contrary, I'm confident, that all the *Theory* of the *Antients*, as well as *Moderns*, can  
never

never make a finish'd Character in the Art of Healing. The Advantage which results from the Notion of these *Theories* join'd together, lays a safe and durable Foundation, upon which a successful Practice, and, consequently, a good Reputation, may be rais'd. *Theory* is undoubtedly necessary to form an accomplish'd Master in the *speculative* Knowledge of any Art: And yet Experience, repeated Experience, must be the grand Pilot which must conduct and signalize any Man in the Rules and Mode of *Practice*; and in none more-especially than that of Physick. Frequent Conversation with, and constant Attendance upon the Infirm and Diseas'd, with just Observations upon the Effects of the Medicines prescrib'd, will soon brighten the Understanding; and every Day's Remarks will add new Lustre, as  
well



well to the Genius, as to the Character of the diligent Enquirer into the Causes and Rules of Cure of all Distempers incident to Mankind.

THE Garb which I have made Choice of, for the following Treatise to make its Entry into the World, is, I hope, such (according to my Design) as can give no Offence : Though, when I consider, that Truth, at its first Appearance, was scarce ever favourably receiv'd, or cordially espous'd, I must not propose to escape without a large Load of Detraction and Censure ; and the Prevalence of Custom must be comply'd with. But be that as it will, the pleasing Thoughts of my own Innocence will be not only a Satisfaction, but a sufficient Guard against all Opposition. The best of Men have been traduc'd ; and the most

most learned Performances, not receiv'd with that Candour and Applause which was due to their Merit. Well, therefore, in that respect, may I (who so much deserve it) think myself happy, in being like the best of Men, and the best of Authors, under an exceeding Weight of Censure, Re-proach, and Calumny.

THE Fate of an Author, depends entirely upon the Smiles or Frowns of the Age in which he writes; and if the Off-spring of his Brain is as perfect as possible, the Performance shall be mis-represented under false Lights, censur'd or condemn'd, perhaps upon no other Account, than because the Author's political Thoughts do not exactly run in the same Channel with the Party in Vogue. Very barbarous Treatment this! and highly unworthy  
and

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Mankind in any particular Art or Science, (especially in the Art of investigating the Causes and Cures of Distempers, to which the human Fa-  
brick is subject) nothing can afford a fuller Satisfaction, than to be applauded by Men of approv'd Abilities, distinguish'd Worth, and consummate Judgment.

HONOUR, which the Hand of Time should never obliterate, is most certainly due to the Memory of Doctor *Harvey*, for the Invention of the Circulation of the Blood; and a Veneration not inferior, is assuredly a just Debt to the Character of Dr. *Lower*, for his just and accurate Description of the Structure and Use of the Heart. Greatly is the World obliged to *Bel-  
lini*, for his extensive and real Knowledge in the *Pathologick* Part of the  
Art

Art of Healing ; and to *Borelli*, who, by the Assistance of Geometry, did indicate the Force and Power of the Muscles. The World is greatly indebted to Sir *Isaac Newton*, for the noble and useful Discoveries which, in the different Kinds of Philosophy, he has made ; and the System which he has left behind him, will remain an eternal Monument of his extensive Learning, and most superlative Abilities, 'till the general Conflagration shall swallow up all Things in an universal Ruin. The Art of Healing, owes infinite Acknowledgments to every common and impartial Observer of Nature, by which the least Improvement is added to the Discovery, or Removal, of any Disease : But when Men of refin'd Parts devote themselves to Researches of great Importance, to the Exaltation of any  
Art,

Art, the World is infinitely oblig'd to them; though the customary Reward extends no farther than a complimentary Esteem; this being a State where good Actions must (if they have any) remunerate themselves.

WHEN a Man, properly qualify'd for the Undertaking, applies his Talent in endeavouring to discover the Nature and Effence of any Disease which his Fellow-Creatures, by the Laws of their Existence, are constantly expos'd to, and frequently afflicted with, and proving successful in the Attempt, chalks out a Method for the Conquest of the Distemper, by well-adapted Medicines made publick for an universal Good; doubtless, he may, in a strict Sense, be entitl'd to part of the Encomium,

mium, which *Lucan* bestows upon *Cato*; viz.

*Non sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.*

THE Dignity of *Physick* is superior to all other Sciences and Professions in the World, *Theology* only excepted: It has been practis'd by Kings, Princes, the highest, wisest, and best of Men. The great Evangelist *St. Luke* was remarkably eminent for his profound Knowledge in the medicinal Art. And to confer as great an Honour as possible on the Profession, and render it truly sacred and glorious to the utmost Period of Time, our blessed Saviour design'd to exercise a great Part of his miraculous Life in going about and doing Good, in the Cure of corporal Maladies of

various Kinds ; when He studiously avoided to interpose in Affairs of Government ; and absolutely refus'd, though importun'd, to divide (which was a Matter of Law) the Inheritance betwixt the two Brethren.

THE Study and Practice of Physick is, without Controversy, one of the most arduous and most extensive Undertakings in the Circle of human Knowledge : A Man, like a Poet, should be endow'd with a native Genius, enrich'd with many acquir'd Embellishments from the different Schools of Learning, and a peculiar Aptitude to prosecute vigorously through every Branch of *Anatomy, Chymistry, Botany,* and *Galenic Pharmacy* ; must be a diligent and faithful Observer of Nature, in drawing Indications from evident and conjunct Causes : The Know-  
ledge

ledge of which is not to be acquir'd, but by a constant and industrious Observation of the Symptoms in the different Stages of an Indisposition; and must well remark the Effect of Medicines administer'd under such or such peculiar Circumstances, if he intends to rank himself in the Class of Men of Vogue, and acquit himself with any real Advantage to those who are pleas'd to solicit his Assistance.

A P H Y S I C I A N of Abilities and Integrity always proceeds cautiously and deliberately to work; he advances upon a true and sound Basis; he informs himself of the Seat and Nature of the Distemper, and displays the Force and Power of his Prescription at them. If the Violence of the Disorder baffles and eludes the Strength of his Medicine, he increases the Efficacy of it by the Ad-



dition of proper Articles, and alters them as Symptoms occur, and Circumstances require, without being (as Quacks and Empiricks frequently are) reduc'd to the fatal *Ne plus* of his own Knowledge : he has constantly in Reserve some promising Medicament, which may probably stop the Career of the Distemper, and secure his Patient from the impending Stroke ; and can, by Parity of Reason, or *analogous Rules*, instantly strike at the total Subversion of Distempers unseen before, with the pleasing Prospect of Success.

I N the ensuing Sheets, where I've given a concise Account how the Food, &c. is converted either into good or bad Nutriment, from the Nature of its Quantity or Quality ; it is indisputably illustrated, that Riot, Excess of  
Wine,

Wine, and Luxury, in either Eating or Drinking, will certainly contribute to the Generation of some Kind of *Rheumatism*, whilst they over-charge the Stomach, relax its Fibres, and pervert or retard the Power of Digestion: Hence the Appetite is so much impair'd, and the Food so ill concocted, that it affords insalubrious Nourishment, which taints the vital Fluid, and exposes it constantly to a *Rheumatick* State, by forming Obstructions in the fine and minute Passages of the human Fabrick. But if the immoderate Use of vinous Liquors, and the voracious Indulgence of an elegant Taste, (as the modern Phrase is), is subject to such pernicious and unavoidable Consequences, the certain Preludes of Repentance; much more are those, who are daily turning down Liquors of a more igniferous Nature,

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*viz.* Rum, Brandy, and other Spirituous Waters, which, by the Power of the Still, are, as it were, exalted into a liquid Fire. What Effect such Liquors must have upon the fine Coats and tender Fibres of the Stomach, any one may, without being expert in Physick or Chyrurgery, readily pronounce. The execrable Custom of Drams of various Kinds is now got so extensive amongst all Ranks of People, that it demands the Interposition of the *Legislature*, to put an entire Stop, if possible, to that all-destroying Practice; by which many valuable Lives would be protracted to an advanc'd Age, and become eminently serviceable to their Country in various Stations of Life. Every Dram, I mean, that is habitually taken, lays the Foundation for a second, &c. when the scorching Heat of the first is, in some measure,

measure, dissipated, and the imaginary Low-spiritedness seems to threaten a Return, Recourse must be had to the universal *Catholicon*, even,

— *Decies repetita placebit.*

But I've already declar'd Drams to be a Sort of a Liquid Fire ; and do aver, That though they are a slow, they are as certain a Poison as *Arsenic*, or any of the most *corrosive Preparations* of *Mercury* from the Hands of the Chymist.

I WOULD not here be concluded to depreciate the proper Use of an enlivening Cordial-Water, or the Infusion of generous and active Ingredients, in a duly-qualify'd *Menstruum* ; but, on the contrary, am convinc'd, if, upon a full and copious Meal, a

moderate Quantity is drank by Persons of slow and weak-digestive Faculties, after any laborious Exercise, great Fatigue of the Body, or long Indulgence in the Conversation of the Dead, and sometimes when the Stomach is weak or uneasy; it is not only justifiable, but beneficial. What I'm here, I think, very justly inveighing against, is, the frequent and habitual Use of Drams, as some People have Recourse to them, either out of Intemperance or Wantonness, or from an imaginary or feign'd Necessity of recruiting fading or declining Spirits, or alleviating the troublesome Sensations of a squeamish or flatulent Stomach. 'Tis a known Experiment, That if Spirit of Wine is mix'd with the Serum of human Blood, it instantly changes it into a jellyish, viscid Consistence: Hence it is observable what fatal Effects must attend

attend the Blood, Juices, &c. of those who are inordinately devoted to this Self-destroying Practice. While, by these pernicious Means, they attempt to meliorate their languid Spirits, they discompose *Nature* in the regular and uniform Execution of her own Business, induce a monstrous Confusion in her whole Oeconomy, and sap, as it were, the very Foundation of Life: For whilst this tremendous and Death-bringing Habit is indulg'd, the Demand of Eating is first impair'd, and then totally destroy'd; the Blood, by such Self-slaying Customs, becomes inexpressibly peyorated, and the vitiated Humours are constantly employ'd in compleating the Destruction of that *Tabernacle* which first gave them Birth.

I N the Method of Cure advanc'd in the following Sheets, in *chronick Cases*, I've freely recommended *Mercurials*; though in a Form as safe to the Patient, as *Manna* or *Crem. Tartar.*; not altogether, perhaps, consistent with the present Vogue of Prescribing: (for there is as much a Mode in Practice, as of Dress for the Drawing-Room on a Birth-Night, or any other publick Occasion); even so far, that as *Epietetus*, in his *Morals*, says, That the sole and grand Business of Life consists in two Words, *viz. Bear, and Forbear.* So it was the Observation of a truly great Man, who was not a little acquainted, as well from extensive and well-digested Reading, as from his own just Observation and Experience, That *Dress, and Address*, could turn out a finish'd  
and

and compleat Physician. How far that Assertion will hold good, or may be maintain'd, I submit to the unbias'd Determination of the impartial Reader. The peculiar Infelicity of my own Constitution, (being descended from a Gouty Stock, and having suffer'd as much from its Tyranny as any of my Age) first induc'd me to try the Power of *Mercury*, in every justifiable Form, either in order to prevent, or alleviate an approaching Paroxysm: And indeed I frankly acknowledge, that I've reap'd no small Advantage from the frequent and repeated Trials of that sovereign Remedy in the Intervals of the Gout, in the various Preparations of it, as well from the Furnace, as from common Trituration, with a proper Antidote to divide and dissipate the most subtile and least Particles of its Composition. But I've not complimented



plimented the Doctrine of Dr. *Dover*, or the present modish Custom, so far, as either to take it myself, *Propria & naturali substantia*, or recommend it to others, unless in that known, common, and often too fatal Case, the *Iliack Passion*; which rarely, very rarely is of any Service, probably not from any Impropriety or Defect in the Medicine, but from the fatal Obstinacy of the Disorder, which generally terminates in a Mortification of the inverted Bowels. The Case of Mr. *Booth*, that great Ornament to the *British* Buskin, has something extraordinary in it; and as it occurs to my Memory, I shall briefly recite it: In less than five Days he swallow'd, by Doctor *Dover's* Direction, full thirty Ounces of Quicksilver, in order to secure him from a Relapse into an Intermittent Fever, which had before frequently return'd.

return'd. About the Expiration of four Days he was tortur'd with great Pain in his Bowels, and the Fore-part of his Head; with great and general Uneasiness in all Parts of his Body, to so violent a Degree, that he was not easy in any Position a Moment. The worthy President of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, Sir *Hans Sloane* was sent for, who observing an unusual Constriction in the common Passages, prescrib'd an aperient Draught, without Success; and afterwards a purging Clyster, which had not a better Effect: but the Costiveness continuing, he order'd a second Clyster of the same Nature, &c. but in vain, for he expir'd. Upon Dissection, by opening the Intestines, a very small Quantity of *Fæces* was observ'd; the Guts were perfectly black, and so exceedingly rotten, that they

they were not capable of the least Extension, without falling into many Pieces. Thus fell the greatest Tragedian which ever grac'd the *British* Stage, truly lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, or knew the real Worth of a finish'd Tragedian.

IN prosecuting the Cure of the various Kinds of *Rheumatick* Complaints, &c. in the following Sheets, it may justly be remark'd, That I've not, in the Prescribing Part, observ'd the Form, which some of the Profession do, in having Regard to this or that *Dispensatory*; but where no *Dispensatory* or Book, where Medicines are directed to be prepar'd, is particularly mention'd; I mean, the Preparations as the *London Dispensatory* affords, and no other, ought to be us'd, unless

parti-

particularly order'd by the Prescriber himself; though it is too frequently the Practice in the Country, to compound some of their Medicines in the same Shop, by one, two, or perhaps three *Dispensatories*: by which Means a Physician is often at a Loss to form a true Judgment, from the Variety of Preparations of the same Pill, Tincture, Elixir, &c.

THE *College of Edinburgh* have publish'd a *Dispensatory*, full of choice and valuable Preparations, in the *Materia Medica*; have demonstrated great Skill and Judgment in many of its Compositions, and have given some Illustration in particular Articles, which, 'till then was much wish'd for, and as much wanted. But my *Preface* swells to too large a Bulk, and I must hasten to its Period.

I'M sensible that there are Errors in the ensuing Sheets, but hope they are of such a Nature, as will carry with them an Excuse from Men of Humanity, and may expect a Pardon from all who are not devoted to Pride, or an obstinate Spirit of Contradiction and Censure: The Inadvertencies or Mistakes are of such a Complexion, as a friendly and candid Reader will readily pass over, and excuse. To some, *Criticism* and *Animadversion* is natural, obvious, and familiar: But such I must desire to suspend their Indignation, 'till they shall vouchsafe to oblige the World with a more perfect and fuller Explanation of the same Subject, as well in the Investigation of the Causes, as in the Cure of the Disorder.

I'M under no Concern how these my Lucubrations may be receiv'd, being conscious that I've no sinister Views, or any indirect or disingenuous Prospect to advance : My Day of Vanity is expir'd ; I've done my best on this Occasion, and declare, That was I ever to be under the Dominion of any Kind of *Rheumatism*, I would literally comply with the Directions laid down in the following Sheets ; and should not doubt of weathering out the Storm, both to my own Advantage and Reputation, as expeditiously as the Nature of the Distemper, and the Necessity of concomitant Circumstances, would permit.

— *Mens conscia recti*

*Immeritos vulgi visus contemnere gaudet.*

# ERRATA

In the Preface, page xiv, l. 3. r. at also the; p. xxix.  
After the Latin Verse, add, Hor. de Art. Poet. p. xxviii.  
l. 17. for design'd, r. design'd; p. xxix. l. 1. with r. extend  
and diffin'd.

In the Book, p. 11. l. 13. r. Pile; p. 24. l. 23. since or  
add extended; p. 61. l. 12. and p. 62. l. 7. r. O. p. 64.  
l. 6. r. Refin. p. 68. l. 9. for Case r. Case; p. 144. l. 21.  
r. Tasp; p. 146. l. 8. after Mispell'd, add 51. p. 146.  
147. 148. 149. 150. 151. for Rediffion r. Rediffion;  
p. 157. l. 12. date of.

## ERRATA.

**I**N the PREFACE, page xiv. l. 3. r. *as also the*; p. xxix. after the *Latin Verse*, add, *Hor. de Art. Poet.* p. xxxiii. l. 17. for *design'd*, r. *deign'd*; p. xxxiv. l. ult. r. *evident and distinct*.

In the BOOK, p. 11. l. 13. r. *Piso*; p. 24. l. 23. after *or*, add *extended*; p. 61. l. 12. and p. 62. l. 7. r. *Ol.* p. 64. l. 6. r. *Resin.* p. 68. l. 9. for *Case* r. *Cure*; p. 144. l. 21. r. *Tensity*; p. 146. l. 8. after *Mynschit.* add *Si.* p. 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151. for *Redlestone* r. *Kedlestone*; p. 153. l. 15. dele *of*.





A D A M I C U M

JOANNEM CHESHIRE, M. B.

Dignum & Doctum,

IN TRACTATUM de

*Dolore RHEUMATICO, tam Acuto, quam  
Chronico; haud implacide perlectum, nec-  
non magnoperè suspectum.*

*S*anguinis impuri causas, tristisque doloris,  
*Arte novâ pingis, more novoque tuo.*

*Corporibus morbis lassis solamina præbes,  
Et vitam vinculis eripis arte necis.*

*Amplius haud Lethe tetrus grassetur in armis  
Victrix, exuviis accumulata suis.*

*Hinc Medicina potest annos revocare Seniles;  
Viribus & propriis Ars tua, Phœbe, nitet.*

E X O N.


Jan. 23.

173. $\frac{4}{5}$ .

T. H.



A  
T R E A T I S E  
U P O N T H E  
R H E U M A T I S M,  
A S W E L L  
*Acute as Chronical, &c.*

 H A T the *Origin* of a *Rheumatism* is primarily seated in the Blood, is sufficiently evident, as well from the *Symptoms* that attend this *Disease*, as from the medicinal Treatment, which is necessary to effect the Cure. After what Manner, and by what unavoidable Accidents the Mass of Blood becomes so far vitiated from its regular *Crafsis*,  
B and

and uniform State, as to occasion such rack-  
ing and pungent Pains, as afflict those who  
are tortur'd with this *Malady*, shall be the  
Subject of the following Treatise; in which,  
for the ample Dilucidation of the various  
Causes, which either separately or conjointly  
may produce this Distemper, I shall endea-  
vour to assign *mechanical* Reasons, so far as  
the Nature and Knowledge of the *Animal*  
*Oeconomy* will admit.

F R O M the clearest Demonstration, an hu-  
man Body is found to be a Composition of  
*Solids* and *Fluids* of various Textures, and  
different Configurations, which mutually aid  
and assist each other in the *secretory* and *ex-*  
*cretory Offices*, in the grand Business of Life  
and Health: But as the *Fluids* bear a much  
greater Share in the Structure of the human  
Fabrck than the *Solids*, so it is of vast Im-  
portance to its Repose, that the former should  
be preserv'd in a proper Consistence, and  
due State of Fluidity, that the latter may  
be enabled chearfully to discharge their as-  
sign'd Duty; for the particular Uses of these  
two grand Articles, which constitute the most  
glorious and noble Part of the Almighty's  
Works,

Works, I shall refer the Curious to two eminent \* Authors, whose learned and useful Discoveries have very much facilitated the Method of finding out, and curing Diseases.

T H E Silence of some of the antient Writers in Physick upon this Distemper, and the obscure Description of it, given by others, has prevailed with many to conclude, that it is a Disorder of a modern Extraction, and not known, till Luxury and Excess had universally extended their Empire; from whence Diseases began to vary from their own original Type, and many uncommon and preternatural Symptoms did appear: but as Effects must unavoidably attend their natural Causes; so what can produce a *Rheumatism* now, could in former Days have the same Influence, and will continue so to do, till Time shall be no more. I shall recite some few Instances, which in my Judgment, will prove that the *Antients* were not unacquainted with this Distemper, tho' they have not so accurately and intelligibly described it under all its various Circumstances, as some of the Moderns have. The Fathers of Medicine, for many Centuries, were igno-

\* *Helvetius* of Animal Oeconomy; *Keil* of Animal Secretion.

rant of the grand Irradiation, which, from the Discovery of the Circulation by the immortal *Harvey*, descended upon the Art of Healing ; and as the Basis of this (and many other Indispositions) is originally in the Blood, and they Strangers to the Nature, Texture, and Motion of that Fluid, it would be barbarous (not to mention the abstruse and intricate Philosophy of those Times) to expect a Delineation of Diseases, (with their previous and concomitant Symptoms) which owe their Foundation to the deprav'd *Crafsis* of the Blood.

THE venerable and divine \* old Man, by πόνος ἄρθρων, πόνος σκέλων, could, in my Judgment, point at nothing but the *Rheumatism*, or its near Relation the † *Arthritis vaga*. *Dioscorides*, and his Commentator *Petrus Andreas Matthiolus*, have left us a very valuable Collection of both internal and external Remedies in the Chapters *de Coxendicis affectibus ; de Articulorum doloribus*, and *de Diuturnis Articulorum doloribus* ; all which Dissertations, in my Judgment, are very consonant to what we

\* *Hippocrates*.

† The wandring or flying Gout.

now term a *Rheumatism*. Some of the Medicines there prescribed, I have repeatedly experienc'd the Efficacy of in *Rheumatick* Cases, with surprizing Success; for a Particular of the forementioned salubrious Articles, the Reader may consult the above cited Authors, which for Brevity sake I pretermit. *Dioscorides* describes a *Pleurisy* by the peculiar Appellation of a *Rheumatism* of the *Breast*; now if in his Days there had been no other Species of *Rheumatism*, which affected other Parts of the Body, it is difficult to conceive why this great Man should stile it a *Rheumatism* of that particular Part, since the Word itself (*viz.* a *Rheumatism*,) would have been expressive enough of the Distemper.

G A L E N gives a very instructive Account of an \*inflammatory Lassitude, for which he orders repeated Phlebotomy; † *Usq; ad lipothymiam, vel saltem bis de die*: He proposes an attenuating cooling Diet, Food of easy Digestion, *Ptyfans* that are moderately acid, to allay the Thirst, dilute the too intimate Cohesion of those Particles which caus'd the In-

\* De sanitate tuendâ, Lib. Quart.

† Even to fainting, or at least twice a Day.

inflammation, and to carry it off. From this Description of an inflammatory Laffitude, and the Method that was advis'd for the Relief of those who were afflicted with it, we may reasonably conclude, that it was a Species of what is now esteem'd a *Rheumatism*: Whether it should be rank'd in the Class of chronical or acute Diseases, I will not undertake to determine, in the Sense of the last cited Author, the Account being sufficiently expressive of the Distemperature.

A C U T E Diseases proceed from an increas'd Velocity of the Blood, induc'd by too great an Exaltation of its oily and sulphureous Particles, and generally terminate in a few Days, either by *Crisis*, *Abscess*, &c. and have for their Concomitant a brisk *continued Fever*, and require a Treatment peculiar to their own *specifick* Nature; *chronick Distempers* are protracted to a much greater Length of time, and are attended sometimes with a *slow Fever*, and are frequently the Consequence of some natural Decay in the Constitution, or an irregular Course of Life: And for an absolute Conquest over such a formidable Enemy, Perseverance in a proper Diet, Exercise, and the Assistance

Affiftance of a little Phyfick, is essentially requisite : Though I am not ignorant that fome are of Opinion that in many chronick Cafes, where the *Viscera* are found, Nature is able in Procefs of time, to expel the Enemy from her Territories, and work out her own Relief. I fhall not difpute this Point at prefent, but fo far I'll undertake to aver, that if Nature, unaffifted by a Series of Temperance, Exercife, and a regular Courfe of Life, is, in the Space of three, fix, nine Months, &c. felf-fufficient to extricate herfelf from the Jaws of a chronical Diftemper, the Cure, by the Interpofition of well-adapted and proper Remedies, would much fooner be effected ; not that I would here be thought to argue or enforce the Neceffity of fwallowing an immoderate Quantity of Boluffes, Pills, Portions, Apozems, &c. upon every flight Diforder, or when a Conftitution does not perfectly correspond to the exact Standard of Health ; but purely to inculcate the Reafonablenefs of fuitable Applications, either in a growing Diftemper, or an actual Indifpofition, in order to prevent the ill Confequence of the former, and facilitate the Recovery of the patient from the latter.



SINCE I have in some Measure shew'd the Difference betwixt *acute* and *chronical* Distempers, and intimated that they both demand a Treatment peculiar to their own essential Quality, I shall beg leave to dissipate the thick Clouds of an unreasonable and groundless Calumny, which is frequently, both by Patients and their Friends, through Inadvertency, cast upon Gentlemen of the first Class and Character in their Profession; because upon the first or second Prescription or Visit, the Distressed does not find instantaneous Relief; But such would do well to consider that a Physician is only *Nature's* Servant, and must diligently attend, and carefully wait upon her Motions and Secretions, and observe to what Point she seems to tend to free herself from a languishing State, and then to give her such Assistance as will strengthen and encourage her to compleat the great Work. And this is the grand Business of a Physician, both in chronical and acute Cases; Prescription is the Power of a Quack, but Judgment the Province of a liberal and regular Education; and when, through Ignorance, Nature is hurry'd, and officiously disturb'd

disturb'd in her uniform Oeconomy, a Flame is generally excited, which nothing but Death can extinguish. And this I fear is too often the unhappy Fate of many deluded Wretches, who trust their Lives in the Hands of illiterate and audacious Pretenders to the Art of Healing. Acute Diseases in a few Days sometimes terminate in an happy *Crisis*, but chronical ones must be the Work of Time and Patience. How absurd, therefore, is it to expect an absolute Cure in a few Days, when the Disease has been many Months, perhaps Years, in making its Attack, and securing its Possession in a Constitution?

THE Antients as well as Moderns agree in one Opinion, though in different ways of expressing it, that the Causes of Diseases are either external or internal; and from them have accounted for the Production of every simple and complicated Distemper incident to the human Fabrick, with most of the necessary and various Symptoms: These Steps I shall pursue in this Treatise, so far as the fore-mentioned Causes can either separately or conjunctly convey any distinct Idea of the *Rheumatism*.

T H E R E is in every Constitution, an insuperable Propensity, or natural Tendency to one Disease more than another ; and this seems to proceed from the weak Structure of the Fabrick, not equally fortify'd in every Part, from the Inconveniencies, which Man, from the Nature of his Existence, is continually expos'd to ; the numerous Inclemencies of the Air, any Irregularity in Eating or Drinking, or in any of the other *Non-naturals*, produces various Effects in different Persons: One from an *obstructed Perspiration*, (or, as we generally term it, from taking Cold) is attacked with a *Pleurisy* ; another is seized with a *Quincy*, a third with a *Looseness, biliose Cholick*, &c. a fourth is arrested with the *Indisposition* of which I here treat, and consign'd Captive to its Cruelty. As I have mention'd the Cholick, I shall remark a material Distinction betwixt the nervous and humoral Sort, and that the self-same Method, which cures one, heightens and exasperates the other ; and frequently puts a Period to the Disease and the Life of the Sufferer at the same Time.

IT was our immortal Countryman Dr. *Sydenham*, who first chalk'd out the way for the Discovery and Conquest of the nervous Cholick, and treated it in a manner peculiar to his own great *Genius*, and the Essence of the Distemper, and at once cast off all the ridiculous Trumpery of Glysters, repeated Purging and Bleeding, (Articles only adapted to the bilious Cholick) and substituted one gentle Cathartick to clear the common Passages, with the happy, efficacious, and successive Use of *Opiates*. I must indeed own, that *C. Diso*, about an hundred and eleven Years ago, published his Sentiments of Cholicks being nervous; and our famous and learned Dr. *Willis* made a Progress upon the same Subject, from the same *Hypothesis*; but these Authors are, in this Respect, so obscure in their Description, that at first View it is obvious, that they were not acquainted with the Nature of this Disease, and consequently could not lay down an exact and compleat Method of Cure. *Willis* has made the nearest Approach to the Extirpation of this nervous Disease, and the last Asylum, to which he has Recourse, are *Opiates*; whereas if he  
 begun

begun there, and omitted the pompous Re-  
 tinue of his Medicinal Articles, which in this  
 Case are dangerous, he had commanded that  
 Honour, which is now paid to the Memory  
 of the sagacious and strict Observer of Na-  
 ture, Dr. *Sydenham*.

EVERY dolorous Sensation in the Sto-  
 mach or Bowels, is not to be concluded an  
 original Cholick; for it often happens, that  
 Pain in those Parts exactly resembling the  
 acute Tortures of that *Disorder*, presages the  
 Gout, Palsy, and is the Forerunner of many  
 other nervous Complaints, as well as inflam-  
 matory and nervous Fevers. I know that *Lewis*  
*Duretus* will have it, that it is the real Cholick  
 which frequently paves the Way for the  
 Gout, &c. but I apprehend that the scat-  
 tered Particles of the fundamental Causes of  
 each separate Disease, which fluctuate in the  
 Blood and Juices secreted from it, occasions  
 this Pain, by corroding the tender Fibres of  
 the Stomach, and the inner Coats of the  
 Bowels, because those Vessels are endow'd  
 with a most exquisite Sense of Feeling, from  
 the Delicacy of their Composition and Tex-  
 ture; And the Justice of this Notion will  
 appear

appear evidently from this Observation, that at any Season of the Year, generally before the *Gout* or *Rheumatism* does fix upon any external Part, *viz.* the Feet, Ancles, Knees, Hands, Elbows, Shoulders, &c. Loss of Appetite, and, more or less, of the *arthritick* or *rheumatick* Pains are perceiv'd in the Stomach or Bowels, in Proportion to the Quantity of the vitiated Humours, and the Continuance and Severity of the approaching Fit; and when the depraved Particles have once summoned their utmost Efforts, and center in any of the external Parts before-mentioned, the Parts first attacked, *viz.* the Stomach and Bowels, are in a State of Repose, from the Translation of the morbidick Disposition of the Blood and Juices, from the internal to the external Parts of the human Fabrick. Thus when any thing that is offensive to Nature is convey'd into the Blood, it takes Possession, like an artful Enemy, of the weakest Parts, and when the Constitution, by any Excesses, is egregiously impair'd or shatter'd, it reigns triumphant through the whole Machine, till by the Application of proper Remedies, the Enemy is vanquish'd and expell'd, and the Patient is restor'd

restor'd to his former Health, and pristine Vigour.

T H E first Cause, which I shall assign for the Production of the *Rheumatism*, is a ferrous, saline Humour, *superfluously* abounding in the Mass of Blood, which by reason of its immoderate Copiousness, and exorbitant Acrimony, vellicates and corrodes the membranous and muscular Parts of the Body, and so excites sometimes fix'd and sometimes erratick Aches, in Proportion to the Largeness or Minuteness of the containing Vessels, through which this *vitiated Fluid* circulates; and this Species of a *Rheumatism*, as well as others, becomes either *acute* or *chronical*, in Proportion to the operative Strength of its constituent Particles, and active Principles; I shall subjoin a Method of Cure in each distinct sort of this Distemper, when I have enumerated some other Foundations, from which it takes its Rise.

A N O T H E R Cause which may produce a *Rheumatism*, is an unusual or preternatural Viscidity of the Blood, and Juices secreted from it: And this is the most permanent  
and

and durable Basis of this *Distemper*; for by it, the Motion of the Blood is retarded and impeded, the Velocity diminished, and sometimes a partial Stagnation arises in the Vessels; or else the Quantity of this fizy glutinous Fluid is too great to pass, without distending the tender Coats of the Veins, Arteries, and Capillaries, beyond the Capacity design'd by the Law of Nature, and the Decree of our All-wise Creator. When the balmy and friendly Temperature of the vital Fluid is once disturb'd, by the coercive Interposition of viscous and too adhesive Particles, it is very obvious from the Doctrine of Attraction of Corpuscles of a simular Magnitude suspended in a Vehicle, to conceive how the Effect mentioned in this Paragraph, must necessarily supervene; but to enforce the Validity of this Assertion a little farther, I shall observe, that the Fluids in the Body are perpetually mov'd through the Vessels, (according to *mechanick* and *hydrostatick Rules*) whose Sides are thereby rubb'd, mov'd, distended, and restor'd to their natural Dimensions again; and what inclines some of the Particles of the Blood to a greater Aptitude for Motion than others, is, the Solidity, Smoothness, and



and Roundness of some of its constituent Parts ; others are sluggish and not fit for Motion by a little Force, from their own essential Forms and Qualities, being porous, rough, angular, and viscid : Whence it is evident from *hydraulick* and *mechanick Laws*, that the Parts of the Blood, though propell'd with the same contractive Power of the Heart, will not move with the same Celerity, Duration, and Direction ; the first mentioned will tend from the Heart in a direct Line, with a swift and constant Velocity ; but the latter will be apt to move in the Vessels more languid, irregular, and slowly.

T H E R E is nothing in the human Composition which more immediately merits the strict Enquiry, and serious Regard of a *Physician*, than the Blood ; and all the Assistance which we may acquire from others, and the Discoveries and Improvements which we can make ourselves, will not be able sufficiently to demonstrate its Nature and Properties. From this *Fountain* every Humour in the Body derives its Spring and Origin, and when it is perverted from its native Purity, or vitiated in its Quality or progressive Motion,

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it becomes the principal and primary Instrument of numberless Diseases: It is, in my Opinion, no small Misfortune, that we are so little acquainted with the Nature of those Particles, which constitute the vital Fluid; and I am persuaded, if the Time that has in vain been spent by those, who to explain the essential Qualities and Contexture of the Blood, have had Recourse for that Purpose to a *chymical Analysis*, had been applied in a *mechanical Way*, we had e're now had some more useful and pertinent Discoveries, and clearer Ideas of the distinct and complicated Diseases, which harrass Mankind, than we now have, and doubtless might have found out more successful and expeditious Remedies for their Restoration to an healthful State.

I SHALL now proceed to consider after what Manner the exhausted Parts of the Blood after Birth, are daily supply'd and recruited for the Sustainance of the *animal Oeconomy*; and in this Enquiry, we shall find that such as the Nutriment, which we daily receive, is, such is the Chyle; and such as the Chyle is, such is the Blood; and in Consequence every Fluid secreted from it, must participate of the same individual Qualities,

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according

according to the Nature of the fecern'd Liquor, unless there is an apparent Defect in the digestive Faculty, and then the best Aliment may be so far perverted, as not to afford any real Nourishment, but may become the Parent of many, and, perhaps, invincible Disorders. When the Organs of Digestion are naturally weak, defective, or adventitiously impair'd, great and unavoidable Inconveniencies must ensue, to the no small Detriment of the unhappy Sufferer's Case, and probably his Life too: Hence Inflammations, Exulcerations, or Sphacelations of the Mouth of the Stomach, and imminent Destruction, or perchance a Laxation, Excoriation, or Debility of the Fibres of the Ventricle, Want of Appetite, and a continual Inclination to eject whatever is receiv'd into the Stomach. And though in the first Case, properly speaking, an absolute Cure is not to be expected, yet by an agreeable Regimen the Thread of Life may be spun out to a considerable Length, and the Terms of enjoying it made easy; and in the second, by early Application and convenient Medicines, the weak and injur'd Parts may be invigorated, and reduc'd to their natural Tone and primitive Office.

THE Food which is taken in at the Mouth after Mastication or Chewing, if necessary, is convey'd through the *Cesophagus*, along with Liquids, into the *Stomach*, and is there comminuted into a kind of *Pulp*, wherein the *Solids* are dissolv'd and blended with the *Fluids*, and made fit to be converted into *Chyle*, and then it is carried into the *Intestines*; at its Entrance into which, it is diluted by the *Bile* and *pancreatick Juice*: Its finest and most subtle Parts are receiv'd by the most minute and imperceptible Orifices of the *lacteal Veins*, and protruded to the *Receptaculum Chyli*; from thence it is convey'd to the *Ductus Thoracicus*, and discharges itself into the *subclavian Vein*, and by the *Vena Cava* is transmitted to the right *Auricle* of the *Heart*; where circulating through both its *Auricles* and *Ventricles*, by the Interposition of the *Arteria pulmonalis* with the *Vena pulmonalis*; it is by the contractive Power of the muscular Fibres of the left *Ventricle*, propell'd into the *Aorta*, and so by the arterial Tubes is transfus'd into those Parts of the Body, which are capable to receive it, for the Nutrition, Support, and Repose of that glorious Being, which bears the express Image of the Ma-

*jesty* of Heaven. Hence it appears how careful we should be in the Choice of what we either eat or drink, and how moderate we should be in the common Enjoyments of Life, since the healthful State of our Blood does in a great measure depend upon these Articles; for when we deviate from the agreeable salutiferous Rules of Temperance, and plunge ourselves into an Excess, either in respect of the Quantity or Quality of what we eat or drink, we fix a Load more than tolerable upon Nature, and (unless she can by the common Passages relieve herself) she must of Necessity succumb. Hence various inflammatory Exaltations are excited in the Blood, and from the Laws of Secretion, the Nerves are struck into Confusion, and no longer able to discharge their assign'd Office, because the Juices are alienated from their regular *Crasis*, and the Catastrophe of human Nature is at hand: Not that I would be concluded to intimate, that Inflammations in the Blood or Nerves must necessarily prove fatal, because every Day's Experience illustrates the contrary, but purely to point out the Dangers the Debauchee and Epicure are expos'd to from their repeated Scenes of Riot and Excess.

THE *Stomach*, from the Nature of its Situation and Office, must abound with Particles as dissimilar in their Forms and Magnitudes, as in their Essence and Tendency, which from the Laws of Digestion and Sanguification, will contaminate and disturb the intimate Union and regular Motion of the constituent Particles in the Mass of Blood; and when that is once saturated with foreign Humours, or vitiated Particles, they will, unless prevented and corrected by a proper long continued Course of *Alteratives*, by their *attractive Power*, form themselves, in Process of Time, into an *acute* or *chronick Indisposition*; for a *Disease* is nothing but a resolute and vigorous Effort of Nature, to seclude from within her own Walls, whatever she finds inconsistent with her Ease and Tranquillity. The peculiar Property of every Distemper incident to Mankind, depends upon the Character and Predominancy of the deprav'd Juices, from whence it deduces its Birth, and from the Parts on which the noxious Impurities are lodg'd and deposited. And hence is the different Tendency in every different Disorder, according to the Variety,

and the Strength of Causes which produce it.

THE universal Properties of Fluids (I mean of the pure, simple, elementary Kind) are to have their Parts so extremely minute and fine, as not to be discern'd by the Senses, and their Power upon mutual Contact so exquisitely small, as to be destroy'd by the least sensible Force or Pressure, and the Smoothness of their Superficies so great, that they scarce make any Impression upon one another. In an adequate Manner do the human Fluids, in Proportion to their cohesive Density, and according to their Qualifications and Modifications, operate upon each other; and in this respect the Augmentation or Diminution of the Bulk of the sanguineous Particles, or any Humour contained in them, must create an Alteration in the Blood, according to the superior Strength of the more *solid* and *attractive Corpuscles* undulating in the Mass of Blood, and the Juices separated from it. A Particle of Humours becomes offensive in its own Nature, when from a *spherical* Form or Figure it becomes acute-angled; for then, by applying all its Force of Motion to one  
small

small Part, it becomes pungent, and from the Contrariety of its Shape, will be excluded from the Union of the *spherical Particles*; and in its passing and repassing, by the Laws of Circulation, will press hard upon the Coats of the Vessels, and induce Pain; and the more these *acute* Humours abound in the Blood, the more frequent will be their Collision against the vascular Tubes, and of Consequence the Uneasiness will be more intense and durable. The preternatural Accretion of any saline, acid, or viscous Particles in our Bodies, is able to compel the red Parts of the Blood into too strict Cohesions, and Coagulums, and to destroy that *intimate Union* which is betwixt its red and serous Parts, as absolutely necessary to preserve the Blood in a balsamick and uniform State. Hence the red Globules will be forc'd to cohere in a more close and intimate Combination with one another; and the Serum, from an additional Density to its component Parts, will become sluggish in its Motion, and contract an Acrimony; such as Liquors, especially of the *elementary* sort, will; as is apparent from the Stagnation of Water, which turns viscous, and stinks, for want of a necessary



Motion to clarify and keep itself pure: That such a *Dyscrasy* may occasion such Pains, which *Rheumaticks* are sometimes affected with, is plain, from this Reason, Because the vitiated Texture, and perverted Oeconomy of the vital Fluid, will not permit it to circulate with its native *Force*, and usual *Velocity*, through the minute Passages; and so from this Obstruction, those torturing Sensations, and racking Inquietudes are induc'd, which some kind of *Rheumaticks* complain of, and from which copious Bleeding will frequently give them Ease. To confirm the Doctrine contain'd in this Paragraph, I shall add, That if a determinate Quantity of a certain Fluid should circulate in a given Time, through a Tube of a known Length and Diameter, all things else being equal, and any of the connective or component Parts of that Fluid, by any internal or external Force, are rendered more liquid or more dense than their natural Texture, the progressive or regressive Motion must be altered, and the Vessel sunk in, or beyond its natural Tone. Hence we may conceive, after what manner Pain arises from the disturb'd *Crasis* of the Blood and Juices in the Vessels.

WHEN the Blood, from the Nature of our Food or Liquor, or any other external Injury, is stock'd with *saline Particles* superabundantly, (as certainly it may, from the manner aforesaid) what terrible Commotions, what acute Pains, what tedious and restless Hours may we not expect from the violent attractive Force of these *saline Corpuscles*? What Ravages, what Hostilities will they not commit in the fine and minute *Capillaries*, which for various Uses are dispers'd through the rational Composition? If the Power of Attraction is superior or stronger betwixt the *saline*, than betwixt the salubrious constituent *Particles* of the Blood and Juices secreted from it, then the Salts will run into Clusters, and assume different Shapes and Magnitudes, and form such Nodes or Chalk-stones, as are often the Effect of the Gout, and sometimes happens from a severe and long continued *Rheumatism*. An Instance of this Kind, I remember in an honourable Gentlewoman, my Patient, who, from the frequent Returns and long Duration of a severe *Rheumatism*, (which had for many Years more or less afflicted her) had a regular and large *Tophus*  
taken

taken out of her Thumb. I was importunate in examining whether she or any of her noble Family had been subject to what is very justly call'd the *Opprobrium Medicorum*, but could not learn that she, or any Branch of her noble Family, had ever been Sufferers from the *uncontroulable* Tyranny of the Gout. As the Bulk of these *saline Particles* is enlarged from their more intimate Cohesion and attractive Power, so by the same immutable Laws will the red Parts of the Blood be condensed, and the watry or ferous Parts more liquify'd; because as the Coagulum increaseth, in the same Proportion will the Serum be more copious. And this seems to be that *rheumatick* State, in which our learned and honoured Countryman Dr. *Sydenham* used the Lancet with so much Freedom and Success: And to encourage his Followers not to forget or omit reiterated Bleeding, he has left full and ample Assurances to Posterity, that his *Patients* were so far from being weakened by the large Quantities of Blood, which he took from them, that the Sting of the Disease was enervated, and their Strength and Vigour surprizingly augmented.

FROM the close Combination of these *saline Particles*, carried by the Laws of Circulation to any particular Part, seems to arise those pungent and acute Pains which *Rheumaticks* feel ; the pointed Angles of the Salts lacerating the tender Coats of the Vessels, must, as the great and ingenious *Dr. Pitcairn* observes, induce a Solution of *Continuity*, and from their over Quantity the Circulation will be retarded in that particular Part, and in Consequence very sharp and pungent Pains must be excited : And this will appear more obvious, from the Method, which, under these troublesome Circumstances, will often afford Relief, and that is *Friction* either with the Hand, a Flesh-brush, or a warm Cloth ; for by this *pressive Motion*, the Union of the Salts is destroy'd ; they are reduced to such minute Magnitudes, and forced to such Distances, as to be capable of being reassum'd by the circulating Mass. Thus the Enemy is oblig'd to retreat for a Time, till by its *attractive Power*, it gains new Recruits, and then exerts itself in another Paroxysm.

H E A T conduces much to the Fluidity of Bodies, by diminishing the Tenacity of their component Parts, renders many Bodies fluid, which otherwise are not so, and augments the Fluidity of tenacious Liquors, as of Honey, Oil, Balsam, &c. By its Influence the Blood becomes of a more liquid Consistency, the *intestine Motion* of its various Particles is increas'd, and the *saline Corpuscles* will more frequently, and more violently (from the accelerated Motion) collide against the Inside of the Vessels, and by their sudden Cohesion and Contact, stimulate and create Pain: This probably may be one Reason why the *Rheumatism* rages more immoderately, when the Patient begins to be warm in Bed, than when up; especially since if he walks about the Room, he finds some Respite from the Assault of his irksome Companion. As it is observable from Experiments, that the Urine of *Rheumaticks* in Distillation, does not yield a due Quantity of Salt, proportionable to the Quantity of Urine; so it is manifest that these Salts being too large to be secreted by the Ureters, are retain'd in the Blood, become corrosive, and lay the Foundation for an *Iliad*  
of

of Miseries. The great Institution-Writer *Boerhaave*, from his unexhausted Store of Learning, has judiciously remark'd, that the primary Causes and fundamental Principles of most Diseases, may be understood from an accurate Observation of the Effects which they produce in disordered Bodies; at least the Nature of the vitiated Humour may be so far intelligible, as to point out the peculiar Remedies for its own Extirpation. The Doctrine is good, and if maturely weigh'd, worthy of the most serious Attention, of vast Importance, and of singular Service in discovering the Causes, and securing the Conquest over many Distempers, which proceed from too great a Degree of Fluidity, Tenacity, or Grossness in the Fluids, moving too rapid or too slow through the Vessels, or from a compound Vitiating both of the Solids and Fluids. To avoid Prolixity, I shall recommend the Reader to the Perusal of the admirable Institutes of Professor *Boerhaave*, since I apprehend that the true Sense of his own Notions flows the most natural and intelligibly from his own masterly Pen.

THAT

THAT the *Rheumatism* (I don't mean the acute sort) and *Scurvy* have many Symptoms in common with one another, is obvious to all who are but little conversant with the Practice of *Physick*; such as wandering or errattick Aches and Pains, in different Parts, at uncertain Periods, violent Head-aches, copious Sediment of the Urine upon standing any time, and a pungent corrosive Pain, which seizes the musculous Parts of the Legs, and which the Patient describes by a gnawing Pain, occasioned by a stronger Coalition of the *vitiated Particles*; because in those Parts the Circulation is slower, as they are remote from the Heart, and so consequently the Attraction is greater. There are many more Circumstances, which these two Disorders have in Common, which I designedly pretermit, for fear of falling under the Imputation of deviating too much from my original Subject. To distinguish betwixt these two (in some Cases) simular Distempers, requires a very penetrating and sagacious Judgment; for an Error of this kind has sometimes entail'd a numerous Retinue of Inconveniencies upon the unhappy Patient, and through a tedious

Series

Series of Inquietudes, brought his Hairs, without the Characteristick of old Age, with Sorrow to the Grave. I knew a Dabbler in Physick, who mistaking the *Rheumatism* for the *Scurvy*, (indeed there is a *scorbutick Rheumatism*) ordered the *antiscorbutick Juices*: After the third Dose, the poor Gentleman was seized with a violent Fever; and on the fifth Day (which was the first as well as last time that I saw him) he died delirious. I will not undertake conclusively to assert, that this Misfortune was immediately owing to the Administration of this Medicine, since there is Room to believe that some Inflammation was insinuated into the Blood, and did coincide with the original Distemper; for after proper Evacuation, (since, from the Account I had, the *Rheumatism* was *chronical*) though the Case was not rightly judg'd, the aforesaid *Juices* had been no despicable Remedy. I'm not insensible that some Gentlemen of great Learning and eminent Abilities in our Profession, are unwilling to imagine, according to the Notion of Dr. *Sydenham*, that the *Scurvy* is so common, as is generally believ'd, in our Island, or even to allow that it is to be look'd upon as a distinct Disease, but rather  
the



the incipient Principles of some approaching Indisposition, or the Relicks of some *Cacochymy* not entirely subdued, by which the Blood and Juices become tainted and perverted from their natural Purity : I may, I hope, without being culpable, declare, that I conceive the *Scurvy* to be a real Distemper ; and what I apprehend, from the Description of the Symptoms and Circumstances, the grand Author of our Faculty, *Hippocrates*, has call'd the *great Spleen* : and the perfect Mirror of Philosophy and Physical Literature, Dr. *Pitcairn*, has elegantly deping'd the various Effects of the *Scurvy* ; and terms it, *an intimate Breaking of the Blood, or a general Change of the last Texture of the Blood, or a Cohesion of the Parts of the last Composition chang'd* ; and then, after giving a *mechanical* Account of its Nature and Production, advances an happy Method of Cure. Our learned Country-man, Dr. *Willis*, attributes two Causes ; *viz.* the *Sulphureo-saline*, and the *Saline-sulphureous* Humours, for the two Sorts of this Distemper ; the former for the hot, and the latter for the cold Species of it. But I must put a Stop to this Digression, with this Remark, That it is not material whether



abounds, at certain Seasons, with *Particles*, that are inimical to our Well-being and Repose; we imbibe, more or less of, an *Acid* with every Inspiration: And *Lindanus* informs us, that one of the best Juices in our Bodies, the Spittle, is inquired with an *Acid* that floats in our Atmosphere; and, as he says, by Degrees, becomes the Basis of malignant and pestilential Diseases, and epidemical Infection. That there is an *Acid* in the *Air*, is demonstrable from the *natural Nitre* frequently observ'd upon old Stone Walls; as also from the known Experiment of *Vitriol*, which, after Distillation, if it lies expos'd to the Air, will afford a stronger and more corrosive Spirit from the second Preparation, than it did the first. When the *Saliva* is once polluted with an *Acid*, it must be convey'd into the Stomach, and, as a necessary Liquor, must assist in the important Business of Digestion and Chylification, and from thence will be transfus'd into the Blood, and, in an adequate Proportion to every Juice, discern'd from it: And when the *Fluids* become offensive in Quality, and are perverted from their native Purity by the inordinate Commotion of their integral Parts, Distempers of  
various

various Kinds must necessarily be produc'd, which may, very probably, sap the Foundation of the human Fabrick, and reduce it to its primitive Dust. Since it is the common Fate of Mortality to be environ'd with inevitable Danger, it is the Interest of every Man of Prudence, upon the first Alarm of an Indisposition, to consult Those, whose Province it is to restore lost Health ; so that, by proper and timely Application, the Disease may be stifled in Embryo, and its Seed eradicated before it comes to deadly Maturation. To guard against an approaching Inconvenience in any Circumstances of Life, is Praise-worthy, and esteem'd an Argument of sound Judgment ; and as Prevention is preferable to Cure, what the Poet very justly inculcates, may merit the strictest Attention ;

————— *Venienti occurrere morbo.*

D I S O R D E R S are discriminated by various and particular Appellations, in regard to the Part they are seated in ; tho' many derive their troublesome Streams from the same polluted Fountain, *viz.* a *Cacochymy* : And

this sometimes has its Source from internal, and sometimes from external Injuries ; from internal, when the Nature of our Food and Liquors is such, either in respect of the Quantity or Quality, as cannot be assimilated to the Blood, without altering or discomposing its equable Motion, and natural *Crafsis* ; from external, when the cutaneous Pores are too much constring'd and obstructed, or from the Interposition of *nitrous*, or any other *foreign Particles*, through those Passages. I shall delineate some different Effects from the same primary Cause ; and for others, refer the Reader to *Etmuller* and *Riverius*, where, I'm certain, he'll be extremely pleas'd with the just, accurate, and instructive Description of various Diseases, deducible from one and the same individual Foundation. When a *Cacochymy* is once got within the Dominions of the human Microcosm, some Disorder must necessarily appear, according to the Nature and Tendency of the vitiated Fluid : When it displays itself in an Inflammation of the Jaws, Throat, and Parts adjacent, it is call'd a *Squincy* : When it seizes the double Membrane, which covers all the Cavity of the *Thorax*, it is term'd a *Pleurisy* : When the  
Substance

Substance of the *Lungs* is inflam'd, it is term'd a *Peripneumony*: When it rushes into the inner Coats of the Stomach or Bowels, it excites a *Cholick*: When it fixes upon the *hæmorrhoidal Veins*, and extends to the Streight Gut, it is call'd the *Piles*: When it takes its Seat in the musculous Parts of the Body, it is stil'd a *Rheumatism*: And when, from its superabundant Acrimony, it ravages farther into the Oeconomy, and fixes upon the *Joints* and *neighbouring Parts*, it is call'd the *Gout*: When any Part is tumify'd from the Severity of a *Rheumatism*, it is not always discoloured; but in the *Gout* the Part is constantly red, much inflam'd, and, at the Declension of the Fit, swell'd; which argues the Cause of the latter to be more pungent, acute, and penetrating than the former; and this, together with the different Places, which these two Enemies of human Repose occupy, may serve as a Distinction betwixt one and the other Disease as to the common *Phænomena*.

WHAT Cause soever disposes the Texture of the Blood to be more viscid than natural, will hinder Perspiration; and when

Nature is once disturb'd in that great and healthful Work, she soon begins to be defective in many more of the *animal Functions*: Of so great Importance therefore is a right Discharge by the Pores, both as to the Quantity and the Matter of it, that the whole Constitution immediately suffers by the Want of it. This cannot seem strange to One, who considers what large Quantities are convey'd off by them. By *Pores*, are to be understood the excretory Ducts of the *cutaneous Glands*, both *internal*, as of the *Guts* and *Viscera*, and the common Coverings of the *Muscles*, as well as the *external* of the Skin. Nature has so provided, that if this necessary Evacuation is impeded in one Part, it is always augmented in another; or else a Disorder must inevitably ensue; because the natural Secretions are not regular, uniform, and adequate to their assign'd Office.

HENCE we may learn, that when the Frigidity or *nitrous Particles* of the circumambient Air, which more immediately affects the outer Skin, lessens the *insensible Perspiration*, the *sensible Evacuations* are increas'd; as commonly the Urine, or greater Quantities

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tities are carry'd off, by Respiration, from the Lungs, and Parts adjacent, to the Mouth, or perspir'd into the Cavities of the Guts ; which afterwards are discharg'd, in breaking Wind, either upwards or downwards : For as long as the Impulse within remains the same, where-ever there is the least Resistance, there always will be the greatest Derivation of the *perspirable Matter*. And from hence it is that we frequently observe, that when the Body is more than usually expos'd to Cold, Gripings, and great Uneasiness in the Bowels, or sometimes in the Stomach ; which is nothing else but some part of the *perspirable Matter*, which ought to have pass'd the outer Skin, check'd by the Cold, and by an opener Passage within thrown off that Way. As a farther Confirmation of this Doctrine, I think it not improper to give the Sense of *Sanctorius*, in his IXth Aphorism, §. 2. in his *Medicina Statica* : *If in a warm Season, a cold Day happens ; in the Space of that Day, supposing the Way of Living to be the same, about a third Part of the perspirable Matter will be obstructed : which, unless it be diverted by some of the sensible Evacuations, will be dispos'd to Putrifaction, and disorder the whole Constitution.*



*tution.* I could enforce the Validity of this Doctrine from many Authors of great Weight and Figure in the Schools of Learning, as well in our own as foreign Nations, but the great Name of my last-cited Author exempts me from that Trouble.

IT is the chief Business of Nature, when any morbifick Humour (which is inconsistent with her present Ease) disturbs her uniform Motions in the animal Oeconomy, to summon her utmost Force to curb the inordinate Sallies of the active and deleterious Particles, and, with the strongest Efforts, endeavour to expel them through those Sluices, which are capable to convey and carry them out of the Body; and for this Purpose, a violent, unexpected Flux (sometimes of Blood) by Seige, shall take its Rise, a copious and immoderate Evacuation by Urine, or a more than natural Discharge by Sweat: Thus she is always upon her Guard, and employ'd in her own Defence, has many ways to struggle for her Relief; but if she is unequal to that *great Task*, convenient Medicines are requir'd, to conduct her in that Path, to which she  
seems

seems to point for her Assistance, in order to obviate the impending Danger.

AN uncommon Viscidity of the Blood and Fluids separated from it, is the certain Basis of *Rheumatick* Complaints, and wandering Pains, as has been mechanically demonstrated by the late ingenious and learned Dr. *James Keill* of *Northampton*; I shall therefore endeavour to illustrate, by what external Accidents this preternatural Thickness may be transfus'd into the Mass of Blood, from the Insinuation of *frigorifick Particles* through the Pores of the Skin, that is, those nitrous Atoms which fluctuate in the Air in cold Weather; hence the Blood is dispos'd to run into such Cohesions, and liquid Densities, as are proper to form the Humours secern'd in the Glands of the Lungs and Nose, which by their attractive Power will unite with the Particles that swim in the Serum of the Blood; thus a *Lentor* will be produced: And as in the Extremities the Attraction will be strongest, because in those Parts the Motion of all the Particles is near equal; so a Sense of Pain will be perceiv'd in those Parts that, from the distant Situation from the Fountain of  
Motion,

Motion, the *Heart*, the Circulation is languid, and not able to prevent the Union of the *nitrous* and depraved *Corpuscles*: As it is obvious, that if a known Quantity of Liquor must circulate, in a given Time, through a *Tube* of a determinate *Diameter*, and any of the constituent Particles of that Fluid are more condens'd or viscid than the rest, the condensed or viscid Parts will be more languid in their Motion, and more forcibly press against the Sides of the *Tube*, and, if it is capable of Extension, swell it beyond its usual and natural Dimension; so the Blood, when in any Vessel it is more glutinous, or any of its Parts more intimately adhesive than it ought to be, will extend it, and Pain will be the necessary Consequence of that violent Distention, which the Vessel sustains, as well from the Viscidity, as from the retarded Motion of the Fluid.

*LEWENHOECK* pretends, by the Assistance of Glasses, to have discover'd the Texture of the *Cuticula* to be scaly, and that those Scales cover one another in several Lays, more or less, according to the different Thickness of the Scarf-skin in the several  
Parts

Parts of the Body; in the Compass of one cuticular Scale, he reckons there may be five hundred excretory Channels, and that a *Grain* of Sand will cover one hundred twenty-five thousand *Orifices*, thro' which we daily perspire. Now if the *cutaneous Pores* are as numerous as this Author says they are, or in a much inferior Degree, it is not difficult to account when, at particular Times, we are surrounded with, or rather breathe in a *nitrous* or *acid* Air, and the Minuteness of these *nitrous* or *acid* *Particles* is of a simular Form with the Capacities of these gaping Pores; what a vast Quantity of these *nitrous* or *acid* *Particles* must be receiv'd by the gaping Passages, as well as by Inspiration, into the Stomach and Lungs? and by this Means transfus'd into the Blood, must condense the liquid Parts, and so induce something like a *Coagulum*, or at least a *Lentor*, and so the whole Mass becomes perverted from its pure and regular Temperature. If through the whole Body such an infinite Number of secretory Outlets is diffused, there must be a very large Quantity of *perspirable Matter* discharg'd continually through them. *Sanctorius* was of Opinion, that fifty Ounces  
of

of *perspirable Matter* was evacuated in the Space of a natural Day: But the learned Sir *John Floyer* of *Litchfield* demonstrated to the contrary in our Climate, by Experiments made for that Purpose: And Dr. *Keill* is very instructive upon that Subject, in his *Medicina Statica Britannica*. The different Account of these great Men upon the Doctrine of *Perspiration*, does not result from the Contrariety of their own Notions, but from the Difference of the Climates (and the various Methods of Life) in which they flourish'd, and writ; *Sanctorius* living at *Padua* in *Italy*, and the other two Gentlemen in our own Island; so that, instead of fifty Ounces in the Space of a natural Day, it is evident we only perspire about seven or eight in that Time.

IF through an Obstruction of the cutaneous Pores from any external Cause, or too intimate a Cohesion of the Particles to be fecern'd, the *Materia Perspirabilis* is retain'd in the Body, we may easily (for Reasons before assign'd) conceive how, and after what Manner a *Rheumatism*, or some other Disorder not unlike it, may ensue, unless the sensible Evacuations are augmented; for  
when

when the Blood is once over-charg'd with vitiated or depraved Qualities, they will shew themselves either by Stagnations, or Irritations, and so produce Diseases according to the Character of the predominant Humour, and the Appellation of the Parts upon which they lodge their virulent and morbifick Principles. It is, beyond Contradiction, certain, that the *cutaneous Pores* are pervious and susceptible of the Vapours, whether salubrious or noxious, which float in the Air; and Dr. *Keill* asserts, from statical Experiments, that in one Night he gain'd eighteen Ounces, which were attracted by the Skin, and mix'd with the Blood. I wish this Gentleman had told us what Alteration he perceiv'd; *viz.* whether the sensible Secretions were increased, or what was the Effect of this additional Weight imbib'd by the Pores. But I shall stop here, and recommend the Reader to *Borelli*, *Bellini*, *Pitcairn*, and *Mead*, who have wrote very intelligibly concerning the Animal Oeconomy, and admirably display'd the various Uses and different Textures of the *Solids* and *Fluids* in the human Body.

THE Severities of a *Rheumatism* delight to libertinize in various Parts of the human Fabrick, triumph in different Shapes in different Persons, compel the most resolute Courage to submit to their Authority, and acknowledge the irresistible Weight of their *Prerogative*; and often lay Waste a good and vigorous Constitution, by bringing on a tedious and endless Series of nervous and hypochondriac Disorders. The unhappy Fate of those Valetudinarians, who have naturally weak Nerves, or whose Nerves become so by any previous Indisposition, is only known to themselves, and the omniscient Author of all Things. The *Rheumatism* sometimes produces an Impotence to Motion in one or more Parts of the Body, which proceeds not so much from an Obstruction of the Nerves, as from the continued Violence of the Pain: by reason of which the Muscles cannot contract themselves: Sometimes it rages more universally; and sometimes it is confin'd to a particular Part, and another time flies with surprizing Rapidity from one, to the opposite Side of the Body, and will for many Hours, nay, perhaps, many Days, elude the  
Power

Power of the most efficacious Remedies. Distortion of the Joints, and Contraction of the Ligaments, which cover them, is frequently the Consequence of this Distemper, when it has not been skilfully manag'd ; and, in short, the whole Circumference of the Body is subject to its Tyranny ; and when it is once got into the Blood, there are not many Parts which escape its Fury. *Etmuller de Febris*, page 217. tells us how Fevers are produc'd : His Words are these ; *Causæ febrium in genere erunt omnia ea, quæ crasin massæ sanguinæ naturalem pervertere, & talem discrasiam, seu talem heterogenitatem, & non miscibilitatem ut ita dicam partium componentium inducere possunt, ut exinde salium conatu concussa, fermentatio præternaturalis concitetur.* A Fever always is concomitant with this *Distemper*, when it is *acute* ; but 'tis sometimes purely *symptomatical*, as in the Gout, and is occasion'd merely by the Pain and Uneasiness under which the Patient severely labours, and therefore in no wise shortens the Fit : but when the Fever is *coeval*, and falls in *originally* with that *Dyscrasy* of the Blood and Juices, which is the Parent of this *Distemperature*, the Illness itself



ſelf becomes *originally acute*, and either terminates in Death, or a ſpeedy *Criſis*: Thus *Eryſipela*, *Pleurify*, *Quinſy*, &c.

T H E R E is another Species of a *Rheumatism*, which obſerves a certain and conſtant Period in its Attack and Duration, entirely different from that I have already deſcrib'd, and that is a *convulſive Rheumatism*. I've met with many Inſtances of this Nature, which I've ſometimes conquer'd by the Adminiſtration of the *Bark*, *Camomile-flowers*, and *Salt of Wormwood* decocted in *Milk-water*, betwixt the Fits, as in the Caſe of Intermittents; and ſometimes, by giving, about an Hour before the Return of the Fits, forty or fifty Drops of *Sal Volat. Oleoſ.* in a little *Mint* and *Epidemick-water*, the Pains have been mitigated, the Continuance ſhorten'd, and, by five or fix Doſes, the Diſorder has entirely vaniſh'd. I ſhall beg Leave to tranſcribe a Caſe of this Kind from our Country-man Dr. *Willis*, *de Scorbuto*: He tells us of a Gentleman, who, by fitting too long in his Study when the Walls were new-plaiſter'd, had ſo far vitiated his Blood, that he was ſeiz'd with violent racking Pains  
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all over his Body exactly at four o' Clock every Morning, which held him 'till eight, they were so exquisitely severe, that had they been continual, an Alienation of Mind must have ensu'd. Doubtless this Dyscrasy of the Blood and Juices was produc'd by the Accession of frigorifick or nitrous Particles thro' the Pores, which came from the Moisture of the Plaister. And this is that *convulsive Rheumatism* which Dr. *Pitts* makes mention of in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 200. p. 58. and which was happily cur'd by the same Means. Some who implicitly credit what the judicious *Sydenham* has left upon Record, may think it an odd Piece of Practice to prescribe the *Cortex* in a *Rheumatism*; since this great Author has assur'd Posterity, that the worst Inconveniency which he found to attend the Administration of that Medicine, was, that, upon a long-continu'd Use, it was apt to excite a *Rheumatism*. I must own I've as great a Regard for the Memory of Dr. *Sydenham*, as the Abilities of his Letters and Merit require: but I can't compliment, at the Expence of my own Experience and Reason; since they both attest the repeated Success of this Remedy,

in many Instances of the last-observ'd Sort of this Distemper.

As this *Disease* is rarely found in the same Degree, and under the same Circumstances, in different Persons, partly from the different Constitution of the Patients, and partly from the various Causes which occasion it ; so it is impossible to prescribe an universal Method, that will infallibly succeed in all *Rheumatick Cases* : For it often happens, that what will effectually eradicate the Distemper in one, shall add new Force to, and confirm it in another. Though this I'll undertake to assert, That a *Rheumatism*, whether *acute* or *chronical*, is with as much Facility cur'd, as any other Indisposition which afflicts Mankind, if the Oppressed has the good Fortune to fall into the Hands of a prudent and distinguishing *Physician*, who scorns to trifle with his Patient, to enhance his own Advantage. But such is the preposterous Incogitancy, or rather Infatuation of the present Age, that proper Advice is seldom call'd in, 'till the Patient, by the unerring Direction of some *all-wise Medicafter*, has swallow'd down every Article, both *Galenical* and *Chymical*,

*mical*, in the whole *Materia Medica* ; 'till at length the Ignorance of the Man is undeniably demonstrated by the Obstinacy of the *Disease* ; when at last he condescends that a Physician shall be sent for, who, without any prophetick Knowledge, can foretel the poor deluded Wretch's impending Danger, and approaching *Catastrophe*, without a Possibility of Prevention. Thus, too great a Confidence in Quacks, Nostrum-mongers, and good old Women (as they are generally call'd), have sign'd many Pass-ports for innumerable credulous Mortals to set Sail into the Ocean of Eternity : And happy, very happy it is for these surviving *Pretenders to Physick*, that the State of Oblivion cannot be the Scene of Repentance, nor the Grave lodge an Appeal for Male-practice ; yet however these Homicides may evade the Cognizance of temporal Laws, they stand accountable at the Bar of Heaven : What will then be the Wages of these abominable and insufferable Sinners, is easily known to Him, who at the great and general Tribunal shall reward all Men according to their Works !

Disorders of all Denominations, are, by Mismanagement, made incorrigible, obstinate, and fatal ; which the timely Inspection of a good Judgment might have prevented, and secur'd a Life, the Loss of which is of the utmost Detriment to a Family or Country : Hence the Gentlemen of the most Honourable (next to Divinity) Profession under the Heavens, (whose Abilities and Merit are conspicuous to the Learned Part of the World) are traduc'd, aspers'd, and calumniated by Those, who temerariouſly judge of Things at first View, through the unsufferable Ignorance, and ungovernable Impudence of these *audacious Usurpers*, and *scandalous Intruders* upon the Art of Healing. Was it possible to advance a Course of Physick, that would, if administer'd with Judgment, certainly and effectually cure every Species of the *Rheumatism*, it would neither be convenient or safe so to do : For, first, it would too much divulge the *Arcana* of the Faculty ; (for I think it is on all hands granted, that it is the peculiar Privilege of all Professions, to secrete the Maxims, Rules, and Methods of their own Science, so far as

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is consistent with the Interest and Welfare of the Parties, for whom any Professor is concern'd ; though I shall, by and by, lay down a distinct Manner of treating each Species of this Distemper, as deducible from the Causes before assign'd) : And, secondly, every illiterate Coxcomb, if he could work himself into a Belief that he was tortur'd with this *Disaster*, would indiscriminately conform to the Method propos'd ; and, probably, mistaking his Case, might, perhaps, entail a numerous Retinue of corporal Misfortunes upon himself, that would not only render the Remainder of his Days very uncomfortable, but would accelerate the Discharge of that Debt, which all Mankind, by the irreversibile Law of Nature, is oblig'd to pay. The Causes and Cures of Distempers incident to Mankind, are obvious and familiar to Those, who, by the Approbation of Heaven upon their honest Endeavours, are the Guardians of present, and the Restorers of impaired Health. And Those are, undoubtedly, the most likely, under all Exigencies, to form the best Judgment, who, from one of our illustrious Fountains of *Literature*, have imbib'd *Botanical, Ana-*

*tomical*, and *Chymical* Notions and Observations, and are not unacquainted with the Mode of *Galenical Preparations*, and, by an early and strenuous Application, and frequent Conversation with the Fathers of Medicine, back'd with the Observation of a successful Practice, have acquir'd Credit and Reputation to themselves, and, consequently, afforded Relief to Those who have desir'd their Assistance.

I'VE said before, how many Ways the Mass of human Blood may be vitiated: I shall now tell the Consequences of such a *Dyscrasy*, the worst of which is impeding the *Perspiration*; for this being, in a natural State, proportionate to its *Velocity* in the Vessels, it must follow, that when, from any preternatural Cause, this *Velocity* is retarded, the Matter perspir'd must be less, therefore the Quantity retain'd more. Take and weigh a Coffee-dish full of *Rheumatick* Blood against the same Quantity of the same Person in a State of Health; (what the exact Difference is, I have not experienc'd, but all agree the *Rheumatick* is heavier). Now the Weight of the Blood being as its Quantity

ntity and Density conjointly, since the Quantity is the same, the Weight is as its Density; and therefore the Energy of the Heart, or Impulse, being supposed uniform, the *Velocity* of the Blood and Juices are in a reciprocal Proportion to this Weight. Now *Perspiration* is as this *Velocity*; and therefore Circulation, Life, Health, and Perspiration, seem to be only different Names for the same Thing.

I WOULD not be understood as if Life may not be without Health, and Perspiration without Circulation; (for when a Body is once put into Motion, 'tis no Wonder it should continue to move some time after the *Vis Motrix* has ceas'd to act): but I mean, that these Operations of Nature are congenial, uniform, and proportionate. From whence it will follow, that the Difference of Weight which I mention'd in the last Paragraph, is the *Perspirabile Interclusum*; which, for Reasons before assign'd, must render the Texture of the Blood more dense and viscid than natural, and consequently may become the essential or funda-



mental Cause of a *Rheumatick Distemperature*.

WE need not be concern'd, that in feverish, and most inflammatory Distempers, the *Velocity* of the Blood is greater, and yet the *Perpiration* less; for this is purely accidental, from the Obstruction of the cuticular Glands; which being by degrees, at last, by the increasing *Velocity*, overcome, the *Perspirabile* flows out, like the Burst of a Gun, in Sweat and Dew; hence the balsamick Particles of the vital Fluid become liquify'd, and consonant to an healthful *Crasis*; being freed from the pernicious Association and intimate Adhesion of vitiated, obstructed, and insalubrious Humours.

AN unavoidable Consequence of an impeded Perspiration, either from internal or external Causes, is a preternatural augmented Density of the Blood and Juices: For, by the Retention of the *Perspirabile*, all the Fluids in the human Machine are render'd more dense than natural, their Motions altered, and the Solids in an adequate manner proportionably

portionably affected; I mean, the Nerves, and all the delicate Vessels in which the finer Secretions are perform'd. And Doctor *Cheyne* has, with great Truth and Judgment, observ'd, That *an Obstruction of Perspiration, is generally the Source of all acute Diseases, as it is a Consequence of all chronical ones.*

I WOULD not be thought conclusively to assert, that a more than common Density of the Blood, either from the Vitiation of its own component Particles, or the Interposition of noxious and intestine Humours, must necessarily excite a *Rheumatism*; but purely, that such a Disposition may, and sometimes is the Cause of this Distemper. For, as I've before observ'd, many distinct Diseases are produced from one and the same Fountain; so, when *Rheumatick* Aches owe their Rise to such a Dyscrasy, it is purely accidental, and not a necessary Effect solely deducible from its pre-existent Cause: since we see, in different Persons, various Disorders display their Cruelty in different Shapes, though the same original *Cacochymy* contributes to their Formation and Birth. And in this Sense I desire to be understood, when  
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I assign separate Causes for the Production either of an *acute* or a *chronical Rheumatism*, in all its various Symptoms and Circumstances through the whole Course of the Distemper.

As the Disparity of Age, Sex, and Constitution is great; so it will be impossible to prescribe an absolute and compleat Method of Cure for every individual Person, who shall be so unhappy as to labour under the Severities of the *Rheumatism*. And as I would not be instrumental in leading any One into an Error, either in the Conduct of Life, or in the Management of this, or any other Indisposition; so I shall, in the Intention of Cure, suppose the Patient to be about thirty-six Years of Age: Thence, from Parity of Reason, and an adequate Regard being had to the Strength of the Patient, and the Quantity of the medicinal Articles; it will not be unreasonable to presume, that a successful Event may be expected, the Case being rightly judg'd, and the Physick regularly and cautiously administer'd; since Experience, repeated Experience, that unerring Guide in Practice, does proclaim the Truth  
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and Success of what I shall here advance in relation to the Management and Cure of the *Rheumatism*, as it depends on many distinct and remote Causes.

H E A V E N seems to have compos'd the *Sex* of more refined Materials, and a more delicate Texture, than any other Part of its Creation, and decreed them for the mutual Intercourses of all the endearing Pleasures of Life, by exempting them from the common Fatigues, which Men, of more robust Constitutions, can chearfully undergo. Upon this Account, on the first Assault, in the State, or at the Decline of a Disease, the Ladies are sometimes subject to *hysterick* and *nervous* Disorders. And to guard against this great Infelicity, I know nothing so efficacious as the Use of *Castor. Russ. Galban. Colat. Trochis. de Myr. Ass. Fætid. &c.* or Preparations from these, or some other nervous Article, with such Medicines as the Nature of the Case requires: And by this Means I've often reliev'd Complaints of this Kind, and, by early Application, frequently prevented them. Neither would I advise the Administration of a  
gentle

gentle *Cathartick* to One of weak Nerves, without the auxiliary Assistance of some nervous Ingredients to support and secure the nervous System from Tremblings, Fainting, and Low-spiritedness; Inconveniencies, which, for want of this Caution, are frequently the Consequence of purgative, or any other Evacuations.

I HAVE attributed the first Cause of a *Rheumatism* to a serous, saline Humour superfluously abounding in the Mass of Blood, &c. p. 14: But before I shall particularize the Steps in order for a Cure, it may not be improper to consider, whether it is a *Rheumatism* with a *symptomatical* Fever; or, whether the Fever happens *originally* to be coeval with the Distemper, for then it is *acute*; or, whether it is *chronical*, with few or no feverish Symptoms; or, whether it is *periodical*, or general through the whole Body, or confin'd to any particular Parts. In the Cure of a *Rheumatism* with a *symptomatical* Fever, the first physical Weapons are to be levelled at the Extirpation of those Humours in the Blood, which occasion it, (without any regard to  
the

the Fever ; for, as the Pain abates, the Fever will diminish, and at length totally disappear) ; for which Purpose a Vomit will be of Service, to pump up the Filth from the Stomach, and pave the Way for conveying proper Medicines into the Blood with greater Efficacy, to correct and evacuate the superabundant and vitiated Humours. The Form of the Emetick may be as follows :

℞. *Infus. Croc. Metal.* ℥ss.  
*Oxymell. Scillit.* ℥iii.  
*Ob. Amygdal. Amar.* ℥vi.  
*Aq. Rutæ* ℥i.  
*Salis Vitriol.* ℥ss. M.

*Contunde simul in Marmor. Mortar. f. haustus Emeticus horâ sextâ vesperi sumendus, urgente ægrotudine bibat copiosè Decoctum in Aq. Fontan. Card. Benedict. & Flor. Chamæmel. ana p. æ.*

Two Hours after the Vomit has done working, going to Bed, the Patient may take the following Draught :

℞. *Aq.*

℞. *Aq. Lact. Alex.*  
*Aq. Flor. Chamæmel. ana ℥iſſ.*  
*Theriac. Epidem. ana ℥iſſ.*  
*Antimon. Diaphoret. ℥i.*  
*LL. Syd. gt. xv.*  
*Spt. Nitr. dulc. gt. xii.*  
*Ob. Cby. Junip. gt. v.*  
*Saccar. Albiff. ℥iſſ. M. f. haustus more*  
*prædicto ſumendus.*

THIS Draught may probably raiſe a *Diaphoreſis*, and diſcharge ſome of the morbiſick Matter by the cuticular Glands, as well as by Urine: The Patient therefore ſhould be careful that he does not the next Morning take Cold; for avoiding which, I would have him breakfast in Bed, and put on clean Linen before he gets up: His Breakfast may be Green, Bohea, Sage, Lemon, or any of theſe Teas, mix'd, at ten in the Morning: And four in the Afternoon, I would adviſe the following Eleſtuary to be taken, as below directed; and, if the Patient can bear the Exerciſe, I would recommend riding on Horſe-back an Hour after it, or more. And if at any time Thirſt is troubleſome, a Draught of *Bath-water* warm will be of

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*the* R H E U M A T I S M. 63

Use to allay it ; or if it is too nauseous warm,  
it may be taken cold.

℞. *Conserv. Anthos.*  
*Flavid. Aurant. ana* ℥i.  
*Cinnab. Antimon.* ℥ss.  
*Pulv. Ari. Comp.* ℥i℥ss.  
*Chel.* 69. pp. ℥ii.  
*Milleped. pp.* ℥ss.  
*Salis Absynth.* ℥i.  
*Syr. Martis.* ℞. *f. m. f. Elect. S. A.*

*Capiat quantitatem Nuc. Moschat. horâ de-*  
*cimâ manè, horâque quartâ postmeridian.*  
*superbibendo Aq. Bathoniensis tepidè* ℥vi.

THIS Course must be continued five or  
six Days, or longer, if necessary, to procure  
Sleep. The Draught order'd after the Vomit,  
may be taken every Night, going to Bed.  
And when the Violence of the Distemper  
begins to lessen, the following Bolus must  
be taken, going to Bed, or after the first  
Sleep :

℞. *Calomel.* ℥i.  
*Flor. Sulph.* gr. v.

*LL. Syd.*



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*LL. Syd. gt. iii.*

*Conserv. Rosar. rub. ℞. s. m. f.*

*Bolus (Deauretur) horâ Decubitûs  
sumendus.*

*℞. Pill. Coch. Min. ℥ss.*

*Defin. Jalap. gr. xiii.*

*Pulv. Rhei. opt. gr. xii.*

*Salis Succin. gr. iii.*

*Ol. Cby. Junip. gt. iiii.*

*Elix. Proprietat. ℞. s. m. f. Pill. no. viii.  
(Deaurentur) Capiat mane sequente cum  
regimine.*

THE Electuary to be omitted on the Purging Days: And, during this Course, as little Flesh as possible should be eaten, and Malt-Liquor forborne. And if the Spirits are exhausted by the Operation of the Physick, the following Draught may be taken, going to Bed:

*℞. Aq. Ceras. nigr. ℥iſs.*

*Menth. ℥ss.*

*Dris. Stephan.*

*Cinnamom. Fort. ana ℥iii.*

*Confect.*

*Confect. Alkerm.* ℥ss.

*Theriac. Androm.* ℥i.

*Syr. de Mecon.* ℥vi. *M. f. haustus*

*H. S. sumendus.*

THE Day after the Purge, the Electuary and *Bath-Water* must be taken, as before, for three or four Days, and then the Bolus and Pills may be repeated *cum Regimine*: And if, after this, the Party does not find a manifest Alteration for the better, let ℥xiv. of Blood be taken from the Median Vein in the Arm. And if the Pain rages more in one particular Part than another, let the Cupping-glasses, with the Air-Pump, be set on, dry, for five or six times, and then a Blister apply'd to the Part, if it is not on the Trunk of the Body. If the Violence of Pain is in the Hips, Back, or Sides, Embrocations may be proper; *viz.*

℞. *Spt. Vin. rectificat.* ℥ss.

*Spt. Lavend. Comp.* ℥i.

*Aq. Regin. Hungar.* ℥iv.

*Ol. Excest. Ol. Lumbricor. Terrest. ana* ℥ss.

*Ol. Succin.* ℥ii. *Camphor.* ℥ss. *M. ex-*

F

*quisite*

*quisitè incorporentur. f. embrocatio manu  
tepifaçtâ. parti dolore affectæ illinenda  
bis vel ter. in Die. vel. —*

*℞. Emplast. ad Herni. de Cymin. Gal-  
ban. Colat. Theriac. Andr. ana ꝑ. æ.  
Camphor. ℥i. Ol. Succin. gt. xxx.  
M. f. Emplast. parti dolore affectæ  
applicandum.*

THE Patient must not expect, upon the first taking of these Medicines, to lay aside his Crutches, and walk; for Mankind has long been unacquainted with the Power of working Miracles: It is Perseverance in a regular Course of Physick, and an abstemious Way of Life, which must effect any considerable Alteration in a Constitution replete with depraved and vitiated Humours. And I doubt not but this Method, with the Approbation of the immortal Governor of Men and Angels, will effectually answer every Intention in the Cure of the first Sort of the *Rheumatism*, if the Directions are cautiously observ'd, and regularly pursu'd. That I may not be misunderstood, I would have the Bolus at Night,  
and

and the Pills in the Morning, repeated every fourth Day, during this Course, 'till the wish'd-for End is happily obtained.

THE next Species of the *Rheumatism*, which is attended with the Coincidence of a Fever upon that *Dyscrasy* of the Blood which produces it, and therefore term'd *acute*, requires a Treatment peculiar from that which I've already laid down. Here, indeed, is a Case surrounded with many Difficulties, great Danger, (the Fever being continual) and requires a sagacious Genius to obviate the impending Fate; the Fever is to be brought to a *Crisis*, and the *Dyscrasy* of the Blood to be corrected at the same time; and great Care and Judgment are necessary to secure the Nerves from the Impression and Assault of these formidable (and, sometimes, invincible) Enemies. Our great Master, *Hippocrates*, Aphor. 24. §. 1. says, *That in acute Diseases, and in the Beginning of Diseases, Physick must be us'd, but with great Circumspection.* I must own, I pay a great Deference to the ancient Writers of our Profession, value their Performances, and honour their Memories; but am convinc'd,

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that

that Delays, even in Conformity to the Doctrine of this Aphorism, are frequently pernicious, and often not retrievable: Not that I am for hurrying on, and loading Nature with an unreasonable Weight of Medicines, either in acute, or other Cases, but affording her such Assistance as a mature and well-grounded Judgment can suggest that she really wants. The Case of Diseases is to be attempted in their Infancy, before they have got too deep and firm Possession in a Constitution, and before they have laid Waste any of the vital or noble Parts, or obtain'd too great an Ascendency over the declining Spirits, and languishing Strength.

I SHALL consider now the Manner of treating an *acute Rheumatism*, attended with a continual Fever, and would endeavour to stop the Career of that dangerous Distemper, in the subsequent Method; but shall first observe, That sometimes, under these deplorable Circumstances, Deliriums, Comas, Convulsions, and other nervous Symptoms do appear: And then, in the Management of this Distemper, Regard is to be had to such hazardous Attendants, as well as to the  
original

original Disorder. If the *Rheumatick* Pains are confin'd to one Side, or any particular Part of the Body, I would advise Bleeding in the opposite Arm, *viz. Mittatur Sanguis è Venâ Medianâ ana ℥xii. pro veribus primo mane.*

EVERY third Hour let the following Bolus be taken, drinking after it a Draught of Sack-whey hot, with 50 or 60 of the following Drops :

℞. *Lapid. Contrayerv. ℥i.*  
*Cinnab. Antimon.*  
*Croc. Anglican. pulveriz. ana gr. viii.*  
*Castor. Russia. gr. iii.*  
*Salis Succin. gr. ii.*  
*Theriac. Androm. q. s. M. f. Bolus.*

℞. *Spt. Salis Volat. Oleos. ℥i.*  
*Lavend. Comp. ℥ss.*  
*Tinctur. Cassumin. ℥iiss.*  
*L.L. Syd. g. xxx. M. more prædicto*  
*Et ad placitum urgente Lypothymiâ,*  
*vel Diaphoresi decrescente sumend.*

THESE Bolus's and Drops are to be continued for two or three Days: But if the *Rheumatick* Pains should be very troublesome, in the taking of these Medicines, to check the Fever, &c. I would advise the Application of Blisters, and the Cupping-glasses, with Scarification upon or near the Part, which may be of Service; *viz.*

*Applicetur Emplast. Epispast. ad Nucham  
& subter ambas axillas horâ somni, vel  
proprius in partes dolore affectas.*

If Rest is much wanting, the following Draught may be taken at nine at Night; (for I suppose the Patient keeps in Bed):

*R. Aq. Lact. ℥iiss.  
Theriac. Mirab. ana ℥ss.  
L.L. S. gt. xv.  
Antimon. Diaphoret. ℥i.  
Theriac. Androm ℥ss.  
Syr. de Mecon ℥ss. M. f. haustus Hyp-  
noticus.*

IF necessary this Draught may be taken every Night : And from these Medicines, in six or seven Days, very probably, the Secretions may be altered, and the Urine discover a manifest Tendency to a regular and perfect *Crisis* ; but it often happens longer before this happy Effect appears. But if the Fever is brought to an Intermission, a considerable Point is gain'd : If, upon the Intermission of the Fever, the *Rhenmatick* Pains are as violent as when the Fever was continual, it will be proper to lose more Blood, as far distant from the Part or Parts affected as possible, to make a Revulsion of the morbifick Humours ; and, by such Evacuations, carry off some, and make the Remainder of such a fluxile Minuteness, as to be capable of being discharg'd by the urinary, or some other salubrious and *critical* Secretion. Impotency to Motion, does sometimes affect the Parts, when the Pains are superlatively violent, and continues for some Days : To relieve which, Friction with a warm Flannel, the Flesh-brush, dry Cupping, and the following Embrocation, will be of Service :



℞. *Fol. Chamæpit. Abrotan. ana m. iiii.*  
*Fol. Melilot. m. i.*  
*Baccar. Junip. ℥ss.*  
*Coque in Aq. Fontan. ℥i. ad ℥i. f.*  
*colatur. addeq; Regin. Hung. ℥iv.*  
*Sp. Lavend. comp. Math. Spir. Coch.*  
*ana ℥i.*  
*Spt. Sal. Armoniac ℥i. ss.*  
*Camphor. ℥i. ss.*  
*Ol. Ætherial. Terebinth. ℥ss. M. f.*  
*Fotus stupis Laneis bis vel sæpius*  
*in die calidè utendus.*

To prevent the Retreat of the Pain into the Head, Stomach, or Bowels, the Bolus's before prescribed, with the Sack-whey, and Drops, will be necessary, as well as assisting in carrying off the Reliques of the febrifick Fomes, which now is reduced to a periodical Intermiffion. By this Method, the Fever may, probably, be entirely vanquished; which, if perchance it should not, the following Draught may be taken, going to Bed, when the Fever has return'd the preceding Day;

∴ *Tinct.*

℞. *Tinct. Rhæi. opt.* ℥i.  
*Tinct. Hier. Picr.* ℥ss.  
*Elix. Salut.* ℥iii.  
*Spt. Nitri dulc. gt.* xxv.  
*Ol. Chymicè Junip. gt.* viii.  
*Syr. è Spin. Cervin.* ℥ss. *M. f. haustus*  
*more prædicto sumendus.*

I WOULD recommend the drinking of Sack-whey the next Morning, to encourage the Operation of the Draught taken the Night before: The Draught may be repeated, as the Exigency of Symptoms shall require, under the Direction and Approbation of a sound Judgment. But if, after three of these Draughts, the *periodical Fever* is not conquer'd, we may safely proceed to give the Cortex in the subsequent Form: And if the Patient is able to ride about, that Exercise will contribute very much to promote the Efficacy of the Medicines following; *viz.*

℞. *Conserv. flavid. Aurant.* ℥ss.  
*Cort. Peru recentè pulveriz.* ℥ss.  
*Pulv. è Flor. Chamæmel.* ℥i.  
*Cynnab.*

*Cinnab. Ant.* ℥ii.

*Chel.* 69. pp. ℥ii.

*Milleped.* pp. ℥i.

*Salis Absynth.* ℥℥.

*Syr. Aurant.* ℞. *f. M. Elect.*

*Capiat. quant. N. M. horâ nonâ mane ho-  
râque quartâ postmeridiana superbibendo  
℥viii. Aq. Bathoniensis tepidè.*

SOME like the Cortex in Decoction, as more agreeable to the Palate; though I must own I prefer it in Substance: because I have known the Bark after Decoction, when it should have been cast away as useless, to cure a Tertian Ague more than once: And this I experienc'd, to gratify my own Curiosity, and to discover the Properties of a Medicine, which, in some Cases, is a very excellent one; and in others, for want of Judgment, of very fatal Consequence. But if I would attempt the Cure of the *Rheumatism*, as well as the Fever at the same time, I would advise the taking of four or five Spoonfuls of the following Apozem after the Electuary, and then the *Bath-water*.

*℞. Fol.*

℞. *Fol. Trifol. Palust. Ebul. ana m. iiii.*  
*Radic. Asparag. Petasitid. ana ℥vi.*  
*Semen. Rutæ Coriand. Fœnicul. dulc.*  
*ana ℥iii.*  
*Raphan. Rustican. ℥ss.*  
*Semen Druc. Sylvest. ℥iss.*  
*Salis Tartar ℥i.*  
*M. Coque in Aq. Fontan. ℥iiiss. ad*  
*Dimidiam f. Colatur. Addeque Aq.*  
*Epidem. Syr. è quinque Radicib. Ape-*  
*rient. ana ℥iiiss. M. f. Apozema more*  
*prædicto vel sæpiùs in ℥viii. Aq.*  
*Batboniensis sumendum pro arbitrio.*

WHEN the Fever is gone, and the *Rheumatick* Pains remain, tho' in a much inferior Degree to what they were, the Cold-Bath will be of vast Advantage: And the Patient need not be afraid of bringing on the Fever again by such an Undertaking; for if the Fever had not entirely left him, the Cold-Bath would neither be a despicable nor an unjustifiable Practice. To correct and extirpate the remaining Acrimony in the Blood during the Use of the Cold-Bath, the following

lowing Electuary will contribute ; and for that Purpose may be continu'd for a Month or six Weeks after the Pains are ceas'd.

*R. Conserv. Fruct. Cynosbat. ℥ss.*

*Cinnab. Antimon. ℥i℥.*

*Nitri purificat. ℥i℥ss.*

*Ol. Chymicè Junip. gt. x.*

*Syr. Martis q. s. M. Elect.*

*Capiat quantitatem Juglandis mane jejuno Stomacho, horâque 5tâ post meridiem superbibendo ℥vi. Teæ tepidè Trifol. Palust. Ebul. ana p. æ. præparatæ, & Saccar. albis. condit, Edulcatæ pro sapore.*

THE Subject of Cold-Bathing, as to its Antiquity, Usefulness, and Necessity, has been very learnedly discuss'd by Dr. *Guidot*, Sir *John Floyer* of *Litchfield*; and Dr. *Baynard*, to whose learned Works I shall, for Brevity's sake, recommend the Curious, where he'll find, that purely by the Assistance and Use of the Cold-Bath, in many *chronick Cases*, surprizing Cures have been effected. And in slight and common *Rheumatick Complaints*, which

which do not confine the Patient to his Bed, and return at uncertain Times, there is not a more expeditious and certain Relief, than plunging into cold Water, when the Pains are very troublesome, and afterwards to get betwixt a Pair of Blankets, where the Party will sweat much. And by this Management, I knew an old Man, who died some Years after ninety, to make his Life tolerably easy for betwixt fifty and sixty Years; but he used to go into the Water at any time, even in the Night, if his Pains were violent, and then betwixt a Pair of Blankets he'd sweat for three or four Hours, and the next Day to his Business, which was no higher a Station of Life than a Day-Labourer; and he has often assur'd me, that he has been easy for four or five Days after he went into the Water, &c. and this he practis'd betwixt fifty and sixty Years with certain Success; and at last did not fall a Sacrifice to his old Complaint, but like a Lamp, for Want of Oil to support and nourish the Flame, became extinct, and was *gathered to his Fathers*, in the 95th Year of his Age.

I SHALL not, in the Manner of treating this painful Disease, lay down a long and tedious Detail of Medicines adapted to every various Symptom and altering Circumstance of this Distemper ; since the Cure may readily be effected by Diluting, Refrigerating, and Evacuating Remedies ; by which the exorbitant Force of the sulphureous Particles of the Blood will be tamed, the Impurities expel'd, and the Vital Fluid reduc'd to its native Harmony, and peaceful State.

THE *acute Rheumatism* is not very much unlike the *Gout* in its Nature and Properties ; the dolorous and inflammatory Tumors upon the Joints, and the swift Removal of the Pains and Swellings from one to the adverse Part of the Body, exactly resembles it ; though, in some respects, it differs from it ; *viz.* the *acute Rheumatism*, 'till it is upon the decline, is accompany'd with a continual Fever ; whereas the *Gout* is attended with many periodical Remissions and Exacerbations, the Return and Duration of which compleats a regular Fit of the *Gout* : Though Providence does, in some measure, seem very  
justly

justly to have commiserated the Infelicities to which *Arthriticks* are expos'd, by exempting them from the Subjection of other Distempers, to which their Fellow-Creatures are often enslav'd. This Privilege annex'd to the Gouty, is, I think, very much overbalanc'd by the Tortures they endure; especially if a Man is so unhappy as to be confin'd at the two Cardinal Seasons, in which the Gout generally makes an Attack, the Spring, and Autumn: Though, when the Meridian of Life is past, the gouty Humours often change their Seat, terminate in the Stone, and nephritick Complaints, and lay Waste the decay'd and tottering Fabrick.

I HAVE observ'd, *page* 14, That an unusual and preternatural Viscidity of the Blood and Juices secreted from it, is a common and permanent Basis of a *Rheumatism*; and shall now substitute a Method of relieving that Distemper, when it proceeds from this Cause: In order to which, it must be consider'd, Whether it is *acute* or *chronical*; and a Form of Treatment prescribed according to the Nature and Circumstances of the Disorder. If it is *acute*, Recourse must



must be had to Sudorificks, Diluters, Diureticks, and other Remedies, which will liquify the dense and viscid Particles of the noxious Humours, and force them out of the Blood by the cutaneous or urinary Passages. Bleeding, in *acute* Cases of this Kind, every fourth or fifth Day, to ten or twelve Ounces, according to the Exigencies of the Symptoms, and the Strength of the Patient, will be of Advantage: but Regard must be had, lest the remaining Mass be too much impoverished, and thence *Dropsical* and *Consumptive* Disorders induced. Blistering also will be of Service. And as Dilution is the grand Intention in the Cure of this Species of a *Rheumatism*; to gain the End, and to promote and dispel the obstructed Perspiration, and conquer the morbidick *Fomes*, the following Bolus will be of singular Use and Efficacy:

℞. *Lac. Sulp. Bezoar. Mineral ana gr. xii.*  
*Pulv. Radic. Serpentar. Virg. gr. vii.*  
*Camphor. Salis Succin. ana gr. ii.*  
*Confect. Alkerm. q. s. M. f.*

*Bolus horâ quâque secundâ sumendus  
 superbibendo haustum Teæ tepidè Li-  
 mon. & Flor. Camæmel. præparat. &  
 Saccar. albiss. edulcat. pro arbitrio.*

To some weak Stomachs Camphire may be offensive ; so that it may either be omitted, or else a Grain or two of *Laud. Lond.* may be added to the two first Bolus's : And, indeed, if a Grain or two of *Laud. Lond.* were always put into the two first Bolus's, the Medicine would be render'd more effectual ; for Opium, and its Preparations in any Form, promotes the Operations of Sudorifick, rarefies the Blood, allays Pains, and makes Remedies less offensive to weak and decay'd Stomachs : Though I would not be understood always to encourage the Administration of this sovereign Article to all Patients indifferently ; since I know that even one Drop of *Laud. Liq.* given to some Persons, shall bring on Convulsions, and so violently affect the Nerves, that periodical hysterick Disorders shall be excited for many Days. And under these miserable Circumstances, nothing is of more expeditious and certain Relief than Blisters, and Cupping with Scarification, with a Glass of Mint-water, with 30 Drops of *Tinct. Castor. Russ.* and xv. *Spt. Salis Volat. Oleos.* at proper Intervals. If in five or six Days time, upon taking these Bolus's, the Fever abates, part of the viscid

and morbifick Humours being liquify'd and discharg'd by the cutaneous Passages, it will be proper to continue their Use 'till the Fever disappears : And to obtain that desirable End, the following Bolus, every Night going to Rest, (when the Fever is upon the decline) will very much contribute.

℞. *Ent. Vener.* ℥i.

*Chel.* 69. pp, ʒss.

*Salis Absynth.* gr. iv.

*Nitri Purificat.* gr. vi.

*Ol. Chymicè Junip.* gt. iiii.

*Pulv. Croc. Anglican.* gr. iii.

*Syr. Dialth.* q. s. *M. f. Bolus horâ somni sumendus superbibendo haustum Aq. Bathoniensis tepidè.*

BUT this Bolus is not to be given 'till the Fever is in some measure vanquished : And even through the whole Course of the Fever, *Bath-water* and small Tea's may be allow'd, to dilute and destroy the too intimate Cohesion of the peccant Particles, and fit them for a Conveyance out of the Body by the Emunctories. But I would in this, as well as the  
other

other Sort of this Distemper, pave the Way for a Cure by a Vomit: And if at any time Costiveness should be troublesome, a Glyster of Milk, with Annise and Fennel-seeds boil'd in it, a little Salt, Sweet Oil, and a little coarse Sugar, may be injected. As to the Topicks, which respect the Parts where the *Rheumatick* Pains are lodg'd, those mention'd in the Cure of the other Species of a *Rheumatism* may be used with Safety and Success.

WHEN the Fever is entirely gone, and the *Rheumatick* Pains continue, those Complaints are to be treated as if they had been *original*, without a Fever; and for that Purpose, nothing in the whole System of Physical Preparation does more effectually conduce, than *Cinnab. Antimon.*; a *Medicine* of Sterling-worth, known Efficacy, and seldom fails of Success, if administer'd with Judgment. There is no Intention to be answer'd in a *Rheumatick* Case, but what, we may reasonably presume, *Cinnab. Antimon.* will effect. What Advantages may we not expect from the united Force of *Mercury, Sulphur,* and *Antimony*, the three Articles which con-

stitute this noble Medicine ; which, by its Subtilty and Solidity, is enabled to pass thro' the minutest Passages ; and, by its *Momentum*, to break through the Obstructions in the Vessels, the Fibres, and nervous Meanders, in which the Seat of a *Rheumatism* is generally fix'd ? *Mercury* is to the Blood, as one is to thirteen ; so that the Velocity of the Blood must, by such a Medicine, be augmented proportionably to the *mercurial* Particles which are got into it ; and becoming Part of the circulating Fluid, must of course, by the necessary Laws of Motion, from their superior Gravities, be of great Force to break their Way, where Particles of inferior Gravity cannot get through : For, by how much the *mercurial Globules* are heavier than the *Globules* of the Blood, or any morbifick or peccant Particles contain'd in it, by so much will the Pressure of them be greater against all Densities and Obstructions which would impede their Passage : And therefore, by such Particles, the Fluids in the Glands and Capillaries will be more readily reduc'd to their native and healthful Consistence, than by those which are lighter. Hence the Viscidity of the Blood and Juices will be diluted, the Vessels

fels restored to their proper Tone, and a more vigorous Circulation encouraged : And as *Sublimate* is depriv'd of its corrosive Faculty by the Addition of more *Mercury*, which potently attracts its *acid Salts* ; so *Mercury* mix'd with the Blood and secreted Fluids, attracts their *acid Salts* ; and cohering to them, carries them off by those Passages, in which, by Virtue of its Nature and Preparation, its Operation consists.

WHEN from an *acute Rheumatism* a chronic one ensues, which often happens, the last-mentioned Medicine is a sovereign Remedy ; a Vomit, or a gentle mercurial Purge being premis'd : The Form, in which I would give this grand Corrector of *Rheumatick* Inquietudes, is as follows :

℞. *Conserv. Fruct. Cynosbat.* ℥i.  
*Cinnab. Antimon.* ℥ii.  
*Corall. rub. pp.* ℥i.  
*Margarit. pp.* ℥ss.  
*Ol. Sassafr. gt.* viii.  
*Syr. Limon. q. s. M. F. Elect.*

*Capiat. quant. N. M. horis Physicis superbi-  
bendo haustum Aq. Spadan. vel Batho-  
nienfis.*

Or half a Pint of this Decoction warm,  
after the Electuary, where *Spa* or *Bath-water*  
can't be had, I've order'd with Success ;

℞. *Chamæpit. m. iii.*  
*Radic. Asparag. ℥vi.*  
*Semin. Dauc. Sylvest. ℥ii.*  
*Z. Z. Contus. ℥℞. summit.*  
*Centaur. Min. ꝑ. ii.*  
*Semin. Fœnicul. dulc. ℥i℞.*  
*Salis Absynth. ℥i. m.*  
*Coque in Aq. Fontan. ℔iii.*  
*ad Dimidiam, f. Colatur.*  
*Addeque Aq. Raphan. Comp. ℥iv.*  
*Syr. Dialth. ℥ii. M. f. Decoct. more*  
*prædicto sumendum.*

If a gentle Cathartick is given once a  
Week during this Course, it will contribute  
to facilitate the Cure. The Form of the  
Purge may be as follows ; *viz.*

℞. *Calomel.*

℞. Calomel. ℥ss.

Flor. Sulph. gr. iv.

Resin. Jalap. Diagrid. ana gr. iii.

L. L. Syd. gt. iiii.

Conserv. Anthos. q. s. M. f. Bolus  
horà Decubitùs sumendus : Proximo  
Die ante surgendi Tempus Capiat  
haustem sequentem.

℞. Fruët. Tamarind. Senn. Alexand, ana  
ʒi.

Rhei. opt. ʒss.

Ficum n<sup>o</sup>. iv.

Semin. Annis. ℥ii.

Cremor. Tartar. ʒiiss.

Coque in Aq. Fontan. q. s. ad ʒiiss. f.  
Colatur.

Addeque Elix. Salut. ʒss.

Spt. Nitri dulc. g. x.

Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ʒvi. M. f. hau-  
stus more prædicto cum Regimine  
sumendus.

IF, according to Expectation, the Severity  
of the Distemper, upon the Use of these



Remedies, does not manifestly abate, Bleeding to ten or twelve Ounces will very much promote the Cure. Ass's Milk drank in the Morning in Bed, with the testaceous Powders, will be of singular Service in correcting and altering the Sharpness of the Blood and Juices. I know, some are for an universal Milk-Diet, in this and other Disorders which proceed from the Acrimony of the Blood: But I would not persuade a Man into such an abstemious Course of Life, unless there is an apparent Necessity, and all other Methods prove useless and unsuccessful; since, by it, he must be divested of what, perhaps, he esteems the greatest Pleasure in Life, the innocent and justifiable Use of a Glass amongst his Friends, to meliorate Conversation, and sublime the mutual Felicities of the social Virtues, so far as is consistent with Decency and Prudence. Riding on Horse-back, or in a Coach, Chair, or any other Conveniency, will very much assist the Operations of the Medicines; though I would prefer the Exercise on Horse-back to any other, and that immediately upon taking the Electuary. I could expatiate largely upon the Advantages of various Sorts of Exercise; but that Subject has

has been so truly and judiciously handled and discussed by Dr. *Fuller*, in his *Medicin. Gymnast.* that I must beg Leave to refer the Curious to the Book itself.

I'VE describ'd an *acute* and *chronical Rheumatism*, from a preternatural Viscidity of the Blood and Juices, and a manner of treating each Distemper separately ; *viz.* the *chronical* Sort, as it is sometimes the Consequence of an *acute one* ; or as an *acute inflammatory Rheumatism* does sometimes turn to a *chronical one* before its Violence is fully spent, or totally disappears : I shall now make some Observations upon a *Rheumatism* which is purely *chronical* from a viscid State of the Blood and Juices ; and lay down a Method of Cure, according to what I promis'd in the Beginning of this Treatise.

A CHRONICAL *Rheumatism* is such a Species of that Distemper, which does frequently and at uncertain Intervals exert its Violence, and display its Cruelty sometimes in one, and sometimes many Parts of the Body, without any feverish or inflammatory Symptoms ; but sometimes it is fix'd to one particular

90      *A T R E A T I S E upon*  
 ticular Part, and sometimes more generally  
 diffus'd through the human Fabrick, and  
 rages more immoderately at one time than  
 another: And even in this Sort, an Inability  
 to Motion does often seize the Part where  
 these pungent Pains are seated; or at least,  
 the Power of Motion is very languid and  
 weak. To dilute and convey from the Blood  
 the too adhesive and noxious Particles, are  
 the two grand and essential Articles necessary  
 to subdue the Tyranny of this common  
 Disturber of human Quietude: And in order  
 to this, the following Remedies will speedily  
 and safely contribute; *viz.*

*℞. Pulv. Radic. Ipecacuan. ℥i.*  
*Salis Vitriol. gr. iiii.*  
*Oxymell. Scillit. ℥ii.*  
*Aq. Rutæ ℥i℥.*  
*Ol. Lini. ℥℥. M. f. haustus Eme-*  
*ticus horâ sextâ Vesperis sumendus*  
*per Operationem bibat Decoct. Rutæ*  
*Flor. Chamæmel. ana p. æ.*

Two or three Hours after the Vomit has  
 done working, let the following Draught be  
 taken, going to Bed;

*℞. Aq.*

℞. *Aq. Mentb. Ceras. nigr. ana* ℥i℥.  
*Lapid. Contrayerv.* ℥i℥.  
*LL. Syd. gt.* xx.  
*Aq. Theriac.* ℥i℥.  
*Syr. Tolutan.* ℥ii. *M. f. haustus horâ*  
*somni sumendus.*

THIS Draught may, probably, raise a breathing Sweat ; which may be encouraged, either in the Night, or the next Morning, with a Draught of Camomil-Tea, with 50 Drops of *Spt. Sal. Volat. Oleos.* or, if that Tea is disagreeable, Sack-whey may be substituted. The next Night, I would advise the taking of the following Bolus of *Calomel*, (for of this the Effect is plain in Salivation) : And the Purging Draught may be taken, the Morning after the Bolus, lying in Bed an Hour after it :

℞. *Calomel. gr.* xii.  
*Resin. Jalap. gr.* iv.  
*Flor. Sulph. gr.* iii.  
*Ol. Chym. Junip. gt.* iii.  
*Conserv. Fruct. Cynosbat. q. s.* *M. f.*  
*Bolus horâ somni sumendus.*  
 ℞. *Fruct.*

- ℞. *Fruēt. Tamarind.* ℥iſſ.  
*Fol. Senn. Alexand.* ℥iſſ.  
*Rhei. Opt.* ℥ſſ. *Liquoriz.* ℥ii.  
*Salis Tartar.* ℥i. *M.*  
*Coque in Aq. Fontan. q. ſ. ſ.*  
*Colatur* ℥iſſ.  
*Addeque Syr. Roſar. Solutiv.* ℥ſſ.  
*Ol. Chym. Annis. gt.* iii.  
*Elix. Proprietat. gt.* xxx. *M. ſ.*  
*haustus Catharticus ante ſurgendi*  
*tempus ſumendus cum cuſtodiâ levi.*

T H I S Bolus and Purging Draught may be repeated twice in the firſt Week ; after which, I would order Bleeding to ten or twelve Ounces, according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Circumſtances of the Diſtemper. If the Pains are ſo very ſharp as to prevent Sleep, any Night (except when the Calomel Bolus is taken) twenty Drops of *Sydenham's* Liquid Laudanum may be taken in a Glaſs of Sack, or Palm-wine. If twenty Drops ſhould not be ſufficient to procure Reſt, an Advance may be made to twenty-five or thirty Drops, at Diſcretion. But one  
 great

great Inconveniency, which attends the repeated Use of Opiates, is a Loss of Appetite; a Misfortune, which should, if possible, be guarded against: And therefore I would not recommend the frequent Use of somniferous Medicines, unless under the last Necessity; and then they should be forbore, when the Patient can lie tolerably free from Pain in Bed, if he can't rest so much as he could wish: Sleep, that great Relief from human Infelicities, will pleasingly succeed, when the Severity of the Distemper is lessen'd, and Weakness, or want of Strength, the unavoidable Consequence of it, shall gradually be conquer'd by the growing Power of approaching Health. When the Purge before mentioned has been twice or thrice repeated, the following Electuary will very much contribute to correct the vitiated Humours in the Blood and Juices, and invigorate the languid Mass with a more free and generous Circulation; *viz.*

℞. *Conserv. Anthos.* ʒss.  
*Specier. Diamb.* S. O. ʒiſs.  
*Chalyb. Sulph. pp.* ʒii.  
*Z. Z. in Indiâ.* Condit. ʒi.  
*Nucis Moscat.* Condit. ʒss.

*Ocul.*

*Ocul. 69. pp. 3ii.**Ol. Chym. Junip. gt. xii.**Syr. Limon. q. s. M. f. Elect.*

*Capiat quantitatem N. M. horâ nonâ mane  
horâque quartâ postmeridianâ superbi-  
bendo ʒvi. Aquæ Piermont.*

EXERCISE on Horse-back, if the Patient can bear it, without too much Fatigue, for an Hour or two, or in a Chair or Coach, will very much promote the successful Operation of these Medicines; and four Spoonfuls of *Lower's Bitter Infusion* in a Glafs of *Mountain-wine* and *Bath-water* an Hour before Dinner, will be of singular Advantage: And the same may be repeated at any time when faint, or low-spirited. The best Form of preparing this Bitter Infusion, which I've met with, is as follows, and ought always to be kept in Readiness, as it is a Medicine of great Worth and Value, not only in this, but in many other *chronick* Cases:

*℞. Summit. Absynth. Centaur. min. ana  
p. iii.*

*Semini*

*Semin. Cardu. Benedict. ℥vi.*

*Radic. Gentian. ℥iſſ.*

*Limatur. Martis ℥vi. Infunde in ℥iſſ.*

*Aq. Lact. Alex. Aq. Absynth. min.*

*Comp. ℥i. Spt. Absynth. min.*

*Comp. ℥iſſ. per Dies quatuordecem;  
quotidiè agitâtâ Phialâ; f. Colatur.*

*Administration mandante.*

AN elegant Bitter this, and worthy the Custody of the Cloſet, as well as the Shop; and if two or three Spoonfuls are taken in a Dish of Tea of either Sort, it will prevent the Inconveniencies, (*viz.* Low-spiritedness, and Loss of Appetite) which often proceed from the too common and immoderate Use of those Liquors. After the aforesaid Electuary and Infusion have been us'd for ten Days, it will be proper to lose Blood to ten Ounces. And if, after that, the Pain is as violent as before, the Cupping-glasses, with Scarification, may be apply'd upon the Part, and renew'd according to Discretion, and the Relief obtain'd by the first Application. The Use of the Flesh-brush, Night and Morning, upon the Parts where the Pain rages most violently,



violently, will be of Advantage, by opening the Pores, and breathing out part of the offensive Humours: And sometimes Vesicatories are apply'd with Success.

WHEN a *Chronical Rheumatism*, from a viscid State of Blood, has been diffus'd in many or most Parts of the Body for some Time, and at last the morbifick Principles centre in the Leg, Thigh, Arm, or any other Part, in the Nature of an Abscess, it requires Suppuratives to bring it to Maturity for the Lancet; and this is a Solution of the Disorder: though it sometimes happens that these Tumors are difficultly brought to mature, by the greatest Art; and then, under these Circumstances, Salivation is the grand and chief Anchor to which we must fly, and, in judicious Hands, an happy Event may be expected. Discussive Applications in every Form I've often try'd in vain, and often suppurative *Topicks* have not met with a better Fate. Salivation, that salubrious Course of Physick, has of late suffered very much in its Reputation, purely through the Ignorance of illiterate Quacks and Empiricks, who impudently treat all Diseases in the same Method,

thod, and injudiciously assert the apparent Necessity of Salivation in all *Rheumatick* Cases; though I must own, that the last-observ'd Sort of that Distemperature only requires that Treatment. To advise or attempt even a gentle Spitting, for the Relief of vagrant *rheumatick* or erratick Aches, argues a total Ignorance, as well of the proper Use of Medicines, as of the Cause and Nature of the Disease, and of the Structure of the *animal* *Oeconomy*, and the Fluids and Solids contain'd in it.

R H E U M A T I C K Impurities (like Gouty Humours) are very inconstant in their Motion and Attack, and exercise their Tyranny as well upon the internal as the external Parts of the human Fabrick. Sometimes they excite most racking Aches in the Head; sometimes a *lethargick* and *comatose* *Disposition* appears; and at other times many Symptoms scarcely distinguishable from *epileptick* or *apoplectick* Fits. To dislodge these formidable Troops of peccant and *morbifick* Humours from their dangerous Intrenchment, and to free and fortify the Head from their future Sallies and Incurfions, Bleeding under the  
H Tongue,

Tongue, in the Jugular, at the Temples, in the Arm, or the Application of Cupping-glasses at the Shoulders, shaving the Head, and warm spirituous Embrocations rubb'd upon it, Blisters upon the Legs, and under the Arm-pits, and Plaisters made of *Emplast. Cephal. cum Euphorb. Theriac. Androm. ana p. æ. Galban. parum Ol. Succin. gt. xxx.* laid to the Soles of the Feet. Sternutatories also will be of Advantage. Internal cordial Medicines are requisite, to give a brisker Motion to the Fluids. A warm stomachick Purge of *Tinct. Rhei. Elix. Salut. ana ℥i. Spt. Lavend. Comp. ℥ii. Syr. è Spin. Cervin. è Ros. Solutiv. ana ℥ss. Spt. Nitr. dulc. gt. xvii.* will be of great Use, by instigating the expulsive Faculty in the Discharge of some of the noxious Humours, and adding new Warmth and Vigour to the Blood and Nerves. And scapular Fontinels will be of singular Service, to prevent the Retreat of the Enemy to its old and dangerous Station, as well as convey off many offensive Humours, which, doubtless, would fall upon other Parts of the Body.

THE Stomach is often the Scene of this cruel Distemper, where it excites violent Pain and Uneasiness, perpetual Vomiting, and consequently must induce a Loss of Appetite ; and sometimes a Chilliness, or Sense of Cold, is perceiv'd in the Stomach, and nauseous Eructations are sometimes very frequent and offensive. To remove and expel these torturing Inquietudes, from this tender, as well as dangerous Part, the subsequent medicinal Articles (often have), and, I hope, often will speedily contribute, if a manifest and fatal Breach is not, either by old Age, or a long Series of complicated Illness, made in the Constitution ; which imminently threatens its total Subversion and Ruin, by a Mortification in that or some other noble Vessel.

*R. Tinctur. Hier. Picr. Vin. Alb. Extract. ℥i℥. Elix. Salut. ℥vi.*

*Spt. Lavend. Comp. ℥℥.*

*Ol. Chym. Junip. gt. viii.*

*Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ℥℥. M. f. haustus  
horâ somni sumendus*

WHEN the Stomach seems to be very much inflated, and the Pain almost intolerable, six Spoonfuls of the following Decoction in an equal Quantity of Mountain-wine, or (if the Patient has been much accustom'd to drink spirituous Liquors) Arrack, with the repeated Application of very warm Flannels to his Stomach, may contribute to his Ease and Repose :

℞. *Radic. Serpentar. Virg. Contus.* ℥ii.  
*Zedoar. Calam. Aromat. ana* ℥i.  
*Pulv. Chamæpyt.* ℥ii.  
*Semen. Fænicul. dulc. Dauc. Sylvest.*  
*Contus. ana* ℥i. *Cardamom. Maj.* ℥i℥.  
*Sal. Tartar.* ℥i℥. *M. Coque in Aq.*  
*Mentb. ℥i. ad. ℥i℥. f. Colatur. Adde*  
*Aq. Absinth. Maj. Comp. Aq. Mirab.*  
*ana* ℥iv. *M. f. Decoct. more prædicto,*  
*℞ pro re natâ urgente Ventriculi*  
*dolore sumend.*

AFTER two or three Days interposing, the Aperient Draught, going to Bed, may be repeated. And if a continued want of Rest demands

demands an Opiate, the following Form will answer that Intention, and may without Scruple be us'd without the least Shadow of Danger; except the unavoidable Consequence of Opiates (which I've before hinted) forbids; *viz.*

℞. *Aq. Lact. Alex.* ℥i℥.  
*Cinnamon. Fort.* ℥iii.  
*Aq. Absynth. Maj. Comp.* ℥ii.  
*Theriac. Androm.* ℥℥.  
*Lapid. Contray.* ℥℥.  
*L. L. Syd. gt.* xii.  
*Syr. de Mecon.* ℥i℥℥. *M. f. haustus*  
*pro re natâ horâ somni sumendus.*

ON the Days when the Aperient Draught is omitted, it will be proper to take the Quantity of a middle-fiz'd Wall-nut of the following Electuary at nine in the Morning, and five in the Afternoon, drinking after each Dose four Spoonfuls of the Infusion of Snake-weed in Mountain-wine, in a Glass of *Spa-water*, or, if it can be procur'd, a small Glass of Viper-wine:

H 3 ℞. *Con-*

℞. *Conserv. Absynth. Roman. Theriac.*  
*Androm. ana ℥ss.*  
*Ocul. 69. pp. Corall. Rub. pp. ana ℥ss.*  
*Croc. Anglican. Myr. Elect. subtilif-*  
*simè pulveriz. ana gr. xv.*  
*Salis Absynth. ℥ss.*  
*Extract. Gentian. ℥i.*  
*Pulv. Ari. Comp. ℥i℥ss.*  
*Syr. è Cort. Citri. q. s. M. f. Elect.*  
*more prædicto sumendum.*

IF a constant Disposition to vomiting, or a perpetual Attempt to emit something from the Stomach after Eating or Drinking, or at any other time, should continue, it may be convenient to give two or three not very large Spoonfuls of the following Mixture every five Hours, 'till this troublesome Symptom is in some measure allay'd, and the Stomach in some degree restor'd to its natural Tone and Rest.

℞. *Aq. Cinnamom. hordeat. Mentb. ana ℥iv.*  
*Suc. Limon. recentèr express. ℥i℥ss.*  
*Spt. Lavend. Comp. Matthiol. ℥i℥ss.*  
*Salis Absynth. ℥i℥ss.*

*Ol. Cinnamom. gt. iv.*

*L.L. Syd. gt. 50. f. Mistura, more  
prædicto vel sæpiùs pro re natâ  
sumenda.*

ASSES Milk, with the testaceous Powders, to correct and absorb the Acidity of the Humours, induc'd by the Violence of the Disorder in this Bowel, drank in the Morning as soon as awake, will be of no despicable Advantage, as well to abate the Hurry, and reduce the Stomach to its native Duty and Office, as to subdue the exorbitant Sharpness in the Blood and Juices. I have sometimes observ'd, that a warm aromatick Plaister apply'd, and every twenty-four Hours repeated, to the Stomach, has contributed to the Relief of these racking Pains : The Form as follows ; *viz.*

*℞. Theriac. Androm. Emplast. de Cymin.*

*a. p. æ.*

*Pulv. Cariophill. Aromat. ℥ii.*

*Ol. Nucis Moschat. gt. xv.*

*Ol. Cinnamom. gt. iii. Ol. Ætherial.*

*Terebinth. gt. xxv.*



*Gum. Galban. Colat. q. s. ad debitam  
Consistentiam. M. f. Emplast. Scutæ  
Formâ per totam Ventriculi Re-  
gionem super alutam applicandum.*

THE noxious Principles of this Disease do sometimes fix upon the Fibres of the Muscles of the Breast; and the Vessels of the Lungs are sometimes, in its last Stage, stuff'd with grumous Concretions, by which the grand Business of Respiration is much impeded, and, as in a *dry Asthma*, a difficult and laborious Breathing succeeds; and this so nearly resembles some Sort of that Distemper, that it may not improperly be ranged in that Class, and treated in the same Method of Cure; *viz.*

*R. Pulv. Rhei. Elect. ʒiʒ.*

*Pulv. è Fol. Sen. Alexand. ʒʒ.*

*Scillæ pp. ʒʒ.*

*Croc. Anglican. ʒii.*

*Z. Z. Opt. Contus ʒii.*

*Coccinil. Salis Tartar. ana ʒʒ. m.*

*Infunde loco calido per horas 24; in*

*Aq. Lact. Alex. Aq. Gentian. Comp.*

*ana*

*ana ℥ss. f. Colatur. Addeque Decoct. Pectoral. subsedendo depurat. ℥viii. Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ℥ii. m. f. Apozema. Capiat. Coch. vi. bis in Septimanâ horâ Somni, & Dimidiam Quantitatem Mane sequente ante surgendi tempus.*

ON the intermediate Days, four of the following Pills may be taken at nine in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon, drinking after each Dose a small Glass of Sherry, or *Bristol-Milk*, in a Quart of which two Ounces of *Enula Campana* has been infus'd :

℞. *Lac. Sulph. ℥ss.*  
*Pulv. Radic. Serpentar. Virg. ℥i.*  
*Myr. Opt. Galban. ana ℥i.*  
*Extract. Croc. Anglican. gr. xxv.*  
*Flor. Benzoin. ℥ss.*  
*Tinctur. Ass. Fætid. gt. x.*  
*Gum. Ammoniac. gr. xiv.*  
*Syr. Capill. Vener. q. s. M. f. Massa*  
*Pilularis, è singul. Drachm. f.*  
*Pill. n<sup>o</sup>. viii. more prædicto sumenda.*

IF the Difficulty in Breathing is very great, and the Oppression upon the Lungs very troublesome, and the Pains in the Breast very acute ; to prevent any Inflammation upon any of the Parts, it will be necessary to open a Vein : And a large Blister upon the Back will be of Service to evacuate the impacted Humours from the muscular Fibres, and discharge some of the obstructive Particles from the Blood ; and so, of Consequence, the Lungs will perform their assign'd Duty with more Ease and Freedom.

THE great as well as small Guts are sometimes violently affected with the vitiated and impure Particles of *rheumatick* Humours, by the Acrimony of which the inner Coats of the Intestines are penetrated and corroded, and an immoderate *Diarrhœa* succeeds, which sometimes threatens a Mortification in the Bowels ; and when those tender Vessels are once sphacelated, the grand Catastrophe is near at hand. But to obviate this fatal and impending Blow, when the *Rheumatism* is in the Bowels, the following Bolus and Draught will

will be of Service, and may be taken at any time, as Occasion requires :

℞. *Radic. Jalap. Subtiliff. Pulveriz. Rhei*  
*Opt. ana gr. xviii.*  
*Specier. Diamb. S. O. gr. v.*  
*Salis Succin. gr. ii.*  
*Ol. Annif. gt. iii.*  
*Syr. è Spin. Cervin. q. s. M. f. Bolus.*

℞. *Aq. Mentb. ℥iſs.*  
*Cinnamom. fort. Dris. Stephan. ana ℥ſs.*  
*Confect. Fracast. sine Melle ℥ſs.*  
*Ol. Chym. Junip. gt. vi.*  
*L. L. Syd. gt. xv.*  
*Syr. è Ros. Solutiv. ℥vi. M. f. haustus*  
*post Bolum præscriptum sumendus*  
*pro re natâ.*

THIS Bolus and Draught may be repeated every other Day for three times : And the Days it is not taken, the following Electuary may be taken twice a Day, and continu'd for a Month :

℞. *Conserv.*

- ℞. *Conserv. Absynth. Roman.* ℥i℥.  
*Sulp. Crud. subtilissimè pulveriz.* ℥℥.  
*Croc. Anglican. subtiliss. pulveriz.* ℥i℥.  
*Radic. Zedoar.* ℥ii.  
*Chel. Cancror. pp.* ℥℥.  
*Bol. Armen.* ℥ii.  
*Ol. N. M. gt.* vi.  
*Syr. Violar. q. s. M. f. Elect.*  
*Horâ nonâ mane horâque quartâ post-*  
*meridianâ N. Castaneæ quantitas*  
*sumenda est, superbibendo ℥℥.*  
*Lactis Asinini, vel Aquæ Bathon.*  
*tepidè.*

IF the Pain in the Bowels is so exquisitely severe as to exceed the Bounds of human Patience, and excites a constant Disposition to Reach or Vomit, which will prevent the aforesaid purgative Bolus from doing its Duty, it will not be improper to inject the following Clyster ; viz.

- ℞. *Decoct. Commun. pro Clyster.* ℥i.  
*Ol. Lini* ℥i℥.  
*Balsam. Capiv.* ℥vi.  
*Ovi Vitell. q. s. Solut.*

*Syr.*

*Syr. è. Spin. Cerv. ℥i℥.*

*Ol. Chym. Junip. gt. xx.*

*Syr. de Mecon. ℥i℥.*

*L. L. Syd. gt. 50. M. f. Enema  
urgente maximè Dolorè injiciend.*

THIS Clyster, by its evacuating and opiate Quality, may discharge not only some of the Fœces from the Bowels, but some of the noxious Humours which adher'd to their inner Coats, and check the Irritation of the remaining Impurities, 'till by proper Medicines they can be sollicitated downwards, or their Acrimony totally corrected. *Sulphur* is in its native Virtue a most excellent Remedy, and admirably adapted not only to purify the Blood, but to invite some of the superabundant and peccant Humours through the common Passages without exhausting the Spirits, or putting the Blood into violent outrageous Commotions ; a Fate which too often attends the Administration of strong Catharticks in any Form : But *Dr. Cheyne* has so fully described its Virtues, and encourag'd its Use, that there remains nothing more to be said upon that valuable and salutiferous Mineral.

W H E N

WHEN a Constitution, by the frequent Assaults, and repeated Tyranny of a *Rheumatism*, or a Complication of other Distempers, draws towards its last Stage, and the Fund of Nature is visibly reduc'd, and not able to expel the vitiated Humours upon the Joints, but part or most of the offensive Matter is retain'd in the Habit of the Body, which sometimes fixes upon the Kidnies, and takes Possession of the papillary Glands, and so violently affects them, that they can no longer perform their assign'd Duty; and hence proceeds sometimes a partial, and sometimes a total Suppression of Urine, which often bids Defiance to the united Power of the most noted Diureticks. Under these deplorable Circumstances, what offers fairest for Relief, is the repeated Administration of emetick and purgative Medicines. Tincture of *Millepedes* and *Cantharides* in the best *Holland Geneva*, with the Addition of a few Drops of the *ætherial Spirit of Turpentine*, in a Glass of generous *Madera Wine*; and a brisk Purge, in the following Form;

℞. Pill.

℞. *Pill. Coch. Maj.* ℥℞.  
*Diagryd.* ℥℞.  
*Salis Tartar.* gr. iv.  
*Calomel.* gr. xv.  
*Ol. Chym. Junip.* gt. vii.  
*Syr. è Spin. Cervin.* q. s. *M. f. Pill.*  
*no. x. Duas capiat. horâ somni re-*  
*liquas mane sequente ante surgendi*  
*Tempus.*

A CLYSTER will also sometimes contribute to assist the urinary Secretions, and afford some Respite in this dangerous Condition: The following I've us'd with unexpected Success;

℞. *Urinæ Juvenis Sani* ℥i.  
*Infus. Croc. Metall.* ℥ii.  
*Ol Lini Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ana* ℥i℞.  
*Terebinth. Venet. Ovi Vitel. Solut.* ℥iii.  
*Ol. Chym. Anis.* gt. xii. *M. f. Enema*  
*Injiciendum pro re natâ.*



A H O T-B A T H is likewise, in this Case, very effectual to stir up the drowzy Secretions, as well to open the cutaneous Pores, as to diffuse an amicable Warmth through the whole Body ; by Means of which, the flaccid and languid Fibres may be restor'd to their former Tone and Elasticity. Bleeding sometimes to six or eight Ounces, according to the Strength and Age of the Patient, will wonderfully contribute to the Removal of these *Rheumatick* Humours from this dangerous, and, too often, fatal Situation, by opening the Secretions, and by that Means discharging a considerable Part of the noxious Impurities : But if that can't be effected, there's no farther Occasion for a Physician, or the Administration of Medicines ; for, *Facta est Alea, & Mors est in propinquo.*

T H E Inhabitants of our Island are very frequently, from the constant and daily Use of high-season'd and salted Flesh-meats, troubled with another Sort of a *Rheumatism*, which is term'd *Scorbutical* : It is a *chronical Distemper* without a Fever, and occasions sharp and permanent Pains in the Arms,  
Legs,

Legs, Thighs, Shoulders, &c. and sometimes in the Joints, *viz.* Wrists, Elbows, Knees, and Ancles. It produces flatulous Humours; and sometimes, upon those Parts, it appears with more compact and inspissated White-Swellings, (and this is what is very vulgarly, as well as erroneously, term'd the *Joint-Evil*) but without Inflammation, and is purely the Effect of a *Scorbutick Rheumatism*, which often exchanges the Scene of its Severity from one Limb to another; whence it is call'd *unfix'd*, or *flying*, and is not much unlike the *Arthritis Scorbutica Vaga*, in the common Symptoms and natural Circumstances of the Distemperature, the Pain excepted.

IN order to correct, subdue, and expel the morbifick Impurities from the Blood, reiterated Bleeding, and gentle purgative Medicines, will be of great Service: And, to compleat this Work effectually, a proper and regular Course of Alteratives must be comply'd with for some Time, with the Assistance of suitable and well-adapted Exercise, and a long-continu'd Conformity to the Rules of Temperance; *viz.*

*Celebretur Venæsectio ad ℥viii. semel in  
Hebdomade per tres septimanas.*

℞. *Pulp. Cass. recentè Extract. ℥i.  
Fol. Senn. Alexand. à Stipitibus mun-  
dat. ℥i℥.  
Liquoriz. virid. Ficuum. ana ℥℥.  
Rhei opt. ℥℥.  
Sal. Tartar. ℥i. Semin. Fœnicul. dulc.  
Dauc. Sylvest. ana ℥ii. M. Coque in  
Aq. Fontan. q. s. f. Colatur. ℥i℥℥.  
Addeque Mannæ Calabrin. opt. ℥vi.  
Syr. Rosar. Solutiv. ℥℥. M. f. haustus  
Aperiens Die quoque tertio, Jejuno  
Stomacho, sumendus.*

THIS is a moderate purgative Draught, fitted for weak and valetudinary Constitutions, to whom it would be a preposterous and wicked Practice to advise strong Catharticks. But to the Robust and Athletick, whose Fibres want to be stimulated and shook with Briskness, I would prefer the following Draught; but it is too smart for weakly People.

℞. *Elect.*

℞. *Elect. Caryocost.* ℥ss. *vel* ℥vi. *quoad vires solve in* ℥vii. *juscul. avenac. tenuis horâ somni, vel primo mane sumendus: Repetatur semel in septimanâ ad tres vices, vel sæpius pro re natâ.*

To youthful Persons of great native Vigour in their Constitutions, I've often order'd an Ounce of the abovesaid Electuary, dissolv'd in Gruel, or Black-Cherry-water, and to be repeated twice in ten Days. And the Days in which this, or the preceding Purge is not taken, I prescribe the following Alterative Electuary, and Decoction, to be taken twice a Day; *viz.*

℞. *Conserv. Cochl. Hortens Flavæd. Aurant. ana* ℥i.

*Radic. Serpentar. Virg. Pulv. Ari. Comp. ana* ℥iv.

*Cinnab. Antimon.* ℥ss.

*Milleped. pp.* ℥i℥ss.

*Sal. Martis Chel. 69. pp. ana* ℥i.

*Margarit. pp.* ℥ii.

*Ol. Chym. Junip. gt. viii.*

Syr. Croc. Anglican. q. s. M. f.  
Electuar.

Capiat quant. Jugland. horâ nonâ mane,  
horâque quintâ Postmeridianâ superbi-  
bendo ℥v. Decoēt. sequentis.

℞. Chamæpit. siccat. M. ii.  
Semin. Coriand. Dauc. Sylvest. ana  
℥i℞.  
Radic. Pæon. Maris Contus. ℥vi.  
Flor. Chamæmel. ꝑ. iii.  
Radic. Bryon. Contus. ℥iii.  
Sal. Tartar. ℥i. M. Coque in Aq. Font.  
℥iii. ad. ℥ii. f. Colatur.  
Addeque Spt. Cochl. Hortens. Aq. Ra-  
phan. Comp. ana ℥ii. M. f. De-  
coētum more prædicto sumend.

IF this Decoction is too nauseous, it may be at Pleasure edulcorated with Syrup of Marsh-mallows, of the five opening Roots, or refined Sugar. In this *Scorbutical Rheumatism*, when the Joints are tumefy'd with puffy, flatulent, or indurated Swellings, repeated mercurial Vomits contribute very much

to facilitate the Cure ; amongst the Class of mercurial Emeticks, the following has, in my Opinion, the Preference ; *viz.*

℞. *Turpeth. Mineral. gr. v. vel vi. vel vii.*  
*Flor. Sulph. gr. ii.*  
*Salis Volat. Sal. Armoniac. gr. ii.*  
*Conserv. Rosar. Rubr. q. s. M. f.*  
*Bolus Emeticus horâ sextâ Ves-*  
*peri sumendus per Operationem.*  
*Copiosè bibatur Infusum Absynth.*  
*Vulg. in Aq. Fontan. tepidè, vel*  
*Cardui Benediçt.*

IT requires the utmost Caution, both in and after the Operation of the Vomit, to avoid taking Cold. And if it works too roughly, or the Spirits are too much exhausted, the following Cordial Draught may be administer'd, going to Bed ; *viz.*

℞. *Aq. Lact. Alex. ℥i℥.*  
*Menth. ℥℥.*  
*Dris. Stephan. Cinnamom. fort. ana ℥iii.*  
*L. L. Syd. gt. xv.*

*Lapid. Contrayerv. ℥i. Syr. Balsan. ℥ii℥. M. f. haustus horâ somni sumendus.*

FONTINELS, either by Incision, or the Caustick, in the Arms, Legs, betwixt the Scapula's, or, if possible, nearer the Parts affected, will be of Use to discharge and evacuate the Impurities from the Blood, and the viscous Concretions from the Joints. I'm sensible that there is a common Objection frequently urg'd against the opening of these healthful Sluices, *viz.* That they carry off some of the good, as well as bad Parts of the Blood; and, in Consequence, must, in one respect, be as prejudicial, as, in another, they are serviceable. But the Answer is obvious, and over-weighs the Objection, even to Demonstration: For, admitting that the good and bad Parts of the Blood are promiscuously discharg'd by these Passages; yet, by a proper and regular Course of Life, and the Assistance of convenient Medicines, the good or salubrious Particles of the Blood will be daily supply'd and augmented, and  
the

the bad prevented from generating *de novo*. And this may, I hope, in some measure serve to illustrate the Advantages, which in this, and many other Cases, may accrue, from the long-continu'd Use of Fontinels in any Part of the Body, according to the Nature and Exigency of the distemper'd Fluids.

IF, in the Course of these, or any other Medicines, the Digestion is impair'd, or the Stomach is distended, with unusual Flatus's, Crudities, or troubled with nauseous or acid Ructus's, I would recommend the Use of the following Tincture at Night, going to Bed, or once or twice in the Day-time, the Quantity of two Spoonfuls, to be taken in a Dish of Tea, or a Glass of *Spa*-Water, as Occasion requires ; *viz.*

℞. *Radic. Gentian. tenuitèr Incis.* ʒʒ.  
*Radic. Serpentar. Virg. Contus.* ʒii.  
*Cort. Exterior. Flavida. Aurant Sevil.*  
*tenuitèr incis. n<sup>o</sup>. vi. Coccinel.* ʒii.  
*Radic. Rhei. opt.* ʒiʒ.  
*Salis Tartar.* ʒʒ. *M. Infunde frigidè per Dies quatuordecim in ℥i.*  
*Spt. Vini Gallici (Anglicè, the best*



*French Brandy) coletur Tinctura  
more prædicto sumenda, vel sæpius  
pro re natâ.*

FROM the long Continuance of an acute or chronical *Rheumatism*, or any other Disorder, whose original Seat is in the vitiated Texture of the Blood, it sometimes happens, that the Crasis of the vital Fluid is so far perverted or destroy'd, and the whole Mass in so weak and impoverish'd a State, that the Legs, Thighs, Scrotum, and Belly shall be very much tumefy'd, and swell'd, especially towards the Evening, or at going to Bed, and the unhappy Sufferer terrifies himself, that these, and some other concomitant, troublesome Symptoms will suffocate the vital Flame, in the fatal Gulph of a confirm'd Dropfy. I will not undertake to prove, that there is no Affinity betwixt these Swellings in the Parts above-mention'd, and a true and regular Dropfy; though I can attest, from repeated Experience, that the Career of these consequential Symptoms, in the Hands of Judgment, (if in Time requir'd) may be check'd, the Fear of dropfical Humours dispell'd

pell'd, the Blood, by suitable Remedies, invigorated, and the Terms of Life made easy for many Years. And to effect this great Revolution in the Fluids and Solids of the decay'd Fabrick, I would propose the following Method: But before I descend to the medicinal Articles necessary to compleat this grand Work, I must observe, That it must be the Hand of Time, (and of no short Time) Patience, and Perseverance in a temperate and regular Course of Life, which can compleat this important Business, with the confederate Power of proper Medicines; *viz.*

*R. Pulv. Radic. Ipecacuan ℥ss.*

*Vin. Benedict. Oxymell. Scillit. ana ℥iſs.*

*Ol. Amygdal. Amar. ℥ii.*

*Aq. Rutæ ℥iſs. M. f. haustus Emeticus horâ septimâ Vesperi sumendus:*

*Urgente ægrotudine bibat Infus.*

*Card. Benedict.*

*Duabus horis post finitam Emetici Operationem, horâ somni bibat ℥v. Vini Montan. generos. in Mac. coct. & Sacchar. edulcorat.*

*Repetatur haustus Emet. semel in septimanâ pro re natâ.*

ASSES Milk, with the testaceous Powders, as soon as awake in the Morning, and the last Thing going to Bed, will be of Service to enrich the Blood, by correcting its Acrimony, and adding a balsamick Briskness to the languid and sluggish Juices. The following Decoction will very much assist in promoting an Evacuation of the superabundant ferous Particles of the Blood by the urinary Passages; *viz.*

℞. *Baccar. Junip. Contus.* ℥iii.  
*Radic. Apii Fœnicul. dulc. ana* ℥ss.  
*Cardam. Maj.* ℥i.  
*Salis Tartar.* ℥ii. *M. Coque in* ℔iii.  
*Vini Canarin. ad* ℔ii. *f. Colatur.*  
*Addeque Oxymell. Scillit.* ℥iiss.  
*Aq. Raphan. Comp.* ℥iii.  
*Syr. Dialth.* ℥ii. *M. Capiat. Cochl.* iii.  
*vel iv. bis vel ter in Die.*

IF, in a Case of this Nature, it is advisable, as sometimes it is, to keep the Body open, two Drams of the best *Rhubarb* may be added to the Ingredients, for the Decoction,

tion, which will efficaciously answer that Intention. If the Temperament, or Complexion of the Patient, can, without exhausting the Spirits too much, undergo the Operation of brisk Catharticks at proper Intervals, they will wonderfully conduce to the Discharge of Phlegm, and watry Humours, which, under these Circumstances, abound much, as in all other Cachexies, attended with Corpulency, anasarca, or œdematous Swellings: And the more frequently these active Purges of serous and aqueous Humours are repeated, the sooner the tumefy'd Parts will be reduc'd to their natural State, and the Blood freed from all superfluous Humidity. To obtain which desirable End, the following purging Pills will very much contribute; *viz.*

*R. Resin. Jalap. Scammon. ana gr. viii.*

*Calomel. Gutt. Gambæ, ana ℞ss.*

*Pulv. Rhei. Opt. v.*

*Tartar. Vitriol. gr. iv.*

*Ol. Terebinth. Ol. Chym. Junip. ana  
gt. iii.*

*Syr. è Spin. Cervin. q. s. M. f. Pill.*

*nº. vii.*

*Duas*

*Duas capiat. nocte horâ somni, reliquas mane sequente ante surgendi tempus cum regimine.*

IT will be proper to take a Dose of these Pills every third Day ; and, to encourage the Operation, drink two or three Pints of strong Veal or Chicken-broth, 'till the Days this Purge is omitted : The preceding Decoction may be taken, as before directed. Riding will much promote the Dilution of the viscid Juices, and prepare them for a Discharge, by the Force of *Catharticks*. In *Leucophlegmatick* Constitutions, *Jalap*, and its Preparations, *Scammony*, *Mercury*, *Gamboge*, and the *Extract* of the *wild Cucumber*. But this last is a violent rough Medicine, and requires Judgment in the Administration ; for Want of which, many times, irreparable Breaches have been made in a Constitution, which no Art could ever cement. I'm persuaded, as well from my own Experience, as from the Observation of the Antients, (though the modern System of Philosophy will not allow it) that we have in the *Ma-*  
*teria*

*teria Medica*, many valuable elective Purges, which, by a particular Power of Attraction, and Dilution, carry off particular Humours, and, consequently, relieve as well the internal as the external Parts of the human Fabrick, by their Operation. But this Doctrine has been so learnedly prov'd by Dr. *Keill*, of *Animal Secretion*, that, for Brevity's sake, I shall refer the Curious to the Book itself. Confirm'd Dropsies, are the Effect of Obstructions as well in the *Viscera*, as the external vascular Tubes, and require brisk Evacuations by *Emeticks* and *Catharticks*, and corroborating *Diuretick* Medicines, to invigorate the Weakness of the Blood, and to encourage a more active and vigorous Circulation; by which the deposited Humours may be reassum'd into the active Particles of the Blood, and be fit to be carry'd off by proper and necessary Evacuations.

THE constant, and, sometimes, the immoderate Use of what the *French* call *Barley-soup*, or Malt-liquors, very strong and stale, in our Island, is very often the Parent not only of every Sort of the *Rheumatism*, but of many other, both acute and chronical Distempers;

tempers; as, the *Colick* in the *Stomach*, *Bowels*, violent *Diarrhæa's*, *Pleurisies*, *Squinancies*, *Apoplexies*, *Epilepsies*, and many other nervous Disorders. To prevent which dangerous Inconveniencies to those, whose Station in Life, or Inclination, leads to the frequent, and, sometimes, the immoderate drinking of these Liquors, I would recommend, after any Debauch, or when the Stomach is over-charg'd with eating late Suppers, (which are very prejudicial) five or six Spoonfuls of the following Infusion, going to Bed; which I can, from repeated Experience, say, will be of singular Advantage; since, I own, I've sometimes indulg'd the Bon-Companion, and perhaps have, and may sometimes again, come into the *Dulce est desipere in loco*: Which Infusion has often prevented the numerous Retinue of Morning Inquietudes, which are too often the Consequence of Transgressions of this Kind; *viz.*

℞. *Rhei. Opt. Contus.* ℥iii.

*Zedoar.* ℥i.

*Fol. Senn. Alexand. pulveriz.* ℥ss.

*Flor. Chamæmel. p.* ii.

*Salis Absinth.* ℥i.

*Semin.*

*Semin. Dauc. Sylvest. p. i.*

*Coccinil. ℞. M. infunde in Aq.  
Lact. Alex. Vin. Montan. generos.  
ana ℥vi. per horas 48. Loco calido.  
f. Colatur.*

IF the Quantity above-mentioned is not sufficient to excite a Stool or two in the Morning, two or three Spoonfuls more may be taken, or the Dose at Night increased at Discretion; and a Draught or two of small Sack-whey in the Morning, to encourage the Operation. If this Infusion is not in Readiness, the following Draught may answer, going to Bed; *viz.*

*℞. Tinctur. Rhei. Elect. Tinctur. Hier.  
Picr. Vin. Alb. Extract. ana ℥i.  
Elix. Salut. ℥℞.  
Spt. Lavend. Comp. ℥ii.  
Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ℥iii. M. f. hau-  
stus horâ somni sumend.*

By this Infusion, or Draught, the Impurities of the Stomach will be diluted, carry'd down the common Passages, and so prevented  
from



from being convey'd into the Blood ; the Body will be cool'd, the Tone of the Stomach and Guts preserv'd, and an Appetite and good Digestion secur'd from the last Debauch. The constant Drinkers of Malt-Liquors are sometimes, from an Over-quantity, affected with sharp *Diarrhæa's* ; which should never be attempted to be check'd by astringent or opiate Medicines : since those Evacuations are generally a *Solution* of some Impurities, which, if retain'd, or injudiciously stop'd, may occasion Fevers, Inflammations of the Bowels, &c. It is the Duty of Physick, as well to prevent, as cure Diseases : And I'm convinc'd, that if, upon the first Alarm of an incipient Disorder, proper Advice was requir'd, before the morbifick Principles are too much expanded in the human Fabrick, our Island would be more populous, and many Lives protracted to a good old Age, which immaturely pay'd the Debt of Nature in the Dawn of Youth.

THE *Piles* do sometimes become the Portion of those who are immoderately devoted to the excessive Use of Malt, or other spirituous Liquors ; they are not often dangerous, though

though generally troublesome, and full of Pain : To relieve which, I order'd the following Electuary ; *viz.*

℞. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥ss.  
*Æthiop. Mineral.* ℥ii.  
*Test. Ovor. pp.* ℥ii.  
*Syr. Dialth. q. s.* M. f. *Elect.*

*Capiat. quant. N. M. horâ nonâ maneb,*  
*horâque quartâ postmeridianâ, horâque*  
*somni superbibendo haustum Aquæ Fontan.*  
*Lactæ permistæ tepidè.*

HEAT of Urine, Difficulty and Pain in making it, are Maladies deriv'd from the same Source, and may be eas'd by the plentiful drinking of small warm Liquors, such as Green or Lemon-Tea, the Almond-Emulsion, or small hot Punch, with six Drops of the Chymical Oil of Juniper in it ; or thirty Drops of *Elix. Proprietatis*, and five of *Spt. Nitri. dulc.* in a Glass of small French White-wine and Water in the Morning, or at any other Time, as Occasion requires. It will be proper, two or three

Hours after, to drink, at several times, a Bottle of *Bath*, or a Flask of *Spa-Water*, to promote an Evacuation by Urine, and correct the inordinate Heat of the Blood.

RHEUMATICK or wandering Pains in different Parts of the Body, without a Fever, will sometimes elude the Power of Cold-bathing, though assisted with the most potent Medicines suitable to such a Case: Though, if the Warm-Bath was first us'd, as I've often experienc'd, I'm perswaded there is no Intention, under these Circumstances, but what the combin'd Force of hot and cold Water, with the Help of a little Physick, will effectually answer. The Blood, from hot and cold Bathing, is in different Degrees of Velocity; the cutaneous Passages are expanded, the perspirable Evacuations increas'd, and other Secretions encouraged in the Execution of their assign'd Duty; by Means of which, the viscid Particles of the Blood are comminuted, and made fit to be convey'd out of the Body by the excretory Passages, according to the Form, Bulk, and Magnitude of each Particle, and the Capacity of each exonerating Vessel. Warm Bathing  
does

does manifestly open the numerous Orifices of the secretory Outlets upon the Skin, and free those Pores from a viscous Matter, which is apt to lodge in them. When these cuticular Sluices are perpetually kept open, the Blood and the other Fluids will have a freer Circulation, and a greater Liberty of discharging some of the impure Parts; which will be of Service to the *Oeconomy*, to drive out of her Territories. Hence many Kinds of *Rheumatick* Aches, old wandring Pains, and Limbs influenced by Contraction, or Relaxation, with many other accidental Attendants of Lameness, may, with a few auxiliary Medicines, be entirely subdu'd, and Health and Vigour surprizingly succeed. *Guidott* has left us many remarkable Instances of the wonderful Efficacy of the *Bath*, in many *Rheumatick* Cases: And, indeed, those salubrious Waters deserve a large Volume, to do them Justice. *Oliver* and *Pierce* have, indeed, attempted it; and have, in some measure, given no bad Account of the Nature, Operations, and Virtues of those restorative and healthful Springs.

THE balsamick, sulphureous, and fine saline Particles contained in these Fountains, prepared by Nature in the Bowels of the Earth, are very eminently serviceable in recovering decay'd and lost Appetites, when the Fibres of the Stomach are relax'd by a long-continu'd Course of Intemperance, Luxury, and Excess. Morning Vomitings, which are often the Consequence of such Irregularities, are frequently reliev'd by the Use of these Waters, warm from the Fountain-head. The native Heat of these Waters corroborates the Fibres of the Stomach, which have been scorch'd by the constant drinking of hot, burning Liquors, and reduce them to their primitive Tone, by affording a due Tenuity to the lax'd Fibres. In Lacerations, or Ulcerations of the Kidnies, or urinary Passages, these healing Waters, by their diuretick and deterfive Quality, are of sovereign Advantage; and in many other Cases (too numerous to mention here) they cannot be sufficiently esteem'd, for their unparallel'd Excellencies.

COLD-BATHS were by the Antients held in the highest Veneration, and amazing  
Cures

Cures were daily effected by them ; infomuch that they ascrib'd the  $\pi$  Θεῶν, or *quid Divinum*, to have a more than common Influence upon their cold Immersions ; but they were neglected for many Years, 'till, from *geometrical* and *mechanical* Reasons, their Nature, Properties, and *Modus operandi in corpora humana*, were fully illustrated and explain'd ; and then they were receiv'd, and for some Years have been in good Repute. The Effects of the Cold-Bath is now as demonstrable, and as readily accounted for, as any Thing in the whole Circle of Physick Practice ; and there are scarce any chronick Distempers, in which the Cold-Bath may not be us'd with Safety and Success ; unless something in a Constitution contra-indicates, *viz.* Corpulency, and unsound Viscera ; and under such Circumstances they are to be avoided. Whatever is propos'd from bracing up the Solids, and invigorating their Vibrations, and quickening the Motion of the Blood, may confidently be expected from cold Immersion, where nothing prohibits the Use and Continuance of it. Hence Diseases from a fizy Blood, and a preternatural Lensor in the animal Juices, if the *Elasticity* of the Vessels is not

impair'd or weaken'd by the Weight of Years or Debauches, will be overcome by the Cold-Bath. Thus many Kind of *Rheumatifms* may be reliev'd, and many nervous Disorders vanquish'd, which proceed either from immoderate Drinking, an inactive, sedentary Course of Life, or an obstructed Transpiration. For, upon instantaneous plunging into cold Water, the whole nervous System is so shock, that the obstructed Capillaries perceive the Influence, and the most minute Passages are forc'd open by an augmented Velocity of the circulating Fluids; and the imperceptible Matter of Transpiration will be constantly and regularly discharg'd, after cold Immersion.

W H E N the Blood and Juices are vitiated, and perverted from their natural Purity, and are loaded with viscous Particles, from Non-observance and Irregularities in the *Non-naturals*, *Scarborough Waters*, when a Vomit or two has evacuated the Impurities from the Stomach, drank from the Fountain-head, and bathing in the Sea, will in a little Time bring about a manifest Alteration in the deprav'd Fluids, wonderfully corroborate the Solids, and diffuse new Life and Vigour through

through the whole Constitution. A Course of these Waters for about six Weeks, beginning in *May*, if the Weather is tolerably warm, will very agreeably carry off the unavoidable Dregs of much and immoderate Eating and Drinking, refine and dilute the Blood, as effectually as the strictest Course of Medicines from the Shop. These Waters not only evacuate Impurities, but at the same time strengthen the Crasis of the vital Fluid, and reduce all the Juices to a proper, natural, and healthful Consistence. A Constitution which is almost choak'd with Obstructions of different Kinds, after three or four Weeks Use of these Waters, with the Assistance of an Emetick once or twice, finds great Relief, from the Discharge both by Stool and Urine, which these Waters occasion and excite : And therefore, in some Sorts of the *Rheumatism*, these Waters, with the Help of bathing in the Sea, will be of great Benefit and Advantage. The Virtues of these Springs have been excellently describ'd by *Dr. Wittie*, which the Curious may at Leisure consult. The *Sciatick* Pain, which sometimes affects one, and sometimes both Hips, is wonderfully reliev'd by these Wa-



ters, and bathing in the Sea. But there are different Methods of treating this cruciating Distemper, and alleviating the violent Agonies which it produces; viz.

℞. *Pulv. Radic. Ipecacuan.* ℥i.  
*Tartar. Emet. gr. iv.*  
*Salis Vitriol. gr. ix. M. f. Pulvis*  
*Emeticus horâ sextâ Vesperis su-*  
*mendus per Operationem bibat co-*  
*piosè Theam viridem.*

*Repetatur. Pulvis Emet. Die quâque*  
*4tâ ad tres vices.*

The Day after the Vomit, the following Pill should be taken as soon as awake in the Morning, and be repeated once a Week, as Occasion requires; viz.

℞. *Pill. ex Duob. ℥i. gr. vi.*  
*Merc. Dulc. gr. vii.*  
*Croc. Anglican. Pulver. gr. v.*  
*Sal. Volat. Succin. gr. ii.*  
*Ol. Chym. Junip. gr. iii.*  
*Balsam. è Mechâ q. s. M. f. Pill.*  
*nº. v. primo Mane cum Regimine*  
*sumendæ. Deaurentur.*

THE Nature and Properties of the subsequent Mixture is admirably well adapted to expel this irksome and tormenting Enemy from its Situation: It is, I own, a nauseous Medicine, and, by some People, taken with great Difficulty; but, if it is regularly continued, it will effectually remove this Complaint. It must be taken three successive Mornings, and the fourth the Pills must be repeated, and so the Mixture continu'd 'till the Pain is entirely vanquished; not omitting the Vomit and Cathartick, as before directed; *viz.*

℞. *Ol. Ætherial. Terebinth. ℥ii.*

*Aq. Raphan. Comp. Aq. Petrosel. ana*

*℥ss. Vitel. Unius Ovi.*

*Spt. Nitri Dulc. gt. viii.*

*Ol. Nuc. Moscat, gt. iii. f. Mi-*

*stura more prædicto jejuno Stomacho in haustu Seri Lactis Canarin. tepidè sumenda.*

BUT if the Violence of the Sciatick Pain rages intolerably, so that the unhappy Patient has little or no Freedom from its Tyranny, either

either by Day or Night, keeping constantly fix'd to that Part; it may not be unadvisable to apply the Cupping-glasses to or as near the Part as possible, with Scarification: And take the following *Emetick Bolus*; viz.

℞. *Turbith. Mineral. gr. vii.*  
*Camphor. gr. iii.*  
*Sal Volat. Succin. gr. ii.*  
*Conserv. Lujul. q. s. M. f. Bolus Eme-*  
*tic. horâ sextâ Vesperi sumendus.*

*Inter operandum bibat copiosè Juscul. Ave-*  
*nac. Duabus vel tribus horis elapsis*  
*capiat horâ somni haustum sequentem.*

℞. *Aq. Fœnicul. Dulc. ℥iiss.*  
*Confect. Tracastor. sine Melle ℥i.*  
*Lapid. Contrayerv. gr. xiii.*  
*Confect. Alkerm. ℥ss.*  
*Aq. Epidem. ℥iiss.*  
*Syr. Sambucin. ℥ii.*  
*Spt. C. C. gt. xvii.*  
*Laud. Londinens. gr. iß. M. exqui-*  
*sitè, f. a. f. Haustus hora somni*  
*sumendus superbibendo ℥vi. Seri*  
*Vin. Montan. alterati subcalidè.*

IF, after this, the Severity of the *Sciatica* is not mitigated, I would recommend a regular Course of *Bath-Waters* at the Fountain-head, with moderate Bathing, with some little medicinal Assistance ; and afterwards the continu'd Use of Cold-bathing for fourteen Days, betwixt Breakfast and Dinner-time, or an Hour before Dinner ; which, in all Probability, will compleatly effect a Cure. Persons, who have Recourse to the *Bath*, under the Circumstances which I have describ'd, or on any other Occasion for the Recovery of Health, should not indiscriminately either bathe in, or drink those salubrious Waters ; preparative, as well as assistant Medicines, should be us'd upon the Spot ; for which Purpose, ready and easy Application may be had to any of the prudent and sagacious Physicians in that City : For want of which, many, and sometimes insuperable Inconveniencies, have attended those, who have injudiciously pursu'd (from a Spirit of Covetousness) the indigested Dictates of their own Reason ; concerning which, they are at a greater Uncertainty, than any Man of Prudence is willing to be at in his ordinary Affairs :

fairs: And, doubtless, the Care of Life, ought to exceed that for our Estates; of all Possessions, Life being the most valuable.

WRETCHED and forlorn is Life, under the daily Scourges of a *chronical Rheumatism*, attended with different Kinds of Eruptions in many, or, perhaps, all the Parts of the human Fabrick; and sometimes to so violent a Degree, as not to be much inferior to the *Leprosy* itself, with perpetual Distillations of a serous, saline, limpid Humour constantly ouzing out from the excoriated Parts, with such immoderate Itching, that the very Means to allay that, in the common Method, serves only to extend the Dominion of a most implacable Enemy, and proclaim its Tyranny for future Conquests upon the whole Surface of the Body: To mitigate which, Defensatives of various Kinds, are us'd, to render the wearing of common Apparel, in any respect, tolerable, in the decent Appearance of Custom or Vogue. Circumstances these, of a malignant Nature, which proceed partly from a Laxation of the *Solids*, and partly from an entire Vitiation of the Fluids; and consequently, require a very great Sagacity of Penetra

Penetration and Judgment, to correct the Laxity of the former, and restore the Texture of the latter depraved Mass. — Complicated Cases demand a peculiar Treatment, according to their own essential Property and Nature; lest whilst we are endeavouring to impede or check the Career of one, we should administer new Force and Vigour to the other; and by endeavouring to avoid *Scylla*, should fall into *Charybdis*; a Fate, wherever it happens, equally dangerous to the Patient, as destructive of the Character and Reputation of the Physician. Under the deplorable Circumstances of the last-mention'd Case, I apprehend it not unadvisable to treat it as follows; *viz.* admitting that the Constitution will justify such an Evacuation, I would recommend Phlebotomy *ad ʒx, vel ʒxii.*; the Day following, I apprehend the following Pills to be no despicable Attempt for the Removal of this cruciating Malady; *viz.*

*℞. Pill. Coch. Maj. Extract. Rudi. ana*  
*gr. viii. Ex Duob. gr. vi.*  
*Calomel. Turbitb. Mineral. ana gr. iv.*  
*Sal. Volat. Succin. gr. ii.*

*Ol.*

*Ol. Chym. Sassafr. gt. ii.*

*Elix. Prop. q. s. M. f. Pill. n<sup>o</sup>. vii.*

*Duas capiat. horâ somni, reliquas primo mane sequente, inter operandam bibat Theam Foliis Ebul. & Chamapyt. pp. ana p. æ.*

*℞. Cinnab. Antimon. opt. levigat. ℥iii.*

*Gum. Guiacum. Ovi. Vitell. q. s. Solut. ℥ss.*

*Conserv. Cochl. Horteus ℥vi.*

*Lac. Sulph. ℥iiss.*

*Milleped. pp. ℥ss.*

*Sal. Genist. ℥i.*

*Syr. Martis. ℞. S. M. f. Elect. Dosis. ℞. N. M.*

*Horâ nonâ mane, horâque quarta postmeridiam superbibendo ℥v. vel ℥vi. Aq. Holtiniensis (in Comitatu Wilton.) Diebus è Catharsi liberis.*

*Repetantur Pillulæ semel in septimanâ ad tres vel quatuor vices, & venesectio pro re natâ; fiat. Aq. Pyrmont. pro potu ordinario Vin. Alb. commist.*

IF, upon the Use of these Medicines, the Severity of the Disorder is not in some measure mitigated, the *Turbith Vomit*, prescrib'd in the Treatment of the *Sciatica*, may be advantageously administer'd once, and the *EleEluary* continu'd ; if the Itching upon the Surface is so immoderate as to require a *Topical* Application ; *Aq. Calcis.* iſſ. *Ol. Tartar. per Deliq.* ʒiſſ. apply'd warm with Stupes, twice or oftener in a Day, will answer that Intention. — But if, upon Perseverance in this Method, the wish'd-for Effect is not obtain'd, I would order a Course of *Scarborough-Waters* at the Fountain-head, a Vomit, *viz.* of *Turbith*, or the last-prescribed Pills, being premis'd with constant bathing in the Sea, as the Necessity of Circumstances shall require. In the County of *Lincoln*, at *Stenfield*, aliàs *Stainflet*, there is a purgative Mineral Water well adapted for the Relief of the last-mention'd Case, on the Estate of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. whose Properties and Virtues justly lay claim to a Merit little inferior (if any) to those at *Scarborough*. The salubrious Peculiarities of this *Lincolnshire Spa-Water*, I've repeatedly experi-



experienc'd in the last, as well as many more Instances of *cacheetical* Habits, with almost unexpected Success, when the whole Artillery of Shop-Medicines have frequently, in vain, been display'd. Thus indulgent are the Dispensations of Providence, in the beneficent Productions of *Mineral Waters* of various Kinds, to alleviate the Infirmities to which human Nature is perpetually expos'd; and without which, more permanent, and perhaps invincible, and consequently fatal, would many *chronical Disorders* prove.

WHEN the Severity of this last Species of a complicated *Rheumatism*, is, in some measure, by any of these Methods subjugated, it will not be improper to continue the Regimen for three or four Weeks, effectually to invigorate the Mass of Blood, and prevent the fatal Inconveniencies of a dangerous Relapse, by reducing the *Solids* to a proper State of *Density*, and enabling them regularly to perform their assign'd and peculiar Functions. To effect this, *Steel*, as well in mineral Waters from the Bowels of our common Parent, *Propriâ Substantiâ*, by Nature prepar'd, as from the honest Labour of  
the

the experienc'd Chymist, will most undoubtedly contribute, in Conjunction with the subsequent warm *Alterative Electuary*; *viz.*

℞. *Conserv. Anthos. flaved. Aurant. ana ʒiʒ. Z. Z. in Indiâ. Condit. Nucif. Moschat. Condit. ana ʒii. Pulv. Ari. Comp. Recentèr. pp. Specier. Diamb. S. O. ana ʒiʒ. Margarit. pp. ʒiʒ. Sal. Jovis. ʒii. Syr. è Cort. Citri. Croc. Anglican. Vin. Canarin. pp. ana P. æ. ʒ. S. M. f. Elect. Cap. ʒ. N. M. horâ nonâ mane, horâque quartâ, vel quintâ vesperi superbibendo haustum alicujus. Aq. Chalybeat.*

IF Chalybeate Waters can't be obtain'd, which sometimes happens, I would, to the *Electuary*, add ʒiʒ. *Martis Tartar. pp.* drinking after each Dose three Spoonfuls of *Dr. Lower's Tincture*, before describ'd, or a Draught of *Bath-Water*; one Article of

which Composition proceeds from a subterraneous Bed of *Iron*; the other, from a Nest of *Sulphur*. But if that grand Restorative of *chronick Infirmities* is not to be procur'd, *Bath-Water*, or the Chalybeate Tincture of Dr. *Lower*, I usually substitute *Decoët. Amar. Simp. ði.* with the Addition of *Tinct. Martis Mynschit.* to be taken in the same Manner; and sometimes 50 or 60 Drops of *Elix. Propr. dulc.* with the aforesaid Quantity of the *Decoëtion* and *Tincture*; especially if, under this Regimen, (as it sometimes happens, the Body is not soluble.

IN the deplorable Circumstances of a *chronical Rheumatism*, with immoderate Itching, and large Excoriations in different Parts of the Body, which obstinately resists and eludes the Force of the most penetrating Medicines judiciously administer'd; the munificent Author of our Being, has, in Compassion to such unhappy Wretches, afforded a sovereign Remedy in the Park of Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, (a worthy Representative in Parliament, for the County of *Derby*) at *Redlestone*, viz. a *Mineral Water*, which, by drinking and bathing in, a *Mercurial Purge* being premised;

mis'd ; or, if Necessity requires, two ; or, per-  
 haps, an Emetick from some chymical Pre-  
 paration, from the greatest Blessing, *Opium*  
 excepted, with which the *Materia Medica* is,  
 by the Indulgence of Heaven, enrich'd, I  
 mean, *Mercury* ; without the unerring Assist-  
 ance of which Medicine, in many chronick  
 Cases, vain, fruitless, and abortive would be  
 the Physician's Care ; and the Life of the  
 Patient, through a black and dismal Train of  
 unavoidable Miseries, brought to its last,  
 though not long Period. I wish I could  
 have had a convenient Opportunity of amply  
 enquiring into the Nature, Property, and  
 Texture of the *Redstone-Waters*, by proper  
 Experiments ; from whence I should have  
 been enabled, from the Peculiarity of their  
 component Particles, to have exhibited some  
 satisfactory *Rationale* of the *Modus Operandi*  
 of these salubrious, restorative Waters, as  
 well upon the Solids as Fluids of a *Rheuma-  
 tick Fabrick*, much emaciated and decrepid  
 by a long Series of Aches and Pains, and  
 almost laid Waste in its primitive Dust.  
 However unacquainted I am with the con-  
 stituent Particles of this Mineral Water,  
*Primis Principiis*, I've frequently advis'd,

as well in the last-cited *Rheumatick* Case, as others of a different Nature, the Use of those Waters, internally and externally, at the Fountain-head, as also at a considerable Distance from the Spring, with no small Reputation to the Waters, no little Advantage to my Patients, and a Satisfaction not inferior to my self. The Worth and Excellency of these Waters came recommended to my Observation from Persons of undoubted Integrity, who were formerly under the Care of that *Oracle* of *Physick* in *Derbyshire*, and its contiguous Counties, *Dr. Coke*; who, since his Death, have condescended to do me the Honour to be under my Directions: From whence, by a Parity of Reason, and a Similitude of Cases, I gave these Waters repeated Opportunities of exerting and displaying their Virtues in many Instances, which have effectually answer'd my Expectation, by greatly facilitating the Removal or total Extirpation of many inveterate and obstinate Cachexies. Give me Leave, as I've mention'd the *Red-lestone*-Waters, to relate an eminent Instance of their Excellencies, which happen'd some Years since, under the Inspection, and by the Advice of *Doctor Coke*, to a Gentlewoman

woman, who had been long under the Care of the *Æsculapius* of the Age, Doctor *Radcliffe*, in *London*, for which Purpose she went above eighty Miles: He sent her, after four Months Attendance, to *Bath*. The Physicians of that Place found that the Waters could do very little towards her Recovery; and she was sent to *Bristol*, to make Trial of the hot Waters near that City, where she continu'd an advis'd Time, under a proper Regimen, from the Hands of the best Judgment, without any, or very little Relief; at length returned Home, not much improv'd in Health, from the long Fatigue, and Expence, which she had been at in Pursuit of the greatest Jewel on this side Heaven; despairing almost of any Assistance under her wretched Circumstances, she was prevail'd upon a second time to have Recourse to *Dr. Coke* for his farther Advice; who immediately, without the least Hesitation, order'd her to the Neighbourhood of *Red-lesstone*, and put her under a Course of those Waters for five or six Weeks; which effectually restor'd her to her pristine Vigour, even from the Jaws of Death, and the Brinks of the Grave. Her Case was a general Laxa-

tion of the Fibres of the Stomach, which occasion'd a vomiting about an Hour after she had eat any thing; and immediately, when the Vomiting ceas'd, a *Diarrhœa* ensu'd, even to the Bloody-flux; and in the intermediate Time she labour'd under an inexpressible Deficiency of Spirits, which, in her own Opinion, instantly threaten'd her Dissolution; which frequently made her desirous to expire, rather than protract a Life wretched under the unconceivable Weight of so great and ineffable Miseries: but Heaven was propitiously pleas'd to decree, that these Waters should be the chief, if not sole Instrument of her Recovery; and she now enjoys, and for many Years has, a perfect State of Health; except that, about five Years ago, she had a Fever, which, at that time, was *epidemical*; but before that time, as well as since, has been entirely free from every Symptom, which attended her in that great and dangerous Indisposition, which *Redstone-Waters* entirely did eradicate. A Case, this, not of a very common Nature, compounded of vitiated *Fluids*, and lax'd *Solids*, and, consequently, not readily remov'd, as it had baffled the Endeavours of  
many,

many, who were in the cardinal Class of Practice, and had bid Defiance to the united Power of *Bath* and *Bristol* Waters, assisted by the intermediate Use of *Pymont*, *Spa*, &c. The uncommon Quantity of *sulphureous Particles* envelop'd in the *Redstone-Waters*, did gradually invigorate the dispirited *Crafsis* of the Blood, restore it to its balsamick Texture, and therefore must fortify the depress'd *Solids*, and reduce them to their native and pristine Elasticity. I conceive that these Waters abound with a great deal of *Sulphur*; which *Sulphur* consists of an *acid*, a *small Quantity* of *Fat*, and *Earth*; and it apparently is a *Composition*, which is not capable of being entirely dissolv'd in Water, without the Interposition of a *sharp, alkaline Salt*. When this is done in the Bowels of the Earth, by Nature, or by Art, in Wells and Baths, the Waters have a strong, rotten Taste, and may be very well compar'd to that of rotten Eggs, (as are those of *Redstone*) such Waters make Silver first of a yellowish Colour, and at length entirely black; as the common Experiment of a *Solution* of *Sulphur per Alkali* does undeniably demonstrate.



IN chronical *Rheumatisms*, either with or without a *scorbutick* Habit, after proper Evacuations by Bleeding, Vomiting, and Purgings, the *Mercurius Alkalizatus* is a fovereign Medicine, if regularly taken twice a Day, and long enough pursu'd ; and, with the Assistance of a Milk-Diet, will effect a Revolution in vitiated Juices in the Mass of Blood, in a very surprizing and very extraordinary Manner : And if Asses Milk will agree, I wou'd recommend half one Pound, early every Morning from the Creature, to accelerate the intended Relief. But if the *Mercur. Alkalizat.* should, from an over-Dose, tend to excite an uncommon Sense of Pain in the salival Glands, Gums, &c. every fourth or fifth Day it may be advisable to take a gentle Aperient Draught of *Senna, Manna, Rhubarb*, with a *Cathartick Syrup*, in order to check the Career of its Activity, and bridle the Fury of its active and subtile Particles. There are different Ways of preparing the *Mercur. Alkalizat.* (for it is no *Dispensatory* Medicine) ; some order it in equal Quantities, others a double Quantity of Crabs-eyes to that of Quick-silver ; by the latter of  
 which

which Forms, it is not so expeditious in its Operation and Effect, as when it is compounded of equal Quantities of the two noble Articles which constitute this powerful Medicine. To obviate the aforesaid Inconveniencies, which frequently attend a Course of this Medicine, a little *Rhubarb*, or some of the officinal purging Pills may be mix'd with it, as it is to be taken twice every Day; which may excite a Motion extraordinary, and, by carrying some part of the Mercury through the common Passages, will secure the Parts; which, from the unavoidable Properties of Mercury, and its Preparations, are usually affected. I could produce many Instances of where the *Æthiops Mineralis*, in scorbutick Habits, has rais'd a Salivation, contrary to the Intention of the Prescriber, and the Expectation of the Patient; and sometimes to so great an Height, that it has been judg'd advisable to encourage and promote it, either by internal Medicines, or Uction, rather than to attempt to curb the unexpected Sallies of the *mercurial Particles*; but the salivating Effects of this Medicine may be prevented by the same Steps as directed in the *Mercurius Alcalizatus*. I've known the Decoct.

Specific.

Specific. (though I've as good an Opinion of it as my Friend Dr. *Burton*, having repeatedly, in many Instances, experienc'd its Virtues) two Pounds being drank in a Day, for twelve or fourteen Days successively, to raise a Salivation; which I retarded from getting a farther Ascendant, by Lenitive Electuary and Flower of Brimstone twice a Day, drinking after each Dose a Draught of *Bath-Water* warm'd. This Decoct. Specific. is of a very penetrating and alterative Nature, and may be so conducted, as to be of very extensive Service in many *chronick*, as well as *venereal Cases*. I've by me now Instances without Number of its Success and Efficacy; such as, if universally known, would proclaim its Merit to the utmost Extent both of the torrid and frigid Zone, and transmit an indelible Lustre upon his Character, who first discover'd so beneficial a Preparation, without the least sensible Alteration of the pure Element, either in Taste, Smell, or Colour. My much-esteemed Friend, Dr. *Burton*, does, I know, order an Article to sweeten it, which makes it unfit either for long Carriage, or Keeping; whereas mine has and will keep for Years in its first Purity  
and

and Virtue ; and this I told Mr. *Clutton*, a judicious Apothecary and Chymist in *Highbourn*, who is, by Dr. *Burton*, order'd to prepare the Decoct. Specific. purely for the Doctor's own Patients, where it may be obtain'd in the highest Perfection, and, consequently, may be rely'd upon in all Circumstances, to which it is adapted, with the greatest Probability of Success. In the Circle of my Practice, when the Decoct. Specific. is by me apprehended to be necessary, I've Confidence in a Friend, who prepares it with the strictest Justice and Elegancy, who is, during the Composition, subject to my Inspection ; from whence I can rely upon the Goodness of the Preparation, and, in Conjunction with some farther Assistance, can, in Rheumatick, of the chronick Kind, Scorbutick, &c. Cases, with Alterations adequate to the Symptoms under peculiar Circumstances, surprizingly meliorate a depraved Mass of Blood, and vitiated Juices, without a nauseous Load of Medicines, (which sometimes is apt to impair the Appetite) and without Confinement under the common Rules of Temperance and Moderation.

PRUDENCE will, as well in a Valetudinary State, as in the Meridian of Health, induce Mankind to abstain from all coarse and gross Foods, which being of too compact a Texture, must be with great Difficulty converted to proper Nutriment ; and therefore must charge the Stomach with offensive and indigested Juices, and supply the vital Fluid with unfit Aliment, and a pernicious Store of Crudities, which will obstruct and retard its Motion, and gradually excite some Kind of *Rheumatism*, or some other racking and corroding Distemperature.

THE exceeding Weight of Shamble-Meats, which is daily consum'd in our Island, greatly superior to our neighbouring Countries, is not, perhaps, without just Reason, esteem'd one of the Causes, which subjects the Natives of *England* more to *Rheumatick* and *Scorbutick* Complaints, than the Inhabitants of other Nations : And, doubtless, they are more particularly expos'd to this Malady, who study to improve their Meats of different Kinds, by extravagant, high, spicy Seasonings, and luxurious Sauces ;  
which

which serve only to excite and agitate depraved Juices, renders the Blood too inflammable, impair the digestive Faculty of the Stomach, and induces too great a Rarefaction or Expansion of the Spirits. Hence it is obvious, that all high, or (as the Mode is) elegant Meats, are a kind of a solid Dram, which, if frequently indulg'd in, will make the Fibres of the Stomach too lax, and destroy our natural Appetites after innocent, simple, and salubrious Nutriment, scorch and replete the Liver with Tumours and Schirrosities of various Kinds; to which *icterick*, *hydropick*, and *consumptive* Habits frequently owe their Extraction; and many more Disorders, which, from the same noxious Source, derive their Existence, above the Power of Art or Medicine to vanquish. Foods therefore of a soft, tender Nature and Consistence, should be made Choice of, as they occasion the least Expence to Nature in the Digestion, and are soon converted to good Chyle: Of this Class are, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Tripes, Cow-heels, Calves-feet, Sweet-breads, Chickens, Pullets, Rabbits, Pheasants, Partridge, and Quails: Fresh-water Fish, dress'd as soon as possible after they are taken, of different

Kinds,

Kinds, afford an expeditious Nutriment ; *viz.* Pike, Pearch, Flounder, Trout, Grailing, Carp, and Tench, with many others of the Finny Tribe. But then the Sauce to both the Flesh and Fish should be nothing but pure, simple melted Butter, with the Addition of a little Juice of Lemon, if it will agree with the Stomach, without exciting griping or colical Pains.

As to the common Kind of Liquors in our Island, us'd to promote Digestion, or allay Thirst, there is great Variety, that, in their own Nature, are salubrious enough, if taken within the Rules of Moderation : And why Malt-Liquors should be so universally decry'd, as, by some, I know, they are, I can't conceive ; except they are stale, sour, or too strong, and then they are, doubtless, inimical to Health ; but small, mild (not too much saturated with Hops) Drink, about three or four Months old, may be drank without any pernicious Consequences ; unless a frequent Disposition to Vomit, or a daily Tendency to too great a Laxity in the Bowels, forbid its constant Use. Wine, indeed, that is most eligible to the Stomach, diluted  
with

with two-thirds of soft Spring-water which has been once boil'd, and cold again, is an excellent Assistant to Digestion, where Circumstances interdict the Use of Malt-Liquors, and the Delicacy of a Constitution cannot dispense with the slight Inconveniencies which those Kind of Drinks are sometimes apt to excite. It was an Observation of *M. Cypriani*, the great *Lithotomist* of his Age, That few, very few, were afflicted with the Stone, to a troublesome or dangerous Degree, who were constant Drinkers of soft, mild Malt-Liquors. And, certainly, his Remarks must be very just, as they were deduc'd from a long Series of Practice, and impartial Observation, and he allow'd, in the general Opinion of the World, to be a Man of great Integrity, and indisputable Veracity. And why Malt-Liquors, under the Circumstances above-mention'd, should be so productive of Gout, Stone, and *Rheumatism*, I can't conceive, notwithstanding they are frequently charg'd with this pernicious Property. I apprehend the Insinuations are unjust, and the Invectives groundless; and that the genuine Liquor of our Country is more salubrious, than the immoderate Weight of gross Foods,  
which



which is too apparently consum'd amongst us. Not that I would recommend the least Use of it to the Valetudinary and Infirm; I mean, such as are naturally of weak and tender Constitutions, that have been adventitiously impair'd by Accidents and Excesses, or labour under the atrocious Tyranny of weak Nerves.

C H R O N I C A L Distempers of all Kinds claim their Extraction from gross and viscid Fluids, either hereditary, or by Mal-Regimen, acquir'd; and demand no small Length of Time, and no inconsiderate Degree of Patience, to compleat a Conquest, by extirpating their *first Principles* by an entire Depuration of the *Fluids*, and a Reduction of the *Solids* to a proper Degree of Tensity. And as Revolutions in States or Kingdoms are not immediately brought about, or effected; so a total Change in a *cachectical* Constitution must be a Work of Time to compleat, under the Direction of proper medicinal Assistance, and such Variations as a well-grounded Judgment can possibly suggest. *Acute Diseases* proceed from too great an Expansion or Rarefaction of the *sulphureous*



should, once in twelve or fourteen Days, take a Medicine to carry off the Load, which the Excess has induc'd, by clearing the first Passages of the Impurities contracted in them, and cutting off the Communication betwixt them, and the Blood and Juices, secreted from it : Of this Property and Efficacy are the Pills prescribed at *pag.* 141, 142. to be taken as there directed, and repeated as above-mention'd ; which, I'm confident, (from Experience I speak it) will successfully answer the Intention, and prevent the Generation of such morbifick Principles, as would become the Foundation of a future Malady. To those who prefer *Emeticks* to *Catharticks*, in order to secure the Blood, &c. from the Consequences, to which immoderate Eating and Drinking does unavoidably lead ; I would recommend the following Vomiting Draught, to be taken every twelve or fourteen Days, or oftener, or at great Distances, as the Necessity of Circumstances, and Prudence, shall require ; *viz.*

℞. *Rasur. Raphan. Rustican.* ℥v.  
*Pulv. Semin. Sinap.* ℥vi.

*Sab*

*Sal. Tartar.* ℥iſs.

*Coque in Aq. Fontan.* ℥viii ad ℥iv.

*Colaturæ addas Syr. Dialth.* ℥ſs.  
M.

*F. Haustus Emeticus horâ idoneâ ſumendus,  
inter operandum bibat copioſè Juſcul.*

THE Operation of Vomits is more extenſive than the pumping up of the Impurities of the Stomach, by giving, *in actu Vomitorio*, a general Concuffion to the Veſſels, and churning the Blood and Juices to ſuch a Fluidity, as to enable ſome of the peccant Particles to be evacuated by the common Secretions, and cutaneous Outlets. This Doctrine is conſpicuouſly illuſtrated in the Effects deducible from the Adminiſtration of an Emetick in Aguiſh or Intermittent Diſorders, as a neceſſary Prelude to the Admiſſion of the *Cort. Peru.* either *per ſe*, or in Conjunction with other *Alterative* or *Febrifuge* Medicines; which, for want of ſuch a neceſſary Evacuation, are not ſeldom abortive.

I the Time I've bestow'd in the preceding Sheets, does, in any Degree, contribute to the Relief or Advantage of my Fellow-Creatures, it will highly redound to my Satisfaction, and enable me to reflect, that I've not thought, or writ in vain; and, consequently, shall be entitled to the pleasing Prospect of meriting the good Wishes of those, who shall acquire any Consolation from the Doctrine contain'd, or the Method advanc'd, in the foregoing *Enquiry*. I have, I hope, gone through the Nature, Cause, and Manner of Curing the Distemper in all Shapes, of which I first undertook to treat, with the various and racking Symptoms which, in the different Kinds and Stages of it, do necessarily occur, from the slightest *Phænomena* of an insignificant wandring Ach in any particular Part, or Joint, to a total Inability to Motion of the whole Body, from the exorbitant Violence of cruciating Pain: In which Undertaking, I have endeavour'd to represent the many Species of this Distemper, in the clearest and most familiar Colours their intricate Properties would permit; have attempted to demonstrate the  
various

various Causes which concur to produce this or that Kind of *Rheumatism*, with Remedies consonant to the Nature of the Disease; and a succinct Precaution, to prevent the Accumulation of such Materials as may excite or give Foundation to most *chronical Distempers*, as well as check or abscond the incipient Principles of *acute Diseases*.

— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*

Hor. de Art. Poet.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

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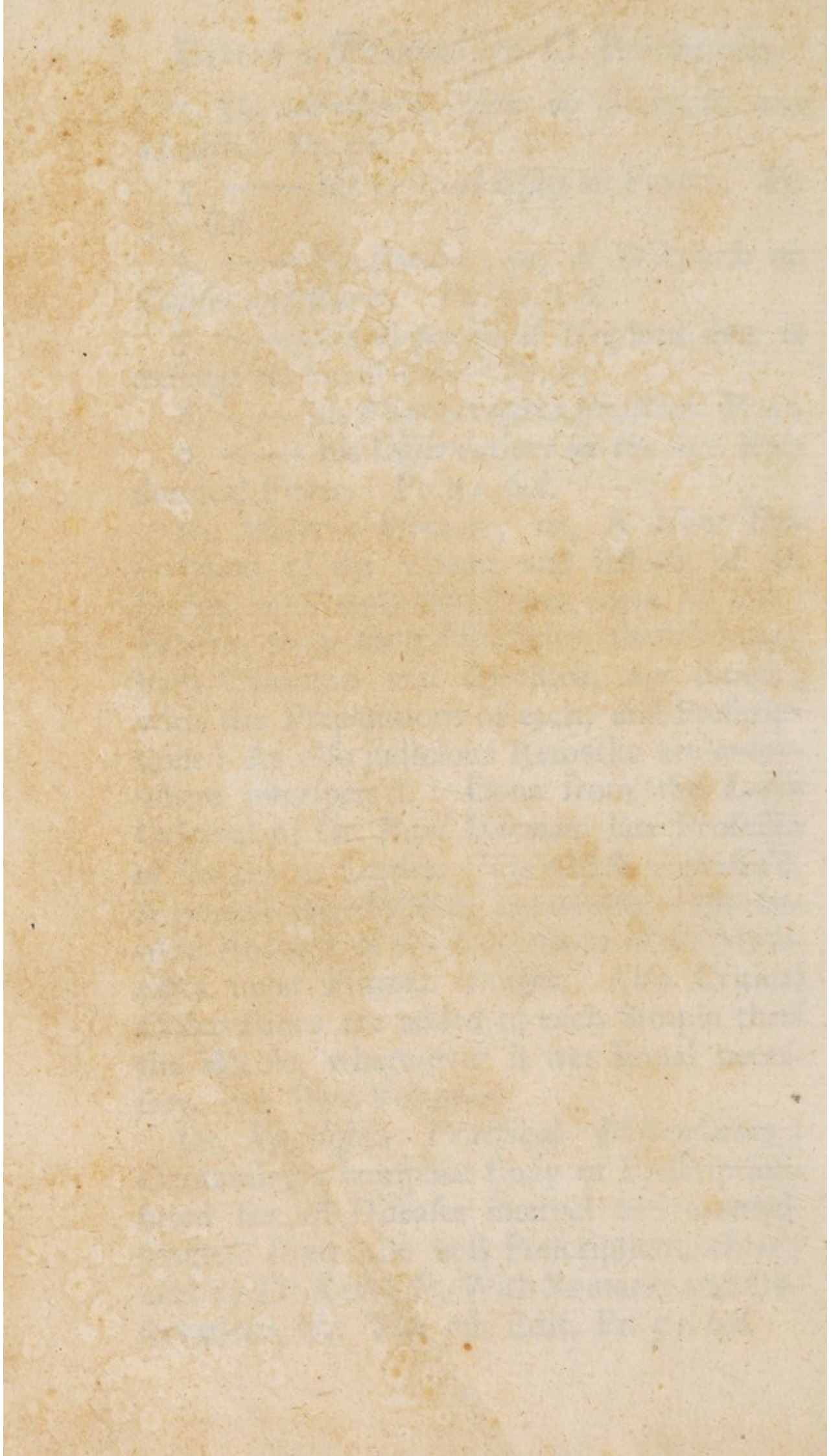
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