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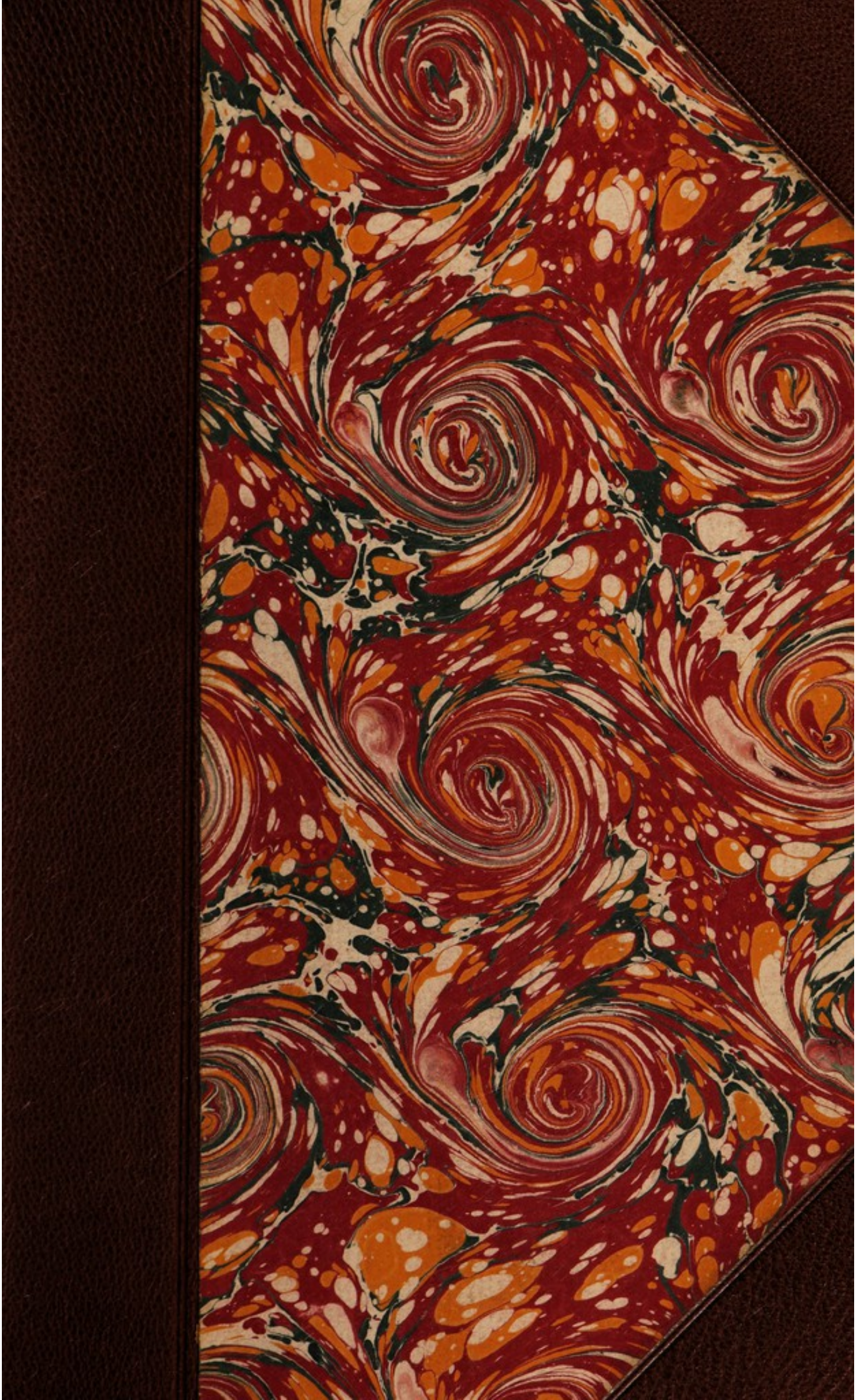
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De Morbis Cutaneis.

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A

TREATISE

OF

DISEASES

Incident to the

SKIN.

In Two Parts.

WITH

A short *APPENDIX* concerning the Efficacy of *local* Remedies, and the Manner of their Operations.

By *DANIEL TURNER*,
Of the College of Physicians, London.

The Second Edition Revised and very much Enlarged.

LONDON:
Printed for R. Bonwicke, J. Walthoe, R. Wilkin, T. Ward, and S. Tooke. MDCCXXIII.

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Imprimatur, Decemb. xii^mo Die, 1712.

Datum in Comitiis Cenſoriis ex Ædibus Collegii noſtri,

Gulielmus Daws, Præſes.
Johannes Bateman,
Tho. Gill,
Gulielmus Gould,
Georgius Colebrook,
} Cenſores.



THE

Epiſtle Dedicatory.

To the moſt Honour'd Dr. *William Dawes*,

The much Honour'd { Dr. *John Bateman*, Dr. *Thomas Gill*, Dr. *William Gould*, Dr. *George Colebrook*,

PRESIDENT and CENSORS, for the Time being, of the *Royal College* of Phyſicians in *LONDON*.

Moſt, and much Honoured,



HEN, after the cuſtomary Examinations at the Cenſor's Board, You were pleas'd to think me qualify'd for that weighty Province of Medicinal Preſcription, and honour'd me with the College *Diploma* for a Licentiate's Privilege; having lately quitted the Hurry of Buſineſs in a Branch of the ſame Profeſſion, I had Time to look over ſome ſcatter'd Memoirs which I had taken of certain remarkable Occurrences, and to reduce them into ſome better Or-

der; which when I had digeſted and fitted the Beſt I could for the Preſs, I had no Need to deliberate where I ſhould preſent them, ſince by Duty, as well as Intereſt, they were intirely Yours.

It was my Duty to offer (I cannot ſay my firſt Fruits from the Preſs, having been often there before, but) the firſt I publiſh'd ſince I came among You, by which I might convince You (whatever may be the Fate of the Performance) that You have given that Privilege to no idle, and I hope, no uſeleſs Perſon.

It was my Intereſt to ſue for Your Protection, which being granted, and the ſaid Performance honour'd with Your *Imprimatur*, its Acceſs may be the eaſier to the Men of Art, who will find, as the Author has not been aſham'd to venture it abroad, ſo neither have You the learned Preſident, nor Ye the learned Cenſors of Our renowned College, diſdain'd to countenance its Paſſage: Be that however as it will, yet is He ſtill the ſame, I mean,

[Moſt honour'd Preſident,
And much honour'd Cenſors]

Your very much obliged

And very humble Servant,

DANIEL TURNER.

TO THE
READER.



THIS Treatiſe of the Skin-Diſeaſes, *however ſcarce for ſome Time paſt, yet by the Deceaſe of ſome of thoſe for whom the ſame was Printed, together with the great Number of* Copies *in which they are concern'd, a new Impreſſion has been delay'd; 'till upon the publiſhing my* Art of Surgery, *the laſt Summer, a farther Call being made upon them for the ſaid Book, the Survivors reſolved immediately on a* Second Impreſſion, *and deputing one of their Number to know my Mind, in regard to any Alteration or Addition, I ſent Word, if they would give me a little Time, I might probably make ſome farther Improvement: When accordingly, as that and my own Affairs would allow, have review'd and added certain* Obſervations *in my own Practice, interſperſed, which have occurr'd ſince the firſt Publication.*

I once had it in my Thoughts to have contracted ſome Parts thereof, I mean the Phiſiological, *as likewiſe to have leſſen'd the Number of the* Recipes, *by leaving out ſome of the Antient* Formulæ *now obſolete, and having cancell'd all the* Speculative, *to have render'd it more a* Practical Treatiſe: *But underſtanding from ſome Gentlemen of good Senſe and Learning, that hereby I might diſappoint many Lovers of antient Hiſtory, and that the Diſcourſe, about which indeed I had taken no ſmall Pains, would be much leſs entertaining; that the new Purchaſer may not think himſelf injur'd by ſuch Caſtration, I concluded to leave it as it was, with the Addition before*

mention'd: Which however perhaps enhauncing a ſmall matter the Price, will, I dare aſſure the Reader, more than compenſate that extraordinary Charge.

It having had the Approbation of our College, *at leaſt the governing Part at that Time, I thought it needleſs to trouble the now* Preſident *and* Cenſors *for a new* Imprimatur: *But indeed the ſhort Time allow'd, had I been ſo minded, could by no means have admitted of the ſame.*

Neither ſhall I ſay any thing to recommend what has already paſt the Teſt, *and met with ſo general an Approbation; yet muſt I take Notice by way of Caution to the inadvertent, of one who has aſſum'd ſomething of the ſame Title for his Performance,* viz. A Compendious Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes *of the ſame Part: In like manner as my* Siphilys *was ſerved by another, under that of a* Modern *one.*

But the Deſign of theſe and others of like Nature, with their continual Advertiſements to get off their Empirical Remedies, *under a Pretext of* Noſtrums *known only to themſelves, being too notorious I hope at this Time, to go down with Men of Letters, much leſs of Art; and having for the Information of the People in general, been already ſufficiently expoſed by a Member of the* College, *in his* Modern Quack, *there will need ſurely no more to be ſaid upon that Subject.*

In this Edition, *beſides the* Remarks *and* Obſervations *in the Body of the Book, I have at the Beginning, inſtead of the Table of Chapters, placed a* General Index, *by which the Reader may as it were under the ſame View, not only be appriſed of the* Contents *of the whole, but directed alſo forthwith to ſuch Part thereof as he is in queſt of, the* Table *of* Caſes *continuing at the Cloſe as in the former, together with thoſe which are ſince added under their proper Heads, numerically alſo as before.*

A U-



AUTHORS

Conſulted in the following

TREATISE.

A
ACta Danica
Aicholtzius
Albert. magn.
Alex. Ben.
Alſaravius
Anton. Muſ. Braſſav.
Aqua pendens
Archigenes
Ardoynus
Aretæus
Ariſtotle
Augenius
Auguſtine
Avenzoar
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Cœlius Rhodig.
Cornel. Agr.
Gemma
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D
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Dioſcord.
Dovynetus
Drake

E
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Fallopius
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Fernelius
Ferrarius
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Florent. (Nic.)
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Fromanus
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G
Galen
Geſner
Gordonius
Grew
Gulielm. Parad.

H
Haffenreffer
Hartman
Harvey (William)
(Gideon)

Authors consulted in the following Treatise.

(Gideon) Heers
Hercules Medicus Saxon.
Heliodorus
Hesiod
Heurnius
Heywood
Hippocrates
Hoffman
Hook
Horstius (Greg.)
(Jac.)

I

Ingrassias
Johnstone
J. Jovian. Pont.

L

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Lister
Lucretius
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(Zacut.)

M

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Marcil. Ficinus
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Massaria
Matthiolus
Mayern
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Mead
Meekrin
Mercurialis
Myzaldus

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Sennertus
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Simon Pauli
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Spigelius
Swammerdam
Sydenham.

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INTRODUCTION.

THERE being a peculiar Republick or Regiment belonging to the outward Parts, or Confines, as may be ſaid, of the Humane Body; we have choſen the ſame at preſent for our Diſſertation; intending more particularly to treat of its Diſtempers: This, as I conjecture, ſeems to be the ſame with the ὄγκος τοῦ σώματος of *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, interpreted by ſome of their Followers, the Bulk of the whole Body; taking in the outward Teguments with the Extremities of the Blood-Veſſels, both Veins and Arteries, of which we ſhall proceed to give the following Deſcription, before we enter upon our Account of the Diſeaſes incident thereunto; and,

1. of the *Cuticula*.

This by the *Greeks* is termed ἐπιδέρμις, from its covering the ſubjacent true Skin: From its Thinneſs it is called the Scarf-ſkin, being a fine pellucid Membrane, inſenſible and exanguous, covering the whole Superfice of the Body: Of its own Nature it is white, yet by Reaſon of the Humours underneath, it varies its Complexion: Thus in the Jaundice it appears Yellow; in the Sanguine, Red; in the *Æthiop*, Black; in the *Ægyptian*, Tawny; in the Phlegmatick and Cachectic, Pale and Wan.

It is conſpicuouſly perforated together with the Skin underneath in particular Places, as the Ears, Eyes, Noſe, Mouth, *Anus* and *Pudendum*; and inconſpicuouſly all over, through its innumerable and (to the naked Eye) almoſt imperceptible Paſſages, by Phyſicians called *Pores*; which like the fineſt Sieve, let forth the fuliginous Excrements of the Blood, and ſerve to ventilate its Flame, that it may not be oppreſt or ſuffocated.

Its chiefeſt Uſes are to be the Medium of the Touch, to defend the Parts of the true Skin from being injur'd by occurring Bodies, to cloſe the Mouths of the little Veſſels and Glandules diſperſed through it, and yet at the ſame Time to let forth ſuperfluous Humours through its Pores as aforeſaid; and laſtly by covering the Inequalities under-lying, to give Ornament and Comelineſs to the whole.

The *Cutis*, or true Skin, is likewiſe a very large Membrane equalling the Circumference of the Body: It is ſaid by ſome of the Ancients to be of mean Temperature, being partly *Spermatic* and partly *Sanguineous*. It is framed to be the *Organ* of the outward *Touch*, (more particularly manifeſt on the tops of the Fingers) the Cover and Defence of the Parts it incloſeth, from which it borroweth its Shape and Dimenſions. It ſerves as an *Emunctory* to the whole Body, as alſo to afford Eſtabliſhment to the Roots of the Hairs.

A farther Uſe of this Part, according to *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, is, that it may be made an Index or Criterion of the Temperament or Conſtitution, or of the good or bad State of the Body: Thus alſo *Riverius*, *Temperamentorum Inſtrumentum eſt Cutis, potiſſimum ea, quæ extremis Manuum Digitis ineſt.* Inſtit. Med. *p.* 6.

But this containing only a general Deſcription, we have farther thought it neceſſary to lay down one that is more exact and anatomical.

The

The moſt accurate *Steno*, as alſo *Malpighi*, have curiouſly treated upon this Subject, whoſe Make and Texture ſeems yet more inſtructively delineated by Profeſſor *Bidloo*, and thence by our own Countryman, that excellent Anatomiſt, the deceaſed Mr. *William Cowper*; whoſe Plan in the fourth Table of his great and elaborate Work, is worthy to be peruſed by the Ingenious, and whoſe Account of theſe Parts we have transferred hither as follows.

By the Aſſiſtance of the Microſcope (ſaith our Author) the *Cuticula* appears compoſed of diverſe *Strata* or Beds of Scales, faſtned to the Papillary Subſtance of the Skin, and are ſo entangled with each other, as that they appear a continued Pellicle or Membrane, when raiſed from the true Skin, whether by the Application of Bliſtering-Plaiſters in living People, or Scalding-Water, Hot-Irons, or the like, in dead Bodies.

According to the Number of theſe *Strata* or Beds of Scales, the Skin appears to be more or leſs fair, and the Perſon is commonly ſaid to have a thicker or a thinner Skin; tho' very frequently the Jaundice, and other Diſtempers, give it an ill Tincture.

The *Cuticula*, like the true Skin, is not uniform; in diverſe Parts of it, the Number of its Scales and their *Strata* exceed thoſe of others: On the Lips not above two *Strata* appear, on the other Parts more, ſeldom leſs: In the bottoms of the Feet of thoſe which walk much, and the Palms of the Hands of laborious Mechanicks, theſe *Strata* are not only very numerous, but each Scale is thicken'd. If you macerate the Cuticle in Water, after ſome Days its *Strata* of Scales will appear, and you may divide it into two, ſometimes three or four Pellicles; the like Diviſion of it may be alſo obſerved in Veſicatories or Bliſters raiſed on living People.

Dr. *Drake*, in his Deſcription of this Part, † ſaith, "It has no proper *Veſſels*, at leaſt none that "have been diſcovered by *Anatomiſts*: Yet having "had (continues he) the Curioſity ſeveral Times "to examine the *Cuticula*, raiſed by *Veſication*, I "have always found in it *Glands*, which were in "that State pretty conſpicuous, and pretty nu- "merous; from whence it ſeems to me certain, "that there are *Veſſels*, tho' not diſcoverable by "the Eye, nor perhaps in dead Bodies, by the *Mi- "croſcope*: Becauſe of the Coincidence and Flacci- "dity, conſequent on Death, which may eaſily "cauſe *Veſſels*, ſo exceedingly minute, to diſap- "pear. I could wiſh therefore, ſaith this Gentle- "man, that thoſe who are furniſhed with good "*Microſcopes*, would examine this Part taken off by "*Veſication*, which I am perſuaded would diſco- "ver ſomething yet unobſerved.

As to the *Strata* above-mention'd, I had lately an Opportunity of remarking them, in an *Elephantiacal* Patient, on the inſide of whoſe Knee a large *Lichen*, or impetiginous Eruption, was ſeated, accompany'd with great itching: Whence, upon rubbing, a Scale would throw off, and a freſh one regenerate in few Days. For Curioſity ſake I raiſed one of theſe, near the Compaſs of an half Crown; in one Part it adhered to that ſubjacent, and forcing the ſame off with the Edge of my *Spathula*, ſeveral ſmall Specks of Blood appeared underneath: Upon viewing this *Lamen* of the *Cuticle* againſt a clear Light, I could, even with my naked Eye, diſcover it to be a very tranſparent *Pellicle*, of a reticular *Compages*; or rather ſuch Impreſſion form'd thereon, by the Veſſels underneath, like the divaricated *Sulci*, or Tracks on the inſide of the *Cranium*,

† *Anthropologia nova*, Vol. 1. p. 12.

made

made by thoſe of the *Dura Mater* in the *Fœtus*. But to proceed with Mr. *Cowper*'s Deſcription.

The *Cuticle* removed, the *Cutis* or Skin it ſelf appears, according to the ſame Author, after the following Manner, as view'd by the Glaſs.

1. The *Papillæ Pyramidales*, made up of diverſe pyramidal roundiſh Glands, in whoſe Compoſition the Nerves have a conſiderable Share.

2. After theſe the Capillaments of the little aqueous Veſſels, inſerted betwixt the Former according to *Bidloo*, in which ſome place the Seat of that tawny Tincture of the *Ægyptians*, the black ones of the *Moors* or *Æthiopians*; but of theſe aqueous Veſſels, tho' diligently ſought after, Mr. *Cowper* declares his Ignorance.

3. The Sudoriferous Glands which compoſe the *Papillæ*.

4. The ſweat Veſſels or excretory Ducts ariſing from the ſaid Glands.

5. The Hairs ariſing near the Pores of the ſweat Veſſels.

Beſides theſe, the Skin is furniſht with a *Rete* of other Veſſels, *(viz.)* Arteries, Veins, Nerves, and Lymphatic Veſſels, all admirably delineated in the aforeſaid Scheme.

Hence it appears, ſaith he, that the Skin can no more be eſteemed a *Similar* Part than any of thoſe called *Diſſimilar* or Compounded: Nor indeed is there any Part of the whole Animal (unleſs the *Cuticula* may be ſo called) that can juſtly be eſteemed ſimple or uncompounded; even the Blood-Veſſels, Nerves and Lympheducts are compounded Parts.

6. Beſides the Paramidal Sudoriferous Glands which compoſe the *Papillæ Cutis*, there are others placed on the internal Surface of the Skin, the moſt conſiderable of which we find in the *Axillæ*; where they are ſometimes called *Axillares*, but more properly *Miliares*, from their Figure; the Axillary

Glands lying under theſe laſt mentioned Sudoriferous Glands, they receiving the *Lympha* brought into them by the Lymphedućts ſpringing from the whole Arm, do diſcharge it again into the exporting Lymphedućts in its way to the Thoracic Duct.

7. There are other Sudoriferous Glands (tho' not ſo evident to the naked Eye) under the Skin of the Fingers, *Inguina* and behind the Ears; the hairy Scalp, Skin of the Forehead, Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet are alſo furniſh'd with theſe Glands: Wherefore not diſtinguiſhing them by the Names of the Places of their Situation, we chooſe to give them a more general Denomination, either as to their Office, as *Glandulæ ſudoriferæ*; or Figure, as *Miliares*.

8. In the Skin are alſo placed thoſe Bodies whence the Hairs ariſe: Theſe by ſome are alſo eſteem'd as Glands, and called *Piliferæ*: Theſe piliferous Bodies or Glands are furniſh'd at their Roots with importing and exporting Blood-veſſels, Nerves, *&c.* the Hairs being as it were the Excretory Ducts; with this Difference from thoſe of other Parts, *viz.* they receiving their ſeparated Juice immediately from the Pores in the Extremities of the Blood-veſſels, whereas the Hairs, as we conceive, have their radical Moiſture tranſmitted to them by the Mediation of a ſpongious Body, which abſorbs it from the circumjacent Parts: Hence 'tis that the Hairs grow in dead Bodies, when the Motions of the Fluids ceaſe.

As to the external Surface of this Part, it is, as the formentioned Phyſician obſerves, * "markt "with a great Number of *Lines*, which inter- "ſecting one another at acute Angles, make ge- "nerally a *rhomboidal* Figure: tho' in ſome Places

* Drake's *Anthrop. nova*, Vol. 1. p. 14.

"they

" they are turned *Spirally*, as at the ends of the " Fingers; and in ſome likewiſe they are cut " deeper, being more apparent, as in the Palms of " the Hands. " From which ſome *knaviſh* People (I may add) do daily take upon them to tell *Fools* their *Fortunes*, which is call'd the Art of *Palmiſtry*; but ſhould be rather, that of *picking Pockets*.

The Hair, as an Appendage to the Skin, falls under our Conſideration, having alſo its Diſeaſes as in the *Alopecia* and *Plica*, from the vitiated Texture of the cutaneous Glands, together with their Juices and the Pores of the Skin ſome how miſaffected and diſorder'd, to be treated on in their proper Places; whilſt we here only remark what has been obſerv'd by our Author, that altho' betwixt the Light and naked Eye, the Hair appears pellucid, yet if view'd with the Microſcope in that Poſition it appears ſpongy, or not unlike the inward Part of a Cane: It ſeems to be compos'd of horny globular Particles, variouſly joyn'd together and colour'd. Where it hath Plenty of Moiſture it is commonly pendulous, if more dry it is curled *.

In its whole Compoſition may be conſider'd its ſpongious Body, compos'd of the aforeſaid horny Particles, its ſtreight and tranſverſe Stalks which joyn its Globules together; its woolly or downy Parts, which deſcend from above, and ſtand obliquely downwards; whence it happens that when the Ends of the Hairs are not placed in their right Poſition, the Hairs are apt to intangle in combing.

The Hairs are alſo divided into their Top, Middle, and Root, ariſing from the piliferous Bodies, placed within the Skin. Their Thickneſs and Make is different, as in the Head, Eye-brows,

* *See more of theſe in* Hook's Micrographia, Obſ. 32.

Groyn, Noſtrils, Eye-lids, *&c.* all which the Reader will find well expreſt in the ſaid Table.

Their different Colour is owing to the Temperament, Age, as alſo Region or Climate, together with the diverſe Humour mixt with the Juices by which they are nouriſhed.

The Nails being likewiſe concerned in the Diſeaſes of the Skin, as in the *Paronichia*, *Pterigion*, Contuſions and Sugillations of the Blood therefrom, as alſo having ſome proper Vices of their own, we have thought fit to entertain the Reader with their Deſcription from the ſaid curious Anatomiſt, to be found in the 105th Table of the ſame Book.

They are ſaid to ariſe from their ſubjacent Parts called their Roots, fram'd from a Complication of Blood-veſſels and Nerves (as their exquiſite Senſe at the ſame Root does manifeſt) whence horny Fibres or Tubes ariſe, and being united, compoſe that hard Body which we call the Nail.

Thoſe Fibres which make the Out-ſide or convex Surface ariſe from the lower Parts of its Root, next the ſecond Internode of the Finger; the reſt of the ſaid horny Fibres which riſe from the ſuperior Part of its Root towards the Top of the Finger, ſucceſſively make the internal concave Surface of the Nail, ſo that the Extremity of the Nail that projects or extends it ſelf beyond the Top of the Finger, is fram'd of all the Fibres which ariſe from the Surface of its Root, and is much thicker than its other Extreme towards the Root: Hence it happens that the external Surface towards the Root of the Nail is protruded forwards towards the Top, as may be obſerv'd, if you remark the lower Part of the Nail towards its Root, you will ſee it advance to the Top, which at length is either worn away or cut off; when any Corroſive Matter, as in the *Paronichia* or the like, deſtroys the tender

Roots

Roots of the horny Fibres, the Nail neceſſarily falls, but nevertheleſs buds again, and a new one (tho' perhaps not ſo well ſhap'd) comes into its Place.

The Nails obtain a middle Nature betwixt the Bone and Cartilage, proceeding, ſaith *Zacut*, from the more craſs Excrement of the third Concoction, on which Account they continually increaſe by the Appoſition of freſh Particles. Their Uſe, chiefly, is for the more firm Apprehenſion of Bodies, and the Security of the extreme Parts of the Fingers from external Injury.

The Uſe of the Hair is 1. for Defence, 2. for Beauty, and 3. to ſhew the Temperature of the whole Body as well as the Skin.

Both theſe and the former are by ſome Authors deny'd to be proper Parts of the Body, as not being nouriſh'd by the common Life of the whole; it being obſervable that the Hair, and ſome ſay the Nails alſo, grow after Death.

It has been remark'd, that this outward Tegument, which we call the Skin, has well ſupply'd the Place of, or has it ſelf been truly Muſcular; ſo that by Means thereof ſome have been able to contract not only that of the Forehead and the whole Scalp, drawing the ſame forward, and returning it after; but alſo that of other Parts of their Bodies, in like Manner with Horſes and other Creatures, who can, by having this Part Muſcular, draw the whole Hide into Wrinkles, that they may ſhake off Flies and other Inſects annoying them. On the contrary, others have been ſo hide-bound, if we may ſo call it, and incapable of ſtirring the ſame, that they could not draw the Skin, even of the Forehead, into a Wrinkle, or expreſs that Action which we call Knitting the Brow: So that under the Tortures of the Rack, they have not been able, on this Account, to diſcover the common Paſſions

of

of the Soul, ſo viſible in the Faces of other People.

Of the wonderful Dilatability of this Part, I have heard nothing that comes up to that in the young *Spaniard*, *Meekrin* takes Notice of, * who, in the Hoſpital at *Amſterdam*, ſhew'd himſelf to *Van Horn*, *Sylvius*, *Piſo*, and other learned Phyſicians; taking up with his Left-Hand, the Skin of his Right-Shoulder and Pap, and bringing the ſame up to his Mouth: Again, he would draw the Skin of his Chin down to his Breaſt like a Beard, and preſently put it upwards to the Top of his Head, hiding both his Eyes therewith: After which the ſame would return orderly and equally to its proper Place, lying ſmooth as in any other Perſon: After the ſame Manner the Skin of the Right-Knee and Leg, he would pull either upwards or downwards for half a Yard's Length, whilſt (which was yet more remarkable) the Skin of his Left-Side would not admit of any ſuch Expanſion.

But let this ſuffice for a Deſcription of the Parts affected.

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* *Obſerv. Med. Chir. Ch.* 32.



OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN in General.

PART I.

CHAP. I.

Of the Leproſy of the Arabians.

THE Skin, always including its double Membrane and vaſcular Compages, is liable to many Diſeaſes, as well from outward Accidents, as inward Diſorders. Of the former, we ſhall treat hereafter (amongſt others) in our ſecond Part; of the latter, here in the firſt; ſcarce any of which calls for a larger Diſquiſition than thoſe of the two Leproſies, I mean that of the *Arabians*, and that of the *Grecians:* The firſt of which

which we intend briefly to ſpeak of in this; of the ſecond, in our next Chapter, more largely.

The *Lepra* (called otherwiſe *Elephantiaſis*) of the *Arabians*, is a Diſeaſe ſcarce known in our Country, or ſeen in theſe latter Ages; on which Account 'tis rarely handled by Modern Writers, and therefore if for the Satisfaction of the more inquiſitive or curious, I venture to touch upon it, I hope the Digreſſion will be deemed pardonable.

It was my own Curioſity firſt put me upon Enquiring, whether or no this deplorable Diſtemper had any Affinity or Relation to the *Lepra* of the *Jews*, which we find mention'd in the ſacred Records of the Levitical Diſpenſation; and having peruſed ſundry ancient Writers, I met with little Satisfaction, nor from all together more to the Purpoſe, than what is compriſed in an Anſwer of that famous Phyſician *Gregory Horſtius*, * to a Letter ſent him by a Divinity Profeſſor, *Henricus Hoffner*, who therein deſires his Opinion of the *Clauſtrum Virginale*, or *Hymen*, taken Notice of in the Old Law, as the Pucilage of the *Jewiſh* Women, together with his Sentiments of the Nature of their Leproſy: In Anſwer, I ſay, to which, upon the Subject of our preſent Enquiry, he writes thus:

Concerning the *Jewiſh Lepra*, you rightly think it different from the *Elephantiaſis*, or *Lepra*, mention'd by Phyſicians. But that this Matter may be ſet in a clearer Light, it is neceſſary that the equivocal or ambiguous Term be explain'd: In order to which you muſt note, that by the Word *Elephantiaſis*, the *Arabian* Phyſicians underſtand commonly a Diſeaſe of the Feet, where there is great Tumefaction, and the Veins diſtended with

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* De Hymene & *Lepra*.

Varices,

Varices, as appears from *Avicen*, *Rhaſis*, *Avenzoar*, *&c.* of which ſee *Fuchſius*, lib. 2. c. 16. as alſo *Foreſt.* lib. 29. Obſ. 27.

The *Elephantiaſis* of the *Greeks* is a moſt grievous Diſeaſe likewiſe, and reckon'd among ſuch as are ſcarce, if at all, curable, being elegantly deſcribed by *Aretæus*, lib. 2. c. 13. who ſaith it is ſo called from the foul Aſpect, with unequal Bunchings out of the Parts, the Roughneſs and Thickneſs of the Skin, with vaſt Clefts and Chaps ſwelling out, and to the Sight reſembling the Skin of the Elephant.

Again, ſaith he, from the Wrinkles on the Forehead, it is called *Leontiaſis*, and *Satyriaſis*, as well on account of their great Libidinouſneſs, as for their Likeneſs in Face to the Satyr, whom the Poets feign to have a flat Noſe, thick Lips, ſharp Ears; of which conſult *Galen de Cauſ. Morb.* c. 7.

An Example of the former Kind is given us by *Amatus Luſitanus*, in a Monk named *Auſtin*, as you will find *Cent.* 2. *Curat.* 34. Of the latter frequent Inſtances occur to us; ſo that in divers of the Imperial Cities, Examinations are appointed of theſe Sort of Elephantic or Leprous Perſons, as in this of ours (ſaith my Author) I am my ſelf conſtituted for that Purpoſe.

Farther (ſaith he) the *Elephantiaſis* of the *Greeks* agrees with that Diſeaſe which the *Arabians* name *Lepra*, and the Deſcriptions of this *Elephantiaſis*, as propounded by *Galen*, *Ægineta*, *Ætius* and others, are aſcribed by *Avicen* and *Rhaſis* to the *Lepra*, of which ſee *Fuchſius*.

Commonly then ſpeaking, the *Lepra* of the *Latins* and *Arabians* is no more than the *Elephantiaſis* of the *Greeks*, which we ſhall thus define; That it is a foul, contagious, and as it were cancerous Cachexy of the whole Habit, ariſing by ſome Fault of the Liver and Spleen, from atribilious

aduſt Humours: Hence *Paulus Ægineta*, lib. 4. c. 1. terms it an univerſal Cancer: *Avicen*, a Diſeaſe corrupting the Complexion, Form and Figure of the Members, proceeding from corrupt Bile diffuſed through the Body, with a hot and dry Temperament of the Bowels, ſpoiling their Sanguification, and Generating this peculiar and ſpecifick venenate Quality, which is propagated after this threefold Manner; *Firſt*, Hereditarily from Parent to Child; *Secondly*, By Contagion as well in common Converſation as by venereal Copulation; *Thirdly*, Spontaniouſly from a proper Vice generated or promoted by bad Air and Diet; to which laſt *Fallopius* aſcribes its Generation even now in *France* and *Germany:* Others, among whom *Cardan*, that it takes its Riſe from a Conception at the Time of the Menſtrual Purgation. But farther, that the Diſeaſe may be yet better underſtood, I have here ſet down my Method of Inquiſition, when required by the Magiſtrate to examine the Infected before they are ſhut up from the Society of Mankind, and compell'd into the Lazars Hoſpital.

Firſt, *ſaith he*, I enquire after their Names, and thoſe of their Parents, and then ſatisfy my ſelf in the following Particulars, (*viz.*) whether theſe latter were ever leprous: Or whether they have ſince accompany'd with ſuch: What Kind of Life and Diet they have us'd: What their particular Conſtitution: If any wonted Evacuation has been ſuppreſs'd: Whether they are troubled with frequent Belching, coſtive and dry Body, muddy Urine, Propenſity to Luſt, ſtinking Breath, or Sweats, weak Pulſe, difficult Breathing, with narrow Cheſt: Whether dull, heavy, or ſlow to Action, Numbneſs of the Senſe of Feeling, Coldneſs of the outward Parts, reſtleſs Sleep, Nightmare, troubleſome Dreams, Fearfulneſs, Itching

of the Skin like the creeping of Piſmires, ulcerous Laſſitude.

Theſe Matters inquir'd, the Party is ſtript to ſee if he begin to ſhed his Hair, whether of Head, Beard, Eye-brows and Eye-lids; whether his Look be fierce, his Ears acuminate, his Lips thick, his Noſtrils ſwelling outward, ulcerate and contracted within, his Face appearing full of unequal Tubercles, of a red or rather livid Complexion: Whether the Veins of his Tongue are varicous: Whether his Skin appear greaſy, ſo that Water ſlides off and will not tarry on it: Whether little Knobs appear there-under, or if it ſeem like unto that of a deplumed Gooſe: If the ſame be full of horrid Chaps and Furrows, like the Hide of the Elephant, or cruſted over with a dry Scab, Morphew, and impetiginous Eruptions: Whether his Joynts are knotted, the Muſcles of the extreme Parts, eſpecially of the Thumb, waſted, the Nails drawn in, the Skin ſenſleſs to the Prick of a Needle: Whether there be foul and cacoethick Ulcers with Fiſſures or Clefts about the Fingers and Toes: And laſtly, Whether the Voice be hoarſe, or inward.

Theſe Signs appearing, corroborated with ſome Experiments made upon the Blood, of which ſee *Marcellus Donatus*, *Phil. Schopfius*; alſo upon their Urine taken Notice of by *Schenkius*, we pronounce the Diſeaſe truly Elephantick in the worſt Degree, and appoint the Perſon to be ſeparated, by reaſon of his infectious and incurable Diſtemper, from the Company of other People.

But if the prime or pathognomonick Signs are wanting, altho' a foul dry Scab affect the Skin with large and fretting Puſtules eating in, and ſwelling the Parts, with ſmall Chaps alſo, or Fiſſures, together with a branny Scurf, yet do we not pronounce it an *Elephantiaſis*, but rather the *Pſora* of the

the *Greeks*: Nay, if the ſaid Evil yet degenerate farther with Atrophy of the Parts, great Itching, eating into both Skin and Fleſh, the former not only falling off in Scurf, but Scales greater or leſs, eſpecially about the hairy Parts of the Head and Face, we thence denominate it a *Lepra Græcorum*; much different yet from the *Elephantiaſis*, and oftentimes admitting Cure: Nor is it now to be reckon'd a contagious Diſeaſe, altho' in Time it may turn to the *Elephantiaſis* it ſelf.

Now ſeeing theſe Examinations are order'd, becauſe ſuch miſerable People ſhould not be ſo abandon'd as to be left deſtitute of Means to ſuſtain Life, the Lazar Hoſpitals are appointed; into which alſo thoſe poor People who have not Means to ſubſiſt them, much leſs to pay for their Cure, when they ſuffer under this latter malign and perverſe Scab, are pronounced fit to be ſeparated and ſent thither alſo; ſo that by theſe Means thoſe that labour under the real *Elephantiaſis*, are few in Compariſon of ſuch as ſuffer under the *Lepra Græcorum*, or *Pſora*; the latter of which (as before hinted) are ſometimes reſtor'd again to their former Health: (an Inſtance of which our Author gives in a noble Virgin about to be ſeparated upon this Occaſion.) Having thus at length (continues he) defin'd our Leproſy, or *Elephantiaſis*, as underſtood by the *Arabians* and Phyſicians among the *Greeks*, I ſhall ſpeak to that of the Ancient *Jews*: Which from what has been ſaid, I muſt needs think much differing from the *Arabian Elephantiaſis*, and to bear near Affinity with what Phyſicians term *Lichen* and *Alba Vitiligo*, as *Valleſius* has diligently obſerv'd in his Tract *de Philoſophia Sacra*: But how their Garments and Houſhold Stuff (nay the very Walls of their Houſes) came to partake of the Infection, is not ſo manifeſt, altho' the foreſaid Author endeavours to reconcile it by a Sort of Analogy, from whence

whence, he ſaith, even the inanimate Bodies might alſo participate the contagious Putrefaction: But for our Parts (ſaith the Learned *Horſtius*) we had rather, with ſome eminent Divines, acknowledge the Cauſe of that Leproſy in their Cloaths and Houſes to be unknown to us, which we look on as a ſingular and divine Puniſhment: For as the Supreme Being did grant unto the *Iſraelitiſh* People very particular Bleſſings and ſingular Priviledges; ſo did he puniſh their Ingratitude and Abuſe of his Favours with very ſevere and ſingular Judgments *.

It muſt be a ſad and grievous Spectacle to ſee this Leproſy raging in their Fleſh, but more dreadful and wonderful to find it ſeize upon their Dwellings, and to occaſion the Expulſion of both their Families and Houſhold Goods together: And this by way of Anſwer to the foregoing *Query*.

I will hope the Reader's Excuſe for this Philological Deviation, in which the Term being explicated, and the *Elephantiaſis Arabum* ſeldom found or heard of among us; or if it were, yet being acknowledg'd by moſt Authors an incurable Diſeaſe, we ſhall lay down no other Theraputick Method, than the following, to be found in

CHAP. II.

Of the Leproſy of the Greeks.

HAVING in our preceding Chapter ſet down the greater Part of the Symptoms of this Diſeaſe, when arrived to its Height; we ſhall have no need to repeat the ſame in this: But for the Information of the

* *See more of the* Jewiſh Lepra, *and its various Species, in* Th. Campanella, *Lib.* vi. *C.* 23.

leſs ſtudious Reader, it ſeems here likewiſe convenient to explain and diſtinguiſh certain Appellatives, under which the Diſeaſe (at leaſt the Symptoms) among the Ancients, eſpecially *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, are deſcrib'd and diſcours'd of: Such as theſe I reckon are treated under the Names of *Alphus*, *Vitiligo*, *Leuce*, *Lichen*, *Pſora*, *Exanthema*, *Scabies*, *Furfur*, *Porrigo*, *Rhagades*.

Theſe, with ſome others, are frequently met with, and intended to denote either the Diſeaſe it ſelf, or ſome Symptom bordering thereon.

In the Confuſion amidſt ſeveral Writers, let the following ſerve as an Explanation, 'till a better is found.

Alphus, derived ἀπὸ τ ἀλφειν, *immutare*, ſignifies a Change of Colour: This by the *Latins* is termed *Vitiligo*, by the *Arabians*, *Morphea Maculoſa alba*, implying an unequal Diſcolouring or Defilement in the upper Part of the Skin, by which the ſame is as it were ſprinkled up and down in ſeveral Places with white leprous Spots, ariſing from a ſalt Phlegm, or other vitiated Juices, thrown forth of the Blood, and lodged in the outward Parts.

Leuce. If the Fleſh, as the Skin, partakes of the Malignity, and begins to be corrupted, it then changeth the former Name for this of *Leuce*, derived ſtill from its white Colour; and according to *Avicen*, *Alguaſen*, *Albaras*, and other of the *Arabian* Phyſicians, ariſeth only from a farther Degeneracy of the ſame Humours, there being this farther Mark of Diſtinction, that in this latter, the Hairs, as the Skin, are ſaid to be changed white: The Places, tho' rub'd, will not look red, and if pricked, ſend forth only a watery Sanies.

Vitiligo, ſignifies any white Spot or Mark in the Skin only, and is uſually reckon'd of ſeveral Sorts; ſometimes by it is meant the ſame with *Alphus*, at

other times *Leuce*, tho' improperly. There is alſo a third Sort, named μέλας, *ſeu Morphea Nigra*, becauſe it tingeth the Skin with black Spots, as the other with white; neither is it attended with Pain or Excoriation, but only a diſcolouring in the Superficies of the Skin; this ſeems little differing from the livid Spots of ſome Scorbutics, or thoſe occaſion'd by an *Ecchymoſis*, or Sugillation of the Blood.

Lichen implies the ſame with *Impetigo*, and is uſually conſtrued a Tettar or Ringworm: *Eſt ſummæ Cutis Vitium* (ſaith *Hippocrates*) *ut Pſora & Lepra, cum Aſperitate & levi Pruritu: deterius quidem Pruritu, Pſora autem & Lepra, levius.*

Celſus gives it the Name of *Papula*, but the Generality of Phyſicians that of *Impetigo*.

Exanthemata, *ab* ἐξανθέω *efflorеſco*, ſignifying any Kind of cutaneous Eruption or Puſtule breaking forth of the Skin, have no more Place here, altho' uſed by ſome of the Antients, than in a Diſcourſe of the Small-Pox or Meaſles, for which they are particularly taken by *Manardus*, and therefore to be no farther remark'd in this Place.

Pſora, gr. Ψώρα, the ſame with *Scabies*, *ſic dicta*, *a ſcalpendi deſiderio*, ſignifieth any ſcabby Eruption, or itchy Puſtules on the Skin; more eſpecially thoſe attending the *Elephantiaſis*, or *Lepra Græcorum* deſcrib'd above.

Furfur is a Symptom, or Effect rather of the dry Scab, which preying as it were upon the Skin, eſpecially the Cuticle, raiſeth up its *Strata* (preſently regenerated) throwing the ſame off in a Scurff like Bran of Wheat, from whence the Name. When the Diſtemper affects the Head, Beard or Brows, it receives for its Name *Porrigo*, gr. πιτυρίασις, implying what our Women call Dandrif, or Scurf of the Head, produced uſually from the Scab.

The laſt we ſhall mention are the *Rhagades*, ἀ ῥαγίζω, *abrumpo*, by the *Latins Fiſſuræ*, Chaps or Clefts in the Skin, which appearing near the *Anus*, upon the Lips and Nipples, as alſo on the Hands and Feet, as well where there is none, as where there is a *Lepra*, we ſhall treat of the former under their proper Heads, and here finiſh this Etymology; by which we may diſcover them, generally ſpeaking, either Symptoms of, or ſome how related to the ſame Diſeaſe, differing ſcarce otherwiſe than *ſecundum majus vel minus*, in the Corroſiveneſs of the offending Humour, or vitiated Salts of the Blood.

Now, as before hinted, the Leproſy of the *Arabians* is ſcarce known to us [the neareſt Reſemblance to which, if not the ſame, was that I remember often to have ſeen in a common Mendicant, lying out in the Fields, with prodigiouſly overgrown Legs, and an emaciated Body, deform'd with ulcerous *Rhagades* on the Feet and Toes, which reſembled perfectly the Club-Feet of the Elephant] ſo alſo is the *Lepra Græcorum* of a ſeemingly milder and leſs contagious Nature with us, than ſome of our Neighbours, who have their Lazar Houſes in many Places, and appoint Phyſicians to pronounce Sentence, as we have heard, upon thoſe miſerable Wretches, who for that Cauſe are ſhut up, and proſcribed Commerce with other People.

The Diſeaſe under that Name with us, and of which I ſhall more particularly treat, ſeems of Kin to the *Pſora* in its height, and to the *Lichen* in its milder State, as deſcrib'd by *Hippocrates*; the firſt of which is allow'd to be very ſtubborn and rebellious, the laſt more mild and tractable, tho' both enough difficult to extirpate, ſo as to prevent Relapſe, and ſometimes even incurable.

Of

Of Kin to this Deſcription, we find it taken Notice of by that notable Practitioner *Hildanus* (meaning here and in all other Places of this Treatiſe *Guilhelmus Fabricius*) altho' with this Diſtinction, that he does not, with *Horſtius*, limit the real *Elephantiaſis* to the Feet only, as you may find in his Epiſtles * where he recites alſo a Caſe of a Perſon condemn'd to the Lazar Hoſpital, whom he reſcu'd from an eight Years Confinement under Sentence of an ignorant Practitioner, by whom he had been pronounced leprous.

The Diſeaſe, ſaith *Pliny* †, came not into *Italy* 'till the Time of *Pompey* the Great, beginning frequently in the Face, where it appear'd in Spots like a ſmall Lentil, after invading the Body with Tubercles of ſeveral Sizes and Colours, cruſted over with a dry and rugged Scab, which at length turned black and eat the Fleſh to the very Bones; the Fingers and Toes being alſo much tumefy'd at the ſame Time.

The ſame Author would have it thought peculiar to the *Ægyptians*, and when it lighteth upon their Kings, it is dreadful to the Subjects, becauſe (as Medicinal) their Baths are temper'd with humane Blood.

That it was thus peculiar in a Manner to *Ægypt*, we may infer from this Diſtich of *Lucretius* **.

Eſt Elephas Morbus, qui propter Flumina Nili
Gignitur Ægypto in Media, neq; præterea uſquam.

Thus alſo in the Times of *Galen*, we find he takes Notice †† of its raging in the City of *Alexandria*; leſs frequent in *Germany*, *Scythia*, *Myſia*,

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* *Epiſt.* 24. † *Lib.* 26. *Cap.* 1. of *Nat. Hiſt.* ** *Lib.* 6.
†† *Lib.* 2. *ad Glauc.*

and the colder Regions: Yet *Ambroſe Parey* obſerves it in ſome Parts of *Germany*. But in *Spain* and all over *Africa* it is more common (ſaith he) than in all other Parts of the World; and in *Languedoc*, *Provence* and *Guyenne* are more than in all *France* beſide *.

As to the Cauſe of this Diſeaſe, the greateſt Part of the Antients agree, that it hath its Riſe from Melancholy, with a Mixture of ſalt Phlegm, meeting in a hot and dry Conſtitution, and occaſioning ſuch a Degeneracy of the ſaid Humours, as to produce, in its utmoſt Stage, a Sort of univerſal Cancer.

" The *Leproſy*, ſaith *Drake*, [in his *Anthropol. nova*, Vol. 1. p. 15.] for its Obſtinacy in reſiſting all manner of Medicines, may demand the Conſideration of a Phyſician, and properly enough in this Place, (treating of the *Skin*) for tho' the Root and Cauſe may juſtly be thought to lie elſewhere, yet the viſible Seat of it is the *Cuticula* and Surface of the *Skin*.

" It ariſeth (ſaith he) from the ſame Cauſe that moſt others of theſe Parts do, but in a much more exalted Degree: For all of them proceed from ſalt Humours, thrown out of the Blood, and arreſted by the Denſity of the *Cuticle*, not affording them ſo free a Paſſage, as the Quantity of them requires.

" The Diſeaſe is much more frequent in hot Countries than with us, where the Heat of the Sun rarifying exceedingly the Humours, and ſubtiliſing the Blood, cauſes and requires more liberal Perſpiration; in the Courſe of which the Salts, in their own Nature volatile, are ſtill more ſubtiliſed and render'd more acrimonious.

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* *Lib.* 20. *C.* 6.

" Thus

" Thus the Salts being, by the Appointment of " Nature, to be eliminated through the Pores of " the Skin, along with the recrementitious *Serum*, " their proper *Vehicle*, are in hot Climates con- " vey'd in greater Plenty to the Surface of the " Body, by reaſon of the extraordinary Rarity of " the Pores, from the ſaid Heat, than in theſe " Northern Regions they ordinarily are: And " ſticking in their Paſſage in the thin dry Mem- " brane of the *Cuticle*, the aqueous Parts, which " are their *Vehicle*, ſlip away from them by ſenſi- " ble Evaporation, and leave them there to cor- " rode and fret it; 'till at length, through the Quan- " tity ſo gathering, the Membrane becomes dry, " brittle and white, which is the true and ſole " Cauſe of the *Deſquammation* falling away in " white Scales: Which Colour, as well as the " Brittleneſs, proceeds meerly from the Quantity " of thoſe Salts, which are themſelves white. " And when the Moiſture is drawn from them, " being aculeated, and having inſinuated themſelves " into the Pores of the *Cuticle*, diſſolve the Con- " tinuity of it, by their Points and Edges, which " being dry'd, and broke, is apt, upon the leaſt " Affriction, to fall off, as in the manner above- " mentioned.

" That kind which is called *Lepra Arabum*, as " the former is *Græcorum*, from the Frequency of " it in thoſe Countries, tho' differing in Appear- " ance, carrying a ſcabby Cruſt, ſeems (ſaith he) " to differ only in Degree: For as in the former " Caſe, the Salts being left deſtitute of their Hu- " midity, which was their *Vehicle*, are not ſo " active, and therefore affect only the *Cuticle*, to " which they are immediately contiguous; or per- " haps the Surface of the Skin, which is ſome- " times made rough and uneven by them: In the " latter Caſe, theſe *Salts* with their *Vehicle*,

" crowding faſter than they can be evaporated " through the Pores of the *Skin*, (being ſtill *in* " *Fluore*, and ſo more *cauſtick*) corrode deeper, " and eat not only the *Cuticle*, but the excretory " Veſſels and Surface of the *Skin* it ſelf, which " thereby ſpues out a Liquor ſomewhat thicker " than uſual; which when the thinneſt and moſt " aqueous Parts are evaporated, is condens'd into " that Cruſt or Scab, which is the *Pathognomonic* " of this Diſeaſe." Thus he.

That a preternatural Heat and inward Burning attends them, is manifeſt from what the laſt recited Author mentions of that he calls the *Lepra alba*, ſundry of which, he ſaith, were to be ſeen about *Bourdeaux* and *Little-Britain*, who labour'd under ſuch a violent and intenſe Inflammation of the *Viſcera*, that it would wither and wrinkle an Apple held ſome few Minutes in their Hands, as much as if the ſame had been expoſed to the Sun for ſeveral Days.

Others define it a malign and contagious Diſeaſe, gotten by Infection from converſing with the Diſeaſed, eſpecially by carnal Knowledge, after the Manner of the *Lues Venerea*; from whence not only a leprous Iſſue, but the ſound Perſon lying with the infected, becomes diſeaſed. Bad Dyet has been mentioned before, of which a remarkable Caſe is given by *Scultetus* *, in a Butcher of *Ulm*, who travelling upon the Road, hapned to lodge in a certain Inn, where the Hoſteſs (a reputed Sorcereſs) ſerved him with the boyled Fleſh of a dead Leper; upon eating which, his whole Maſs of Blood was corrupted in a ſhort Space of Time, breaking out into malignant Puſtules all over his Head and Superfice of his whole Body; and hear-

* *Obſerv. C.*

ing

ing afterwards that his Hoſteſs, this wicked Woman, was publickly burnt for other horrid Crimes ſhe had committed, the melancholy Man began to deſpair of Cure; which after what Manner obtain'd, the Reader will find in the ſaid Obſervation.

That it is a Diſeaſe infectious by Converſation, ſeems plain from the *Xenodochia S. Lazari*, founded in diverſe Cities of *France*, *Germany*, *Spain* and other Places; where the Magiſtrates have appointed Phyſicians to inſpect ſuch as are deemed neceſſary to be ſet apart from the reſt of Mankind.

That it infects after the Manner of the *Lues*, by Copulation, is leſs to be doubted, and confirm'd by *Gordonius* *, in the Story of a young Counteſs affected with a Leproſy (if it were not the *Lues*) and coming to *Mompelier*, a young Phyſician ſhe conſulted was ſo familiar with her as to get her with Child, and became from thence ſoon after a perfect Leper, the young Lady being afterwards a Patient to the Author.

A Caſe of the like Nature *Philippus Schopffius*, in his Book *de Lepra*, (ſet forth in the *German* Tongue) mentions of a Carpenter (for ſurely he could diſtinguiſh this Diſeaſe from a Clap) who having to do with a leprous Woman in the Marquiſate of *Baden*, receiv'd the Infection, which appear'd in few Days after, and for which he was oblig'd to be ſent into the Lazarr.

We have now done with the Hiſtorical Part of this Diſeaſe, from whence its Nature and Diagnoſtics are I think ſufficiently deduceable, and from whence alſo the Prognoſtic may be made after this Sort, (*viz.*)

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* *Pars* 1. *C.* 22.

That

That this Herculean and moſt obſtinate Diſeaſe, in its higheſt Degree, is abſolutely deſperate and deplorable: That in its middle State it is exceeding troubleſome to overcome, and often foyls the Phyſician's Art, who is ſometimes forced to quit the Patient after much Labour and Expence, leaving him in a Condition as miſerable as he found him: That the milder Sort is yet ſufficiently rebellious, and apt to ſprout anew, when ſeemingly ſubdued, requiring the utmoſt Diligence of an able Phyſician to vanquiſh or overcome.

What remains, is the Method of Cure, which has been variouſly attempted by diverſe Practitioners, generally centering in ſome of the cardinal and prime Remedies: Among which, *Galen* and others of the Antients, as alſo moſt of the Moderns, recommend the Viper, taken from the animal Kingdom; Antimony, Mercury and Sulphur from the mineral; *Lignum Vitæ*, *Rad. Oxylapathi*, *Epithymum*, *Polypod*, *&c.* from the vegetable.

But before we deliver any methodical Proceſs, we are to ſpeak a few Words concerning the empirical Cure of the Diſtemper: One of which (more remarkable than the reſt) is that of Caſtration or Gelding, which *Ætius* * ſaith, he hath known to be a perfect Cure. *Valeſcus de Taranta* is of the ſame Opinion, ſaying, there is no better Way of correcting the hot and dry Intemperies, in which this Malady is ſeated: *Ambroſe Parey* † aſſents to the ſame, as very likely and rational.

An Experiment leſs hazardous, is that of *H. ab Heers* **, who gives an Account of a red-hair'd cholerick young Man, coming to him with his Skin torn into deep Clefts all over his Body, inſomuch that he had never ſeen the like in his Life-

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* *Tetrab.* 4. *Serm.* 1. *C.* 122. † *Lib.* 19. *C.* ult. ** *Obſ.* 22.

time

time of a leprous Perſon: He had taken (ſaith our Author) ſeven Courſes of a *Decoct. Guajac:* forty Days at a Courſe; upon which he fell into a confirm'd Leproſy, being burnt as it were by his hot Potions. I preſcribed him ʒß of Mountain Chryſtal *pp.* every Morning *cum Suc. Fol. Nenuph. Uvar. Corinth. Berber.* forbidding all Things ſweeten'd, drinking afterwards Whey, with *Sal Prunellæ* diſſolv'd therein; I then laid him on a Bed of Straw (ſaith he) deep under a Mill, that he might receive upon his Body the dropping of the cold Water, heated neither by Motion nor the Sun; and when he had done this before Supper, for an Hour and half, ſeveral Days, he grew ſound and well. But whether this *Apparatus* had any Thing in it more than common Bathing, (by moſt Authors recommended) to me ſeems diſputable.

Heurnius takes Notice of one of theſe People, who having try'd a Multitude of Medicines ineffectually, at length recover'd by freely eating of Cucumbers.

Bartholine * relates, that he was credibly inform'd by a *Neapolitan* Phyſician, how Prince *Caraffa* was fed with the Fleſh of the Aſſes Foal on account of his Leproſy: Contrary to *Ballonius*, who ſaith, the Diſeaſe is thereby produced: Yet *Hippoc.* commends the ſame as paſſing eaſily; and *Pliny* ſaith, it is reſtorative, and good for conſumptive Perſons †.

Myzaldus extols for the ſame Purpoſe the feeding upon the Fleſh of the fenny or mooriſh Frog, which, he ſaith, is the moſt excellent Remedy to moiſten the parched Fleſh of the Leper, and to correct the fervent Heat, and aduſt Melancholy in the Blood; which is to be underſtood of the leap-

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* T. Bartholine *Cent. 6. Hiſt.* 33. † *Lib.* 18. *C.* 17.

ing

ing Frog, and not the venomous or ſlow creeping one, meaning the Toad.

Jacobus Dovynetus * highly magnifies the frequent Uſe of the Elm-Tree, freſh prepar'd, by the conſtant drinking of which Decoction, mixt with a little White Wine, I ſaw, ſaith he, a young Man about 18 Years old recover'd of a Leproſy, it occaſioning ſuch ſtrong ſmelling or ſtinking Sweats, that thoſe about him were ſcarce able to endure his Company, whilſt he voided alſo large quantities of a turbid and blackiſh Urine.

Somewhat of kin to this (if not the ſame) we find recommended in the Practice of our famous *Bate*, in whoſe *Pharmacopeia*, ſet forth by the learned *Shipton*, you will find it thus directed, among others, for this Purpoſe.

℞ *Cort. Int. Ulmi rec.* ℥iv. *Coque in A. F.* ℔iij. *ad dimid. Colaturæ rubicundæ adde Syr. de Rub. Ideis & de Moris ā* ℥iß. *m.* and for a recent *Elephantiaſis*; the aforeſaid Author calls this, *Remedium certum.*

The diſtil'd Water from the Tendrils or young Branches of the Larch-Tree, drunk after the like Manner, whilſt a Bath is uſed, made out of a Decoction of the ſame, has had great Vertues likewiſe aſcribed.

But amongſt all Remedies yet invented, there are none that come up to the viperine Preparations, inſomuch that this Creature is lookt upon as the prime Antidote, and only able to grapple with this gigantick Diſtemper.

Galen, inlarging upon the ſingular Benefits of the Viper, in ſubduing this Diſeaſe, acquaints his Reader, that its firſt Diſcovery was by Accident: And what was intended by the Giver of it, for

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* *Apol. lib.* 1. *C.* 7.

certain

certain Deſtruction, proved providentially the Recovery of the Receiver; as appears by the two following Relations, among others, which he hath ſet down *.

Being a young Man (ſaith he) I remember one of my Companions keeping Company with a Leper, was at laſt infected, and thereby rendred of a terrible Aſpect, and offenſive Smell; inſomuch that an Apartment was built for him near the Village, from whence he was furniſhed with Suſtenance. In the Time of Harveſt it hapned that ſome Wine being brought out to the Reapers, and ſet careleſly by; after ſome Time, when one of them was about to drink, that he might mix it with ſome Water, the Wine was poured forth of the Veſſel into the drinking Cup, and therewith a dead Viper: The Harveſt-Men aſtoniſht at the Sight, and apprehending Danger, choſe rather to quench their Thirſt with Water: However, They were ſo commiſerate to the poor Leper near adjoining, as believing it were better for him to die, than live longer in that miſerable Condition, in regard whereof they offer him the Wine, without taking notice what had befaln it; and he, ſoon after the drinking thereof, was to a Miracle reſtor'd to Health; his hard and ſcaly Skin peeling off, and a more ſmooth or natural one appearing underneath.

The other is of a Leper going to the Baths for Help, and ſlighted by a Courteſan, he was deſperately in Love with: She attempted to poyſon him by giving him Wine in which a Viper accidentally falling had been drowned: But which, as the former, intended for his Death, proved luckily the Means of Health.

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* *Lib.* XI. *de Simp. Med. facult.*

Some

Some other Accounts of this Nature, together with the viperine Antidote, the Reader may find at large in his ſaid XIth Book *de Simpl. Med. fac.*

Notwithſtanding this high Encomium of the Viper, for the Cure of the *Lepra*; yet *Palmarius* and his Maſter *Fernelius* do both reject the ſame as uſeleſs, and it may not (likely) be without Cauſe; when in ſome very hot and dry Conſtitutions, the ſame is given in Wine, or the Spirit and volatile Salt extracted by the Force of Fire; which muſt ſtill farther increaſe and inkindle the Sulphur in their Blood, and render the Salts in the ſame more pungent and corroſive: But what different Effects the Fleſh of the Viper boyl'd in Water, and eaten with the Broth (as the *Indians* eat them, and account them very delicious Food) firſt caſting away the Head and Tail with the Skin and Intrails, may have, is apparent from the Remarks of ſeveral learned Men, who have ſo directed them with extraordinary Benefit. In what Form *Palmarius* or *Fernelius* might order them (altho' they ſay they try'd ſeveral) is ſomewhat uncertain; if after the Manner of ſome chymical Extract, or in the *Theriaca*, they were diſappointed, the leſs Wonder: Altho', after all, they do own that in a recent Leproſy, where the Skin only is affected with a Scab or ſcaly Eruption, it would anſwer, and haſten off the branny covering, after the Manner of the ſerpentine *Exuviæ:* And yet if the Diſeaſe be radicate, it will (ſay they) neither better the morbid State of the Bowels, nor check the leprous Taint, the Poyſon of which very commonly encreaſeth upon their Uſe, whilſt the Symptoms are rather exaſperated than any way alleviated or taken off *.

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* *Palmar. de Morb. contag. lib. de Elephant. C.* 9.

Of this Opinion we find *Poterius*, who ſaith, they muſt be uſed a conſiderable Time before any Benefit will accrue to the diſeaſed; nay, after their repeated Uſe for a conſiderable Space, that they had diſappointed him: Yet the ſame Perſon, whilſt he is decrying their Vertues, and diſputing the Authority of old *Galen*, gives a remarkable Example of a Cure wrought by them, upon a reverend Father, as he calls him, Provincial of the whole Order of Dominicans throughout *Lombardy*, overrun with a foul leprous Scab in his Body of five or ſix Years ſtanding; for which there had been conſulted many great Phyſicians, and an infinite Number of Medicines preſcrib'd and taken to no purpoſe. We (ſays he) on Account of this contumacious and ſtubborn Diſeaſe, obtain'd our Purpoſe by keeping him ſolely to the Uſe of the Viper's Fleſh for ſome Time, which he eat after boiling in Water, and drank the Broth: He had them alſo dry'd and powder'd, mixing the ſaid Powder with a little Sugar and Cinnamon, and ſo ſprinkling it among other Food: In the whole Summer, after one Way or other, he devoured above 150 Vipers; upon which his old Skin caſting off, a new one ſucceeded, and he, who a little before appear'd an old Man, now was grown young again, ſtronger than before, and in every reſpect more able for all the Functions of Life; by which Inſtance we may ſee the great Contrariety there is to be found in theſe Gentlemens Opinions *.

The rational or methodical Cure is laid down by Dr. *Willis*, to this Effect †.

The material Cauſe of the Scab, or of the Leproſy of the *Greeks*, is not merely a cutaneous Humour,

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* *Pot. Cent.* 3. *C.* 81.

† Willis *de Impetigine ſive Lepra Græcorum, Sect.* 3. *C.* 7.

mour, by reaſon of Infection taken from without, or becauſe depraved or degenerated from its Craſis upon other Occaſions: But the Puſtules firſt ariſing about the Beginning of this Diſeaſe ſeem to proceed hence, that ſome acido-ſaline Concretions (like Tartar in Wine) do happen in the Maſs of Blood, which when they can't be conquer'd or diſſolv'd, are driven here to the Skin, as in the other Caſe, to the Sides of the Caſk.

In reſpect to the conjunct Cauſe, there are two ſpecial Indications of Cure, namely, that the Impurities of the Bowels may be quickly purged off, and that the acido-ſaline Diſcraſies of the Blood may be regulated: For which Ends Medicines both evacuating and altering of diverſe Kinds, are to be preſcribed.

Thus after more univerſal Purgation and Phlebotomy premiſed,

℞ *Rad. Oxylap. ſiccat. Polypod. Querc. ā* ʒß. *Sen.* ʒij. *Epithym.* ʒvj. *Rhabarb. Mechoac. ā* ʒß. *Santal. citr.* ʒij. *Spic. celtic.* ʒß. *Sal. tart.* ʒiß. *ponantur in Vitro cum Vini albi* ℔iij. *Aq. Fl. Samb.* ℔j. *ſtent clauſè in frigido per dies tres, dein in uſum depromatur, effundendo quotidie,* q. s. *liquoris clari.*

For ſweetening the Blood and waſhing its Salts, Whey either by its ſelf or with Fumitory, Succory and the ſharp pointed Dock infus'd in it, may be drunk two or three Pints in a Morning for 20 or 30 Days together, if it agree with the Stomach; and beſides, a Doſe of the following Electuary may be taken Morning and Evening, (*viz.*)

℞ *Conſ. Rad. Lapath. acut.* ʒvi. *Ocul. Canc. Coral,* pp. *ā* ʒij. *Eboris* ʒj. *pulv. lign. Aloes Santal. Cit. ā* ʒiß. *Sal. Prunel.* ʒij. *Vitriol. Martis* ʒiß. *Syr. e ſuc. Lujulæ* q. s. m. f. *Elect.*

The

The Iron Mineral Waters prevail much in this Diſeaſe; and when other Medicines have been given to no Purpoſe, I have often cured a grievous Scab, which has almoſt been leprous with theſe Waters; yet for the more Efficacy, *Sal Prunellæ*, *Vitriolum Martis*, or a little of the aforeſaid Elect. may be given conveniently.

In Conſtitutions more Phlegmatic or abounding with Serum; when drinking of Whey or the Waters are not ſo proper, it may ſometimes be convenient to give a Decoction of the Woods, at medical Hours, and moreover to take them conſtantly for their ordinary Drink; as thus,

℞ *Raſ. lign. Salicis* ℔ß. *Rad. Sarſap.* ℥vj. *Sant. alb. lign. lentiſc. ā* ℥ij. *Raſ. Eboris. C. C. ā* ℥vj. *Stanni Antim. crud. in Petia ligat. ā* ℥iv. *Liquirit.* ℥j. *Infund & Coq. in* A. F. ℔xvj. *ad Medietatem, Colatura ſervetur ad uſum.*

Chalybiats are generally directed as uſeful in theſe Caſes, tho' often without Succeſs; for moſt Preparations of Steel, in which the Sulphureous Particles prevail, in as much as they ferment the Blood, and put it into critical Effervеſcencies, do rather increaſe than diminiſh the impetiginous Eruptions: Nevertheleſs the Salt, Syrup, Tincture, and vitriolic Infuſions, as they fix the Blood and ſomewhat check the raging Salts, do well enough ſuit the Intentions propos'd.

But when none of theſe can avail, many, as the laſt Remedy, commend Salivation, as the ſtouteſt Champion and the only, that is able to cope with ſo ſtrong an Adverſary: But the Event does not always anſwer Expectation (as this Author inſtanceth in four Caſes unſucceſsfully attempted, one of them three times repeated; yet after ſome little time the Diſeaſe which ſeem'd quite vanquiſht, appear'd again afreſh as bad as ever) whence (ſaith he) 'tis evident that the Venereal Diſeaſe, tho' it

be extremely malignant, and cauſe foul and cacoethick Ulcers, eating the very Bones themſelves, may more eaſily and certainly be cured than this Diſtemper: Wherefore, not undeſervedly, did the moſt famous Phyſicians of old reckon this Diſeaſe, when confirmed, to be very difficultly, if at all curable.

An Event no better attends it, when coming upon an inveterate Scurvy: Perhaps indeed the Intentions of Cure may be more certainly gathered, when this latter is the Baſis or Root, as I may ſay, of the former, (*viz.*) taking the primary therapeutic Indications from thence, and to inſiſt chiefly upon antiſcorbutick Medicines; but even of this Sort, thoſe that are ſharp and hot, as Scurvy-Graſs, Water-Creſſes, Horſe-Radiſh, Pepper-Wort and other Things that incite the Blood too much, as they diſſolve the Craſis of it more, and force the coagulating Tartar to the Skin in greater Abundance, are always found to do more Harm than Good.

Baths, or Bathing in hot Waters which evacuate by abundance of Sweat the Humours of the whole Body, and cleanſe the Pores of the Skin, tho' they ſeem very proper in this Diſorder, yet are they ſo far from relieving, that the Breakings out are very often increaſed and exaſperated thereby; for I have known ſeveral, who not being very itchy, have gone to *Bath*, and there bathing in the hot Water, have returned thence quite leprous: Wherefore whenever this Diſeaſe is a ſupervenient Symptom of the Scurvy, let all ſharp and elaſtic Things be avoided, and only the more temperate be given, endued with a nitrous, vitriolic, or volatile Salt. The nitrous is predominant in the *Chryſtallum Minerale*, ſome Juices of Herbs, Decoctions, and in ſome of the purging Waters.

The

The Cucumber is endow'd with a nitrous Vertue, and by Experience (as we have elſewhere noted) is found good againſt this Diſeaſe; wherefore in the Room of other Sallet it may be eaten plentifully: Moreover let three or four of them be cut into Slices, and infus'd in four Pints of Spring-water for a Night cloſe cover'd; to the clear Liquor poured off, add of *Sal Prunel.* two or three Drams, the Doſe ℔ß. three Times or oftner in a Day: For the ſame Purpoſe alſo, Decoctions of the Leaves and Fruit, made in Spring-water, much conduce.

Some Cathartic Mineral Waters, eſpecially thoſe of *North-Hall*, if you make *Analyſis* of them by Evaporation, do manifeſtly ſhew the nitrous Salt wherewith they are impregnated: And I have often found that the conſtant drinking of about four Pints every Day for a pretty while together, has done Service in a milder Species.

But ſuch as are endow'd with a vitriolic, as the *Spaw*, do far excel the nitrous, or indeed moſt other Medicines in this Caſe. To ſuch as have not Opportunity of taking them, I give common Water ſaturated with our Steel, and ſo exactly reſembling the *Spaw*-Waters, with good Succeſs, becauſe of their Mineral Salts, or at leaſt ſome Mercurial Particles in them.

Tin and *Antimony* have their Praiſes alſo given them by ſome, who preſcribe them together with other Medicines. The Raſpings of the former, or Powder of the latter may be infus'd in Beer for ordinary Drink, or they may be put into a Decoction of *Sarſa*, and ſome of the other Woods for this Purpoſe.

A neceſſary Caution it is in this Malady, to inquire whether or no it may not take its Riſe from ſome latent venereal Taint impreſs'd upon the Blood; if ſo, as in the Caſe of the Scurvy, anti-

ſcorbutic Remedies have the chief Place; ſo here Antivenereals, ſuch as Mercury, are principally indicated; but to proceed.

The ſecond curatory Indication reſpects external Application, or topical Remedies, to remove the ſcurfy Eruptions, among which Baths and Liniments are chief; which yet, unleſs the efficient Cauſe, *i. e.* the tartarous Diſpoſition of the Blood be firſt purged out, do ſeldom or never any good of themſelves. Among theſe, both Baths and Liniments made of Tar, are by far the beſt, ſo that indeed they only ſhould be uſed, but that they ſmell ſo ſtrong; therefore it is uſual, for Baths, to uſe the Water that has been kept in Tar-Barrels for a while, and impregnated with the Infuſion.

Of the natural Sulphur Baths, we have ſpoken before, and that they are to be uſed with Caution.

The Liniments, whoſe Uſe is ſafe and proper, are of three Kinds or Degrees, (*viz.*) gentle, moderate, and more ſtrong. Thus ſome take the Liquor that ſweats out of green Wood as it is burning, or rub the Parts with Dock-Roots bruiſed and ſteep'd in Vinegar; or,

℞ *Ol. Tartar p. Deliq. Ol. Amygd. amar. ā p. æ. M. applicetur bis in Die.*

The ſecond Sort have Tar in them, (*viz.*)

℞ *Pic. liq.* ʒij. *Ung. Roſat.* ʒvj. *liquiſcant & miſceantur pro uſu.*

But the moſt effectual Remedies are mercurial ones, as this following.

℞ *Merc. vivi acido aliquo extinct.* ʒiß. *Axung. porc. rec.* ʒvj. *incorporentur pro uſu inſtar Linimenti,* or

℞ *Merc. præcip. alb.* ʒiij. *Ung. Roſat.* ʒiij. *Miſce pro uſu.*

But theſe, eſpecially the former, are cautiouſly to be uſed for fear of Salivation, (if the ſame be not intended) by which a vaſt Quantity of Humour

impacted

impacted in the Pores of the Skin, may happen to fall too much at once on the Salival Ducts, and indanger Suffocation of the Patient.

Or to contract the whole Proceſs of the Cure nearer together, altho' in a ſomething differing Method,

℞ *Rad. Cichor.* ℥j. *Glycyrrhizæ* ℥ß. *Herb. Fumar. Summit. Lupul. rec. Sambuc. ā* Mj. *Fol. Sen. Elect.* ℥j. *Mechoac.* ʒij. *Sem. Cartham.* ℥ß. *paſſul. min. inciſ.* ℥j. *fiat Infuſio cum Sero Lactis per Noctem: Mane Coque ad tertias.*

℞ *Colaturæ hujus* ℥iij. *Syr. Roſ. Sol.* ℥ß. *m. f. Potio.*

Note, That in this *Formula* you have both alterative and purgative together, which having been continued for ſome conſiderable Time, let the Patient make uſe of the following Bath and Unction; (*Scil.*)

℞ *Rad. Bryon. Lapath. acut. ā* ℥iij. *Herb. Scabioſ. Malv. Cort. Rad. Frang. Flor. Chamæm. ā* Miij. *Sulph.* ℔j. *Salis* Mß. *cum Aq. Fabr. q. ſ. f. Decoct. pro Baln.*

℞ *Suc. Lapath. acut. Plantag. ā* ℥ij. *Solani* ℥iß. *Ol. Roſ. Viol. ā* ℥ij. *Litharg.* ʒiij. *Sulph. pp.* ʒij. *Tereb. ceræ ā q. ſ. m. f. Linim.*

Obſerve betwixt whiles to omit the Bathing, and repeat the Apozeme; after which a gentle *Diaphoreſis* may be promoted with the following Draught.

℞ *Aq. Fumer.* ℥iij. *Rob Sambuci* ʒij. *Mithrid.* ʒß. *M.*

Or inſtead of the foregoing, direct as follows.

℞ *Rad. liquirit. raſp.* ℥iß. *Lap. acut. Bryon. ā* ℥vj. *Polypod. Querc.* ʒij. *Cort. Tamariſ.* ℥vj. *Eſulæ præp. Frang. Ebul. ā* ʒiij. *Fol. Sen.* ℥iß. *Rhab.* ʒij. *Herb. Fumar. Centaur. Min. ā* Mß. *Sem. Cartham.* ℥ß. *fœn.* ʒij. *Tart. alb.* ʒiij.

paſſul. inciſ. ʒiß. *Galang.* ʒj. *incidantur & infundantur in Hydromel.* ℔vj.

Of this ʒvj. are to be taken daily, giving therewith, once a Week or Fortnight, of the *Sal Antim.* gr. vj.

For common Drink the following may ſuffice, and do good Service alſo.

℞ *Rad. Acetoſ.* ʒiij. *Saſaf.* ʒj. *Sarſap.* ʒij. *paſſul. Min.* ʒiv. *Cinam.* ʒij. *fiat Decoct. A. F. q. ſ. ad tertias.*

Theſe Directions obſerv'd, let the Patient, at a convenient Seaſon, or early in the Morning, be put into a breathing Sweat, with a Draught of the *Decoct. ex Lign. Sanct. cum ejus Cortice*, adding thereunto of the Golden Diaphoretic Sulphur, gr. x. and purge once a Week with the following.

℞ *Laxativi Mineralis Simpl. gr.* x. *Merc. dul.* ϑj. *Miſce, detur Mane.*

To deterge and ſcour the Skin, preſcribe the following Liniment and Bath.

℞ *Rad. lapat. acut.* ʒij. *Helenii* ʒj. *Coq. in ſ. q. Aceti, & poſt contuſionem exprimatur Succus add. Ol. Roſ. Viol. ā* ʒiß. *Litharg.* ʒiiß. *Sulph.* ʒiß. *Butyr. rec.* ʒj. *Terebinth.* ʒß. *cum pauculo Ceræ f. Linim.*

℞ *Rad. Bryon. Lap. acut. ā* ʒiv. *Herb. Scabioſ. Fum. Cent. Min. ā* Miv. *Cort. Rad. Frang.* ʒij. *fl. chamæm.* Miij. *Sulph. viv. Salis ā* ℔ß. *incid. pro Balneo ut eſt Artis.*

With the former of theſe, *Greg. Horſtius* * tells us, that he cured a noble Virgin over-run with a dry Scab and Itching of the whole Body, caſting off much Scurf and ſcaly Deſquammations, accompany'd with horrid Clefts or *Rhagades*, inſomuch

* De Morb. *contag. Obſ.* xviii.

that

that it was under Deliberation whether ſhe ſhould not be ſeparated as a true Leper.

With the latter, a young Country Lad of eighteen Years, who had been a long Time tormented with a moiſt and foul Scab.

Joannes Wierus * ſets down the following Method he took in curing a foul Scab or *Lepra* in a common Perſon ſadly afflicted.

Having bled him he kept him ſome Time to this following Apozem daily to be taken.

℞ *Rad. Polypod.* ℥iß. *Lap. acut. integ. Cichor. cum Rad. Summit. Lupul. ā* Mj. *Scabioſ. Veron. fumiterræ ā* Mij. *fl. Borrag. Bugloſ. ā* Mß. *Liquirit. raſp.* ℥ß. *paſſul. enucleat.* ℥j. *Coq. in A. F.* ℔iv. *ad Medias, admiſcendo in fine decoctionis Senæ alexan. Mund.* ℥ij. *Epithymi* ℥j. *Nocte relinquantur in Infuſione & a valida Expreſſione adde Syr. de ſuc. Fumariæ* ℥iv. *f. Apozem.*

After this continued ſome Time, he directs the following Bath to be made uſe of frequently.

℞ *Scabioſ. Veron. Fumariæ Lap. acut. integ. furfurum Tritic. ā* Miv. *Malv.* Mvj. *in Cacabo Aquæ bulliant ad Balneum.*

After this he was anointed with the following.

℞ *Suc. Scab. Veron. Fumar. Lap. acut. ā* ℥ij. *Ariſtol. rot. pp. Vitriol. rom. ā* ℥ijß. *Sal Nitri.* ℥j. *Litharg. Argent.* ℥ij. *Alum.* ℈ij. *Sulph.* ℥ß. *Ol. laur. Axung. por. ā* ℥ij. *Oleum & Axungia Coq. cum Succis ad eorum Conſumptionem & inde miſceantur Reliqua ad Linimenti formam.*

To the Arms and Thighs were apply'd Cupping-Glaſſes with Scarification, and he was forbid all ſmoak'd, dry'd, ſpiced and ſalted Meats; Milk,

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* *Lib.* 1. *Obſerv. Med. rararum*, p. 93.

Cheeſe, Shell-Fiſh, new Beer, alſo ſour red Wines, and Pickles of all Sorts.

I ſhall forbear inſerting of more Preſcripts from other Authors, little varying from theſe already mentioned, but conclude this Chapter with two or three Caſes occurring in my own Practice, by which the Reader may be enabled to conjecture with how great Difficulty this Diſtemper is overcome.

A young Fellow, Servant to a Victualler, was put under my Care for Relief under a leprous Scurf, having attended him from his Infancy: His whole Skin (excepting that of his Hands and Face) repreſenting exactly the Scales of ſome ſort of Fiſh, their *Laminæ* or *Strata* larger than the common Spangle; and where they lay out of the Way of rubbing, placed in exact Ranges like the Slate or Tiling on the tops of Houſes.

I could promiſe my ſelf but little Hopes of obtaining the Maſtery of ſo long rooted and obſtinate, as well as (to be feared) hereditary Malady. However, to comply with their Importunity, I began with bleeding him, after purging with the following Powder twice a Week.

℞ *Merc. dulc.* ℈j. *Pulv. Diagred.* gr. xv. *Sal. Tart.* gr. x. m. f. *Pulvis purgans, detur Mane cum Regimine uſuali.*

Every Night he took the following *Bolus* going to Reſt.

℞ *Antim. diaph.* ʒß. *Bezoard. Ven.* gr. iv. *Conſ. Lujulæ* q. ſ. *Miſce.*

And for his ordinary Drink I directed as follows.

℞ *Rad. Oxylap. Rub. Tinct.* ā ℔ß. *Polyp. Querc. Mechoac.* â ℥iv. *Cort. Rad. Frang. Naſt. aquat. Becabung.* ā Miij. *Antim. crud. in pulvere craſſo & petia ligat.* ℔ß.

Præpa-

Præparentur pro Sacculo & indantur Vaſculo Alæ ten. rec. Cong. ij. *continenti; poſt debitam Fermentationem hauriatur ad libitum pro potu ord.*

During this Courſe, one Morning in a Week was ſet apart for ſweating with the *Bolus* following.

℞ *Bezoard. Min. Sal. Vol. Viper.* ā gr. vj. *Conſ. fruct. Cynoſb.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

Upon which he was cloſe cover'd and ply'd with hot Poſſet-Drink, or Mace-Ale, 'till the Sweat flow'd plentifully from him, which being wiped ſtill off, and he gradually cooling, got up to his Dinner and follow'd his Maſter's Buſineſs.

When we had thus ſpent a Month, and made ſome Progreſs towards the clearing of his Skin (his purging and ſweating intermitted for ſome Time) I kept him Night and Morning to the *Pil. Æthiopicæ* in the *Pharmacop. Bateana*, and the Seaſon favouring, he went for an Hour or two every Evening by himſelf into the River, where with his Fleſh-bruſh and Lather he throughly ſcour'd his Hide, and came home much pleaſed with his expected Cure.

℞ *Butyr. infuſ.* ℥ij. *Sulph. viv. pp.* ℥ß. *Camph. cum Ol. amygd. d. guttis aliquot in pulv. redactæ* ʒß. *Sal Nitri* ʒj. *Ol. tart. p. deliq.* ʒij. *Olei laurin. q. ſ. ad Conſiſtentiam Saponis, pro uſu dum flumine natat.*

After ſome Time his Skin appear'd much amended, and he who every Morning could gather lately near a Handful of branny Scales, now very rarely found one in his Bed.

However, much fearing the lurking Snake, he was kept ſtrictly to his alterative *Bolus*, and purged again ſeveral Times with Mercurials; his Diet-Drink, of which he was tired, was changed for a medicated Whey, which he drank plentifully 'till he thought himſelf quite well.

Yet

Yet after a Month or ſix Weeks Diſuſe of Medicine, this inveterate Malady began to bud afreſh; and having gotten, as he thought, a new and ſmooth Skin, he perceived, to his great Grief, another Scaly one ariſing, wanting Time only to confirm it ſelf in its former State: Upon which I advis'd his Friends to have him flux'd by Unction, before his Diſeaſe got again to a Height.

Accordingly a Salivation was rais'd, and he ſpit plentifully betwixt twenty and thirty Days; came out perfectly clear of his Diſtemper, and remain'd ſo for ſeveral Months. To confirm his Cure, I would have had him ſent to our Baths in *Somerſetſhire*, but by Reaſon of the Straitneſs of their Circumſtances, this was laid aſide, as hoping alſo that there might be no Occaſion.

Before the enſuing Spring was far advanc'd, tho' he took all neceſſary Precaution by Way of bleeding, purging, and a regular Diſcipline, as to the Non-naturals, yet did the ſcurfy Scab repullulate in ſeveral Places, tho' not arriving to the Degree it was at formerly.

He ventur'd ſome Years paſt upon Marriage, and has Children by his Wife, as yet without Appearance of inheriting the Father's Diſtemper; altho' it may be Time enough, ſome Years hence, to tell him they are his Offspring: The Seeds of the Diſeaſe lying at preſent perhaps dormant, which may hereafter be (by ſome concurring Cauſe thereto) brought into Action.

A young Gentlewoman, comely and of a ſlender Make, about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, was brought to me a few Years ſince, in Company of her Mother, who deſir'd my Advice about ſome ſcattering Eruptions on her Daughter's Face, which at a Diſtance I perceiv'd were impetiginous, or a leſſer Species of the *Lepra Græcorum:* She had one on her Brow, the moſt conſpicuous, cover'd with a white

white Scab, which ſhe uſually pickt off every Morning to conceal the Blemiſh, and found a new *Squammula* ingender'd by the next. She had two or three other ſmaller upon other Parts of her Face, and ſome upon her Neck.

I deſir'd ſhe would ſhew me her Elbows, and (if ſhe pleas'd) her Knees, where I expected (having generally found it ſo) the greateſt Appearance: With the firſt ſhe readily comply'd, and I found the *Olecranon* beſet with a large white and ſhining Scab; ſhe told me the Tops of her Knees were rather worſe, with ſome ſcattering Spots a Hand's Breadth below, and that the reſt of her Body was perfectly free.

I told her Mother my Thoughts of the Diſeaſe, and the great Difficulty there was in ſubduing the ſame, which I found her no Stranger to; the young Gentlewoman being but then lately diſcharg'd a ſix Months ſtrict Courſe of Medicine, preſcrib'd in the Country by a bold Practitioner, who frequently gives the Prince's Powder, and which according to her Account of its dogged Operation, ſhe had taken, at leaſt ſome other violent Preparation of Mercury, kept down by purging from affecting her Mouth, which nevertheleſs ſhe ſaid would be ſometimes ſore for two or three Days.

She had bathed, anointed, and ſtrictly dieted to no purpoſe, the Diſtemper not giving way, but keeping at a Stand, unleſs that a new Puſtule had lately riſen on her Face, which gave them freſh Alarm, and put them upon conſulting what farther was to be done.

The Gentlewoman, the Mother, told me ſhe was adviſ'd to ſend her down to the *Bath*; I propos'd Salivation firſt, which I found the Daughter had a Mind to be at, having heard of wonderful Cures wrought thereby, and for fear it might farther blemiſh her Face, ſhe was willing to undergo either

either that or any other Experiment, how hazardous ſoever.

Before any Thing was determin'd, I propos'd a Conſultation with ſome eminent Artiſt, and that great and well-deſerving Man *Charles Bernard*, Eſq; was conſulted. When we met, I told the Serjeant what I had Thoughts of enterpriſing, which he approv'd: I propos'd raiſing the Flux by Unction, to which he objected the Tenderneſs of her Make, and his Fears that ſhe might not ſo well grapple with that, as the Way of raiſing it with Calomel, otherwiſe he was clearly for the Unction: I then told him how ſhe had been treated, and he ſeemed to give way.

We then conſulted what was to be done after the Salivation, and he told me he had ſeen more Benefit from ſome vitriolic Medicines, in maſtering theſe leprous Salts, than from the Sulphur Baths, or other Regimen: However he comply'd with her going to the *Bath* when the Seaſon favour'd.

Upon this all Things got ready, and an honeſt careful Nurſe (I had for many Years uſed to the Employment) being ſent to prepare her Chamber, and ſuitable Cloathing of Flannel-Shift, Muffler, Neckcloth, *&c.* I began without other Preparation than that of two or three Days Confinement before-hand to the Houſe, and Abſtinence from ſome uſual Liberty in her Diet; nor do I ſee Occaſion (unleſs there be *Plethora*) why the Body ſhould be weakened either by purging or bleeding, which has now more than at any Time Occaſion for Strength to undergo the following Courſe: The giving only a ſuperſtitious Clyſter, where the Bowels were before in good Order, I have known has diſpos'd them to let ſlip the following Medicine, and brought on a *Diarrhœa*, the chief Symptom apt to intervene and retard the Salivation: But this by Way of Caution.

The

The Mother, upon the Serjeant's Hint, was a little dubious about the Way by Unction; but having told her that by that Way the greateſt Cures had been effected, that her Daughter's Caſe requir'd it, that I had ſent her a Nurſe (on whom great Streſs is laid in theſe Caſes) I could depend on, and that my ſelf would be doubly diligent in my Attendance to obviate any Accident, ſhe agreed, and in the Evening I brought my Compoſition (the whole containing ℥j. of Mercury) which I divided into four Parts, and ſaw the Nurſe (whoſe Hand was armed with a Bladder ty'd about her Wriſt) beſtow the firſt Part between the Elbows and Shoulders of each Arm, and from the Gartering above Knee to the Ankles of each Leg. In turning down her Stocking by the Nurſe, I prevail'd with the young Gentlewoman to let me take a View of one of her Knees, which ſhe ſhew'd me, cover'd over with ſeveral large dry Scabs, and ſmaller ones below.

The firſt Unction thus finiſh'd by the Fire-ſide, I took my Leave, having order'd her to Bed, and to diſpoſe her ſelf to a gentle Breathing by a Draught of Sage-Tea, the Liquor ſhe moſt coveted.

Hearing nothing from my Nurſe next Morning, I defer'd my Viſit 'till Night, when the ſecond Unction was made in like Manner as the former, producing no manner of Alteration, as I underſtood, the following Day: However we had all Things in Readineſs againſt Surpriſe; ſuch as a Bottle of *Liquid Laud.* a Pot of *Confect. Fracaſt.* a good Cordial and ſtomachic Julap, burnt Wine, new-laid Eggs, and a good Quantity of the Decoct. *C. C. C.*

After the third Unction ſhe complain'd a little of her Gums in the Night, and ſaid the Parts of her Mouth were ſtiff and hot; but much more of her Belly, which produc'd ſeveral Stools, and before

fore I got to her a perpetual *Teneſmus*: The Nurſe had given her twelve Drops of the *Laud.* in three or four Spoonfuls of the burnt Wine.

When I came I found her much diſcourag'd, with a low Pulſe and faint Sweats, alſo her Gripes no whit abated; the laſt Stool contain'd much *Mucus* from the Guts, with ſome little ſprinkling of Blood: To take off thoſe Symptoms I immediately order'd the Clyſter the Nurſe had got ready, made of ℔ß. of the *Decoct. Alb.* in which was diſſolv'd the Yolk of an Egg, and ʒß. of *Diaſcord.* to be injected preſently, which in leſs than half an Hour's Time gave her Eaſe.

That Evening we forbore anointing, and kept her to Chicken-Broth boil'd with Rice, a Stick of Cinnamon, a Cruſt of Bread, and a few Shavings of Ivory. She reſted tolerably, complaining ſomewhat more of her Mouth, which yet ſhe wiſhed was much ſorer, being extreamly deſirous of ſpitting, which ſhe had been inform'd would riſe in Proportion to her ſwelled Chaps, and Tenderneſs of the Parts within.

Finding little Alteration, and that ſhe was free of her Gripes and Looſeneſs, the third Evening, from the laſt Unction, we ſpent the remaining fourth Part, upon which ſhe took a Diſh of her burnt Wine with fifteen Drops of the *Laud.* to diſpoſe her to Reſt, and prevent the Return of her Dyſentery.

Next Morning ſhe complain'd of great Sickneſs, and vomited, which I was not concern'd at, it often preſaging the coming on of the Flux; in the mean Time we endeavour'd to keep up her Strength with Broths, and now and then two or three Spoonfuls of the following Julap.

℞ *Aq. Lact. Alex. Menth.* ā ʒiij. *Theriacalis, Cinam. fortioris* ā ʒj. *Syr. Caryoph.* ʒvj. *Tinct. Croci (Aq. Theriac. præp.)* ʒij. *Miſce. Propinentur Coch.* iij. *in languoribus.*

In

In the Even of this Day, waiting on her, I underſtood by the Nurſe ſhe had two Stools, but without Blood, that ſhe had thereupon thrown up a Glyſter as before: I found her very dull that ſhe did not ſpit, and looking into her Mouth I perceiv'd the Glandules under the inveſting Membrane of the Cheeks and Lips were much diſtended, over which my Finger paſt as over a Grater for Bread; her Gums in the ſame Condition, inflam'd and tumid, and her Mouth (a very good Omen) began to ſtink, which the Nurſe took Notice had ſmelt ſtrong all Day.

She was retching whilſt I was there, and had ſpit from the Morning ſhe got up about three Quarters of a Pint.

I left her that Night with farther Inſtructions to the Nurſe, who was exceeding careful of her; and the next Day following, coming in before ſhe was up, ſhe complain'd of nothing but the want of a ſore Mouth; which indeed, bating the Sloughs and Ulcers attending, I thought ſhe muſt have much Trouble from the Inflammation, Heat, and Tumefaction appearing: However the couragious young Gentlewoman made light of it, and regarded nothing ſo ſhe might but ſpit; I promis'd in a Day or two to move it forward, if requiſite, and her Condition would allow; accordingly perceiving the *Lympha* exceeding viſcous, I perſuaded her for farther Dilution, to drink freely of her Sack-Whey, thin Chicken-Broth, Sage-Tea, or Poſſet-Drink; ſhe being now ſecure and free both from her Gripes and Looſeneſs: After which, conſidering ſhe had been uſed to Mercurials in another Way, I gave her ℈j. of *Calomel.* in the *Confect. Fracaſt.* which the Day after had made no Alteration, nor had ſhe ſpit above a Pint the laſt twenty four Hours; ſo that in the Afternoon of that Day, I ventur'd to give her ſeven Grains of the *Turbith Mineral*,

Mineral, with ℈ß. of *Calomel* in a Bole of *Confect. Alkermes*, and ſtaid by her to ſee the Operation, her Poſſet-Drink being got ready beforehand. After about half an Hour, ſhe complain'd of great Sickneſs, and ſaid ſhe ſhould vomit, but did not 'till near an Hour was expir'd, and then it wrought gently enough four or five Times, being each Time incouraged by a large Draught of her ſaid Poſſet-Drink.

Some time after the Operation was over, ſhe had a Coffee-Diſh of burnt Wine, and had alſo as good a Night as could be expected; her Mouth in all Parts of it ſenſibly more inflam'd, and her Gums, eſpecially thoſe backwards, ſo ſwell'd as to cover the Tops of her Teeth, which ſhe could not ſuffer to meet.

Coming into her Chamber the Day after, I ſmelt as incouraging a Stink from her Mouth as could be wiſht for: An Indication of ſuch an Alteration in the Humours, grown putrid, as might diſpoſe them either to be ſeparated and thrown off by the Glands of the Mouth, or miſſing that Way, of Diſcharge by other Paſſages. Her Mouth ſeem'd all on Fire with the Glandules ſtarting up under the Membrane, as large as great Pins Heads, but little Slough or Excoriation, unleſs at the Extremity of the fartheſt Teeth on the lower Jaw.

Thus we continued three or four Days, never riſing higher than a Pint (altho' ſhe drank freely) in the Day and Night; however it had produced that Effect, that the *Impetigo* every where ſcal'd off, as well from her Face as her Joynts, which they had never done before in her other Courſe. and made her hope well of a Cure, going on the more chearfully.

Being very willing ſhe ſhould obtain what ſhe ſo earneſtly deſired, and I am ſure deſerved, I once more gave ℈j. of *Calomel* over Night, and the next

next Day her Turbith *Bolus*, which made her very ſick, and wrought but twice: I likewiſe directed a *Sinapiſm* with the *Rad. Pyreth. Zinzib. contuſ. &c.* ty'd up in a Rag, and held between whiles, as ſhe could ſuffer it, on the Inſide of the ſwelled Cheeks, to excoriate the ſame, and ſet open the Excretory Ducts of the *Glandules*, but all to little purpoſe; for tho' her Chaps were thus tumefy'd, inflam'd, and ſtank; yet ſuch was the *Idioſyncraſy* of her Temperament, as to this Particular, that all Endeavours were fruitleſs, Nature (as we ſay commonly) oppugning this Way of Diſcharge; I might indeed have killed her, but could never have raiſed a plentiful Salivation; wherefore it was agreed, in a ſecond Conſultation, that we ſhould endeavour to make up the Deficiency by Sweating, Purging, and ſtrict Diet, with the Help of Alteratives, and the Uſe of the Bath, for which ſhe was intended.

Deſiſting now from any further Attempt, I directed an Anodyne Gargariſm of *Decoct. Hord.* with which in few Days her Mouth grew eaſy; and having thus ſpent three Weeks or upwards, the Fluxion declining, I purged her with the following Draught.

℞ *Rad. Rhabarb. inciſ.* ʒij. *Fol. Senæ.* ʒiß. *Tamarind.* ʒß. *Sal. Tart.* ℈j. *Coq. in A. F. q. ſ. Colaturæ* ʒiij. *adde Syr. Roſ. Solut.* ʒj. *Aq. Epid.* ʒij. *Miſce, f. Potio Mane, cum Regimine debito, ſumenda.*

After this ſhe was carefully ſweated, and the Purging again, at proper Diſtances, repeated three or four Times.

I then kept her ſtrictly to the *Decoct. Sarſap.* for near a Month, giving her therewith each Morning ten Grains of *Tart. Vitriolat.* with ℈j. of *Sal Tart.* and every Evening the former by it ſelf.

Before the Time of her going to the *Bath*, notwithſtanding all we had done, the *Impetigo* aroſe

a-freſh upon her Brow, on which Account I directed the following Liniment to be uſed there, or wherever it ſhould happen to break forth.

℞ *Ung. è floribus Aurant.* ℥j. *Merc. præcip. alb.* ʒiß. *Camph.* ʒß. *Vitriol. alb. uſt.* ℈j. *Miſce.*

With this ſhe anointed going to reſt, and the next Morning waſhed the Parts with a *Lixivium* as ſtrong as ſhe could bear, made by dropping the *Ol. Tart. p. Deliq.* into ſome Spring-Water, which kept the Puſtules ſo under that ſhe was little or nothing incommoded thereby.

The warm Weather approaching, ſhe changed her Diet-Drink for that of Whey, in a Quart of which were infuſed over Night ſome Slices of the *Rad. Lap. acut.* with a Handful of Fumitory, drank the next Day at two or three Draughts; before each of which ſhe took from a Knife's Point the Quantity of a Nutmeg, of the following Compoſition.

℞ *Antim. diaph.* ʒiij. *Tart. Vitriolat.* ʒiß. *Conſ. fruct. Cynoſb.* ℥iß. *Syr. Viol. q. ſ. ad Elect.*

She continued the Uſe of theſe 'till an Opportunity preſented of ſending her to the *Bath*, in Company with a Lady of the Mother's Acquaintance, whoſe Affairs prevented her going along with her; ſhe ſtaid there two Months and upwards, drinking the Waters, and bathing as ſhe was directed.

After the firſt Month ſhe ſent an incouraging Letter, being in mighty Hopes the *Bath* Waters would ſupply what was lacking from the Salivation fruſtrated; but deſiring ſome of the Liniment might be ſent, I fear'd Things were not right. I directed a Compoſition ſomewhat like that of the *Savanetta* in the *Pharmacop. Bat.* only inſtead of the Juice of Lemons order'd a *Lac Sublimat.*

To

To end my Hiſtory (ſpun out beyond an intended Length) ſhe return'd to *London*, with ſome manifeſt *Veſtigia* of this rebellious Evil in ſeveral of the old Places.

I perſuaded her then to try a Solution of Vitriol, made in Imitation of that of the former Author's, in his *Aqua Vulneraria*, of which ſhe made tryal ſome few Days, not well tim'd, and fancying thence (not without Cauſe) a Diminution of her menſtrual Purgation, ſhe deſiſted, the rather by Encouragement of a Perſon pretending to a Secret for this Diſeaſe, which I did not oppoſe, that ſhe might ſee how little Regard is to be had to ſuch Aſſurance.

She purſued the new Method as ineffectually as the former, the Diſtemper ſtill budding and manifeſting its perverſe Nature, tho' not to the ſame Height as formerly.

Thus am I not aſhamed to let the Reader ſee, how I have been foyled in both theſe Caſes, and could inſtance a third, where a double plentiful Salivation, the firſt raiſed by *Calomel* given by another, the laſt by Unction directed by my ſelf, had no better Succeſs.

The following however being an Example more fortunate, and falling out ſince the firſt *Edition* of this Treatiſe, I ſhall here give you for Encouragement.

A Maiden Gentlewoman many Years afflicted, however with a milder *Species* of this Diſeaſe, yet notwithſtanding incommoded with ſeveral of the branny Scales, or white Eruptions upon her Brows, Neck and Joynts, as well Knees as Elbows, giving her great Diſturbance at ſome times by their Itching, and Uneaſineſs of Mind from the Blemiſh, more particularly to her Face; came out of the Country, recommended to me about the *Autumn*

four Years paſt, when ſeveral *Serpigines* were ſprouting in freſh Places.

I began her Courſe by preſcribing *Calomel* gr. xij. *cum* ʒß *Conf. Frac.* in a Bole over Night, purging it off next Morning with an Infuſion of *Sena cum Rad. Rhei*, as in the uſual purging Potion, adding *Syr. Roſ. Sol.* ʒj.

But the *Calomel* making her exceeding ſick, and together with the Purge, however gentle, working both upwards and downwards very roughly, and raiſing ſome *Hyſterical* Diſorders ſhe was very incident to: Perceiving the feeble Texture of her *Nervous Syſtem*, I laid aſide the Intention of farther Evacuation, of which I found ſhe was incapable, and had ſome Thoughts of trying her with the *Vitriolic* Solution above mention'd, recommended by *Bate* in his *Pharmac.* under the Title aforeſaid, which I have found ſucceed with ſome firm Conſtitutions abounding with theſe *leprous Salts*, and which ſome *Quacks* promiſcuouſly adminiſter as an infallible Remedy. But conſidering the weak State, as well of the *Stomach* as other *Viſcera*, in our preſent Subject, together with the *Menſtrual* Deficiency ſhe labour'd under, I declin'd that Medicine, and directed as follows.

℞ *Carnis Viper. rec. pp.* ʒß. *Syr. e ſucco Fumar. q. s. m. f. Bolus ſumendus Mane & repetendus Veſperi, quotidie per Menſem ſuperbibendo Hauſtulum Seri Lactis cum fol. Fumariæ depurat, ac Syr. ejuſdem edulcorati.*

The *Topics* ſhe made uſe of were theſe.

℞ *Ung. Pomat.* ʒij. *Lact. Sulph.* ʒß. *Flor. Biſmuth.* ℈j. *m. f. Litus; cum quo apice digiti illinentur partes ſquammoſæ omni Veſperi ad Lecti ingreſſum.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Flor. Sambuci* ℔ß. *Ol. Tart. per Deliq.* ʒß. *M. pro lotione quacum intincta petia laventur partes eædem ſingulo Mane leni tamen Manu.*

At the fortnight's End however, finding no great Alteration, ſhe was prevail'd on by her Friends to boil the *Viper* freſh kill'd, and made into Broth, a Method now in great Requeſt with one of our modern Phyſicians, for an *Atrophy* or *Hectic.*

Accordingly with half a Chicken, and a *Viper* prepar'd, as our Fiſh-Women do their *Eels*, ſhe boyl'd a Quart of Water to a Pint, eating firſt the Fleſh, and ſtraining the Decoction, made two Draughts, for Morning and Night.

Having thus regal'd with about forty *Vipers*, and as little Advantage, ſhe return'd to me again, and I now writ for her the following *Alteratives.*

℞ *Conſ. Fumariæ* ʒj. *Æthiop. Min. ſ. i.* ʒß. *Antimon. crud. ſupra Lapidem Porphiritem ſubtiliſſime trit. ac cribrat.* ʒvj. *Syr. e ſuc. Fumar. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. de quo capiat ad Magnit. N. M. maj. Mane ac Veſperi, ſuperbibendo* ʒiv. *Apoſ. Seq. cujus bibat eandem quantitatem per ſe quarta pom.*

℞ *Rad. Lapath. acut. ſiccat.* ʒj. *Sarſaparil. raſp. Chinæ nodos. inciſ. ā* ʒß. *Coq. in Aq. Calc. tenuioris q. ſ. pro* ℔ij. *ſub finem imponendo Fol. Fumar. Scabioſæ ā* Mß. *addendo Colaturæ per ſubſidentiam perfecte depuratæ, Syr. e ſucco Fumariæ* ʒiß. *M.*

Inſtead of the foregoing, the ſubſequent local Applications.

℞ *Ung. Alb.* ʒij. *Merc. præcip. alb.* ℈j. *m. f. Litus ad partes, h. ſ. utendus.*

℞ *Turpeth. Min. illot.* ʒij. *inde aq. Calcis* ʒiv. *& ſtent ſimul ſubinde concutiendo Phialam, in hac Mixtura intingatur Penna quacum madefiant Scabies bis terve in die.*

Once a Week I adventur'd to carry the Humours downwards, by the following *Lenient*; intermitting the *Alteratives* on theſe Days, which paſſed off without any of that Hurry to the Spirits, occaſioned firſt of all by the *Calomel*. From which however noble a Remedy, we were on that Occaſion now forced to refrain.

℞ *Rad. Rhei* ʒj. *Tamarind.* ʒij. *Sal. Tart.* ℈j. *Sem. Coriand. p.* j. *Infunde in aq. Lact.* ʒiij. *& colaturâ ſolve Mannæ Opt.* ʒj. *Fiatque potio leniens purgativa.*

This *Regimen* having been ſtrictly purſued for about three Weeks, ſhe was ſenſibly amended; the itching being not only entirely vanquiſht, but the white Scab or Scale throwing off, left the Skin (however with a *Veſtige* of the Diſtemper) perfectly ſmooth and even; ſo that ſhe now by my Advice, uſed only her firſt *Pomate* with *Biſmuth*, and return'd home well ſatisfy'd, nor has the Humour repullulated ſince.

Whether this Cure was firſt laid in the *Animal*, *viz.* the *Viper*'s Fleſh, ſubduing the Strength of the Diſeaſe, or in the *Mineral* Preparations finiſhing the ſame, I ſhall leave others to paſs their Judgment, mine being for the latter, aſſiſted by the *vegetable*, I mean the Decoction, drank therewith.

I was, I muſt confeſs, uneaſy 'till I heard from her the Spring following, when I was inform'd ſhe continued well, without any Revival of the former Illneſs.

Before ſhe left the Town, I gave Order that ſhe ſhould enter upon a *Chalybiat* Courſe, together with ſome Pills of the *Gums* ſhe took each Night, which brought her otherways to rights; mending the Habit of her Body ſo much, that *Nature* now at length doing her proper Office, ſhe regain'd a better Complexion; and at this Time, being clear of her *Lepra*, enjoys a good State of Health:

Health: Yet by Way of Prevention, every Spring ſhe has recourſe to her *Electuary* and *Diet-Drink* for a Month, taking at others for the ſame Time, 20 or 30 Drops of the *Tinct. Antimon. alterans*, with half a Pint of *German Spa*-Water two or three Times a Day.

As I had Thoughts of concluding this Chapter, the Caſe of Mrs. *Gorden* coming to Mind, under the Direction of that notable Phyſician Sir *Theodore Mayern*, and having great Reſemblance with that laſt recited, I thought it convenient to give a Summary of his Proceedings, to be found amongſt his Obſervations *.

The Patient was a Virgin Lady, about 13 or 14, being much infeſted with a ſcaly Diſeaſe on her Skin, which that learned Man calls a Species of the *Lepra alba*, and for which he purged once in three Days with the following Pill.

℞ *Maſ. Pil. coch. min.* ℈j. *Calomel.* gr. xvj. *Fol. Auri* No. vj. *Ol. Aniſ.* gut. ij. *m. f. Doſis. Sumat Mane.*

In the intervening Days, ſhe took twice a Day ℥v. of an Apozeme prepar'd, *Ex decoct. Pom. redol. Scabioſ. Raſ. C. C. & Eboris* edulcorated with the *Syr. Viol. de Cichor. & de Fumar.* and then acidulated with *Spir. Vitr.* Three Days after the laſt Purging, he orders a Bath of warm Water, in which had been decocted *Fol. cum Rad. Lapathi, Scabioſ. Saponar. Vitis, Salicis, Cortex Nymph. Median. Frang. Rad. Enulæ. Fol. Malv. Viol. Parietar. addito furfure multo, & Lacte Vac. rec.*

This ſhe uſed for two Hours at a Time in the Morning, if ſhe could diſpenſe with it ſo long, being after laid into her Bed, where ſhe reſted ſome little Time; this was continued for eight Days,

* *Mayerni Op. Medica.* 357.

and when ſhe had been in an Hour, ſhe drank a large Draught of Whey, in which had been ſteeped all Night. *Herb. Fumar. Cichor. Endiv. Hepatica*, and at five in the Afternoon another of the ſame.

After eight Days, the bathing and purging were repeated, and after that ſhe ſweated each Morning in her Bed, with the following Bolus.

℞ *Diaph. magiſtralis* gr. xij. *Theriac. Andr.* ℈j. *Fl. Calendul.* ʒß.

Afterwards drinking freely of hot Poſſet-drink prepared *Ex Ulmar. Card. b. & Scabioſ.* being well wiped and carefully dry'd, ſhe lay ſtill two Hours, before ſhe got up to Dinner: She was kept to this for eight Days more, and then purged, when the Bath and Medicated Whey took Place for four Days.

When ſhe had finiſh'd this Courſe, he orders the following Magiſtral Elect. of which ſhe was to eat (for ſurely ſhe could ſcarce ſwallow it otherways) ʒvj. at leaſt, at moſt ℥j. four Hours every Morning before Dinner, for a Month or longer, walking gently afterwards, to put her Body into a kindly Warmth, without ſweating.

℞ *Pulp. pom. redol. condit. Rad. Cichor. & Oxylap. ā* ℥iv. *Conſ. fl. Viol. Bugloſ. & Borag. ā* ℥ij. *Pulv. Rad. Scabioſ. Veron. Mar. Fumar. ā* ℥iß. *Chamædr. Fl. lupul. Salv. ā* ʒvj. *Diaph. vulg. fix.* ℥iij. *Carnis Viperarum idoneo tempore capt. & præp.* ℥iv. *Omnia ut decet præparata excipiantur, q. ſ. Syr. de Pom. red. & de Fumar. ſimp. fiatq; Elect. inſtar Opiatæ, Superbibat hauſtulum ſeri Caprini cum herbis convenientibus clarificati.*

If by theſe Means the Scales or branny Scurf did not caſt off, and her Skin become clear, ſhe was to be anointed with a Compoſition prepar'd, *cum Radice & Suc. Lapathi, Scabioſ. Cort. med. Frang.*

Frang. Beton. aquat. & Bryoniæ; Quæ omnia conciſa, bulliant cum Axungia ſuilla rec. in Aq. Fabr. ad herbarum Putrilaginem. Separetur Pinguedo ut e. a. & cum Aceto Decoctionis Lithargiri Auri addito Oleo Nucum ſine igne extr. fiat. veluti Nutritum, partibus ſquamoſis inungendum.

She was order'd to be very exact in her Diet, which was to be cooling and moiſtening, ſhunning every Thing ſharp, ſalt, pepper'd, or otherways ſpiced, or ſweetned with much Sugar or Honey; as alſo all ſtrong Drinks; inſtead of which, the following was preſcribed, which ſhe was never to be without the whole Year round.

℞ *Rad. Chin. per taleolas ſect.* ℔j. *Rad. Scab. filicis fœm. Oxylap. ā* ℥xij. *Rad. Rub. Tinct. Cichor. Tarax. Oxalydis ā* ℥iv. *Fol. Scab. Sapon. Veron. mar ā* M iv. *Fl. Fumar. Cuſcut. ā* M iij. *Sant. cit. & alb. ā* ℥ij. *Cort. Pom. red.* ℔iß. *Coq. Omnia in Cereviſia parum lupulat.* Galon. vj. *ad Conſump.* ij. *affunde ejuſdem Cereviſ. rec. fervent.* Galon. iv. *Sinatur fieri Infuſ. per Noctem Vaſe probe tecto. Mane fiat Colatura per Setaceum, cui Doliolo idoneo incluſ. adde Suc. Pom. red. rec. Expreſ.* ℔vj. *Suc. Naſturt. & Becabung. ā* ℔iß. *Fermenti Cereviſ.* Pint. j. *Chalybis fruſtulatim diviſi* ℔j. *Sinatur fieri fermentatio ad perfectam depurationem. Liquor limpidus includatur lagenis lapid. optime obturatis ſervandis loco ſubterraneo, unde depromantur ad uſum.*

What the Iſſue of this Caſe was, is left undetermin'd, only we find a Prognoſtic that great Hopes were placed in her growing better when ſhe came to enjoy the uſual Benefit of the menſtrual Purgation.

The worſt Species of this Diſtemper, and for ought I know, as bad a *Lepra* as has been ſeen in our Age, was preſented to my View in a Country-

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man who came to *London* for Advice, and was recommended to me by one of his Relations; but I not caring to meddle, he went from me to others, at length to Serjeant *Bernard*, who underſtanding he had try'd no Medicine, propos'd a Salivation rather than the Bath, he had Thoughts of going to.

This Perſon, with about a Score more, as I was inform'd, fell ill after drinking ſome roapy and ill brew'd Beer, which coſt the greater Part of them their Lives; thoſe ſurviving, in few Months grew perfectly leprous: This Man's Brother as deſcribed to me, as bad as any our Authors give Account of; his whole Body over-run with ſcabby Ulcers, his Feet like the Elephants, his Fingers and Toes ſtrutting out with *Rhagades*, and quite uſeleſs: his Face with unequal Tubercles, and each Morning a Shovel full of branny Scales caſt off in the Sheets.

The Perſon I now mention, took his Leave of the Town only for ſome little Time, 'till he had ſettled his Affairs in Caſe of Death, and that the Seaſon was more ſuitable, intending ſhortly to return and enterprize the Salivation under mine, or ſome other's Care, if I refus'd him.

But the next News I heard was of his Death, and that (ſo far as they could diſtinguiſh for his Scabs) of the Small-Pox: A Diſtemper one might have believ'd him ſecure of, on Account of his Leproſy.

The Brother is ſtill alive, eating and drinking without Government or Phyſical Regimen, for which Liberty he alledges, his not being better for his Abſtinence, and he thinks it ſcarce poſſible he can be worſe, whatever Freedom he may take.

He is abandon'd by Company, making his own Houſe a Lazar, and has none to adminiſter to him what he calls for, but one or two of his own Family.

But

But leaving this knotty and obſtinate Diſtemper, we come now to treat of one more mild, yet ſtill ſomething of kin, or related however at a Diſtance, (*viz.*) that of the Itch.

CHAP. III.

Of the Itch.

THIS Diſeaſe is by the *Greeks* named Κνησμὸς, by the *Latins Pruritus*, *a prurio* to itch; about which we ſhall ſpend leſs Time, for as much as the worſt Kind of it does nearly border on the Scab or *Lepra*, ſo largely handled in our laſt Chapter; and at its Height requiring much the ſame Method of Healing, altho' uſually attended with better Succeſs: For where the ſlighter and more common Remedies fall ſhort, we ſeldom meet with an Itch (however obſtinate) that ſtands out againſt a Mercurial Salivation; nor have we often Occaſion for ſo great a Remedy.

In diſcourſing hereof, I ſhall diſtinguiſh this Diſeaſe, as Local, and Scorbutic, or Cacochymical: And truly if any Diſeaſe is properly Cutaneous, or a Diſtemper of the Skin, none claims a better Title thereto, than the former or local Itch: I call it Local where the Contagion or ſeminal Principle of the Diſeaſe is tranſmitted to a Perſon in ſound Health, by drawing on the Glove or Stocking, wiping on the Linen, or lying in the Sheets after Perſons infected with the ſame Malady, which entering externally by the Pores of the Skin into the Glandules thereof, vitiates their Texture, corrupts their Juices and raiſeth the ſame Ferment with that from which it was propagated or derived.

Again,

Again, that it is truly and properly ſpeaking a Diſeaſe of the Skin, is hence manifeſt; for that if recent or freſh contracted, it is often and ſafely cured by Topics alone: But theſe are to be apply'd timely, before it has ſunk deeper into the Glandules, and by the circulating Fluid, through the capillary Veſſels, tranſmitted its Venom into the Blood, whoſe Craſis it very quickly diſturbs and contaminates.

The Cauſe of this Diſeaſe, whether *Sympathic* from abroad, or *Protopathic* ingender'd in the Blood, is laid in a ſalt, ſerous Humour lodged in the Glandules of the Skin, which have been deſcribed in our Introduction, raiſing up the Cuticle into ſmall Puſtules or Pimples, with white and ſhining Heads, which being rub'd in ſcratching, ouze out a clear Water and then dry up again with a Scab; theſe for the moſt Part appear betwixt the Fingers (the proper Seat and *Pathognomonic* of the Diſeaſe) as alſo under the Hams, upon the Hipps and other Parts of the Body, where the ſalt Humour being detain'd by the ſaid outward or ſcarf Skin, excites the Senſation we call Itching, which whether pleaſant or painful, or a mixt Paſſion, is a Controverſy not here to be determin'd.

A ſhort and more ſatisfactory Account of this Diſeaſe, I ſhall here preſent my Reader from that great Philoſopher and Phyſician Dr. *Willis* in theſe Words *.

As to what concerns puſtulous Eruptions, as the glandulous Humour may be depraved ſeveral Ways, ſo eſpecially theſe three; and therefore uſually falls under a coagulative Diſpoſition with the Serum, that is newly poured out of the Blood.

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* *Willis de Pſora ſive Scabie cum Pruritu. Sect.* 3. *C.* 6.

Firſt of all, the Blood it ſelf being very impure and diſſolved, leaves its Corruption and Recrements plentifully in the cutaneous Glands, which there aſſuming the Nature of a more corruptive Ferment, do variouſly work up and coagulate with other Juices coming thither or paſſing that Way, and ſo produce not only Itches, but ſeveral Sorts of Leproſies: Therefore often and conſtant eating of Salt-Fiſh or Fleſh, dry'd in the Smoak or Sun, alſo incongruous Drinks and Poyſons, do commonly cauſe cutaneous Eruptions, and thoſe oftentimes very horrid ones.

Secondly, The Humour gathered in theſe cutaneous Glands, ſometimes by meer Stagnation becomes not only itchy, but oftentimes corruptive; wherefore not only they that have been long kept in Priſon, but alſo that have lived a ſedentary Life, and are uſed to Filth, Stink, Sluttiſhneſs or Naſtineſs, live obnoxious to theſe Diſeaſes; inaſmuch as the cutaneous Liquor being not at all eventilated, is corrupted by meer Stagnation, and ſo obtains the Nature of a putrefying Ferment, to which moreover an Addition is made by the Blood in like Manner depraved and polluted.

Thirdly, If perhaps theſe Cauſes be wanting, ſo as the glandulous Humour of the Skin has contracted no Fault either from the Blood or from its own Stagnation; yet is it certain that the virulent Infection communicated from without, does nevertheleſs render it prolifick as to theſe Diſeaſes. This is exceeding manifeſt from vulgar Obſervation, inaſmuch as they that are beſt in Health, and have as good a Conſtitution as can be, ſcarce ever ſleep without Harm in the ſame Bed with an itchy Perſon, or where ſuch Perſon has lain: Not only ſo, but the itchy Perſon's Linen waſhed with other Mens, often impart their Infection; and certainly the morbid Taint of no one Diſeaſe is more eaſily

and

and certainly propagated (the Plague only excepted) than this of the Itch.

And this ſhall ſuffice for the Deſcription and Diagnoſtics of the Diſeaſe under preſent View.

The Prognoſtics are taken from the benign or malign Nature of the Diſtemper, which is more eaſily overcome if recent and lately contracted from an outward Infection, than if long radicated, and ariſing from ſome Scorbutic or other Cacochymy of the Humours or Blood: It is alſo ſooner cur'd in Children (to whom according to *Hippoc.* it is more familiar) than in grown Perſons.

The chief curatory Indications conſiſt in amending the glandulous Humour vitiated, and reducing the Skin to its right Temper; which is often effected by local Application or applying Medicines immediately to the Parts. But before theſe take Place, the Blood it ſelf, eſpecially its depraved ſerous *Latex*, if got thereinto, is to be freed from its Pollution, by bleeding, purging, and proper Alteratives; being always mindful to ſecure the nervous Liquor from participating of the Taint, by which many deſperate and deadly Diſeaſes of the Brain and noble Parts may be, and often are occaſion'd.

It will I think be needleſs to give Specimens of the Cure in Hiſtories of particular Caſes, every where and at all Times offering of this Nature; inſomuch that there is ſcarce an old Woman to be found without ſome Secret for the Itch, altho' what ſort of Cures, might be inſtanced in many they have killed by curing their Diſtemper in the Skin, without heed to the purging off the malign Humours, or rectifying the *Dyſcraſy* of the Blood, as alſo the Fluxes oftentimes ariſing from their Quickſilver Oyntments and Girdles, to the great Detriment of the ſuffering Patient, and no ſmall Hazard of Life it ſelf. Examples of which are

to be met with in ſeveral Writers upon this Subject.

In the Cure of this Diſeaſe, bleeding is generally neceſſary, after which purging by Intervals, eſpecially with *Merc. dulc.* which has a ſingular Property in correcting the itchy Salts.

Alteratives alſo, ſuch as Whey clarify'd with Fumitory, are to be taken at other Times.

Cremor Tart. with a half Part of *Flos Sulph.* taken Night and Morning, has been found ſerviceable; the latter by it ſelf is the uſual Remedy among poor People, who drink it inwardly in Milk, anointing outwardly at the ſame Time with the Flower of Brimſtone mixt up with Butter or Hogs-Lard.

Now that Sulphur and its Preparations are excellent Remedies in this and all other Turpitudes of the Skin, uſed either in Coſmetics, or given inwardly to depurate the Juices of the Blood, is agreed on all Sides: But that regard is to be had in its Preſcription inwardly to ſome particular Temperaments, as the Hectic and Conſumptive, is as undeniable.

The *Sal Tart.* I prefer to moſt other Remedies for the Itch, it thoroughly purging and cleanſing the Blood when taken inwardly; and made into a Lixivium with Spring-Water, makes an excellent Waſh for the Skin alſo, quickly clearing the ſame of the outward Filth and Pollution.

Hartman propoſes in the obſtinate Itch, a Diaphoretic of the white Flowers of Antimony, which he gives for 20 Days together, and pretends it will do Wonders.

Sydenham, in the like Caſes, ſweats them every Morning for the ſame Number of Days, an Hour or two at a Time, with the following Bole and Draught, which is to be taken alſo every Night, tho' they do not then promote Sweating therewith.

℞ *The-*

℞ *Theriac. Ven.* ʒß. *Elect. ex Ovo* ℈j. *Pulv. rad. Serp. Virg.* gr. xv. *Bezoar. orient.* gr. v. *Syr. Cit. condit. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus*

℞ *Aq. Card. b.* ʒvj. *Epid. Theriac. ā* ʒij. *Syr. Caryoph.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

But this Method, in many Caſes and Conſtitutions, I ſhould ſuſpect for its great Heat, and Aptneſs to fire the Blood; and would indeed, for the very Fatigue of it, prefer a gentle Salivation, if nothing elſe would take Place.

So far as concerns Topicks, *Amat. Luſit.* directs the following Oyntment, and ſays it works upon the Diſtemper like an Inchantment, uſed only to beſmear the Puſtules.

℞ *Enul. Camp. virid.* ℔ß. *Axung. porc.* ʒv. *Contunde ſimul & coque ſupra lentum ignem & exprimendo fiat Unguentum.*

This of *Sennertus* ſeems preferable, which might be rendred yet more efficacious, by the Addition of a little Sulphur.

℞ *Rad. Lapat. acut. virid. Helen. virid. ā* ℔ß. *Axung. porc.* ʒiv. *Contunde, coque & fortiter exprime ut prius.*

Simon Pauli extols a Bath, prepar'd of the Leaves and ſmall Twigs of the Birch-Tree, boil'd in Spring-Water.

In a troubleſome cutaneous Affection of this Kind, *Hildanus* took the Method here following*.

Firſt of all preſcribing a proper Regimen of Diet, and forbidding all Things hot or likely to inflame the Blood, as Pepper, Salt, Ginger, Cloves, Onions, Horſe-radiſh, Muſtard, and the like, as alſo Wine and ſtrong Liquors of any Kind; he purg'd his Patient with the following Apozeme.

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* *Opera Hild. Cent.* vi. *Obſ.* LXXXIII.

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. Lapat. acut. Scrophul. maj. Polypod. Cichor. Cort. Frang. & Tamariſ. ā* ℥ß. *Herb. Agrim. Veron. Cuſcut. Scabioſ. Fumar. ā* Mj. *Liquir. raſ. Uvar. paſſul. exacinat. ā* ℥j. *Fl. geniſt. &* iv. *Cordial ā* p. j. *Sem. aniſ. Fæn. ā* ʒij. *f. ſ. a. Decoct. in ſ. q. Aq. F. ad conſumpt. tertiæ partis, ut Colatura redeat ad* ℔iß. *in qua infundantur, macerentur & coquantur S. A. Fol. Senæ à ſtipulis expurgat.* ℥ij. *Rhab. elect.* ℥iij. *Agaric. recenter. trochiſc. & Rad. Mechoac. alb. ā* ʒij. *Maneant Infuſione per horas* xij. *poſtea exprimantur addanturque Syr. Roſat. ſolut. comp.* ℥ij. *Syr. de Fumaria* ℥j. *Miſce fiat Pot. pro tribus Matutinis.*

After the firſt Draught taken, he let him Blood the next Day; and if the Apozem wrought not ſufficiently, he orders ʒj. or ʒiß. of *Confect. Hamech.* to be added to the following, or in Place of the former, he ſubſtitutes this, to be taken in like Manner between whiles.

℞ *Rad. Polyp. querc. Sanic. fæm. Cort. int. Rad. Frang. Rad. Lap. acut. ā* ℥ß. *Herb. Veron. Fumar. Cuſcut. Scabioſ. ā* Mß. *Liquir.* ʒß. *Coq. in ſ. q. Aq. ut Colatura redeat ad* ℥v. *in quibus infund. macerentur & coq. Fol. Senæ* ℥j. *Agar. rec. troch. Rhab. opt. ā* ʒj. *Maneant Infuſione horas* viij. *poſteaque exprimantur, Expreſſioni adde Syr. roſ. ſol. comp.* ℥j. *m. f. potio.*

Inſtead of either, with much leſs Trouble, the following Pills.

℞ *Maſ. pil. aggreg.* ℈j. *pil. de Fumar.* ℈ij. *Troch. alhand.* gr. iv. *Cum ſyr. Roſ. ſol. formentur pil.* v. *involvantur pulvere liquiritiæ.*

Having thus ſufficiently purged the Patient, he directs the following Lotion, with which to bath or waſh the Parts.

℞ *Rad. Lap. acut. Scrophular. maj. Enul. camp. ā* ℥j. *Helleb. nig. & Sanic. fœm. ā* ℥ß. *Herb.*

Fumar. Scabioſ. Furfur. cribrat. ā Mij. *Salis Marini* Mj. *Tart.* ℥iij. *Coq. in tribus Menſuris Aquæ ad Conſumpt. tertiæ partis, Colaturæ adde Aceti* ℔j. *Miſce pro Lavamento.*

And after that, this Unction here ſet down, (*viz.*)

℞ *Rad. Helleb. nig. Lap. acut. Scroph. maj. Enul. c. ā* ℥j. *Suc. Fumar. Lupul. Scabioſ. Aceti acerrimi ā* ℔j. *Ping. porc.* ℔ij. *Miſce & maneant in infuſione* iv. *aut* vj. *Dierum Spatio, poſtea coq. ad humiditatis fere conſumptionem, tandem coletur ad uſum, ſervando pinguedinem, cujus.* ℞ ℥iij. *Pulv. Alum. & Vitriol. uſt. Ceruſ. Litharg. auri. Tartari. Saturni calcinat, Salis Marini uſti ā* ʒj. *Miſceantur in Mortario addendo ſucci Citrorum* ℥ß. *fiat Linimentum ad uſum prædictum in Vaſe vitreo reſervandum.*

In ſtill more rebellious Affects of this Nature, he adds ℥j. of Mercury.

The ſame may be likewiſe mixed with a ſuitable Quantity of our *Ungt. de Oxylapatho* to this Purpoſe directed by the College Diſpenſatory, and is ſurely for this End one of the beſt Medicines of the Shops, as I have oftentimes experienc'd.

Paul Barbet * firſt Bleeding his Patient, purges with the following Apozem.

℞ *Rad. Aſparag. Gram. Polypod. ā* ʒvj. *Liquirit.* ʒiij. *Fol. Fumar. Cichor. ā* Mj. *Senæ Elect.* ℥iß. *Rhei opt.* ℥ß. *Tamarind.* ℥j. *Sem. Aniſ.* ʒij. *Crem. Tart.* ʒiij. *infuſa horis* xxiv. *in ſ. q. Seri lactis, Coque & cola &* ℔iß. *adde Syr. Diacnic.* ℥iij. *m. f. Apoz. Doſis* ℥iij.

When they have taken this for ſeveral Mornings, he ſweats them with this Powder.

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* *Oper C.* 12. *p.* 293.

℞ *Flor.*

℞ *Flor. Sulph. Antim. diaph. Sal. Card. bened. Lap. prunel. ā* ʒj. *Miſce, fiat pulvis in* vj. *Doſ. æq. dividendus.*

After which he directs the ſubſequent Bath, Fotus and Liniment as there ſeems Occaſion.

Balneum ad Pruritum.

℞ *Rad. Lapat. acut. Bryon. ā* ℥vj. *Fol. Fumar.* Mvj. *Flor. Chamæm.* Miij. *Furfur.* ℔j. *Sulph. crud.* ℥ij. *Nitri* ʒj. *Alum* ʒiß. *Sal. Com.* ℥ij. *Aq. F. q. s. ad Balneum.*

Fomentum.

℞ *Gypſi uſti* ʒiß. *Calcis viv.* ʒij. *Lithrg. aur.* ℥ß *Boli arm.* ℥j. *Fol. Nicot. ſiccat* ʒiij. *Vini alb. gallic.* ℔j. *Aq. F.* ℔ij. *Coquantur pariter & Colatura reſervetur uſui.*

Linimentum.

℞ *Sulph. crud.* ʒij. *Saponis venet.* ziß. *Nitri pp.* ʒß. *Litharg. aur.* ʒij. *Merc. dulc.* ziß. *Ung. alb. Camph.* ℥j. *Ol. lign. Rhod.* gut. iv. *m. f. Lin.*

The ſame Author, in the moſt rebellious Itch, recommends the Fleſh of the Viper dry'd and powder'd, but his Doſe ſeems too inconſiderable to effect any great Matters, nor is the Preparation half ſo valuable as their Fleſh boil'd and eaten with the Broth, as directed in our Chapter of the Leproſy.

For nice People I generally order a *Lac Sublimat.* ſomewhat like the *Lac Mercurii* of Dr. *Bate*, but with double Quantity of Water, for I think that too ſtrong: However this muſt be proportion'd to the Nature of the Diſtemper, and the Texture of the Skin, either fine in ſome like Cambrick, or coarſe in others like Canvas. Of Kin to this is the

Lotio Mercurialis in Dr. *Fuller*'s *Pharmacop. Extemp.* but ſtill weaker.

For thoſe who can away with an Ointment, I uſually direct this following.

℞ *Ung. Alb. camph.* ℥iß. *Merc. præcip. alb.* ʒij. *Ol. tart. p. deliq.* ʒß. *Miſce.*

But here, as a neceſſary Caution, I would have it obſerv'd that all thoſe Compoſitions wherein Mercury is an Ingredient, are to be uſed with great Prudence, leſt (as Folks ſay) while we are driving out one Devil, another gets not in: For 'tis no new Thing to find thoſe who have been long tampering with Mercurial Coſmeticks, at length to fall into grievous Diſtempers, as Tremors upon the Nerves, Palſies and Convulſions; nay, ſometimes to have their Teeth grow black in their Mouths, and to fall out of their Heads, as hath been obſerv'd by Dr. *Willis*, and by *Fab. Hild.* * who gives a remarkable Account of a Woman very near to have loſt her Life, but more eſpecially her Limbs, by wearing a Quickſilver Girdle for this Diſtemper.

Wherefore it behoves us firſt to try other Medicines, of which we have given ſome *Formula*'s above, and of which Kind is this following, ſeldom or never failing to cure a common Itch, as I have experienc'd theſe twenty Years paſt.

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Enul. Fl. Sulph. ā* ℥ß. *Pulv. Bac. laur. Zinzib. ā* ʒij. *Nitri pp.* ʒj. *Butyri inſulſi, vel loco ejus Axung. Porc. q. ſ. ad Conſiſtentiam Linimenti, ſcil.* ℥ij. *vel* ℥iij. *Vel*

℞ *Flor. Sulph. ac Sulph. viv. pp. ā* ℥ß. *Axung. Porcin.* ℥iv. *Ol. Tart. p. deliq.* ʒij. *M. pro Linimento.*

In ſome obſtinate and ſtubborn Affects of this Kind, and for thoſe of a coarſe Skin, where the

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* *Cent.* v. *Obſ.* 93.

Senſe

Senſe of the Part can ſuffer it, it is common to add the *Ol. Sulph.* inſtead of the *Tartar.*

For a Youth of about ten Years old, lamentably afflicted all over the Body with this Diſeaſe of long ſtanding, and after the uſe of all the common Remedies, both external and internal, unſucceſsfully adminiſter'd, in Conſultation with an ancient Phyſician, we preſcribed as follows.

Having purged with *Calomel* and *Diagred.* three or four times, at a proper Diſtance, this Waſh was order'd.

℞ *Fol. Nicotianæ Scabioſæ ā* Mij. *Rad. Oxylapath. inciſ.* ℔ß. *Enulæ camp.* ℥ij. *Sulph. viv.* ℥j. *Coq. in Aq. Calcis* ℔vj. *ad* ℔iv. *& f. fotus, in quo tepefacto tingantur panni lintei, quibus totum Corpus foveatur Diebus purgatione intermediis, cavendo frigus.*

But this not ſo well anſwering our Intention, was changed for an *Inſeſſus*, thus,

℞ *Fol. Fumariæ Scabioſæ Peti ā* Miij. *Rad. Lapath. acut. inciſ.* N. iij. *Sulph. viv.* ℥iv. *Coq. in Congiis duobus Aq. Communis ad medias. Ponatur Liquor cum Ingredientibus in vas proprium pro Balneo addendo q. s. Aq. Calidæ, quo inſideat Patiens Axillarum tenus, ſupra Pulvinar furfure ſemiplenum, ad horæ quadrantem: Repetendo omni veſperi ad* v. *vel* vj. *Vices ut antea cavendo frigus.*

During this, and for a Month after, he took fifteen Grains of the *Mineral Æthiops*, Night and Morning, mixt with a little Sugar, in a ſpoonful of the medicated *Aq. Calcis* hereunder written, drinking a ſmall Draught upon the ſame.

℞ *Rad. Sarſaparil. inciſ.* ℥ij. *Raſur. Lign. Saſſafras* ℥j. *Rad. Oxylapath. inciſ.* ℥iij. *liquirit. roſpat.* ℥j. *infunde frigide in Aq. Calcis* ℔v. *& triduo Elapſo, bibat ut ſupra ordinatum eſt, tempore uſus percolendo.*

Upon this, the Humour began to dry up, and the Scabs to crumble off, the Itch being entirely vanquiſht, and no Reliques of the ſame again appearing: However for his farther Security, a *Fontanel* was made on his Arm, and his *Mercurial* Purge repeated once a Week, at the Cloſe of his Cure, for four times more.

When he had left off the uſe of the *Bath*, and a *Brimſtone Ointment*, like what we have made mention of above, and of which he grew preſently tir'd, we ſubſtituted a *Shirt* prepar'd after the Manner enſuing.

℞ *Flor. Sulph. ac Sulph. viv. pp. ā* ℥iv. *bulliantur in aq. F. q. ſ. & poſtea in eadem pauliſper Coq. Induſium, quod Exiccatum induatur per Hebdomadam.*

For thoſe however that are minded to experiment the Girdle, a Man of Learning tells us they are prepar'd ſafely (if that be poſſible) by beating up ʒvj. of Mercury [I have known a Flux raiſed where the Apothecary, to juſtify himſelf, took his Oath there was but ʒiij.] with the White of One new-laid Egg, ſpreading it by Degrees upon a Piece of new Flannel, the Breadth of three or four Fingers, and after drying in the Sun, or by a moderate Fire, *ſed caveat Emptor.* For if five or ſix Grains of Calomel mixt with a Purgative, and given to Children for the Worms, will ſometimes affect their Chaps, and ſlaver them, How can we be ſecure that the crude Mercury, once got into the Blood, ſhall be more certain in operating juſt as we would have it, or leſs hazardous in ſuch a Conſequence as we have now been ſpeaking of? If this Gentleman thinks the Quickſilver Girdle as ſafe as other Medicines, I muſt needs think him ſingular in that Opinion; and if he was never diſappointed by them, or other mercurial Medicine, he may (for ought I know) be the only Man who has frequently

quently convers'd with them, and never was play'd one ſlippery Trick by them; but to proceed.

In the *Scorbutic Itch*, the primary Indications for Cure are to be taken from the Diſeaſe, whereof the itchy or cutaneous Eruptions are only a Symptom; that is by preſcribing ſuch antiſcorbutic Medicines as may deſtroy theſe ſaline Concretions of the Blood, and correct its *Cacochymy*; taking Care among theſe, that ſuch as are endued with ſharp, volatile, and fiery-hot Particles, as the *Radix Raphani ſylv. Ari. Cortex Winterani, Naſturt. Perſicaria*, &c. are left out, and others more temperate put in their Place; ſome few Examples whereof here follow.

Potus Antiſcorbuticus.

℞ *Summit. Pini. Rad. Oxylap.* ā ℥iv. *Sarſap. Chinæ*, ā ℥vj. *Herb. linguæ Cervin. Hepaticæ, Agrim. Heder. ter.* ā Mij. *Antim. crud. in Pulv. craſſo nodulo ligati* ℔ß. *Præparentur ut e. a. & Poliolo indantur cum Cereviſiæ tenuis* Galon iv. *poſt debitam Fermentationem depromatur pro potu ordinario.*

Elect. Antiſcorb. temp. ex D°. Fuller.

℞ *Conſ. Lujulæ* ℥iv. *Fruct. Cynosb.* ℥j. *Pulv. Coral. rub.* ℥ß. *Eboris, C. C.* ā ʒij. *Syr. è 5 Rad. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. cujus ſumat* ℥ *N. M. majoris Mane atque Veſperi per Menſem.*

Expreſſio Antiſcorbutica ex eodem.

℞ *Herb. Becabung. Naſturt. aq. Tarax. Aparin.* ā Miv. *Aurant. cum Cort. N°* iv. *Contuſis affunde Vini alb. & Aq. Fl. Sambuci,* ā ℔j. *Fiat Expreſſio Sacch. edulcoranda, & bibat* ℥iv. *bis indies. Vel*

℞ *Suc. Plantag. Becabung. Naſt. aq. Dentis Leon.* ā ℔j. *Suc. Limon. Acetoſæ, Vini alb.* ā ℔ß.

Stent frigidè ad Subſidentiam : Liquori limpido adde Aq. Lumbric. Magiſtr. Sacc. alb. ā ʒiv. *Detur talis quantitas Mane & 4ta pomerid.*

If the Diſeaſe prove ſtubborn, and give not Way to the foregoing Remedies, degenerating into ſome Species of the *Lepra*, Recourſe muſt be had to thoſe laid down in the foregoing Chapter.

A Gentlewoman middle aged, of a full Body, and exceedingly *Scorbutic* Habit, had for ſeveral Years paſt, but more grievouſly in the Summer, been moleſted with a hot, puſtulous Eruption, over-ſpreading her Thighs and Legs, her Hips, Buttocks and Belly, inſomuch as that between the Smart and Itch thence ariſing, ſhe had no Quiet either Night or Day. Some Years before ſhe had been Dr. *How*'s Patient, who reliev'd her for ſeveral Months, by the Preſcriptions here following, as I took them from the *Apothecary*'s *File*.

℞ *Conſ. Fumariæ* ʒj. *Carn. Viper. Antimon. crud. ā* ℈j. *Syr. è ſuc. Fumar. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus ſumendus Veſperi & repetendus Mane. cum Hauſtu ſeq.*

℞ *Sedi Major.* Miij. *Contunde paululum & Coque in Lact. Vaccin.* ℔iij. *ad* ℔ij. *Sero colato adde Syr. Viol.* ʒij. *& f. Hauſtus* ij.

Once in four Days ſhe took alſo theſe Pills late over Night, and the next Morning drank three Pints or two Quarts of the purging Waters, turn'd with Milk.

℞ *Pil. Tart.* ʒß. *Tart. Vitriol.* gr. v. *Syr. è Cichor. q. ſ. m. f. Pil.* v. *aut* vj.

By which Method, as I have already obſerved, ſhe ſeemed to be freed from her Complaint, but of late Years by an irregular Way of living, drinking ſtrong Liquors, and feeding luxurioufly upon high ſeaſon'd Meats, ſhe fell into the ſame Condition, and having try'd her former Method ineffectually, by the

the Direction of her *Apothecary* [her *Phyſician* being now dead] I was recommended to her.

The Spring being advanced, and the Plants full of their Juices, I order'd an Expreſſion of the *Fol. Taraxac. Lujul. Becabung. Naſtur. aquat.* of which twice a Day ſhe took ℥iij, render'd more palatable with half an Ounce of the *Suc. Aurant.* and as much of its Syrup, her old *Pill* being taken between whiles.

But being now with Child, I durſt neither venture her with *Calomel*, nor repeat the *Cathartic* ſo often as I would otherwiſe have done: Only bleeding her two or three times in ſmall Quantity, at proper Diſtance, with Deſign of abating the great Heat ſhe complain'd of, with the intolerable itching. I likewiſe enjoin'd her ſuitable Diet, of Meats eaſy of Digeſtion, and affording a ſimple Nouriſhment, without which Compliance, I told her, I could do her no Service. By all which the Diſtemper ſeemed much palliated; but finding we were not likely to gain our Point, ſo as to free her entirely of her Complaint, I writ this *Formula.*

℞ *Conſ. Fumar.* ℥j. *Æthiop. Min. ſ. i. Carn. Viper. pp. ā* ℥ß. *Syr. è ſucco Fumar. q. ſ. m. f. Electuarium de quo ſumat Morſulum ad Magnit. N. Moſc. Mane ac Veſperi, ſuperbib.* ℥vj. *Decoct. ſeq. cujus bibat per ſe quinta Pom. alterum Hauſtulum.*

℞ *Oxylapath. ſiccat.* ℥iß. *Cichor. Acetoſ. ā* ℥ß. *Coq. in Aq. F. q. ſ. ad* ℔ij. *Colaturæ, ſub finem imponendo Fol. Becabung. Cochleariæ hort. ā* Mß. *Pomor. redol. in* iv. *Part. diviſ. N°.* ij. *Colaturæ admodum per ſubſidentiam claræ adde Syr. è Suc. Aurant.* ℥ij. *& f. Apoſema.*

Notwithſtanding all which, tho' we got farther Ground of her Diſtemper, and that ſhe who ſometime before dreaded her Bed, by reaſon of the inſupportable Itch, occaſion'd by the Heat thereof, and after rubbing, as intolerable Smart, was now able

able to lie quiet therein. Yet beginning to loath her Medicines, whether by reaſon of her Pregnancy, or that her Stomach having been uſed to more reliſhing Viands, ſtrong Wines and Brandies, could not bear them, before her Cure was finiſhed, ſhe threw them off, and it was not but with Difficulty that I perſuaded her twice a Day to take half a Pint of the *Houſeleek-Whey*; from which I have ſeen wonderful Relief in ſome hot and bilious Temperaments, attended with *ſcorbutic*, *ſalt* and *pruriginous* Eruptions on the Skin. This being edulcorated with the *Syr. de ſuc Fumariæ*, ſhe continued ſome Weeks longer, and got entirely free of her Diſorder, but came before her Time was up.

As for *Topics*, ſhe could bear none, through the exceeding Smart after her rubbing, which yet neither could ſhe refrain, when coming near a Fire, or warm in her Bed, unleſs it were a *Lotion* prepar'd *ex aq. Plantag.* ℔ß. *Troch. Alb. Rhas.* ʒj. *& Sacchar. ſatur.* ℈j. in this, a little warm'd, with a fine Rag ſhe lightly waſht the excoriated Places, and being dry'd in, cover'd the ſame with Cloths ſpread over with my *Cerate*, which defended them from ſticking otherwiſe to her Shift, and the Humours being now corrected, healed the ſame.

Before I quit this, I am to take Notice of a certain *Itch*, which *Fallopius* terms *Volatick*, flying ſuddenly over the Body, and raiſing little Bumps under the Skin, like thoſe from the ſtinging of Nettles, producing an intolerable Itch in the Parts.

The ſame is taken Notice of by Dr. *Sydenham*, which he ſays invades at any Time of the Year, and is moſtly occaſion'd by the two free Uſe of attenuating Wines, or ſuch like ſpirituous Liquors: A ſmall Fever, ſaith he, begins, and is preſently follow'd by an Eruption of Puſtules almoſt over the whole Body: They ſoon ſtrike in and hide themſelves

ſelves under the Skin, and itch exceedingly after ſcratching, appearing again preſently.

This ſeems to be the ſame with the *Arabian Eſſere*, *Sora* and *Sare*, of which *Sennertus* treats *Pract. lib.* v. *Pars* 1. *Cap.* 26.

As to the Cure, bleeding premis'd, the common purging Potion is to be given next Day, and a cooling temperate Diet to be order'd, as Barley and Water-Gruels with the like; and upon Occaſion both bleeding and the Purge may be reiterated, but no local Medicines apply'd: Altho' *Hartman* boaſts of his having cur'd infinite Numbers of People of this Diſturbance, by anointing with the Blood coming away with the Secundine, or after-Burthen of a Woman.

There is yet another Sort of puſtulous *Itch*, a Symptom of the grand Pox, when that Diſeaſe is arriv'd (as *Harvy* expreſſeth it) to its frontier State; and truly it is highly neceſſary in all theſe cutaneous Eruptions, that the Artiſt ſhould inform himſelf the beſt he can, whether or no there be not latent ſome venomous Taint of this Nature, ariſing from a former concealed Infection, which having the firſt Symptoms removed out of Sight, the Patient may be apt himſelf to fancy theſe new ones to be ſcorbutick, or to ariſe from ſome Surfeit, or other Occaſion, whilſt the real is not ſuſpected; and for Want of being diſcover'd, he is harraſt to little purpoſe, and that Diſeaſe gets Ground which might eaſily have been vanquiſh'd by proper Remedies, adapted to the venereal Venom.

This Contagion, ſays the foreſaid Author, having ſufficiently alter'd the Maſs of Blood in ſome ſix, in others twelve or eighteen Months after, according to the Quality of the Infection, and Retardation by Phyſic, flouriſheth the Skin with red or yellow Spots like Flea-bites; perhaps it may pretermit this, and forthwith diſgrace the Forehead with

round

round hard Pimples, like ſmall Mulberries, a little cruſty at Top, ſome dry, others moiſt, which are oft propagated to the Ears, thence to the Neck, Arms, Shoulders, Breaſt, *&c.* They have their Viciſſitudes of appearing and vaniſhing, and ſometimes they degenerate into aduſt ſerpiginous Ulcers; there often attends a univerſal itching, and a Senſe as if the Skin were prick'd with Nettles. Farther, we oft find a black hard Speck upon the Heads of ſuch Pimples (a Sign of a very malign Contagion) ſuch Kind of Puſtules, *viz.* ſticking out, black and ſharp at Top, like the Points of a Ram's-Horn, imbruting the Forehead, eſpecially if one or two emerge at the ſame Time within the Mouth, at the Angles of the Tonſils, we may confidently proclaim them pocky *.

Now for the Cure of this pocky *Itch*; altho' the mercurial Lotion, or *Lac Sublimat.* the *Aqua Phagadenica*, *Ung. Neapolit. Enulat. cum Merc.* or other Unction in which Mercury is an Ingredient: Tho' theſe, I ſay, may happen to kill the Itch, and diſpoſe the Puſtules to dry and ſcale off; yet the Blood being polluted, there is no depending upon theſe Topicks, how powerful ſoever, but by proper Antivenereals to ſubdue the *Virus*, by purging, ſweating, Diet; or if theſe have not Force, to propoſe, as the moſt efficacious Remedy, a Salivation, as in the *Lepra* before deſcrib'd.

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* Harvy's *Venus unmask'd.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Childrens Scab, or Breakings out.

AMONG the Diſeaſes of Infants and young Children, ſcarce any attends more frequently than puſtulary or ſcabby Eruptions, in ſeveral Parts of their Bodies, as the Breech, but more eſpecially their Foreheads, Brows, and other Parts of the Face; which we find oftentimes over-run with dry and cruſty Scabs; concerning which, the moſt excellent *Hildanus* gives the following Admonition, [ſpeaking of the Childrens *Scab* and *Itch*.]

Let Mothers have a Care how they ſet about the Cure of this Malady, unleſs it be ſo virulent as to hazard corrupting the Parts it lies upon. My eldeſt Son (ſays he) 'till he was ſeven Years old, had not a Speck upon his Body, wherefore I often foretold that ſome ſudden and mortal Diſeaſe would ſeize him; and, indeed, being taken with a Stoppage of Urine, he dy'd the ſeventh Day of the Diſeaſe, of a great Inflammation of the Kidnies and Parts adjoining, which turned to a Gangrene: Nature, to wit, not being able to purge the Body by vitious Humours by the Itch, they, in the ſeventh Year, as by a critical Expulſion, fell ſuddenly from other Parts upon the Loins. In my Practice I have met with ſeveral Diſeaſes both internal and external in young Children, in whom theſe Breakings out were either not naturally expell'd, or violently dry'd up. Therefore let the honeſt Phyſician abſtain from Medicines; and if there be a Neceſſity, let the

Pain

Pain of this Itch in Children be only mitigated with freſh Butter, or with the ſame waſhed in Roſe-water.

Children, ſaith *Sim. Pauli*, are often troubled with an itching Humour, by Reaſon of their Voraciouſneſs or continual Feeding; which if you ſhould go about to heal with Litharge, Quickſilver, Oil of Bays or Brimſtone, as is the Cuſtom of Empiricks and idle Women; you may, 'tis certain, quickly cure them of their Itch, but you will as certainly put them into hazard of their Lives; becauſe you thereby pollute their Blood and nervous Fluid, by driving back theſe Excrements into the Veſſels, which Nature having ſeparated, is endeavouring to throw forth.

'Tis true, in this ſort of Ail, the Parents are often deſiring Help either of the Phyſician, or ſome Pretenders to Phyſic: But if any one would but conſider the Thing ſeriouſly from its Cauſe, he finds nothing ſo prejudicial, or indeed needleſs, as an Application to the Parts, which is but to weaken the Child's Strength; and keeping in theſe Excrements, render them liable (as they very often do) to fall upon ſome principal Part, and deſtroy the Infant: Wherefore certainly the Cure here muſt be left very much to Nature, who will alone inſenſibly, and by little and little, more ſecurely ſeparate thoſe Recrements from the nutritious Particles, and will tranſmit what is amiſs into the ignoble Parts, that is into the Skin, neareſt to where they are moſt prevalent; and when ſhe has bred much good Aliment, and very little bad Remains, ſhe takes Care to dry up the Foulneſs tranſmitted to the outward Parts, which ſeparating, and falling of it ſelf, the Skin remains whole and ſound underneath: There being nothing more left to be protruded to thoſe Parts, or admit there be, it is either digeſted, or otherwiſe deſtroyed and diſſipated, and makes no longer

Aboad

Aboad upon the ſame, ſo as to turn to an Itch as formerly: By this prudent and neceſſary Patience only, ſaith our Author, I have known ſeveral Children reſtor'd to Health, and their former Beauty has quickly after return'd, whilſt the more impatient have loſt theirs, by applying Medicines dangerous, becauſe unſeaſonable and uſeleſs.

But however the Uſe of Topicks, or local Remedies, are forbidden, proper Alteratives to contemperate the hot and ſharp Humours, are not; neither yet are ſuitable Purgations, at due Intervals, to abate or leſſen their Quantity. It will behove the Nurſe alſo, who ſuckles, to be careful how ſhe heats or inflames her Blood, to be ſtrictly dieted and purged betwixt whiles; and it may be neceſſary at ſome times to change the Milk for that which is more agreeable.

The Infant may be purged with *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo*, *Syr. Viol.* or the *Roſ. ſolut.* or if weaned, with a ſlight Infuſion of the *Rad. Rhubarb.* made in *Aq. Lac. vel Ceraſ. Nigr.* In the mean Time you may order the teſtaceous Powders, ſuch as the *Ocul. Canc. Coral. rub. Margarit. pp.*

To a Child a Year and half, or two Years old, I have ſucceſsfully given two or three Grains of *Calomel*, with a little Sugar over Night, and purged it off next Morning with *Manna*. *Antim. Diaph.* taken for ſome Time, has good Effect in theſe Breakings out; ſo likewiſe the *Pulv. Milleped. pp.* or the *Æthiops Min.* eſpecially if the Child be ſomewhat farther advanced in Years.

Theſe Things may be ſafely directed, with other contemperating and alterative Remedies, taken Notice of in our Chapter aforegoing of the Itch; not forgetting bleeding with Leeches or Lancets, Iſſues and Bliſters, eſpecially if the Humour falling on the Lungs excites a Cough; or on other Parts of

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the nervous Syſtem, convulſive and epileptic Paroxyſms.

Above all, let Nurſes be careful how they dry up the running behind Childrens Ears; but rather let them promote the ſame, if ſuddenly diſappearing, by a piece of the green Oil-Skin, apply'd Plaiſterwiſe: For by theſe Places, as a common *Emunctory* or Sink, are the Brain and nervous Syſtem purged of their Recrements; which miſſing this glandular Secretion, or Way of Separation, the ſame falls often back upon the Nerves, and as ſuddenly, almoſt, as a Flaſh of Lightning, very frequently hurries theſe little Creatures out of the World, (of Life I mean) and leaves no Footſteps to be found after it; the whole Affair being tranſacted by ſuch ſubtil Particles as eſcape our Sight.

There are ſeveral Sorts of theſe cutaneous Breakings out in young Children, to which the Ancients have given Names as beſt pleaſed them; ſuch as the *Pſydracia*, *Phlyctænæ*, *Sudamina*, *&c.* in whoſe Deſcription they differ oftentimes among themſelves. By the Firſt is underſtood, according to *Galen*, *Puſtula quædam in ſummo, rubicunda, circa totum Corpus erumpens*; altho' at other Times the ſame *Galen* underſtands thereby, *Puſtula circa Album Oculi orta*. *Haffenreffer*, diſcourſing hereof, hath theſe Words: *Inveniuntur etiam adhuc aliæ Puſtulæ paulo duriores ſubalbidæ, ex quibus quod exprimitur humidum eſt, Pſydracia appellata: Quæ nihil aliud nobis eſſe videntur quam Affectus ille Infantulorum Lactantium, quem nonnulli ex Recenticoribus Lacteam cruſtam vel Lactumina appellant. Manardus L. 7. Epiſt. 2. ab humore acri, ſalſo & mordaci, ex impuritate Lactis, eoque vitioſo, contracto.* By the ſecond is conceiv'd a ſmall bladdery Puſtule raiſing upon the Scarf-ſkin after the manner of thoſe excited by ſcalding-hot Water, from which the Name: Theſe ſometimes light

light alſo upon the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye; but generally, according to *Sennertus* *, they riſe upon the Thighs of Infants, and ſometimes all over their Bodies, yet ſeldom affect older Perſons. By the Third, ſmall Pimples of the Bigneſs of the Millet-Seed, exulcerating and fretting the outward Skin: This, ſaith the ſame Author, is an Eruption chiefly infeſting Infants and young Perſons of a hot Conſtitution, and in the Summer Seaſon, appearing about the Neck, Shoulders, Breaſt, Arms and Thighs, but moſt frequently near the *Anus* and *Pudenda* (ibid).

In the Cure of theſe and the like, the ſame Method being principally to be obſerv'd, which we have before laid down, as to the correcting the ſharp Humours, and purging off the ſame, we ſhall not detain our Reader any longer about them; but before we finiſh this Chapter, lay down the ſame Caution (very needful to be obſerved) as in our laſt, (*viz.*)

That it is expedient we ſhould inform our ſelves of the true Cauſe of theſe breakings out; for if venereal Puſtules contracted by ſucking of a pocky Nurſe, or brought hereditarily into the World from an infected Parent, ſhould be taken for the common Scab, or red Gum, as the good Women call it, it muſt needs be very unlikely the poor Infant ſhould be better'd by any Medicines, unleſs thoſe which, having a peculiar Regard to the venereal Ferment the Blood is polluted with, are taken from the common ſpecific and mercurial Remedies.

Now after all that has been ſaid againſt the outward Application to the Scab, we are not to think that there is no Time when we may more ſecurely apply Things to the itchy Parts, by which the ſaid

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* *Lib. v. Part. 1. Cap.* XXII. *Vol. 2.*

Scab may be either ripen'd or looſned, and the Humours underneath more freely breathed forth; eſpecially when uſed towards the Declenſion of the Diſeaſe, or when no more freſh Matter is ſupply'd out of the Blood: As to which however it muſt be obſerv'd, that we ſingle out ſuch Medicaments as neither repel nor draw, but only ſoften the Scab, cleanſe the Skin, and gently heal the Ulceration left behind.

A Young Infant, about three Quarters old, whether by impure Milk from an hireling Nurſe, or as impure a Blood tranſmitted from the Parent whilſt in the Womb, ſeemed uncertain; being miſerably broke out with large Puſtules, almoſt univerſally from the Head to the Feet, but more eſpecially on the Buttocks and Thighs, was ſo lamentably harraſt Night and Day, between Smart and Itch, that for want of Reſt it was pined almoſt to a *Skeleton.*

I was at firſt apprehenſive the poor Child might have contracted a *Lues* of the *venereal* Kind, from one or t'other, yet could not find, ſo far as I durſt enquire, that either, tho' otherwiſe irregular in their Way of Living, were diſeaſed: Beſides, upon farther View, the Nature of the Eruptions differ'd, the *Puſtules*, inſtead of growing Yellow with a dry, cruſty and *ſerpiginous* Scab, riſing to a Head, and maturating like the common inflammatory ones; after which diſappearing, freſh ones would ſtill ariſe, either in the ſame or other Places, being in thoſe Parts farther fretted by the Urine, and occaſioning on the Buttocks and Thighs, as it were one continued Ulceration.

In order to correct the Humours, I adviſed that the Infant ſhould be immediately weaned, and fed with the common *Panada*, which, whatever the Milk might do, I was ſure would produce a more ſimple and inoffenſive Chile; purging between whiles, as the Age and Strength would allow, with

the *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo.* In the Intervals of purging I order'd ſix Grains of the *Æthiops. Min.* to be given in a ſpoonful of the *Syr. è ſuc. Fumar.* Night and Morning, the excoriated Parts being dreſt with my *Cerate*, by which the ſharp Humour being thus corrected, gradually dying away, the Child grew eaſy: I then order'd an *Iſſue* to be cut in the Arm, the Fleſh being recruited, which is ſtill continued, nor has the ſaid Humour appeared ſince, now two Years paſt.

CHAP. V.

Of the Herpes.

THE *Herpes* (by the *Greeks* ἕρπης ἀπὸ τῦ ἕρπειν *a ſerpendo dict.* from its ſpreading and creeping Nature) is a cholerick Puſtule breaking forth of the Skin diverſely, and accordingly receiving a diverſe Denomination.

If they appear ſingle, as they do often in the Face, they riſe with a ſharp Top and inflamed Baſe; and having diſcharg'd a Drop of Matter they contain, the Redneſs and Pain go off, and they dry away of themſelves.

There is another Sort partaking of greater Corroſion and Malignity, ariſing ſeveral of them in a round Ring, as it were, with Smart and ſometimes great Itching: This being uſually termed *Serpigo*, by the common People a Tetter or Ringworm: Some of the Ancients call this and the following *Vermis repens & mordicans*, *Formica Miliaris*, or (as Mr. *Wiſeman*) *ambulativa*: By *Celſus*, *Ignis Sacer*,

altho' by this latter I rather think is meant the *Eryſipelas*, an Off-ſpring of the ſame choleric Humour.

The Tetter is a ſmall Cluſter of Puſtules, ſeiſing the Face, Hands, or other Parts of a rebellious, ſometimes and obſtinate Nature, eating in the Skin and ſpreading its Taint frequently to a larger Compaſs, forſaking the old Place, and ſeiſing the adjacent Parts. It neither matters, nor comes to Digeſtion; but being rubbed, will ſometimes gleet a thin ſharp Water, tho' oftner not, only exciting Smart, Heat and Itching of the Place it affects, to the Patient's great Diſturbance, and from its Continuance, Trouble and Vexation.

There is another Species of this Diſeaſe, appearing in larger Heaps of ſmall Puſtules, upon ſeveral Parts of the Body; as the Neck, Breaſt, Loins, Hips and Thighs; theſe are uſually attended with a light Fever, and Inflammation round about, and riſing up with white mattery Heads, there ſucceeds a ſmall round Scab, reſembling the Millet-ſeed, from which the Diſeaſe it ſelf hath borrow'd the Name of *Herpes Miliaris*, being the ſame with that our People call the Shingles.

Again there is yet another Sort, which from its greater Degree of Virulency and Corroſion, is by the *Greeks* termed Ἕρπης ἐπιόμενος, *quod celeriter ſerpendo, totam Cutem exulcerat:* It is uſually known by the Name of *Herpes excedens vel depaſcens*; but this latter more properly belonging to a Diſcourſe of Ulcers, leaving the ſame to be met with in Chirurgical Writers *, we ſhall ſpeak to the other three.

The ſimple choleric Puſtule which ariſeth commonly in the Face, requires little Help from Medicine; for tho' it burn, ſmart or itch for a Day or

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* See my Art of Surgery, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 34.

two,

two, yet riſing of it ſelf to a Head, it ſoon dries and vaniſheth away.

The *Serpigo*, Tetter or Ring-worm, is a Diſeaſe creating greater Trouble, and ſometimes much Difficulty to exterminate; nay after it appears dead, it will ſprout again at certain Seaſons of the Year, disfiguring the Hands and Face, and ſtanding out againſt Medicines apply'd of ſundry Kinds.

In the Beginning, before the Uſe of Topicks, altho' bleeding is of ſome condemn'd, yet purging is approv'd of all, eſpecially with the cholagogue Medicines, and thoſe frequently repeated; which not ſucceeding, we muſt have recourſe to Mercurials, eſpecially if there be the leaſt Suſpicion of any venereal Taint in the Blood, from an old Infection. Having remov'd the *Cacochymy*, we may venture upon Topicks, ſome of which, as recommended by good Authors, I ſhall here ſet down, together with my own Experiments.

Ambroſe Parey * after general Evacuation preſcribes the following.

℞ *Pulv. Gallarum, Malicor. Balauſt. Boli arm.* ā ʒß. *Aq. Roſ.* ʒß. *Acet. acerrimi* ʒß. *Axung. Anſ. & Ol. Myrtil.* ā ʒvj. *Terebinth.* ʒß. *m. f. Ung. ad uſum.*

℞ *Sulph. Calcant. & Alum.* ā ʒj. *Macerentur in Aceto forti, & trajice per Pan. lineum pro lotione ad Serpigines.* Or thus,

℞ *Aq. Roſ. Alum.* ā ʒij. *Calcis* ʒij. *Alum.* ʒiij. *Pulv. Sublimat.* ℈iv. *fiat lenis Ebullitio in B. M. & filtretur pro Lotione ut prior.*

℞ *Ol. Tart.* ʒij. *Sapon. com.* ʒiv. *Miſce pro Linimento.*

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* *Lib.* 7. *C.* 14. *&* *Lib.* 19. *C.* 29.

℞ *Ung. Enulat.* ʒij. *Ceruſ.* ʒß. *Argent. viv.* ʒiij. *Suc. Citri & Lapat. acuti, ā* ʒß. *incorporentur pro Litu.*

Galen commends the Juice of Plantane and Nightſhade mixt with *Oxycrate.*

Zacut. Luſit. * propounds this, which he denominates, *Celebre Auxilium.*

Accipe Lanam albam quam Tonſores ex pannis tondere ſolent, hæc uſta in teſta, Nigerrimum acquirit Colorem: trita & roſacea vel Plantaginis Aqua permixta, Atramentum Scriptorium repræſentat: Hoc liquore Ulcus circumcirca illine, mirabilem experieris Utilitatem, nam Ulcus ſenſim exiccatur & non amplius ſerpit.

Barbet †, that famous Practitioner of *Amſterdam*, in deſcribing the Herpes, lays the Fault upon the Lympha, rather than the Bile and ſalt Phlegm, cry'd out upon by the Ancients: He orders the Patient to be firſt well purged and kept to a *Decoct. Chinæ*; to the Part he directs faſting Spittle, which has certainly a deterſive and mundifying Property as well as Urine. Some, ſaith he, uſe Muſtard, to which others add Gunpowder, on Account of its Ingredients, not improper in ſuch Caſes. He commends alſo, as a ſingular Remedy, the *Unguentum fuſcum* of old *Felix Wurtz*, and for a pertinacious *Herpes*, this following.

℞ *Ung. Felicis Wurtzij* ʒiij. *Alb. camph.* ʒiß. *Ceruſ. Sulph. Myr. ā* ʒj. *Litharg.* ʒiß. *Merc. dul. Ærug. Æris, ā* ʒß. *Ol. roſ. q. ſ.*

℞ *Lap. prunel.* ʒj. *Flor. Sulph.* ʒß. *Sal. Satur.* ʒiß. *Ol. Rapar. vet. q. ſ.*

Among the Simples uſeful in theſe Caſes, he reckons up theſe, *(viz).*

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* *De Prax. Med. admiranda Lib.* 1. *Obſ.* 76.

† *Chyrurg.* p. 124, *and* 219.

Plantane,

Plantane, Nightſhade, Red Roſes, Balauſtians, Cypreſs Nuts, Pomegranate Rinds, Frankincenſe, Maſtick, Tutty, Ceruſe, Litharge, Red-Lead, Burnt-Lead, Sulphur, Pepper, Ginger, Mercury, to which I ſhall take the Liberty to add, Vitriol, Alum, Tartar, Niter; the Compoſitions he enumerates are theſe, *Ung. Ægypt. fuſcum. Diapomph. de Plumbo, de Minio, Gryſeum, de Ranis cum Mercurio.*

Among Remedies alſo for this Malady, the common People make uſe of Ink, which by reaſon of its Compoſition, very probably may ſucceed well. In ſome Caſes of extraordinary Virulency and ſpreading Corroſion, ſome have adventur'd lightly to touch the Parts with *Aquafortis* or Oil of Vitriol, which has given a Check to the Increaſe, when others leſs effectual could do nothing: But theſe are by no means to be uſed unleſs with great Caution and artful Prudence.

The following Water from Dr. *Bates's Pharmacop.* (Univerſals firſt premis'd) I have uſed ſucceſsfully in theſe Caſes, dabbing the Part therewith hot.

℞ *Alum. & Vitriol. alb. ā* p. æ. *Commixt. Coq. in Vaſe figulino lento Igne, donec inſtar lapidis indureſcant: Injice cochlear hujus pulv. in Aq. bullientis* ℔ij. *donec ſolutus eſt, dein filtra pro uſu.*

The *Acetum Lithargirites*, and the *Aluminatum* of the ſaid Author, are uſeful Remedies: as are alſo his *Aq. Herpetica*, and *Ung. ad Herpet.* But this latter cautiouſly, and in ſtubborn Caſes, on Account of the *Arſenia* and *Calx viva.*

A young Gentlewoman long troubled with a *Serpigo* on her Arm, eſpecially towards the Summer *Solſtice*, had uſed many Remedies ineffectually: Having gone through a Courſe of the teſtaceous Powders, with ſome other temperate Antiſcorbutics, Decoctions of the Woods, alſo medicated

Whey all the Summer long: Whom after I had purged two or three Times with *Calomel*, ſhe went down to *Epſom* for the Waters, taking with her a Pot of the following Liniment, which ſhe rubbed upon the Part every Night at Bed-time, and after about a Fortnight, it dry'd away, having never yet return'd, altho' ſome Years ſince.

℞ *Ung. Roſat.* ℥j. *Merc. præcip. alb.* ʒj. *Arcan. Corallin.* ʒß. *Ol. Lign. Rhod.* Gut. ij. *Miſce.*

A Gentlewoman had been ſometime infeſted with a Tetter under her Chin, unto whom (having purged her well before-hand, and making ſlow Progreſs with the Liniment above mention'd) I gave a little Vial of the *Lac Sublimat.* mention'd in the Chapter of the Itch, which quickly checkt the Malignity and intirely freed her.

A Relation of the ſame Perſon's, over-run with a *Serpigo* on her Knuckles, and ſpreading to the Back of one of her Hands, being mindful to make an Experiment, carry'd the Vial, unknown to me, to her Apothecary, and aſked him if he could not prepare of the ſame for her: Gueſſing right at the Medicine, he furniſht her therewith, but over-proportioning the Sublimate, upon the firſt uſing of it, having ſoundly bathed the Parts, before the next Day a violent Fluxion fell down upon the whole Arm, with great Inflammation and Veſications upon the Parts ſhe had bathed; obſerving which, ſhe ſent in great Haſte for me, and when I came, ſhe told me her Apothecary had poiſon'd her by a Miſtake in the Medicine; and excus'd her ſelf in not having firſt of all apply'd her ſelf to me. I perceiv'd how it was, and comforted her with Hopes, that altho' ſhe might go through ſome Pain, from the Excoriation, yet I hop'd we ſhou'd ſecure her from further Danger: And thereupon applying Lenients, after I had ſnipt the Bladders, I embrocated the whole Arm with *Ol. Roſ.* applying

plying an Anodyne Cataplaſm of white Bread and Milk, with ſome *Unguent. Sambucinum* mixt therein: The next Day the Tumour ſomewhat ſubſided. I let her Blood and gave her a gentle Purge upon its Declenſion, leaving off the Cataplaſm in two or three Days, I anointed only with *Unguent. Sambucin.* and healed the Excoriations with my *Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari*, of which I ſhall ſay more hereafter.

She did indeed undergo much Pain, which threw her into a Fever; but the Symptoms going off, and the Parts all healed, ſhe had this for her Recompence, that her Diſtemper was quite vanquiſht, having never return'd ſince: And thus much for the Tetter or Ring-worm, as to the Cure whereof 'tis neceſſary to be noted, that whilſt theſe ſharp and drying Medicines are apply'd to kill and deſtroy them, others more mild and ſoftening are, between whiles, to be uſed to the Skin, to keep it ſupple or plyable, and to heal the Excoriation.

Thoſe Miliary Eruptions which go by the Name of Shingles, are to be ſomewhat differently treated, as not bearing ſuch ſharp and exiccating Applications: Greater Care is likewiſe to be taken before the Application of Topicks, to ſee that the bilious Cacochymy is purged off, the ſharp Humours contemperated, and the noble Parts ſecur'd from the Recrements of the ſame, or from the ſtriking in of that which ſeems already coming forth of the Skin, but happening to be reſorb'd by the Capillary Veſſels, is ſometimes returned into the Blood.

The internal Preſcriptions for this Purpoſe, are the ſame with thoſe for the *Eryſipelas*, to be treated of in the next Chapter.

When the Puſtules are all out and ripened, the Heads of them may be ſnipt with a Pair of fine Sciſſars, and the Humours ſuckt up with a fine ſoft Rag, to prevent farther Eroſion: After which a Cerate of Oil and Wax may be apply'd over the Parts,

and

and kept on with Bandage, to prevent the Puſtules ſticking to the dry Linen: And in the more Declenſion, *Ung. Diapompholygos*, *de Minio*, *de Calce*, *Album Camph.* altho' the two laſt from their great Refrigeration are ſomewhat to be ſuſpected: My *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* I prefer to any of them, being moderately digeſting, and healing at the ſame Time.

Some Authors have delivered a Prognoſtic from which the Vulgar have borrow'd the Hint, that when the Diſeaſe is got round the Body, it proves mortal: The contrary of which I have obſerved more than once, who meaſure the Danger more by the Malignity of the Humour, and its retroceding, than by the Number of the Puſtules, or their Site and Poſition to the Parts of the Body.

A Merchant's Man, after freer drinking over Night than uſual, complain'd next Day of a Smart and Tingling upon one of his Shoulders, which neglecting for a Day or two, and going to ſhift himſelf, he found his Linen to ſtick in ſome Places, and having got it off, perceiv'd it ſtain'd with a certain Humour, and wetted alſo with the ſame. The Itching, Smart and Burning increaſing, and beginning to ſtretch it ſelf to other Parts of the Back, I was ſent for, and perceiv'd a large Cluſter of Puſtules, ſome of them already burſt and drying up with a Scab; whilſt in others the Skin was thick ſet with Pimples of the ſame Kind, ariſing near unto: I clipt off the Heads of thoſe that were full of Matter, and whilſt a Servant went to his Apothecary for a Gally-Pot of *Diapomphol.* I let him Blood, and after dreſſed the Parts with ſome of the ſame ſpread on a Rag, and apply'd plaiſter-wiſe: Next Day I purged him with the common Potion of *Rhubarb*, *Sena*, *Tamarinds*, *Sal. Tart.* &c. and other Days he took ʒij. of *Crem. Tart.* in his Water-gruel: After the ſecond Purge,

Purge, they ceaſed to come out in any new Places, and thoſe which were firſt out, began to dry away; the others I order'd to be ſnipt in like Manner as they aroſe, and gave him a Box of my *Unguent. de Lap. Cal.* with which he was dreſt daily, 'till they were all healed.

A Servant-Maid, of a fine Skin, and clear Complexion (being red hair'd) was, after walking in the Heat of the Day, from her Maſter's Country-Houſe to *London*, ſeized with a burning Heat and tingling in her Thigh, in which diſcovering a Cluſter of Pimples in the Skin, ſhe acquainted her Miſtreſs with her Fears of the Small-Pox, which ſhe ſaid were very thick in one of her Thighs (a Place unuſual for their firſt Appearance); however, the Sack and Saffron were adminiſter'd to throw them out, the next Day the Apothecary call'd in, who perceiving nothing on her Face and Neck, and not being permitted to view the Thigh, gave his Opinion that it was not the Diſtemper, but ſome Surfeit from overheating her Blood: The Puſtules increaſing, ſpread themſelves all over the Limb, with Fever, Reſtleſneſs, great Pain and Inflammation, inſomuch that ſhe could not bear to ſet her Foot upon the Ground, when taken out of Bed, upon Aſſurance now that it was not the Small-Pox.

Being apprehenſive of Danger, I was called in, and admitted to view the Thgh, which I found overſpread with miliary Eruptions, diſcharging great Plenty of purulent Matter: When I told her Miſtreſs it was the Shingles, ſhe ſaid ſhe was willing to ſatisfy me for my Viſit, and accordingly did ſo, ſaying, now ſhe knew the Diſtemper, ſhe had a Remedy which ſhe doubted not would cure her. I bid her be advis'd in what ſhe did, ſince by improper Application the young Woman might be indanger'd.

The Experiment, as I after underſtood, was made with the Blood of a black Cat (for it muſt be of no other Colour) which was ſmeared on the Parts. I ſhould have told you alſo, that it was taken from the Cat's Tail, being cut off for this Purpoſe: Which was try'd only once; for hardening upon the Place, and ſhutting in the Matter, the Anguiſh was ſo increaſed that the poor Wench would not ſuffer them to go to work again: The Limb looking alſo black, and ſmelling ſtrong, they were frightned, as believing the ſame mortified; and by a Friend they made Intereſt to me, that I would not reſent their Uſage of me, but come to them again, which I did; and perceiving what had been done, with ſome warm Milk I gently bath'd the Parts, and got off the Blood, incompaſſing the whole Limb with my Cerate, letting her Blood, and ordering a Bolus of *Lenitive Elect.* with *Pulv. Rhei.* and *Crem. Tart.* to be taken the next Morning.

In about a Week's Time the Tumour and Inflammation were ſunk conſiderably, and the Excoriations healed ſoon after, with the ſame Medicine.

Through the whole Courſe, ſhe was kept to Oatmeal and Barly Gruels, and once in two or three Days took her purging Bolus, or a Whey made from the *Epſom*-Waters turned with Milk, and ſweeten'd with the *Syr. Roſ. Sol.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of St. Anthony's *Fire.*



THE Ancients conceited four diſtinct Humours in the Veins, ſeparable from each other, to which, giving the Names of *Blood*, *Phlegm*, *Choler* and *Melancholy*, they aſcribed to each a ſeparate Tumour; to the Firſt, the *Phlegmon* or Inflammation: To the ſecond, *Oedema:* To the third, *Eryſipelas:* And to the fourth, *Cancer*. Again, as they hapned to be diverſely mixt, they denominated them accordingly; always giving Preference to the predominant Humour: Thus if *Blood* preſided over *Choler*, there aroſe the *Phlegmon Eryſipelatodes:* If *Choler* over *Blood*, *Eryſipelas Phlegmonodes*; and ſo of the reſt.

The Moderns, on the other Hand, look upon the Blood (made up of Lymph and Globules) in its natural State to be as it were one homogene balſamic Fluid, continually circulating round the Body for the Support of Life, or Nouriſhment of the vital Flame; from which however, by Means of the ſeveral Colatures of the Glands, diverſe Juices are perpetually ſecreted; the Chief of which are the *Salival*, *Pancreatic* and *Bilious*; from the Diſorders and depraved Mixtures of which (according to the celebrated *De Le Boe Sylvius)* moſt of our Diſeaſes happen to ariſe, and upon which *Triumvirate*, he generally lays the Blame.

The Chymiſts cry out upon the *Sulphurs* and *Salts* of the ſaid Maſs, unequally blended or ſome how degenerated; thus from the latter, vitiated or having

having contracted a muriatic, acid, or lixivious Taint, they deduce the *Scurvy*, *Scab*, *Leproſy*, *Cancer*, &c. from the former, too much inkindled by the Mixture of ſome heterogene Particles, ariſe the *Fever*, or that inteſtine Motion of the Blood, by which great Endeavours are uſed to throw off the Enemy; and by which *Niſus*, the offending Matter is very often put off by the capillary Veſſels, to the Surface of the Body, as in the Caſe now to be diſcours'd of.

The *Eryſipelas*, by which we underſtand the ſame with the St. *Anthony*'s *Fire*, may be defin'd a preternatural Affection of the Skin, taking Riſe from a bilious Effervescence of the Blood, throwing forth thoſe Particles which are no longer fit to be aſſimilated, to the Surface of the Skin; there producing a ſmall Tumour and Tenſion upon the Part, accompany'd with Fever, Heat, pricking Pain, with a Redneſs inclining to Yellow: Which preſently recedes upon a gentle Impreſſion of the Finger, and as quickly returns after the ſame is removed. It is named by ſome Authors *Roſa*, from its Colour; by the *Latins*, *Ignis Sacer*, and *Ignis Sancti Antonij*, for which probably the Legend is the beſt Expoſitor.

But leaving the Name, 'tis on all Sides agreed to be produced of Choler or Blood mixt therewith, the former being the true and exquiſite, the latter ſpurious and counterfeit.

It differs from the *Phlegmon* or common Inflammation in its yellower Colour, greater Heat and Pricking, with leſs of Tumefaction and Pulſation.

Altho' this Diſeaſe may happen to all Parts of the Body, yet moſt uſually it aſſails the Face: Poſſibly from the Pores being ſtraiter in theſe Parts expos'd to the Air, by which the Humours being ſtopt under the *Cuticle*, paints the ſame of this Colour,

lour, 'till the ſaid Pores being again ſet open, the ſame perſpire or are diſcuſt.

Thus much for the Deſcription and *Diagnoſtics.* For what concerns the *Prognoſtic*, this Diſeaſe is never abſolutely void of Danger, eſpecially affecting the Head and Face, on Account of its Nearneſs to, and the Hazard of falling back upon the Brain and Nerves: Eſpecially if great Care be not taken to prevent the ſame; for according to the Aphoriſm of the Divine old Man, *Eryſipelas foràs quidem introverti, Malum: Intùs vero foràs, bonum.* And truly the Diſeaſe is never to be made light of, being commonly attended with Sickneſs, Shiverings and light Rigours, as in other malignant Fevers, of which it is a leſſer Species.

The Cure conſiſts in regular Diet, proper Pharmacy, and ſome Help alſo from Surgery.

The Diet is to be moderately cooling and moiſtening; Barley-gruel, Water-gruel, a ſmall Chicken-Broth: The Drink, Sack-whey, Milk and Water boil'd together, Almond Milk, or Emulſions of the cold Seeds, unleſs in great Malignity, where warmer Drinks muſt be allow'd, to ſecure the Heart from being oppreſs'd by the ſame: However the Patient muſt abſtain from Fleſh, ſtrong Drinks, Spices and Pickles, or whatever may exaſperate and farther inflame the Blood.

Gentle Purgation after Bleeding (which laſt *Galen* forbids in the exquiſite *Eryſipelas)* with the *Rad. Rhab. Tamarind. Caſſia, Manna, Lenit. Elect. Cremor Tart.* alſo cooling Glyſters between whiles, with whatever may contemperate and bridle the outragious Bile: In Caſe of Sickneſs, or where there is Apprehenſion of the falling back of the malign Matter, a *Diaphoreſis* is to be promoted, with a Morſel of *Theriaca, Rob. Sambuci, Antimon. Diaph.* to which a few Grains of Saffron, or the Cordial

Cordial Species are added, alſo cordial *Epithems* may be directed.

As for Topicks, they are of ſundry Kinds, altho' very often it is the ſafer Way to abſtain from any, 'till the Humour has ſomewhat abated of its Rage and Fervour, being ſpent or carry'd off by bleeding, purging and gentle Sweats, if the Caſe require them: Yet if the Inflammation ſpread and render the Patient very uneaſy, the following may be preſcrib'd, forbearing all extreme cold, greaſy and over relaxing Medicines.

Sennertus commends this *Epithem*, in which Rags dipt, and after dry'd in the Shade, are apply'd warm two or three Times a Day.

℞ *Lixivii facti ex Cineribus Fagi* ℔ij. *Alb. Ov.* No. ij. *Camph.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

Yet for Fear of Adheſion, Bliſtering, or Exulceration, this Form does not pleaſe me ſo well as the *Fotus*, *Liniment* or *Cerate*, wherefore

℞ *Saponis alb.* ℥j. *Aq. F. vel melius Sambuc.* ℔iij. *Ebulliat ad Solutionem; in hoc imbuantur Panni linei, tepidè parti affectæ applicentur, ac quotieſcunque fuerint exiccati, renoventur.*

Of Kin to this, is that of *Riverius* his *Decoct. Salviæ cum Sapone veneto*, much extolled by ſome for the moſt excellent Remedy.

Vel ℞ *Theriac. And.* ʒj. *Aq. Samb.* ℥v. *Miſce utetur ut prior.*

Venturing upon the more cooling Topicks, he preſcribes thus:

℞ *Fol. Solan. Semperv. ā Part.* j. *Dentis Leonis, Fabariæ, ā Partes* ij. *Contundantur cum Pauculo Aceti, Aq. Plantag. & Solan. ac ſuccus exprimatur, Quo Linteamina imbuantur & frequenter mutentur.*

Some uſe in like manner the Water diſtill'd, *ex Fol. Querc.* mixt with the *Suc. Lactucæ.*

But

But in the Uſe of theſe (as before noted) great Care is to be had, leſt the Inflammation, thereby repelled, fall back upon the principal Parts, or ſuffocate the native Heat of the ſame, as happened to the Countryman *Hildanus* takes Notice of *, who in anointing his Arm, by the Advice of a Barber, with a cooling and repelling Oil, the ſame was ſuddenly ſeiſed with a *Gangrene*.

Barbet † commends this following, out of which, I think, the *Opium* is better left.

℞ *Pulv. Myrr. Rub.* ʒij. *ſac. Saturn.* ʒj. *Camph.* ϑj. *Opii* Gr. xxv. *Vin. alb. gallic.* ℥vj. *Miſce. Madefiant eo lintea calidè & applicentur parti affectæ, ſæpius renovanda ubi exiccata aut refrigerata.*

Or this, which I prefer, and he allows as more excelling.

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhaſ.* ʒj. *Camph.* ϑj. *St. Vini* ℥j. *Aq. Samb.* ℥vj. *miſce & modo dicto uſurpetur.*

Where there is Ulceration joined,

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhaſ.* ʒij. *Myrr. Rub. Litharg. Aur.* ā ʒj. *Fl. Sulph.* ʒß. *Sarcocol.* ϑij. *Alb. Ov. q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum.*

Greg. Horſt. ** gives firſt a Sudorific, thus:

℞ *Rob. Sambuci* ʒij. *Theriac. Andr.* ϑj. *Aq. Fl. Samb.* ℥ij. *Miſce.*

He alſo, with *Sennertus* and others, on this Occaſion, commend the Nutmeg wrapt up in a wet Rag and roaſted in hot Embers, after being powder'd, given in a Glaſs of ſmall Wine, or *Scabious* Water, and applying to the Part this *Fotus* which here follows.

℞ *Oliban. Myrrhæ,* ā ℥ß. *Camph.* ʒij. *Croci* ʒß. *Aceti & Vini,* ā ℔j. *Coque tecto vaſe, in quo poſtea Linteamina humectentur & apponantur.*

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* *Cent.* 1. *Obſ.* 82. † *De Eryſip. C.* 3. ** *Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* xx.

Both *Galen* and *Avicenna* direct common *Oxycrate*, which, for Reaſons above, I muſt needs think dangerous, and not to be follow'd but with extreme Caution; neither yet the enſuing of *Ambroſe Parey* *, unleſs the Diſeaſe lie remote from the Head, the Pulſe ſtrong, and Years not too much declining.

℞ *Suc. Solan. Plantag. & Semperv.* ā ℥ij. *Aceti* ℥ß. *Mucag. Sem. Pſyl.* ℥ij. *Suc. Hyoſciami* ℥j. *Miſce.*

To the Face he applies this.

℞ *Ung. Roſat.* ℥ij. *Suc. Plantag. & Semperv.* ā ℥ß. *Troch. de Camph.* ℈j. *Aceti parum. Miſce. pro Litu.*

Ætius commends the Powder of the Swallow's Neſt with Honey, mention'd alſo by Mr. *Wiſeman.*

Towards the Declenſion, or going off, for ſtrengthening the Parts, and waſting the Reliques of the Humour, ſuch as theſe conduce.

℞ *Farinæ Hordei & Orobi.* ā ℥ij. *Farinæ Sem. Lini* ℥iß. *Coq. in Hydromel. vel Oxycrato, addendo Pulv. Roſ. rub. & Fl. Chamæm.* ā ℥ß. *Ol. Aneth. & Chamom.* ā ℥j. *Fiat Cataplaſma. Vel*

℞ *Rad. Alth.* ℥ij. *Malv. Pariet. Abſynth. Salv.* ā Mj. *Fl. Cham. Melil. Roſ. rub.* ā Mij. *Coq. in æqual. part. Vini & Aq. & fiat fotus cum Spongia partibus affectis applicandus.*

Dr. *Sydenham*, after Bleeding and repeated Purging, commends theſe enſuing *Fotus* and Mixture.

℞ *Rad. Alth. & Lil. alb.* ā ℥ij. *Fol. Malv. Samb Verbaſ.* ā Mij. *Fl. Melilot. Hyper. Centaur. min* ā Mj. *Sem. Lin. & Fænug.* ā ℥ß. *Coq. in A. F.*

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* *Lib.* 7. *C.* 13.

q. ſ.

q. ſ. ad ℔iij. *Coletur & tempore uſus cuilibet* ℔j. *adde Spir. Vini* ℥ij. *Miſce pro fotu, pannis laneis calidis, imbutis, & expreſſis, parti applicando.*

After which he lays upon the ſame a brown Paper dipt in the Mixture following.

℞ *Spir. Vini* ℔ß. *Theriac. And.* ℥ij. *Caryoph. aromatic. & Piper. long. pulver. ā* ʒij. *Miſce.*

But if in ſome of the former (as there is Reaſon) we may fear Harm on Account of their intenſe Coldneſs; ſo on the other Side, in an exquiſite *Eryſipelas*, where the Skin is tender, and *Phlyctænæ*, or little Bliſters, from the hot *Serum* are wont to ariſe, a troubleſome Excoriation and Ulceration may be occaſion'd, to the farther Diſturbance of the Places affected, by the Uſe of this latter.

Wherefore, in this Caſe, I have generally obtain'd my End, with theſe few ſimple or leſs compounded Medicines, I mean ſuch as the *Ol. Sambucinum* ſhook up with *Aq. Calcis*, adding ſometimes a ſmall Quantity of the *Spiritus Vin. camph.* The *Unguent. Samb.* is alſo an excellent Medicine; as alſo a Fotus or Cataplaſm, made from the Decoction of the *Fol. Roſ. rub. Flor. Sambuc. & Chamæm. in Aq. F. vel Fabrorum*, adding a little Wine; the one half of this Decoction may be thickned with *Farin. Fab.* or with the Crumbs of white Bread as a *Pultis*; the other half being ſtrained may be reſerv'd for the *Fotus*, pouring in each Time of uſing, as there ſhall ſeem Occaſion, a ſmall Quantity of the Spirit camphorated as before-mention'd; and when the Parts are ulcerated, after fomenting, I apply my *Cerat. de Lap. Calaminari.*

A young Man, an Upholſterer, was taken (after ſome little Shivering) with a Fever, the Matter of which, in few Days, being put off upon both his Legs, produced an *Eryſipelas* upon each of them, extending from the Knee to the Toes.

I immediately let him Blood, and ſent him a Box of *Unguent. Sambucin.* to embrocate, laying over a ſoft Linen, and rolling them gently up, order'd, at the ſame Time, the following purging Potion for the next Morning.

℞ *Fol. Senæ* ʒiß. *Rad. Rhab. inciſ.* ʒij. *Tamarind.* ʒß. *Crem. Tart.* ʒj. *Coque in Aq. F. q. ſ. ad* ʒiij. *Colaturæ adde Syr. Roſ. ſolut.* ʒx. *Miſce, fiat Potio.*

The Inflammation increaſing, eſpecially on the right Leg, and veſicating, I ſnipt the Bladders, and dabbing the Parts with a Solution of *Troch. alb. Rhaſ. in Aq. Fl. Samb.* dreſt up that Leg with a Cerate of *Empl. de Minio* and *Ung. Sambuc.* the other I embrocated with *Ol. Samb.* and *Aq. Calcis* mixt and ſhook up, which kept the Skin from bliſtering, and ſcatter'd the Inflammation: Whilſt meeting with more Trouble to heal the Excoriations on the right Leg, I changed the *Cerat. de Minio* for that of my *Ceratum de Lap. Cal.* with which in few Days I accompliſh'd the Cure; through the Courſe of which, once in two or three Days, he either took the purging Potion, or the *Epſom* Salt, ſometimes *Cremor Tartar.* alone in his Water-gruel.

A young Woman taking Cold at the Time of her Menſtrual Flux, perceiv'd in the Night her Eye-lids ſwell'd ſo that ſhe could ſcarce open them to ſee; her Forehead alſo tingling and burning, and the reſt of her Face partaking of the ſame Heat: In the Morning being ſurpriſed, as alſo very ſick at her Stomach, with Shiverings and Retchings to vomit, I was ſent for; and having inform'd my ſelf of her Circumſtances, I order'd firſt a gentle Vomit of a ſimple Infuſion of *Carduus*; after which, going into her Bed again, ſhe took the following Draught, whilſt a bliſtering Plaiſter, at the ſame Time, was laid betwixt her Shoulders.

℞ *Theriac. And.* ʒß. *Pulv. è. Chel. Canc. C.* ℈j. *Croci angl.* Gr. v. *Confect. Alkerm.* ℈j. *Aq. Card. b.* ʒij. *Syr. Acetoſ. Citri* ʒß. *Miſce.*

The next Morning finding her Sickneſs worn off, in regard of the Inflammation ſpreading farther upon her Head, notwithſtanding a plentiful Diſcharge from the Bliſter, I let her Blood, and order'd a Clyſter the ſame Day, with a gentle Anodyne in the Evening: The Day following the Humour ſeeming paſt the Height, and the Symptoms of Heat, Thirſt, and Reſtleſneſs remitting; I purged her with an Infuſion of *Rhab. Tamarind. &c. in Aq. Fl. Samb.* ſweetned with the *Syr. Roſ. & de Cichor. cum Rheo.* All this Time I forbore any other Topic than a little *Aq. Fl. Samb. & Sp. Vin. camp.* mix'd together, and (in the going away of the Humour) dab'd upon the Parts. To ſmooth and ſoften her Skin, which had peeled all over her Face, and was a little rough, in Compliance with her Deſires, this following Liniment was directed, or rather *Pomatum.*

℞ *Ungt. Pomati odoriferi* ʒj. *è Flor. Auranti.* ʒij. *Sperm. Ceti* ʒj. *Ol. Amygd. d. rec.* ʒß. *Miſce pro litu ad Faciem.*

At the uſual Time her *Menſes* returning, ſhe enjoy'd her Health as formerly.

I forbear more Inſtances of Kin to the former, and treated the ſame Way; and ſhall finiſh this Chapter, when I have ſaid a few Words concerning the *Phlegmon*, or common Inflammation, which may be alſo defin'd a preternatural Affection of the Skin (or ſubjacent Parts, we ſhall not meddle with) attended as the former, with Heat, Redneſs more than the *Eryſipelas*: Pain, greater Tenſion and Pulſation. If from Blood, properly ſpeaking, it is a true *Phlegmon*; if mixt with the other Humours, it borrows, as the other, a mixt Epithet, as *Phlegmon Eryſipelatodes, &c.*

The Indications of Cure are much like the former, the ſame Care being to be taken in repelling it, when near the Brain, or other noble Parts, when the Humour ſeems malign, or is critically diſcharged.

The ſame Diet alſo, *viz.* cooling and moiſtening, are here neceſſary; likewiſe Bleeding and lenient Purgation.

As to local Medicines, we muſt obſerve, that in the common Inflammation, the ſame are to differ according to the differing Times of its Acceſs or Appearance; thus in the Beginning, thoſe which repel; (unleſs in the Caſes excepted before) after which to the State and Declenſion, ſuch as withal partake of a diſcutient Quality. Again, as to this Mixture of Aſtringents with Diſcutients, it muſt alſo be noted, that the firſt are to exceed the laſt, generally ſpeaking, through the whole Courſe of their Application.

Among the ſimple Repellents are numbred theſe, *viz.*

Rad. Biſtort. Tormentil. Fol. Cupreſ. Myrt. Plantag. Querc. Flor. Balauſt. Roſ. rub. Sem. Cydon. Gal. Acacia, Sang. Drac. Alb. Ov. Acetum. Vin. rub. Alum. Bolus, Ol. Roſ. Myrtil. Lap. Hæmat. Acet. Roſ. Suc. Semperv. Portulac. Plantag. out of which the Artiſt may chooſe what he beſt approveth.

Among Diſcutients or Reſolvents theſe, (*viz.*)

Rad. Galang. Irid. Herb. Aneth. Abrot. Rut. Flor. Chamæm. Melilot. Sambuci. Sem. Carvi, Cumini, Ammoniacum, Bdellium, Sagapen. Tacamahac. Ol. Aneth. Nard. Rut. Laurin. Chamæmel. &c.

When the *Phlegmon* tends to Suppuration, it commonly lies deeper than the Skin, and is not properly

properly a *cutaneous* Diſeaſe, but rathers falls in with a Diſcourſe of *Tumours* and *Apoſtems*, whither the Reader is refer'd for farther Satisfaction *.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Small-Pox, *and other* cutaneous *Eruptions from malignant Fevers.*

WE ſhall not think our ſelves oblig'd to write any large Account of this Diſtemper, whoſe Deſcription and Method of Cure (either of the diſtinct or confluent Kind) are already ſo accurately laid down and handled by our modern *Hippocrates*, the judicious *Sydenham*; to whoſe Works we can do no leſs than recommend our Reader.

As a *cutaneous* Diſeaſe, it falls indeed under our Cognizance, with Regard to the *Exanthemata* or puſtulary Eruptions, which of what Kind or Nature ſoever, or howſoever they may appear, are little, if at all, furthered by local Medicine; nor ought they to be meddled with 'till they have paſſed their ſeveral Stages.

In relation to this Malady, the ingenious Dr. *Drake* diſcourſeth thus †.

" That the *Small-Pox* not having its Foundati-
" on in any permanent, habitual Indiſpoſition, ei-
" ther of the *Climate*, or Body, has its Period
" within a limited Time, ſufficient to extrude the
" peccant Matter through the Pores of the Skin:
" For in this Diſeaſe, the ſalt Serum of the Blood,

* See our Art of Surgery, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 11.
† *Anthropol. Nova.* Vol. 1. Book 1. Chap. 3.

" being by an accidental Fever [ariſing from other " Cauſes than the conſtant Habit of the Body, or " the Diſpoſition of the *Climate*] thrown in great " Quantities upon the *Glands* of the Skin, acts " much after the ſame Manner, with the corroſive " Matter of the *Lepra Arabum*; that is, it frets " the *Cuticle*, and Surface of the Skin, much as " the other does: But when the Blood is fully de- " ſpumated, and no freſh extraordinary Supply is " ſent to theſe Parts, the Scabs dry and fall off, " and the Skin recovers its former State, except " that the *Eſchars* of theſe Ulcers, which were " then raiſed, generally remain viſible ever after. " Yet ſometimes the Matter being not ſo corroſive, " nor very plentiful, the Impreſſions it leaves are " ſo light, that the new *Cuticle*, that ſupervenes " after, is ſufficient to obliterate them. Thus the " Cauſe ceaſing, the Effect does ſo likewiſe.

" If therefore, ſaith he, any Body ſhould call " the *Small-Pox* a *temporal critical Lepra*, coming " upon an extraordinary Occaſion, I ſee no reaſon " to impugn his Notion; and tho' the Treatment " be, and ought to be different, it is becauſe more " Reſpect is had to the internal accidental Cauſe, " than to the external Symptoms, and their Effects " upon the Skin.

Whether this Diſeaſe was known to the Ancients, is warmly controverted; and the Difference ſeems to be at length concluded in the Affirmative, againſt the ſeveral Opponents, as may be ſeen in *Zacut. Luſitanus*, as alſo in *Sennertus*, treating of the ſaid Malady; which indeed conſidering the Cauſe generally ſuppoſed, can ſcarce be otherwiſe; which is reckon'd to be hereditarily tranſmitted from the Parent to the Child, by means of the menſtrual Blood, which is commonly look'd on as the material Cauſe, brought into Act by ſome hidden Conſtitution or peculiar *Diatheſis* of the Air, pla-

netary

netary Influence, Irregularities in ſome of the *Non-naturals*, or perhaps all together.

The Diſpoſition, ſaith *Willis* *, which inclines human Kind to this Diſeaſe, ſeems to be a certain evil Impurity of the Blood conceiv'd in the Womb, amongſt the firſt Rudiments of Generation: Almoſt all would have this aſcribed to the menſtruous Blood; which Opinion ſeems not altogether improbable, becauſe in a Woman's Womb (otherwiſe than in moſt other living Creatures) there is generated a certain Ferment, which being communicated to the Maſs of Blood, affords to it Vigour and Spirit, and at ſet Periods procures a Swelling up and an Excretion of what is ſuperfluous: But at the Time of Conception, when the *Menſtrua* wholly ceaſe, very much of this Ferment is beſtow'd upon the *Fœtus* or Child; and its Particles being *heterogeneous* to all the reſt, as ſomething extraneous, are yet confuſed with the Maſs of Blood and Humours, which being thus involved, lurk or lie hid ſometimes for a long while; yet after ſtirred up or moved by ſome evident Cauſe, as any peculiar Conſtitution forwarding the ſame, they ferment with the Blood, inducing firſt an Ebullition and Coagulation, or rather (as *Sydenham* expreſſeth it) a Deſpumation, from whence the Symptoms of the Diſeaſe ariſe.

Thoſe who cannot acquieſce with this Account, but deny all Ferments whatſoever or whereſoever placed, may pleaſe themſelves with ſome later *Hypotheſes*; particularly as to the menſtrual Purgation, if what the learned *Charlton* formerly advanced does not ſatisfie, let them peruſe what the ingenious Dr. *Freind* has ſince offer'd to the World upon that Subject, whilſt we go on a little farther with our Author before quoted, in his Sentiments

* *De Feb. C.* 15.

of

of that other Eruption, our People call the *Meaſles*, which are (that I may uſe his Words, altho' in another, I mean our *Engliſh*, Tongue) ſo much of Kin to the former, that with the greater Number of Authors, they have not deſerved to be handled apart from them, but that either Diſtemper have been uſually treated of together after the like Manner and Method: The Eſſence or Cure differing at leaſt accidentally, or as they are greater or leſſer; becauſe in the Meaſles the Whelks riſe not up to ſo great a Bulk, nor are they ſuppurated; wherefore the Sickneſs is ſooner ended, and with leſs Danger uſually.

This Diſtemper is wont moſtly to ſpread upon Children, more rarely amongſt thoſe of Years or old People: Alſo thoſe who have firſt of all had the *Small-Pox*, are not after ſo obnoxious to the *Meaſles*; but in moſt Things the Diſtempers are of Kin, to wit, the Evil being contracted in the Womb, diſpoſes Mankind only, and thoſe but once to either Diſtemper; ſuch as a malign Conſtitution of the Air, and ſometimes a Surfeit, bringing the hidden Diſpoſition into Act; there are uſually preſent certain Marks of Malignity, and the Sickneſs oftentimes becomes *epidemical* with contagious Mortality.

So that it ſeems the *Meaſles* are a certain lighter flowering of an extraneous Ferment, by which ſome Particles being ſtirred up into Motion, make the Blood lightly to grow hot, and to be a little coagulated; wherefore the Marks from hence do ſpread abroad and diſſipate, without any breaking of the *Cuticula*, or outward Skin, by Evaporation only, whilſt the *Small-Pox* are a more full and ſtrong Agitation, according to all the Particles of the ſame Ferment, which cauſing a great Ebullition and Coagulation of the Blood, produces far more full Puſtules, and greater in Bulk, and no otherwiſe to be

diſperſed

diſperſed than by *Suppuration*, or turning into Matter.

When the *Small-Pox* precede, they are not only exempt from the ſame Diſeaſe any more, but for the moſt Part alſo from the *Meaſles*; becauſe theſe latter conſuming only ſome Parts of the ſaid Ferment, leave ſtill a Diſpoſition to the *Small-Pox*: Wherefore it is obſervable, that old Men, or thoſe advanc'd in Years, are not ſo readily infected with the *Meaſles*, becauſe they are either freed from the Contagion, by having before had the *Small-Pox*, or elſe the Infection of this more light Diſeaſe is eaſily reſiſted by their more ſtrong Spirits.

Our *Anatomiſt* before mention'd has invented another Explication, which is, as he thinks, better able to ſolve this *Problem*, that the Diſeaſe invades but once, which I ſhall give you here in his own Words.

" Why the *Small-Pox* ſeldom viſits any Perſon
" more than once in his whole Life time, has been
" much agitated with very little Succeſs: And
" therefore [ſaith he] if I ſucceed in my Attempt
" to reſolve it, no better than others have done
" before me, I ſhall not think it any loſs of Re-
" putation, but ſhall freely wiſh others more hap-
" py in theirs, when they undertake to reform
" my Notion.

" I conceive therefore that the Alteration made
" in the *Skin* by the *Small-Pox*, at whatever Age
" it comes, is the true Reaſon why that Diſtem-
" per never comes again: For the Diſtention which
" the *Glands* and *Pores* of the Skin ſuffer at that
" Time, is ſo great, that they ſcarce ever recover
" their *Tone* again, ſo as to be able any more to
" arreſt the Matter in its Courſe outwards, long
" enough or in ſuch Quantity, as to create theſe
" ulcerous Puſtules, which are the very *Diagnoſticks*
" of the *Small-Pox:* For though the ſame ſe-

" veriſh Diſpoſition ſhould, and may again ariſe in " the Blood, yet the Paſſages through the Skin " being more free and open, the Matter will ne- " ver be ſtopt ſo there as to make that Appearance, " from whence we denominate the *Small-Pox*.

" Accordingly we generally obſerve, that in thoſe " Perſons who have been ſeverely handled by the " *Small-Pox*, the Face (which is generally the ful- " leſt from the Obſtruction, which the Matter " meets with, on the Account of the greater Con- " ſtipation of the Pores of the *Cuticle*, by reaſon " of its being conſtantly expoſed to the Air) ſel- " dom returns to its former Dimenſions. This En- " largement, I think, is to be accounted for from " the Dilatation of the *Areolæ* of the *Glands* and " *Pores* of the Skin, and not from any Augmen- " tation of the Subſtance it ſelf.

" I am the rather (continues he) confirm'd in " this Opinion, from the Obſervation that *Nurſes* " and others, that attend cloſely upon the Perſons " of thoſe ſick of this Diſeaſe, are frequently ſo " far affected with the ſame, as to feel ſome very " light Diſorder, with or without that Warning, " to have two or three Eruptions. That it comes " to no more I attribute to the free Courſe which " the Matter has through the Pores of the Skin: " With this alſo agrees the conſtant Obſervation, " that People of coarſe grain'd Skins, in whom the " Pores are largeſt, are moſt favourably treated by " this Diſtemper, which likewiſe conſtantly leaves " fine Skins much coarſer than it found them.

" What has been ſaid of the *Small-Pox*, will " ſuffice to ſolve the *Phænomena* of the *Meaſles*, " *Scarlet Fever* and *Eryſipelatous Inflammations*, " which differ only in Degree or Occaſion.

" This Courſe and Effect of theſe ſalt ſerous " Humours, are likewiſe applicable to the *Itch*, " and other *cutaneous Eruptions*, which we not

" deſigning

" deſigning a formal Treatiſe of here, leave others " to apply as they ſee Occaſion, which it will be " eaſy for them to do.

But to deal now impartially with this Gentleman's *Hypotheſis*, I can by no means think it will ſatisfy our Doubts in this Affair, nor can I ſee how upon this Foundation, it ſhould come to paſs that the ſame Perſon ſhould have the *Scarlet Fever* or *Eryſipelas*, on the ſame Parts twice: Or how that common Diſeaſe, the *Itch*, ſhould afflict the ſame Perſon who had labour'd therewith formerly; ſince in ſome, at leaſt, of theſe, we have as great Diſtention of the *Glandules* and *Pores* of the Skin, as in the other: Beſides in a mild *Pock*, where there is little or no Diſturbance in the Blood, neither yet Diſtention of the outer Parts, or their *Tone* any ways alter'd, only ſome few of the *Exanthemata* diſpers'd lightly on the Surface of the Body, we might reaſonably expect that ſuch like mild Eruptions would be no Bar to the ſame Diſtemper again ſeiſing on the ſame Perſon, which yet we find very rarely, if ever, happens.

As to the *Cuticle* or Skin it ſelf, in its Paſſages being more free and open after the Diſtemper, and conſequently better fitted to let go the morbid Particles, in Caſe the ſame or like feveriſh Ebullition ſhould be raiſed in the Blood, I fear that this will ſcarce agree with Obſervation: Since the Malady it ſelf, eſpecially the worſt ſort, is ſo apt to harden thoſe Parts by the *Cicatrices*, or Seams frequently left behind, that inſtead of rendring them more pliable, they become more denſe, and in a manner horny, denying Paſſage to any Humours that happen after to be lodg'd thereunder.

Leaving therefore this *Problem* where we took it up, and confeſſing our own Ignorance of the *Phænomenon*, we cannot think however, but that there is ſomewhat more *eſſential* in the *cutaneous*

Diſeaſes,

Diſeaſes, than merely Conformation of the Parts of the *Cutis* and *Cuticula*, whether in reſpect to the *Glandules* or *Pores* thereof: And altho' theſe happen to be more looſe and open, or more compact and conſtipated, yet will the *varolous Fever* not only ſegregate a different Sort of Particles from the Boſom of the Blood thus polluted and fermenting, from thoſe of the *Morbillous* or *Scarlatine*, but alſo appear in their ſeveral diſtinct *Characteriſtics* on the outward Parts.

We have before remark'd, that both theſe Diſtempers have been by the *Greeks* termed ἐξανθήματα, *vel* ἐκθύματα, *ab* ἐξανθέω *efflореſco*, *quod ab* ἄνθος *Flos*; under which Appellation they comprehend alſo other *cutaneous* Eruptions. The *Latin* Authors mention them under thoſe of *Puſtulæ & Papulæ*, of later Years, *Variolæ*, *quaſi parvi Vari*, or as others, *Quod cutem varient*; this Name has been apply'd promiſcuouſly by ſome to both Diſtempers, 'till afterwards the Meaſles receiv'd that of *Morbilli*, *quaſi parvi Morbi*, *vel parvorum Morbi*, as chiefly afflicting Children: Others, among whom *Sennertus*, *Quaſi parva Peſtis: Il Morbo* among the *Italians*, implying the ſame with *Peſtis*; and thus much for the Hiſtorical Part of theſe Diſeaſes, in which, as we have before noted, outward Application may do much Harm, but little Service.

To preſerve the Face, ſaith *Riverius* *, ſome waſh it with Roſe-water, or ſome other more aſtringent; which I can by no means approve, becauſe the greater Share of the Impurities is driven to it, by Reaſon its Skin is lax and ſoft, and ſo fitteſt to receive the Excrements thrown forth of the Blood: Wherefore if the ſaid Corruption naturally ſent hither, ſhould by any Means be repelled or driven

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* *Lib.* 17. *Sect.* 3. *C.* 2.

back

back into the Blood, and there retained, it muſt doubtleſs be miſchievous, and perhaps deſtructive by being put aſide its natural Tendency.

Nor muſt I omit, ſaith he, what ſeveral teach, that the *Small-Pox* when they are brought to Maturity, muſt be pricked with a Golden or Silver Needle, leſt the *Pus* abiding longer, ſhould leave Scars upon the Parts; which nevertheleſs is now in a Manner out of Uſe, ſince Experience has ſhewn that the *Small-Pox* when prickt, are cured more ſlowly, and keep the Scabs longer on, by reaſon of the Weakneſs of the Heat thus diminiſht by letting out the Matter, whereby fouler Scars are left by much, than if they had been left to themſelves.

This Practice (how pernicious ſoever it hath been found ſince) was recommended by *Avicenna* and the greater Part of the *Arabians*, who ſo ſoon as the Puſtules turned white, order them to be prickt with the Needle, as we may read in *Mercurialis*, who highly diſapproves the Cuſtom as both needleſs and very troubleſome: The latter, becauſe at this Time the Patients are grievouſly tormented: The former, becauſe it is agreed and certain they muſt not be prickt 'till they are turned white, at which time 'tis clear the Humour has done all the Hurt it can: For when the Whiteneſs appears, the putrid Heat abates as well as the Corroſion: Wherefore 'tis much better to abſtain from this ridiculous and miſchievous Operation, as among us has deſervedly been laid aſide long ſince, unleſs in Caſes of extraordinary Malignity, where there ariſe *Phlyctænæ* inſtead of, or interſperſt with, the other Puſtules, full of a virulent and corroding *Sanies*, which ought to be let out, and the Parts underneath defended from a *Necroſis* or Mortification, ſometimes occaſion'd by the malign Nature of the Humour.

Another

Another Practice to get quickly rid of this Diſtemper, and haſten the drying away of the Puſtules, was that the *Arabians* called Salting, the Manner of which you may find mentioned by *Bonet*.

Mercurialis, when they come not kindly to Suppuration, or ripen not faſt enough, propoſes the touching of them with a ſoft Rag, or a Piece of Cotton dipt in a Decoction of Figs and Mallows, which being apply'd warm, will (he ſaith) both aſſwage Pain and haſten Maturation.

Fromanus * takes Notice of a Way to preſerve the Face, which is by holding the Feet over the Steam of a Decoction of ſome of the emollient Herbs, at the Appearance of the Diſeaſe, by which, Revulſion is made of the fermenting Blood to the lower Parts: For the Feet and Legs will not only be heated by the Vapour, but ſoften'd likewiſe, and their Veſſels dilated, by which Means having great Store of Blood gathered to them, there will be conſequently leſſer Quantity of the ebullient Blood carried to the upper Parts.

Of Kin to this Experiment for the Preſervation of the Face, is that taken Notice of by *F. de le Boe Sylv.* † (*viz.*) dipping the Feet in warm Cows Milk, when firſt the *Small-Pox* begin to come out: Which tho' it want not Succeſs, in our Author's Words, yet it cannot be done without great Detriment to the lower Parts, on Account of the Humours flowing down thus plentifully upon them.

But indeed all theſe Projects, whether of repelling from the Face by cold Reſtringents, or drawing to the Feet by the Heat of Steams or Bath, are

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* *Miſc. cur. An.* 76. *obſ.* 186.

† *Prax. Med. Append. Tract.* 1. *Cap.* 9.

too

too hazardous and full of Danger to be enterpris'd: Not only for the Reaſons given, but for that when the *Deſpumation* is once begun, and the noxious Particles ſeparated from the Blood, and fitted to be caſt out upon theſe or other Parts of the Body, ſhould their Courſe be inverted, inſtead of being called off to other Parts we deſign, 'tis more likely, getting again into the Blood they will hinder the great Work begun, encreaſe the putrid Heat of the Fever, and render the ſame malignant and mortal, which had been otherwiſe benign and mild, and accompany'd alſo with a ſalutary Criſis.

The fatal Inſtances of theſe Kinds of Tamperings are frequently to be met withal. About three Years ſince, when this Diſeaſe was more than uſually *Epidemical* among us here at *London*, I knew a young Gentlewoman whoſe Death was juſtly imputable to the wearing a Defenſative upon her Face, in the Nature of a Maſk, for the ſecuring her Beauty, which would have been ſadly recompenſed (had ſhe lived) by the Loſs of Sight in both her Eyes, the Pupil of each of which being cover'd by a large Puſtule, but the reſt of them hinder'd in their Eruption upon the other Part of the Face, by the Coldneſs and Stipticity of the Application binding up the Pores, fell back upon the *Præcordia* and deſtroy'd the Patient, in ſpight of the beſt Helps uſed after for her Recovery.

A Beautiful Noble Woman, recorded by *Borellus* *, being likely to be much disfigur'd by the *Small-Pox*, was deſirous to have a Remedy that might either prevent or get out the Marks: To comply with her Requeſt, an imprudent Phyſician orders a certain cold Cataplaſm, by which the Remains of the Diſeaſe being driven in upon the Brain,

* *Pet. Borel. Cent.* 1. *Obſ.* 64.

ſhe ſoon receiv'd her Death inſtead of her expected Beauty.

Fr. Hoffman tells us, he knew a Man whom he calls a true Votary to Medicine, (and ſo indeed he muſt be if he could truly perform what is pretended, and which I conceive the greateſt Folly to pretend to) who by a certain ſecret Powder, could hinder the coming out of the *Small-Pox*, by ſtopping the fermenting Motion of the Humours, altho' Spots already appear'd, without any Prejudice to Health: Whether this was to be done by reconciling the Particles about to be ſeparated to the Maſs of Blood again, or diſpoſing them to be carry'd off ſome other Ways, is left as uncertain, as in my Opinion unworthy to be regarded; not ſo much for the abſolute Impoſſibility of the Thing, as the affirming it may be effected without the leaſt Danger.

And therefore with the famous Practitioner, we took Notice of in the Beginning of this Chapter, the beſt Way is to do nothing at all to the Face to keep it from pitting: Becauſe Oyls, Liniments, *&c.* only make the white Scurff longer in coming off: One Part whereof following another, when the Patient riſes from his Bed, and is indifferently well, theſe Scars begin to come in Sight: Which they will have leſs Reaſon to fear, who by Reaſon of a moderate Regimen have not had the Puſtules exaſperated, whereby they are leſs liable to contract any cauſtic Quality.

For thoſe however, who are minded to uſe any Medicine when the Scabs are all off, to ſmooth the Skin and recover the Complexion, theſe following *Coſmetics* are recommended.

Riverius praiſeth *Ol. ex Vitel. Ovorum*; alſo the *Aq. Milleflorum ſeu è Stercore Vaccino, Menſe Maio deſtillata*, with which the Face is to be waſhed, and after anointed with *Axungia humana*.

Foreſtus

Foreſtus this following.

℞ *Ol. Amygd. d. Lil. alb. ā* ʒj. *Pingued. Capi* ʒiij. *Pulv. Rad. Pæon. Ireos flor. & Litharg. Auri ā* ϑß. *Sacc. cand.* ϑj. *His omnibus in calido mortario bene mixtis, & per linteum expreſſis, inunge dicta loca Manè & Serò : Poſtea laventur Aqua è pedibus vitulinis deſtillata, vel Aqua Milleflorum.*

Cerotum Album Bateanum.

℞ *Ceræ albiſſimæ* ʒij. *Ol. Amygd. am.* ʒiij. *Sperm. Cet. puriſ.* ʒß. *Ceruſ. in Aq. Roſ. lot.* ʒvj. *Camph.* ʒij. *m. ſ. a.*

Aqua Venuſtatis Ejuſdem Authoris.

℞ *Aq. Menth.* ℔j. *Salis puriſ.* ʒiß. *Coque & deſpuma pro Lotione.*

This likewiſe from the ſaid Author, is what I generally preſcribe for this Uſe, (*viz.*)

℞ *Ol. Amygd. d.* ʒj. *Sperm. Cet.* ziß. *Ol. Rhod.* gut. ij. *m. f. Lin. ſ. a.*

Other Forms for this Purpoſe our Reader will meet with in the fourth Chapter of the ſecond Part of this Treatiſe.

Spotted Fevers of any Kind, however ſecondarily affecting the Skin and Cuticle, the peſtilent or contagious Particles, being by the feveriſh Effervеſcence ſeparated from the reſt of the Blood, and by the capillary Veſſels there laid aſide : Yet is the Diſeaſe here likewiſe primarily in the Blood ſome how contaminated, and falls under its proper Head of *Peſtilential*, or *Spotted Fevers*; the Skin it ſelf, with reſpect to the Eruptions, requiring no *local* Remedies.

We ſhall therefore remit our Reader, for further Inſtructions about theſe Diſeaſes, to ſuch Authors as have particularly handled the *Plague* and *Spotted Fevers*, after we have laid down ſome ſhort Notes

of Diſtinction, whereby the *Petechiæ* or Spots themſelves, may be diſtinguiſht from other Marks of the Skin, and ſaid a Word or two of the Manner of their Eruption.

Firſt, They are different from other *Stigmata*, thus. From Tubercles or Bumps, they are known by their Equality, never riſing above the Surface. From other equal or ſmooth Marks, as the *Lentigines* or the like, they are ſufficiently known by the Fever that produc'd them, being neither long nor ſpread, but round like the Fleabite, from which they are alſo known by the want of that *Punctum* or Point, always found in the Middle of the Fleabite, as a Veſtige left by the *Proboſcis* of that Inſect, which upon Compreſſion remains, altho' the Redneſs round about diſappear for a Moment; otherwiſe in *Petechiæ* where no ſuch *Punctum* is to be found. Again the Fever Spots are generally obſervable in the Arms, Thighs, Breaſt and Back, rarely or never in the Face.

As to their Nature and Manner of their Production we aſſert in general, ſaith Dr. *Willis*, that all theſe Spots are Productions of the Blood and nervous Juice, ſmitten as it were by the peſtilential Venom, and divided into grumous Parts, as it happens in its Circuit to be ſeized on of the ſaid Venom; for as much as the animal Spirits reſiding in both Liquors, eſpecially the Blood, are no ſooner put to flight by the malign *Aura*, or putrid Atoms, but a Coagulation is induced on the now diſpirited Liquor: Even as Milk growing ſour, or curdled by the Admixtion of ſome acid Juice: Upon which Account certain Portions of the ſame thus alter'd by the Venom, ſeparate into Clots or *Grumi*, in like Manner as Blood extravaſate or let forth of the Veſſels, ſoon turneth black, whence preſently the Motion of the reſt of the Blood is hinder'd, not only in the Veſſels adjoyning, but alſo in the Heart

it

it ſelf, and by Reaſon of the putrid Ferment other Parts are ſtill liable to the ſame *Coagulum*. Now whatſoever is thus turned into grumous Clodders, (unleſs the ſame preſently be thrown out,) by giving a Check to the Circulation, muſt preſently cauſe Death: But being thrown forth to the Circumference of the Body, deprived of all Spirit, and lodg'd in the Interſtices of the Veſſels or their *Anguſtiæ*, it appears on the Surface perfectly mortify'd, repreſenting Spots at ſometimes black, at others purple; or elſe having the Salt and Sulphur exalted by the malign and peſtiferous Ferment, it effects ſome new Production, and formeth Tumours or Swellings of diverſe Kind; thus the *Carbuncle*, *Bubo*, *Exanthemata peſtilentialia*, &c. are deduced from this *Hypotheſis*; whoſe ſeveral Ways of being brought into Act, the Reader will meet withal in our Author's Treatiſe *.

Simon Pauli † in his Diſcourſe upon this Subject, expreſſeth himſelf in Manner following.

Having a Mind to lay down in what Manner Spots break out in our Skin, either by the Motion of Nature alone, or when helped by *Alexipharmics* and *Sudorifics*, and how our Skin comes to be beſet with them, and again clear of them; I conceive thus; that Nature either provoked or helped by *Alexipharmics*, endeavours to expel the Blood that is hurtful to her, and more or leſs corrupted in its whole Subſtance, which whilſt ſhe is doing, 'tis very probable the ſame Thing happens to the Maſs of Blood, eſpecially at the *Anaſtomoſes* of the Veins and Arteries of the Hands and Feet, which befals a frozen River when the Froſt is broke: For as then the Ice is melted with the kindly and gentle Heat of the Sun, ſo Nature being about to conquer the Diſeaſe, by the Benefit of the animal

* Willis *de Feb. Cap.* 13. † *Digreſ. de Feb. Malign. Sect.* 52.

Fire or innate Heat, cooling eſpecially after the State of the Diſeaſe, and burning no more ſo preternaturally as before, melts the Blood thickned and made rough by the febrile Heat in the Veins, and as it were congealing, becauſe of abundance of Salt in the Extremities: And as a Torrent or River carries Fragments of Ice rapidly down the Stream, ſo the Blood in the Veins, throws off ſmall Portions of the preternaturally fixed Salt, which are themſelves the Spots, or at leaſt make them: Wherefore no Wonder if Nature upon the Uſe of *Alexipharmics* or *Sudorifics*, made of the Mineral, Vegetable, and eſpecially of the Animal Kind, abounding more or leſs with volatile Salts, does ſooner or later, gradually or at once, according to the differing Temper of the Subjects, throw off Spots to the Skin, varying in Colour, Magnitude and Number, which indeed *Rulandus* obſerved, were fixed to the Extremities of the Capillary Veins. But they are nothing elſe but the Salt of the Serum and Maſs of Blood made volatile, which ſweating through the Pores of the Skin, is the proximate and only Cauſe of all Spots in malignant Fevers, be they ſmall and lenticular, or larger, thruſt out into the Skin and there fixed, 'till upon the Patient's Amendment the ſame gradually vaniſh by inſenſible Tranſpiration, or even while the Diſeaſe or Fever laſts, the ſame are reſolved into Atoms ſo ſmall that they cannot be ſeen, which we call the μίασματα or infectious Particles, and are the proximate Cauſe of the Contagion.

Having given our Reader his Choice of two *Hypotheſes*, for they are neither of them more, as to the Nature and Manner of theſe *cutaneous* Eruptions, we ſhall only hint thus much, that the Cure of all theſe Fevers conſiſts in the due Uſe of *Alexipharmics*, *Cardiacs*, *Sudorifics*, and *Contemperatives*, to be met withal in practical Writers.

Of *Freckles* and puſtulary Eruptions, conſult the fourth Chapter of the ſecond Part of this Treatiſe, as before directed.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Carbuncle *and* Cancer.

WE have placed theſe together, not ſo much for Affinity ſake, altho' both ſeem to partake of the higheſt Degree of Corroſion, but for that neither is ſo properly a *cutaneous* Diſeaſe as ſome others we have already, and ſhall hereafter treat of: It being ſeldom that theſe affect the Skin only, without taking hold of the other Membranes and muſculous Fleſh; however we ſhall ſpeak briefly to either.

The *Carbuncle* Gr. ἄνθραξ, implying the ſame with *Carbo*, a burning Coal, ſo denominated from its burning Nature, is the Product (as thoſe in the foregoing Chapter) of a Peſtilential Fever or Plague it ſelf.

It is defined a fiery Tumour, ariſing in ſeveral Parts of the Body, attended with ſharp, corroſive and burning Puſtules round about, and exceeding painful. It hath this as a *Pathognomonic*, that it never ſuppurates, but ſpreads abroad and eats into the Skin and Fleſh, producing a Sort of *Eſchar*, as if made by a Cauſtick, which caſting off, there remains a hollow Ulcer. The Cauſe is ſaid to be a certain malign and highly corroſive Acid, that immediately coagulates whatever Portions of the Blood it falls upon, which being after caſt forth as noxi-

ous to the Superficies, deſtroys the Texture of the Parts, almoſt in the ſame Manner as a Piece of corroſive Sublimate laid upon them, by which the Spirits being ſubdued, and the native Heat of the Parts extinguiſht, there is no more Wonder that there ſhould be no *Suppuration*, which is holpen forward by both, than in the real *Necroſis* (and ſuch is this) or Mortification.

The *Carbuncle* is never without Danger, but is ſaid to have more or leſs, as it is larger or ſmaller; or as the Colour is more intenſly livid or black, and reddiſh or inflam'd; as alſo according to the Parts affected, their Uſe and Nobility: But the greateſt Danger is from the retroceding of the Venom back again to the Blood.

As to the Cure, there have been great Diſputes among the Antients as well as Moderns, concerning letting Blood and purging in theſe Caſes, and all others Peſtilential: And ſince the common People have been ſure to lay the Death of the Perſon upon either of theſe Operations, where they were adminiſter'd, Phyſicians have been perhaps the rather cautious, and endeavour to eradicate the *Virus* of the Diſeaſe, by proper Antidotes, and do now generally inſiſt upon *Sudorifics*, taking Care alſo to fortify the Heart and Animal Spirits by ſuitable Cordials againſt the Infection, and to encourage the coming forth of any critical Tranſlation to the Skin: Thus in the Diſeaſe before us, it is uſual to apply the ſtrongeſt Medicines, ſuch as this of *Spigelius*, accounted a great Secret, which Mr. *Wiſeman* has alſo borrowed, (*viz.*)

℞ *Sal. Com.* ʒß. *Piper.* ʒj. *Ficuum ping.* No. iij. *Fol. Rut. vir. contuſ.* Mj. *Fermenti veteris acid.* ℥j. *Miſce in Mortario & applicetur, renovando bis in Die.*

Scultetus orders this, which he calls *Ung. Citrinum.*

℞ *Suc.*

℞ *Suc. Tabac. virid.* ʒvj. *Ceræ novæ cit.* ℥iv. *Refin. Pin.* ʒiij. *Tereb.* ℥ij. *Ol. Myrtil. q. ſ. pro Ung.*

If the Carbuncle yield not to Medicines, but the Corruption and Blackneſs ſtill get Ground, an actual Cautery is doubtleſs the beſt Application to prevent the farther ſpreading, and reſiſt the contagious Malignity. But after burning to the Quick, the Eſchar muſt be haſten'd off, either by cutting it out, or deep into it, leſt the Venom be kept in thereby: And Medicines that deterge and reſiſt Putrefaction are to be apply'd.

Fab. Hild. recommends the following.

℞ *Farin. Orobi, Rad. Ariſtol. rotund. Irid. Flor. Aſclepiadis, ā* ʒß. *Theriac. Andr.* ʒij. *Mel. Roſ. q. ſ. p. Ung.*

To haſten Separation, *Barbet* directs this *.

℞ *Theriac. vet. Mithrid. ā* ʒß. *Ferment. Terebinth. ā* ℥ij. *Mel. Roſ.* ℥iß. *Butyr. rec.* ℥ij. *Vitriol. alb.* ℥j. *Fulig. Camin.* ℥iiß. *Saponis nig.* ℥iij. *Croci* ʒiij. *Vitel. Ovor.* No. iij. *Miſce.*

Another excellent Remedy to ſtop the Malignity, is the Butter of Antimony, anointed round the Place; and when the Venom is checkt, *Sylvius* adviſeth the *Balſ. Sulph. Aniſat.* or (which may do better) the *Terebinthinate*, mixt with *Ung. Ægyptiac.* to cleanſe the Part: After which the ſaid Balſam added to the common Digeſtives, will perform the Cure.

Riverius † gives the following Inſtance.

A Boy of four Years old had been afflicted for three Days with a *Carbuncle* in his Forehead, being a red Swelling, black in the Middle, with his whole Face puffed up; to ſtop it (ſaith he) I order'd preſently a Cauſtic to be apply'd to the black Part,

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* *De Carbun. C.* xij. † *Cent.* 4. *Obſ.* 9.

and

and *Ung. Baſilic.* with *Theriaca Ol. Scorpionum Matth. cum Vitel. Ov.* to the *Eſchar*, alſo a Cataplaſm of the *Folia Plantag.* to the whole Tumour. Beſides repeated Blood-letting and Cordials, I apply'd a Veſicatory to his Neck; next Day I found the Fever much abated, the Inflammation of the Tumour remitted, and all the Symptoms aſſwaged. The Benefit of the Veſicatory was here obſervable, for by deriving great Part of the virulent Humours, it muſt be believed to have performed the greateſt Part of the Cure.

Borellus * forbids ſleeping, leſt the Poyſon ſooner creep to the Heart, which *Platerus* † oppoſes, ſaying, 'tis unneceſſary to keep the Patient from his natural Reſt, by doing which he muſt be ſtill more weaken'd, and afflicted.

The *Carbuncle*, ſaith *Cloſſæus*, (in his Letter to *Greg. Horſt.*) is diſtinguiſht from the *Gangrene*, not by Senſe of the Part, for that is loſt in both, but by ſcarifying the Place: For if when the Fleſh is cut deep, it be black, and neither Froth, *Ichor* nor Corruption come out, but that it remains dry with inward Hardneſs, it is a *Carbuncle*: And to be treated as ſuch, circumſcribing or limiting it either with Medicine or Inſtruments. Yet a *Gangrene* requires a ſomewhat other Cure, becauſe it often happens that the ſame is corrected, and the Part again reſtored to its former State, by applying ſuch Things as have Force ſufficient to vindicate the ſame from the beginning Putrefaction.

There are ſeveral other Tumours of the peſtilential Kind, ſuch as the *Phygethlon*, *Bubo* and *Parotis*, which are both malign and benign; but having their Seat in the Glands, rather than the Skin it ſelf, I ſhall wave their Deſcription here, with this

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* *Cent.* 2. *Obſ.* 12. † *Pract. lib.* 2. *p.* 714.

only

only Remark, that they ſeem all ingendred of the ſame venene and peſtilent *Miaſms*, inſinuating themſelves, or getting into the Blood, where if they happen to joyn their Forces they knock down the Spirits, and coagulate larger Portions of the ſanguineous Maſs, as in the *Carbuncle*, or continuing ſeparate, and diſſeminating their Poiſon all over the ſaid purple Fluid; they ſtrike only ſome certain and ſmaller Particles, as in the *Exanthemata*, *Petechiæ*, or purple Spots.

The *Cancer* is a fierce and indomitable Diſtemper, but it ſcarce ever affecting the Skin (as we have before noticed) without taking in the muſculous and glandulous Parts round about, we ſhall ſay the leſs to it.

It hath its Name of the *Greek*, Καρκίνος, from Likeneſs (ſay ſome) in its Veins to the Claws of the Crab, in Latin *Cancer*; or rather (with ſome others) *Quod ſicut Cancri, Animalia ſunt aſpera, & ſuis Chelis quæ apprehendunt, firmiter ſtringunt: Pariter & Cancer Morbus ægre tractabilis exiſtit, atque ubi ſemel in parte aliqua Corporis radices egerit, difficulter inde avelli tollique poteſt, ſed ſeu clavo quodam firmatus eſſe videtur.*

When this Diſeaſe appearing like a ſmall round pointed Tubercle, affects the Parts of the Face, as the Chin (according to *Sennertus* the Cheek and Noſe) and being enraged by the Application of any, even the mildeſt Medicament, it is for that Reaſon named *Noli me tangere*, or don't meddle with me. Mr. *Wiſeman* ſays, he hath ſeen one of them on the Arm, of which the Reader may ſee the Account in his practical Obſervations; which however ſome critical Gentlemen (who have ſtood upon his Shoulders, and think they can ſee farther) may vituperate, I muſt believe the beſt Treatiſe of Surgery which was ever ſet forth in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and will be had in good Eſteem, 'till ſome Gentle-

Gentlemen of the Fraternity (of more Judgment, and the ſame Induſtry) ſhall ſupply his Defects.

If it ſeize upon the Legs and Thighs, it is termed *Lupus*, the Wolf; for that it is, ſay ſome, of a ravenous Nature, and like that fierce Creature, not ſatisfy'd but with Fleſh.

Igraſſias laughs (as who could forbear) at the Conceits ſpread abroad in his Time, and confirm'd by the Story of *Mauritius Cordæus* *, concerning a Noble Woman, the right Sight of whoſe Face was overſpread with a true Cancer; having try'd the *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh* and *German* Phyſicians, without Benefit, at length, by the Advice of a Barber ſhe was perfectly cured, by applying the Fleſh of young Chickens cut into thin Slices to the Part, frequently renewing them.

From ſuch like Reports, together with the Obſervation of the large *Sloughs*, and loſs of Fleſh in ſome of theſe Ulcers produced in one Night's Time, it is doubtleſs, that our People have ſpread the ſame Story with farther Improvement: Such an one I was not long ſince inform'd of, by a Woman who vow'd, that in Time of Dreſſing, one of theſe Ulcers, by a villanous Empiric (a famous Cancer Doctor) when they held a Piece of raw Fleſh at a Diſtance from the Sore, the Wolf peept out, diſcovering his Head, and gaping to receive it.

Tam facilè decipitur Vulgus.

As to the Cure of a true Cancer, I know of no other than what is palliative, notwithſtanding the proud Boaſtings of ſome, and the ſly (but ſilly) Pretences of others to the contrary.

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* *Com. 7. in Lib. 1. de Morb. Mul. Hipp.*

By palliating, I mean very little more than keeping the Parts, ſo far as poſſibly, ſweet and clean, with eaſy and gentle Topicks, ſuch as the *Diapomph. Aq. Plantag. Sperm. Ran.* with *Sacch. Saturni, &c.* and having Recourſe to Opiates upon Occaſion, without which there is ſeldom any Truce to be obtain'd.

Thoſe who have them not yet ulcerate fare beſt by keeping their Hands off, and giving themſelves Liberty in their Apparel, or taking heed that nothing oppreſs, or any ways offend the Part; at the ſame Time admitting no external Application, nor (as they value the Quiet of their Lives) liſtening after a promiſed Cure by coſening Quacks, or Cancer-curing Pretenders, who, to my Knowledge, have haſten'd great Numbers of People miſerably to their Graves, who might otherwiſe (and that very tolerably) have ſpun out a much longer Thread, and have kept under this really (ſo far as I know of Surgery) incurable Diſtemper *.

CHAP. IX.

Of ſome other more truly Cutaneous *Eruptions.*

THE Deſign of this Treatiſe being chiefly to take Notice of thoſe Diſeaſes, wherein the Skin it ſelf is more particularly and principally affected, we have, upon this Account, overlook'd ſeveral Tumours, eſpecially the glandulous

* Of this Diſtemper ſee more in my Art of Surgery, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 76, &c.

and

and encyſted, together with Abſceſſes, whoſe Source lies deeper than the outward Teguments: It remains, however, that we take Notice of two or three other Breakings out, ſuch I mean as the *Furunculus*, or common Boil, with theſe two leſſer inflammatory Puſtules, called *Epinictis* and *Terminthus.*

The Boil, in *Latin Furunculus*, of the *Greeks* termed δοθιήν, is reckon'd among the inflammatory Tumours, and deſcrib'd by *Celſus*, as a pointed Tubercle attended with Redneſs and great Pain (whence the Proverb) when coming to a Head. It is ſaid to ariſe from Blood corrupt and extravaſate, which in ſeven or eight Days commonly ripens or turns to Matter, arriving in its State to the Bigneſs of a ſmall Egg; and after Diſcharge of its Matter, frequently heals with little Help from Surgery: It differs from the *Carbuncle*, in that, this latter lies hard and black like a Cruſt in the Fleſh, whilſt the former riſeth with a Cone, inflames and turns to Matter.

There are two Kinds of the *Furuncle*; the one mild and gentle, affecting only the Skin; the other malign, ſpreading deeper into the Fleſh, and partaking of ſome Infection, from whence the Prognoſtic is to be made accordingly.

The Cure of the common Boil conſiſts in forwarding and ripening the Matter into *Pus*, which is effected by the common Suppuratives, ſuch as the *Fici* and *Rad. Lil.* boil'd in Milk to a *Pultis*, or according to *Sennert.*

℞ *Farin. Sem. Lini, Pulv. Rad. Alth. ā* ℥ß. *Caric. ping.* No. iv. *Paſſul. exacin.* ℥j. *Coque & adde Butyr. inſulſ. rec.* ℥ij. *m. f. Cataplaſma.*

If the Pain be exceeding great.

℞ *Rad. Lil. alb.* ℥j. *Fol. Malv. Viol. ā* Mj. *Coque ad Mollitiem & per Setaceum trajiciantur, addendo Far. Hord. Tritic. Sem. Lin. ā* ℥ß. *Vitel.*

Vitel. Ov. No. ij. *Ping. Gallin. Butyr. rec. ā* ʒß. *Miſce.*

The common People apply Shoe-makers Wax, (a very uneaſy Application upon ſo tender a Part): Melilot Emplaiſter, or Baſilicon, uſed by others, are much preferable, which both ſuppurate and often heal; however, after the Matter is let out, the following will finiſh the Work, from the ſame Author.

℞ *Suc. Apii* ʒß. *Farin. Hord.* ʒij. *Thuris* ʒiß. *Terebinth.* ʒj. *Vitel. Ov.* No. j. *Mel. Roſ. q. ſ. p. Linimento.*

A Clergyman, much ſubject to vernal Eruptions on the Skin, from a full Diet and little Exerciſe, had, inſtead of his uſual Puſtules, a large Swelling aroſe upon his Shoulder, with great Induration, Inflammation, Pain and Fever: Being view'd by a Pretender to Surgery, he was frightned with a Judgment paſt, that it was a true *Carbuncle*, or Plague-ſore. When I was ſent for, I encourag'd him with a Proſpect of good Succeſs after a few Days, telling him it was come to ſupply the Place of a great many of thoſe ſmaller Eruptions he was always ſubject to about this Seaſon of the Year.

In Regard to his Fever and coſtive Body, I order'd a Clyſter, and the ſame Day took away ſome Blood, he being Plethoric and Feeding heartily; in the mean Time I haſten'd Suppuration, to which it tended, with a Cataplaſm, *Ex Rad. Lil. fic. & Sem. Lin. in lacte Coct.* and ſecur'd the ſame by Bandage.

It was indeed the largeſt Boil I had ever ſeen, and might in Time of Infection have paſſed well enough for a malignant Swelling, or peſtilent Eruption.

When it was arrived to a Cone, and I perceiv'd the Matter made, I paſſed in a Lancet, and diſcharg'd a conſiderable Quantity of well concocted

Pus,

Pus, under which, after two or three Days Time, I found a large Coar, or *Slough*, extending under the Lips the whole Compaſs of the Tumour; to come at which, I was under Neceſſity to dilate both upwards and downwards, then filling up the Ulcer with *Præcip. Rub.* and a Pledgit ſpread with Baſilicon over all, I dreſs'd him up, and left this Dreſſing on for two Days; after removing which there came out therewith about one half of the ſaid Slough: I continu'd this Way of Dreſſing 'till the Ulcer was mundify'd, and being incarn'd with a Mixture of the ſame Baſilicon and Precipitate, cicatriſed with dry Lint, and my *Cerat. de Lap. Cal.* more Examples I think needleſs.

Επινυκτὶς, ſo called, ὅτι νύκτωρ ἐγένετο, *Quoniam noctu oritur*, as *Galen* and *Celſus*, as alſo *Paulus* and *Ætias*. It is commonly taken Notice of among the Ancients, in the Number of thoſe Eruptions which infeſt the Skin, and reckon'd by *Galen*, with other preternatural Affections of this Part. *Celſus* deſcribes it as an angry Puſtule, of the Bigneſs of a little Bean, of a dark Red, or livid Complexion, chiefly diſturbing, rather than riſing, in the Night Seaſon, upon which Account the Name; it diſchargeth a bloody *Sanies*, and heals with the common Digeſtive and Epulotic.

Τέρμινθος, *i. e.* ſaith *Hoffman* * *Terebinthus*, meaning either the whole Tree or its Fruit, from the Likeneſs to which Fruit he will have the Denomination: Others, with more Reaſon, read it ἐρέβινθος, *Cicer*, which it ſomewhat reſembles, being a ſmall and blackiſh Puſtule, breaking forth the Skin, which after ſeparating its Slough, dries up with little or no Trouble.

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* *Inſt. Med. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 154.

In

In the Cure the ſame Method may be obſerved with the *Epinyctis* as is mention'd for the *Furuncle*, altho' many Times both this and the *Terminthus*, which is ſtill of leſs Regard, and a ſmaller Puſtule, have no other Surgery adminiſter'd than ſome old Wives Salve, or a Piece of Melilot Plaiſter.

Mr. *Wiſeman* deſcribes them as more uſually ſeated upon the Arms and Thighs; but I remember to have ſeen them very commonly under the Wriſt-bands and Coller of the Shirt, the Waſt-band of the Breeches, and Gartering-place above the Knee.

CHAP. X.

Of the twofold Perſpiration, *inſenſible and ſenſible; with ſome Faults ariſing thence.*

THAT the Body of Man (that admirable and Divine Machine) is made up of Tubes and Veſſels, tho' ſome of them exceedingly minute and fine, is now, by the Improvement of anatomical Diſſection, and the Help of Glaſſes, made plain beyond Contradiction.

That there is no Part impermeable even to that Vital Nectar the Blood, is conſpicuous from the tranſuding of this purple Fluid, upon raſping the outward *Cortex* or *Laminæ* even of the Bones themſelves, in the living Body.

That it is every where perſpirable, is as plain from the Steams and Vapours in all Parts of it exhaling, and often appearing ſenſibly in the Form of Dew, upon the Surface of the ſame.

We have before taken Notice of the Fabrick of the Skin, in which we mention'd its *Papillæ Pyramidales*, the Glandules compoſing the ſame, the ſweat Veſſels or excretory Ducts thence ariſing, the Hairs ſpringing up by the Sides of the ſweat Veſſels, together with the *Plexus* or Net of Arteries, Veins, Nerves and Lympheducts: Beſides all which are its innumerable *Pores*, of which we are at preſent to diſcourſe, and whoſe curious Mechaniſm we cannot better deſcribe than has been already, by the deceaſed Dr. *Grew*, in his Diſcourſe before the Royal Society, upon this Subject, whoſe Words are theſe * :

By *Pores* (ſaith that learned Man) Phyſicians mean no more than certain permeable Spaces between the Parts of a Body; wherefore, that there are *Pores* in the Skin of every Man's Body, is no more to be queſtion'd than whether Men do ever ſweat or perſpire; but in the Hands and Feet theſe *Pores* are very remarkable; for if one will, with an indifferent Glaſs, ſurvey the Palm of his Hand, very well waſhed, he may perceive innumerable little Ridges of equal Bigneſs and Diſtance, and every where running parallel one with another, and eſpecially upon the Ends and firſt Joints of the Fingers and Thumb, upon the Top of the Ball, and near the Root of the Thumb, a little above the Wriſt. In all which Places they are very regularly diſpoſed into ſpherical Triangles and Elliptics: Upon theſe Ridges ſtand the *Pores*, all in even Rows, and of that Magnitude as to be viſible to a very good Eye even without a Glaſs: But being view'd with one, each *Pore* looks like a little Fountain, and the Sweat may be ſeen to ſtand therein as clear as Rock-Water, and as often as it is wiped off to ſpring up within them again.

* Phil. Tranſact. *abridg'd*, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 9, 10.

That

That which Nature intends in the Poſition of theſe Ridges, is, that they may the better ſuit with the Uſe and Motion of the Hand; thoſe of the lower Side of every Triangle, to the bending in or clutching of the Fingers; and thoſe of the other two Sides, and of the Elliptics, to the Preſſure of the Hand or Fingers Ends, againſt any Body requiring them to yield to the Right and Left. And the *Pores* are placed upon theſe Ridges, and not in the Furrows which lie between them, that ſo their Structure might be the more ſturdy, and leſs liable to be depraved by Compreſſion; whereby only the Furrows are dilated or contracted, the Ridges conſtantly maintaining themſelves, and ſo the *Pores* unalter'd. And for the ſame Reaſon the *Pores* are alſo very large, that they may ſtill be the better preſerved, tho' the Skin be never ſo much compreſſed and condenſed by the conſtant Uſe and Labour of the Hand; and ſo thoſe of the Feet, notwithſtanding the Compreſſion of the Skin by the Weight of the whole Body.

Theſe *Pores* are a very convenient and open Paſſage for the Diſcharge of the more noxious and perſpirable Parts of the Blood, which by the continual Uſe of the Hands and Feet, are plentifully brought into them; whence it is that many hypochondriacal Men, and hyſterical Women, have almoſt a continual burning in the Soles of their Feet and Palms of their Hands, yet not on the Top of their Feet, or Back of their Hands; which being leſs diſpos'd to receive the noxious Parts, are therefore unfurniſh'd with this Kind of *Pores*.

Now if the ſame Contrivance be wanting in Regard to the Site and Poſition of theſe *Pores* in other Parts of the Body, it is for that, being leſs liable to be compreſt on the Surface of the Body, a leſs regular Range or Order was thought needful.

Having done with the Deſcription of theſe *Pores*, and briefly touch'd upon their Uſe, which is to ventilate the circulating Blood, and to diſcharge its fuliginous Recrements, with the Steams ariſing from the ſubjacent Parts, we are to proceed to ſome Benefits and Advantages hence ariſing.

That the Body doth by theſe Paſſages continually (tho' inſenſibly) perſpire, is manifeſt by the Sanctorian Experiment; from which it appears plain, that the inſenſible Perſpiration is double to all the ſenſible put together; or that we loſe as much more in Weight by theſe little Port-holes of the Skin, as we do by Stool, Urine, Spittle, *&c.* and that it is, as Mr. *Wainewright* * obſerves, to that particularly by Stool, as forty to four; or which is the ſame Thing, that it is ten Times greater than that by Stool.

Now when the Texture or Frame of the Blood is no way alter'd by an Admixtion of *heterogeneous* Particles, and the *Pores* at the ſame Time are duly and rightly conſtituted; this inſenſible Perſpiration is regularly carry'd on, and the Welfare of the whole Animal Œconomy preſerv'd: But if, on the one Hand, the Compages thereof be broken, its Balſam deſtroy'd, and all Parts of it put into Fuſion; the watery and ſerous Particles either paſs away by the Kidnies, as in the *Diabetes*, or at the *Pores* of the Skin ſet now wide open, as happens in the profuſe Sweats of ſome hectical and other miſaffected Conſtitutions, as well as on the Exhibition of ſome diaphoretic Medicine: On the other Hand, from the too ſtrict Combination of the Salts and Sulphurs, together with a general Lentour or Viſcoſity of the Fluids, the Perſpiration is much abated.

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* *Mechanic. Account of the Nonnat.*

Farther,

Farther, from the Conſtriction or Conſtipation of theſe cutaneous *Pores* by the ambient Air, eſpecially when the Body, before-hand put into a Heat, is ſuddenly expoſed thereunto, the ſerous Particles, which uſed to fly off continually in Vapour, being now pent in, excite an inteſtine and feveriſh Effervescence; 'till finding ſome other Paſſage either by the Kidnies, or by the Glandules of the Noſe and Windwipe, they are diſcharged in Urine, or by Way of a Catarrh; or miſſing this Separation ſtill keep up the Ebullition very often to the Hazard of Life, by ſuffocating the Vital Flame. And this is the natural Conſequence of obſtructed inſenſible Perſpiration, which in the vulgar Phraſe, is the ſame with what they mean by catching Cold; and of which give me Leave to remark, that as Fevers make two thirds of Diſeaſes infeſting Mankind, according to the Computation of the judicious *Sydenham*; ſo two thirds of Fevers, very probably, may take their Riſe from Perſpiration hindred.

The Effects of taking Cold are thus explain'd by Dr. *Willis*, in his Account of Fevers.

When Tranſpiration is hindred by the Conſtriction of the *Pores* from the cold Air, hence the Blood growing hot by Reaſon of the *Effluvia* retained, and alſo too much abounding with the ſerous *Latex*, which was wont to be carry'd off by the Paſſages now obſtructed; vomiting as it were very much of the ſame from the Arteries terminating in the *Larynx*, there is generally brought on the Senſe of a ſuffocating Catarrh: For this Kind of Diſtemper, as alſo the Cough uſually attending with great Spitting, ariſes not for that the watery Humour (as commonly ſuppos'd) falls from the Head into the Throat and Lungs; but becauſe the ſerous or watery *Latex* is now more than before poured out from the pneumonic Veſſels, immedi-

ately into the Lungs, diſtilling from the Arteries opening into the glandulous Coat of the *Larynx*, and thence dropping down upon the Breaſt, where it produceth ſundry Diſtempers, according to the Parts it lights upon, and to which it becomes burthenſome: Thus on the Muſcles of the Windpipe it frameth the *Angina*; on the *Pleura*, the *Pleuritis*; on the Membranes of the Muſcles themſelves, the *Rheumatiſm*.

Of the Properties and Effects of the Atmoſphere upon the *Pores*, and outward Surface of our Bodies, the Reader may conſult *Sanctorius* his *Medicina Statica*, as alſo the 'foreſaid *Wainewright*'s Hiſt. of *Nonnaturals*; and this ſhall ſuffice for the inſenſible Perſpiration: For that we call ſenſible, being the ſame with Sweating, we are to take Notice that this Affect depends rather on the vitiated Texture or Colliquation of the Blood, when it is a Diſeaſe or Symptom thereof, than on the *Pores* of the Skin, ſet too wide open; and in remedying the ſame, great Regard muſt be had to the Removal of the ſeveral Diſeaſes, or Indiſpoſitions, from whence this, as a Symptom, ſhall happen to ariſe. Thus in the Scurvy, Hectic-Fever, *&c.* the chief Indication muſt be taken from the particular *Dyſcraſy* of the Juices in the Blood, or other Humours, before the Skin or its *Pores* fall under Conſideration.

For Inſtance, if there be too great Redundancy of Serum, *Hydragogues* take Place, by which the ſame may be diverted to other more proper Paſſages, and by them convey'd away: Thus *Sylvius* ſpeaks of one he cur'd by giving ʒß. of *Crem. Tart.* with as much *Pulv. Rad. Jalap.*

Immoderate Sweats, ſaith the ſame Author *, will abate by keeping the Patient thin clothed, ſhun-

* *Prax. Med. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 58.

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ning all volatile Salts, or ſpirituous Acids as Vinegar; by taking ſuch Things as fix the Acid in the Blood, as Chalk, Coral, *&c.* or this following, by which he took off the profuſe Sweats of ſeveral labouring under an Epidemic Fever, exceedingly waſting them.

℞ *Conſ. Roſ. rub.* ℥ij. *Conf. Hyacinth.* ʒj. *Fracaſt.* ℥ij. *Coral. rub. pp.* ℈ij. *Syr. Myrt. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. cujus ſumat Quant. N. M. bis terve in Die.*

In conſumptive and ſcorbutic Sweats (ſaith *Willis*) the whole Conſideration is to be had to the Diſtempers whereof theſe Sweats are the Production. In particular, as to the Courſe of Diet, Milk, Oatmeal-gruel, Barly, Cream, and the like, afford Help, if nothing contraindicate: And indeed the Indications of Cure are eſpecially theſe three. 1. To remove and correct the *Dyſcraſy* of the Blood. 2. To contract moderately the *Pores* that are too open, and 3. To derive the Serum and wateriſh Recrements to the Kidneys. The firſt of theſe is perform'd by ſuch Things as deſtroy the Prepollency of an acid Salt in the Blood, and promote or exalt the Sulphur, if it be deficient, to which purpoſe Antiſcorbutics, Chalybiats and Medicines indow'd with a volatile, nitrous and alcaliſate Salt, conduce. The ſecond Intention conſiſting in a due Conſtitution of the *Pores*, is commonly performed only by outward Adminiſtration: The third by proper Medicine taken from the Tribe of Diuretics. Of all which ſee our Author's *Pharmaceutice Rationalis.*

Hoffman makes mention of a very old Man, ſubject to continual ſweating, ſo that his whole Nouriſhment paſſed through the *Pores:* The Cauſe he imputed to a Redundancy of ſerous Humour, complicated with a ſcorbutic *Dyſcraſy*, from whence a depraved and vicious Fermentation in the Organs

of Sanguification did ariſe, and on which Account the acid Salts of his Meat were no longer tranſmuted as they ought, into a more benign and volatile.

This Diſeaſe, of three Months ſtanding, he tells us that he quickly cured with the Powder of Ivory prepar'd without Fire, together with Emulſions of the cold Seeds, made in Cichory and Bugloſs Water, ordering betwixt whiles the *Pulv. Rad. Jalap.* with *Chryſtal. Tart.* to derive the ſerous *Illuvies* by other Paſſages.

Riverius *, for this Intention, preſcribes refrigerating Juleps, *ex Syr. Acetoſ. Violac. Limon. cum. Aquis aliquibus refrigerantibus & Sal. Prunellæ:* At the ſame Time he anoints the Body *cum Ol. Roſ. Myrtin. Maſtich.* He forbids Wine and all Frictions of the Parts, as well as wiping off the Sweat, which makes way for a farther Diſcharge; and ſprinkles the Bed with this following Powder.

℞ *Fl. Nymph. & Roſ. Rub. ā* ℥iij. *Lad. puri* ℥ß. *Styrac.* ʒij. *Myrtil. & Gran. Sumach. ā* ℥ij. *m. f. Pulvis quo Lectus ſinapizetur.*

Alexander Maſſaria † directs the following, both Unction and Lotion, as topical Remedies to conſtringe the *Pores*, and preclude the farther breaking forth of Sweat.

℞ *Ol. Roſ. Omph.* ℥ij. *Citoneorum Myrtin. ā* ℥j. *Miſce & frigidè utatur inſtar litûs.*

℞ *Fol. Salicis, Plantag. Portulac. ā* Mij. *Polygon.* Mj. *Roſ. rub. Balauſt. Cort. Granat. Myrtil. ā* Mß. *Acaciæ, Hypociſt. ā* ʒij. *Bulliant in Aq. pro Lavamento.*

Hoffman, in the Declenſion of the Diſeaſe (but then alſo with Circumſpection) directs the Uſe of Alum externally, as a Shirt dipt in a Solution

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* *Prax. Med. Lib.* 8. *Cap.* 1. † *Lib.* 7. *de Feb. Cap.* 31.

thereof,

thereof, then dry'd and worn: But this may prove a dangerous Remedy, as will appear preſently.

Willis, among others, adviſeth to Change of Air, in theſe profuſe habitual Sweats, where the whole Body ſeems in Danger, as it were, of being diſſolved: But then it muſt be for that of ſome colder Climate, by which not only the loſt Tone of the Blood may be redintegrate, but the external Fabrick of the *Pores* ſo fortify'd, as to prevent ſuch immoderate *Diaphoreſis*. The Caſe of that Lady he takes Notice of *, whoſe Sweats were ſo prodigious, as that Baſons were ſet between her Thighs to receive the trickling Humour, ſeems very remarkable: And having try'd ſeveral Remedies preſcribed by noted Phyſicians, without any Advantage, ſhe at length went over to *France*, and return'd without Benefit: Whereas, ſaith our Author, had ſhe viſited the Countries of *Sweden* or *Denmark*, in all Probability ſhe had made a more proſperous Peregrination.

An Inſtance of the contrary Extreme, we have in that Gentleman near *Leyden* †, who being much addicted to the Study of Aſtronomy, and ſpending very many Nights in Star-gazing; had by the nocturnal wet and cold Temper of the Air, in ſuch Manner obſtructed the *Pores* of his Skin, that little or nothing exhaled from his Body; which appeared hence, becauſe that the Shirt he had worn 5 or 6 Weeks, was then as white as if he had worn the ſame but one Day. In the mean while he gathered a ſubcutaneous Water, of which yet he was afterwards well cured.

Thus it is evident that the Faults of Perſpiration, as Affects of the Skin, are either too plenti-

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* *De Diaphor. nimia & depravata, Sect.* v. *C.* 3.

† *See the* Philoſ. Tranſ. *abridg'd, Vol.* 3. *p.* 10.

ful, from the Rareneſs of its Texture, or over Laxity: Or a Deficiency from its Denſity, Cloſeneſs or Compactneſs: The former, ſaith *Hippoc. Alvi denſitatem efficit:* The latter, *Carnium auctionem, Ventris torporem, omnium conturbationem.* The firſt is remedy'd by cold Bathing, and aſtringent Lotions: The latter, by ſuch as are warm and relaxing, gentle Friction, and Flannel next the Skin.

As for the Internals, where the Fault lies more in the Blood, the *Pores* are ſet open by raiſing the Motion of the ſame, from Exerciſe, or the exhibiting ſome volatile or kindly diaphoretic Medicines; ſuch as the *Theriaca, Mithridatium, Bezoardicum Minerale, Rad. Contray. Serpent. Virg.* &c. as alſo by large and hot Draughts of Poſſet-Drink, or other thin attenuating Liquors, whilſt the Body is at the ſame Time cloſe cover'd up.

They are diſpoſed for Contraction, by diverting the ſerous *Illuvies* another Way, with Diuretics and Purgatives, as we have before remark'd: Alſo by Abſorbents, ſuch are the *Ocul. Cancr. Coral. Creta, Gum. Arabic:* Furthermore to this End conduce Emulſions of the cold Seeds, alſo *Niter. Sal. Prunel. Vitriol,* and whatever refrigerates, incraſſates, or thickens the Blood.

It remains that we take Notice of ſome particular Affects relating to the ſenſible Perſpiration: Such I mean as ſtinking Sweats from the whole Body or Parts of the ſame, as the Arm-pits and Groins, alſo ſweaty Hands and Feet; in ſetting about the Removal of which, the ſame Cautions are to be uſed as in the drying up of Iſſues or old running Sores, as alſo repelling the Humour of a Scald-Head, or the Diſcharge from behind the Ears of Infants: For in all theſe Caſes, the Evacuation is, as I may ſay, depuratory to the Blood, and not only the Glandules behind the Ears, in the Arm-pits

and

and Groins, but each *Pore* of the Skin is an *Emunctory* or little Sink to drain away ſome Feculency or other depoſited therein: So that whoever goes about to hinder this cuſtomary Diſcharge, 'till he hath either alter'd the Habit of the Body, amended the Vices of the Fluids, or ſet open ſome other Sluice whereby they may with leſs Offence be diſcharged, 'tis more than odds (and thoſe great ones too) if he kills not his Patient ſo ſoon as ever he has cur'd him.

When I was conſulted by a curious young Workwoman, very dextrous at her Needle, but extremely incommoded, eſpecially in warm Weather, with ſweaty Hands; my Advice was, that ſhe would try ſome *Hydragogue* and *Diuretick* Medicines, which ſhe did with little Advantage: I then perſuaded her to an Iſſue, before ſhe meddled with any aſtringing Waſh, leſt by ſtopping that wonted Diſcharge, and having no other Vent for its Paſſage, ſhe might rue the Experiment: But this ſhe thought a Remedy worſe than her Diſtemper, and raſhly purſued her Waſh of Alum and Lime-Water, yet (as I am apt to think) very luckily miſt her Expectation, the Sweat ſtill continuing ſo ſoon as ever ſhe left waſhing, if it were but for one Day: And when it ſeem'd to ſlacken, ſhe complain'd of Giddineſs in her Head, with a Sort of Catarrh: Upon which ſhe comply'd and had an Iſſue cut in her Arm, which ſoon diſcharged great Plenty of an Ichoriſh Humour, and had almoſt wholly intercepted the Sweat from that Hand in a Fortnight's Time: After which ſhe, who juſt before was ſo averſe to one Iſſue, concluded upon another in 'tother Arm: Both which ſhe ſtill continues with good Advantage, being little or nothing moleſted with her ſweaty Hands, and injoying a good State of Health.

Zacut. Luſit. * gives an Account of a Perſon afflicted not only with a continual Sweating from all Parts of his Body, but extremely fœtid alſo: For which when he had been well purged, and had taken what other Remedies were thought proper, a Waſh was prepar'd of the following Aromatics, with which he bathed his whole Body frequently: viz. *Lign-aloes, Fl. Aurant. Roſ. Fol. Macis, Myrtil. Cort. Cinamomi, Caryophyl. N. Moſchat. Fol. Majoran. Salv. Roris-mar.* Theſe were ſteeped in Orange Flower and Roſe-Water, adding the moſt odoriferous Wine thereto. (A coſtly Waſh indeed to little Purpoſe.) After which his Body was ſprinkled with Muſk, Ambergriſe, Cloves, *&c.* But theſe effecting nothing, Baths, both Natural and Artificial, were directed, alike fruitleſs, his ſtinking Sweats continuing: Endeavours were then uſed to divert this offenſive Humour by the Urinary Paſſages, but the Diuretics effected no more than his other Preſcriptions: Upon which it was at length concluded to make him a Couple of Iſſues in his Legs, which together with a Purge he took twice a Month, drein'd away the putrid Humour, and freed him from his troubleſome Diſtemper.

For the ſtinking Sweat of the Arm-pits and Groins, I find the following Lotion recommended by a famous Practitioner.

℞ *Roris m.* Mj. *Majoran. Ozimi, Garyophyl.* ā Miß. *Abſynth. Artemiſ. Roſ. rub.* ā Mij. *Myrtil.* Mß. *Schæn. Stæc. arab.* ā ʒiij. *Nuc. Cupr.* No. vj. *Coriand. pp.* ʒj. *Sem. Maratri* ℥ß. *Mellis* ʒvj. *Aluminis crudi,* ʒiiß. *Salis* ʒß. *Vin. Cret.* ℔iv. *Acet. roſ.* ℔ß. *A. F.* ℔xiv. *Coq. ad Conſumpt. Dimidij. pro Lotione ſive Balneo.*

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* *Prax. admir. Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 74.

For

For ſtinking and ſweaty Feet, the Author of the *Hercules Medicus* ſays, the beſt Remedy is to ſprinkle the Socks with the *Pulv. Tutiæ, Pumicis Cin. Cupri ſive Martis, Scoriæ ferri ejuſdemque limaturæ.*

But let thoſe who want to be trying theſe Experiments, obſerve diligently what has been premiſed, as well as what here follows.

Sometime (ſaith *Panarolus* †) ſweating of the Feet doth very much torment People, for which I can tell them a ſpeedy Remedy; namely, if they put ſome Powder of Myrtle into their Linen Socks, but let them have a Care they fall not into worſe Diſeaſes, by the Cure of this; as I have often ſeen: for this Excretion preſerves from many Diſeaſes, and ſhould rather be promoted than any ways checked.

A Noble *German* in the Court of our ſerene Prince, adviſed with a Phyſician about the Sweating and Stinking of his Feet, who orders for him Socks dipt in red Wine wherein Alum was diſſolved; and preſcribes him Pills of Aloes, and other Medicaments to divert the Humour otherways; alſo an Electuary of drying and ſometimes diaphoretic Medicines, which might keep his Body ſecure of the Putrefaction, or any ſuperfluous Humidity. The Socks gave great and preſent Help, for the Soles of his Feet were ſo thicken'd and indurate, that no Sweat could get out afterwards: But the Pills and Electuary did not anſwer the Phyſician's End: In few Months, ſome ſmall Faintings and unuſual Giddineſs follow'd: The Nobleman came after to *Geneva*, in the Year 1674, and he deſir'd a Remedy of me (ſaith our Author) for theſe troubleſome and dangerous Symptoms. This Noble

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* *Pent.* 3. *Obſ.* 16.

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Perſon was not againſt ſuch Things as might reduce him to his former State: Univerſals being premis'd, two Iſſues were made in his Legs: His Feet were waſhed for a Month in a *Lixivium* made of ſome deterſive and mollifying Medicines: I order'd him to walk much, and by theſe Means the former *Effluvia* being recalled to their wonted Outlets, his threatning Symptoms ceaſed, and he was reſtored to Health.

Galen takes Notice of a Phyſician in his Time, ſo offenſive by the Smell of his Arm-pits, that his Patients could not bear to come nigh him *. *Luſitanus* of another, afflicted with the like Indiſpoſition, which the *Latins* call *Hirciſmus*, from the Goat-like Stinking, who had the outward Skin eaten through in theſe Parts, there came forth great Numbers of Worms, much larger than thoſe our Authors treat of under the Name of *Sirones*, mention'd in the other Part of this Treatiſe, *Chap.* III. When he had deſtroy'd theſe with an Unguent prepar'd of Quickſilver, the Stink ſtill continuing, he try'd Vacuation of ſeveral Kinds, perfum'd Oils, Lotions, Baths, Diaphoretics, continual Change of Linen and Apparel; but nothing would correct this habitual Intemperies, 'till he made a Couple of Iſſues, which, after ſome Time, freed him from the Inconvenience †.

I ſhall conclude this preſent Chapter with ſome few Aphoriſms taken from the Father of Phyſick, relating to the ſenſible Perſpiration; ſuch are theſe following.

Quibus arida & dura Cutis obtenditur, ſine Sudore moriuntur. Hipp. Lib. 5. Aph. 71.

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* *Lib. 9. Epid. Sec. 4. Com. 9.*

† *Zac. Luſit. de Prax. Med. admir. Lib. 1. Obſ. 102.*

Frigidi

Frigidi Sudores, cum febre quidem acuta, Mortem: cum mitiore vero, Morbi longitudinem ſignificant. Lib. 4. Aph. 37.

Ubi in Corpore Sudor, ibi Morbus, Lib. 4. Aph. 38.

Sudor multus, citra manifeſtam cauſam, ortus: Copioſiore Alimento Corpus uti ſignificat; quod ſi Nutrimentum haud aſſumenti, id accidat, vacuatione indigere ſignificat. Lib. 4. Aph. 41.

Sudor multus, frigidus, caliduſve ſemper fluens: Frigidus, graviorem, calidus, minorem Morbum ſignificat. Lib. 4. Aph. 42.

A Sudore, Horror; non bonum. Lib. 7. Aph. 4.

Sudor multus, calidus aut frigidus, ſemper fluens, humiditatem robuſto quidem ſupernè: Imbecilli vero infernè vacuandum eſſe ſignificat. Lib. 7. Aph. 61.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Colour of the Skin changed.

AMONG Diſeaſes which induce a Change of Colour upon the whole Surface of the Body, we have choſe to diſcourſe ſomewhat of the two inſuing, as moſt uſual or common, *viz.* the *Green-Sickneſs* and *Yellow-Jaundice:* Under the former, comprehending ſuch as ariſe, or ſome how depend upon Obſtructions of the Viſcera and Blood Veſſels, or from a cold pituitous or phlegmatic Conſtitution: Firſt then,

Of

Of the Green-Sickneſs, *ſo called.*

This with the other, as preternatural Affections of the Skin, are not properly Diſeaſes but Symptoms only, conſiſting (as Phyſicians ſpeak) *in Corporis qualitatibus alienis, ſeu mutatis quoad viſum:* Which when the Cauſe is removed, that is the Obſtruction, the Effect quickly ceaſeth of it ſelf.

The Green (or rather give me leave to call it, the Pale or White) Sickneſs (ſince in its worſt State the Complexion is rarely if ever a true Green, tho' bordering on that Hue) is called otherwiſe by diverſe Appellations *(viz.) Morbus virgineus*, as more particular to young Women in the ſingle State of Life: By the *Greeks* κίτλα, *Lat. Pica, a variegato colore, inſtar iſtius avis; ſic Pica, quaſi Picta dict.* or from the depraved Appetite, *ex eo, quod ut Pica, terram mandant*, ſays *Galen.* It is alſo termed of the *Greeks* χλώρωσις, *à* χλόη *ſeu* χλὸς *Viror ſive Pallor, &* μαλακία, *Malacia Ventriculi*; but this latter is rather appropriate to the Longings of Women with Child, who crave Things rather difficult ſometimes to be obtain'd, than Things abſurd or unnatural, as in the Virgin's Diſtemper; it hath alſo received ſome other Denominations from ſome Affects or Properties, as the *Febris Alba, Amatoria, Virginea*, alſo *Icteritia alba*, from its rendering the Skin pale and wan, as the other yellow.

The Diſeaſe may be defin'd an ill Habit of Body, ariſing either from Obſtructions, particularly of the menſtrual Purgation, or from a Congeſtion of crude Humours in the Viſcera, vitiating the Ferments of the Bowels, eſpecially thoſe of Concoction, and placing therein a depraved Appetite of Things directly preternatural, as Chalk, Cinders, Earth, Sand, *&c.*

The

The *Diagnoſtic* Signs, are a pale greeniſh Colour of the Face, an Inflation of the Eye-lids, chiefly in a Morning after Sleep, a Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, white and pitting: A general Laſſitude and Unaptneſs to Motion of the whole Body, a ſmall and quick Pulſe, difficult Breathing, with a Palpitation at Heart, and diſcernable beating of the Arteries of the Neck and Temples, upon the ſlighteſt Motion up Hill or a Pair of Stairs; a Pain in the Back and Stomach, with a decay'd Appetite, deſiring nothing ſo much as Things unnatural, attended with Suppreſſion of the Menſes, murmuring and ſwelling of the *Hypochondres*, plenty of crude, pale and wateriſh Urine, ſometimes letting down a thick, white and phlegmatic Sediment.

The *Prognoſticks* are to be taken from the Obſtructions, more or leſs deeply radicated, and the State of the *Viſcera*, as yet ſound or tainted by the Continuance of the Diſeaſe, and threatning either Dropſy or Conſumption.

If the Obſtructions are only about the Uterine Veſſels, and of light Continuance, the promoting the due Courſe of Nature, or bringing down that Flux, puts an End to the Diſeaſe and recovers the Complexion.

The Cure in general conſiſts (after univerſal Evacuation by Vomiting and Purging repeated as there is Occaſion) in deobſtruent or opening Medicines, of inciding, warm and tenuious Parts, together with all ſuch as give a Spring to the effete and languid Maſs of Blood, and due Tenſion to the Fibres, by which being invigorated, they may be better able to incounter the Diſeaſe, and free themſelves of the Load of pituitous Matter heaped up, and infeſting them in their ordinary Functions: Among which the ſeaſonable Uſe of Steel and its Preparations carry away the Preference: Some

Forms of all which I have for the Reader's Benefit hereunder placed.

Forms of Aperient Medicines.

℞ *Rad. ſ. aper. ā* ʒß. *Rub. Tinc. Eryng. Ireos, Helenij, Cort. Cit. ſic. ā* ʒß. *Herb. Artemiſ. Agrim. Chamædr. ā* Mß. *Sem. Cartham. excort. Fol. Senæ, ā* ʒj. *Mechoac. Agaric. alb. ā* ʒß. *Fl. Stæc. arab.* p. ij. *Rad. Galang. Sem. Aniſ. Fæn. ā* ʒij. *Coq. in A. F. q. ſ. ad* ℔ij. *Colaturæ claræ adde Syr. è ſ Rad. Aq. Gent. C. ā* ʒij. *m. p. Apozemate.*

℞ *Spec. Hier. pic.* ʒij. *Agaric. troch. Pil. de Rhab. ā* ʒj. *Pil. Tart. Querc. de Ammoniaco, ā* ʒß. *Spicæ* ℈j. *Ext. Abſynth.* ʒß. *Ol. Cin.* gut. iv. *Miſce f. P. Mediocres quarum ſumat* iv. *Hora Somni. Vel*

℞ *Tinct. Sacræ ab* ʒiß. *ad* ʒiij. *Sumat alternis Diebus primo Mane pro* iij. *vicibus.*

Forms of Chalybiates and Cachectics.

℞ *Chalybis pp.* ʒß. *N. Moſc.* ʒij. *Macis pp.* ʒj. *Sacch. albiſ.* ʒiß. *Miſce Detur* ʒj. *plus, minuſve, Mane atque Veſperi, poſtibendo* ʒiv. *Infuſ. ſeq.*

℞ *Helenij rec. inciſ.* ʒiv. *Vin. alb.* Lib. iv. *Stent Infuſione tepidâ per Horas* iv. *Colaturæ adde Syr. è ſ Rad.* ʒiv. *Miſce.*

Vinum Chalybiatum Bateanum.

℞ *Limat. Martis* ʒij. *Rad. Eryng. Enul. ā* ʒß. *Sant. cit.* ʒij. *Caryophil. Macis, Cinnam. Zinzib. ā* ʒj. *Fl. Geniſt. Roriſm. Ceterach. ā* Pj. *Vin. alb.* ℔iß. *Digere in Balneo per* viij. *Dies ſæpe agitando, dein filtra pro uſu. Dentur. Cochl.* iij, iv, *ad* vj. *Mane Matutino per Menſem.*

℞ *Tinct. Mart. Mynſyct. Elix. prop. tartar.* ā ʒß. *Miſce ſumat à* Gut. xx. *ad* xxx. *Mane & quarta Pomerid. in Cochl.* iij. *Vin. alb. cum Rad. Gent. amari, facti.*

℞ *Pil. Stomach. cum Gum. Alophang. Pulv. Rhab. Gum. Guaj. Sal. Chalybis,* ā ℈iv. *Sal. Abſynth. Ext. Gent.* ā ℈ij. *Elix. Prop. q. ſ. f. m. pro* xvj. *Doſibus alternis Noctibus per Menſem ſumendis.*

℞ *Conſ. Abſynth. Cochl. Hort.* ā ʒiß. *Zinz. condit.* ʒvj. *Rubiginis & in Pulv. ſubt. redact.* ʒiij. *Ol. Caryoph. Saſſaf. chym.* ā gut. iij. *Syr. è 5 Rad. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. Doſis* ʒj. *Mane & quarta Pomeridiana.*

℞ *Gum. Ammon. Aloes lucid.* ā ʒiij. *Chalybis cum Sulph. pp.* ʒiiß. *Ol. Caryoph. & Aniſ.* ā gut. v. *Elix. Prop. q. ſ. Miſce. Detur* ā ℈j. *ad* ʒß. *ſingulis vel alternis Noctibus.*

Forms of Emmenagogues, in Caſe of Menſtrual Suppreſſion.

℞ *Rad. Apij* ʒj. *Calam. arom. Bac. Laur.* ā ʒij. *Zedoar. Cubeb.* ā ʒiß. *Rad. Gal. Gran. Parad.* ā ʒj. *Macis Cinnam.* ā ʒß. *Herb. Dict. Cret. Puleg.* ā Mj. *Coq. in aq. F.* ℔iij. *ad* ℔iß. *ſub finem addendo vini alb.* ℔ß. *Colaturæ adde Tinct. Croci* ʒj. *Syr. de Stæch.* ʒiij. *Miſce. Prægreſſa Catharſi debita, ſumat ab* ʒiv. *ad* vj. *vel* ℔ß. *Bis in Die probè ſe exercendo, præcipue inſtanti tempore fluxûs menſtrui.*

℞ *Boracis ven.* ℈j. *Myrr.* gr. xv. *Croci pp.* gr. vj. *Ol. Caryoph.* gut. j. *m. f. Pulvis, detur inſtantibus Menſibus & poſtbibat* ʒiij. *Miſturæ ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. Rut. Puleg.* ā ʒvj. *Bryon. C.* ʒiij. *Ol. Caryoph.* gut. vj. *Sacc. Alb.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

℞ *Pulv. Fol. Sabin. Dict. cret.* ā ʒj. *Myrr. Galb. Caſtor.* ā ʒij. *Cum Syr. de Artemiſ. q. ſ. m. f. P. Dentur* ā ℈j. *ad* ʒß. *tempore proprio. Pro-*

deſt quoque ad parturiendi Conatus deficientes revocandos: ad Secund. retent. & Loch. Subſiſt. Expulſionem.

℞ *Gum. ammon. (acet. Solut.)* ʒij. *Aloes* ʒiß. *Pulv. Myr.* ʒj. *Croci, Sal. Abſynth. & Chalybis ā* ʒß. *Syr. de Artemiſ. q. ſ. m. Doſis ā* ℈j. *ad* ʒß.

The Bitters and Aromaticks, alſo the common bitter Decoction and Infuſion both Alterative and Purgative, are here uſeful unleſs the Diſeaſe is too far gone, and the Patient grown Hectical.

Among many others I could inſtance, I ſhall only take Notice of two Caſes.

A Girl of eleven Years old was brought by her Mother to me for Advice, extremely ſhort-breath'd, pale or rather of a leaden Complexion, a quick and low Pulſe, Pain at her Stomach, and conſtant Palpitation; ſhe had for a Year paſt fallen gradually from a lovely, florid and beautiful Complexion, into this of a Ghoſt.

I inquir'd of the Mother, whether ſhe had ever obſerv'd her meddling with any Traſh, which they generally do who labour under that Indiſpoſition; and ſhe being before deſirous to know what I would ſay, took out of her Apron a Piece of a *Scotch* Cole of about two Pound Weight, which ſhe ſaid about ſix Months before, when 'twas carry'd into the Cellar, could not be leſs than a Quarter of a hundred Weight; and that the Girl own'd ſhe had at ſeveral Times (taking her Opportunity) eat up all to that Remainder, which ſhe had ſoon finiſh'd had not the Mother (upon another Occaſion ſearching her Pockets) found one of them full of Pieces ſhe had broke off with a Hammer from the ſaid Cole.

The Caſe thus put out of Doubt, and the Girl promiſing to meddle no more with her delicious Morſel, being frighten'd with the Thoughts of Death;

Death; I began her Cure with a Vomit of the *Rad. Ipecocuannæ*, which I repeated at two or three Days Diſtance: I then preſcrib'd an opening Apozem, of Kin to that above-mention'd, and purg'd her twice a Week with the *Tinct. Sacra*; after which ſhe took a Tincture of Steel with *Elix. Prop.* in White-wine, and mended very conſiderably in three Weeks or a Month's Time; not only recovering her natural Appetite, and breathing tolerably, but beginning alſo to change her tallow Complexion for a more healthy Aſpect. Being tir'd with Medicine, the rather, as fancying her ſelf perfectly well, I directed only a little Bottle of *Bate's Eſſentia & is*, which ſhe took with her into the Country, and drank in her common Drink, returning in three Months fat and luſty, and freſh colour'd as ever.

A young Woman inadvertently puting on a damp Shift, at the Approach of her *Menſes*, the ſame immediately ſtaid; and from the inſenſible Perſpiration ſtopt, ſhe fell into a Fever, out of which being recover'd by proper Remedies: The next Period coming on, ſhe was advis'd to bleed in her Foot, but without anſwering her End: She daily growing worſe, complaining of her Head, Back and Stomach, and beginning alſo to ſwell in her Legs, I was conſulted, and finding her *Cachectick*, order'd her a Vomit firſt of all to empty the *Primæ Viæ*, which ſomewhat ruffled her, and brought on Hyſteric Fits, to which ſhe had been formerly ſubject; but theſe were taken off by a gentle Anodyne adminiſtred after the Operation. When I found her unable to bear any ſtrong Evacuation, on Account of the Weakneſs of her Nerves, and the *Orgaſm* of the Spirits excited thereby: I contented my ſelf with Purging her at due Intervals with an Infuſion of Rhubarb, and a little Saffron, ſweetn'd with the *Syr. Roſ. ſol.* She could neither

bear Chalybiats of any Kind, without great Hurry, and univerſal Perturbation: Upon which Conſideration, I order'd a Bole of *Conſ. Rutæ* with *Sal. Vol. Succin.* and *Pulv. Caſtor. ā* Gr. v. taking three Spoonfuls Night and Morning of the following Julap after each Bolus.

℞ *Aq. Rutæ, Puleg. ā* ℥iij. *Bryon. C.* ℥ij. *Syr. Pæon. C.* ℥j. *Sal. Vol. oleoſ.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

After which, being freed from her Hyſteric Paroxyſms, and recovering in ſome Meaſure her Complexion, ſhe gain'd her loſt Appetite, by taking a bitter ſtomachick Infuſion, and after three lunar Stages, her *Menſes* came down, which I imputed to the following Mixture ſhe had taken for three Days ſucceſſively before.

℞ *Aq. Puleg.* ℥vj. *Bryon. C.* ℥ij. *Tinct. Caſtor.* ʒij. *Troch. de Myr. pulv.* ℈iv. *Syr. Artemiſ.* ℥ij. *Miſce. Sumat quartam partem Mane primo & Veſperi h. ſ.*

I have already taken Notice, it is highly neceſſary for you to obſerve, that in theſe Diſorders, whether the *Chloroſis* in young Girls from 8 or 9 to 14, called uſually by the Name of the *Green-Sickneſs*, or the *Cachexy* in young Women, from the Stoppage of the *menſtrual* Flux, you be not too haſty either in *vomiting*, *purging* or *bleeding*, much leſs attempting the Cure by *Chalybiats*, and the hot, *attenuating Deobſtruents*, ſo termed, before you have duly conſider'd the Habit of Body you have to deal with: For if the Sick, by too long Delay, is fallen into a *Hectick*, with *dry Cough*, *flushing in the Cheeks*, *Night Sweats*, or *colliquative Diarrhæa*, attended with *ſpaſmodick* Pains upon the *Pleura*, to which at this Time they are much ſubjected; ſhould you take the Courſe aboveſaid now, inſtead of helping, you would haſten the Death of the Patient: Which I the rather remind the young Practitioner of, having my ſelf been call'd to ſeve-

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ral, where I have found ſome Difficulty to perſuade thoſe who had the Care of them, from their proceeding with *hot Gums*, *Bitters* and *Chalybiats*, in expectation of forcing the *Menſes*, in ſome conſumptive Habits, with the Symptoms before mention'd.

But how prepoſterous indeed is it for us to expect ſuch Appearance, in an impoveriſht State of Blood, which is, at leaſt ſhould be, furniſh'd by a meer *Plethora*; and which after the Spirits or Strength are recruited, the feveriſh Heat contemperated, and the loſt Fleſh reſtor'd, *Nature* will now do her Office, ſometimes of her own accord, at leaſt at this Time can bear the *Stimulus* of thoſe Remedies, which by encreaſing the Velocity of the Blood, diſpoſes the ſame to break forth the *Uterine* Veſſels, by the accuſtom'd Periods.

At the Time of reviſing theſe Sheets, I was call'd to a young Woman, three Months after her Miſcarriage with her firſt Child. I found her in Bed under *profuſe Sweats*, *Cough*, *Oppreſſion at her Breaſt*, and all the Forerunners of a *Maraſmus*: Yet notwithſtanding, becauſe her *Menſes* ſtopt, the Perſon who had the Care of her, for five or ſix Weeks paſt, had not only purg'd her with the *Tinct. Sacra*, but ſent her many other *Emmenagogic* Medicines, ſuch as *Pills ex Ammon. Galban. Troch. de Myr.* to be taken with a Steel Wine; whence the Fever and Inflammation of her Lungs had been much increaſed, and her Cough exaſperated. I immediately threw all theſe aſide, and preſcribed ſome of the *Teſtacea* in an Electuary, with *Conſer. Roſar. & Syr. Capil. Ven.* a *Lambative* being order'd for her *Cough*; alſo *Almond Milks*, with other ſoftening and contemperating Medicines: But theſe neither availing, when I had ſomewhat ſtrengthened the *Tone* of her Bowels, with a few Grains of *torrefy'd Rhubarb*, in a Bole of the *Conf. Fracaſt.* ſubſtituting

the *Decoct. alb.* for her ordinary Drink, I perſuaded her to try the *Aſſes Milk*, with a Morſel of this Electuary.

℞ *Conſ. Roſar.* ʒß. *Spec. Diatrag. fr.* ʒij. *Coral. rub. pp.* ʒj. *Ter. Japon. pp.* ʒß. *Syr. Dialth. q. ſ. m. f. Elect. de quo capiat Quant. N. M. mane Matutino & quinta Pom. ſuperbibendo* ℔ß. *Lact. Aſinini.*

Every Night, to prevent her *Diarrhæa*, as well as to procure ſome Reſpite from her *Cough*, and diſpoſe her to Sleep, ſhe had the following *anodyne Hauſtus.*

℞ *Aq. Cinnamom. tem.* ʒj. *Syr. de Meconio* ʒß. *M.*

And farther, as her *Cough* requir'd, this Mixture in the room of her *Linctus*, which was laid by for fear of her *Diarrhæa.*

℞ *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. Capil. Ven. ā* ʒj. *aq. Cinnamom. ten.* ʒß. *Laud. liquid. Cydon.* gut. xx. *f. Mixtura in promptu, de qua ſumat Cochleur amplum, aliquo tempore Tuſſi magis irritante.*

But all was now too late, for the Looſeneſs increaſing, in ſpight of all our Endeavours, the young Lady within the Year after Marriage, tho' before well fleſh'd and comely, dyed tabid, being waſted in a Manner like a *Skeleton.*

Some Months before this, I was ſent for to the only Child of a very wealthy Widow, about nine or ten, labouring under the uſual Symptoms of a *Chloroſis*, as *pale Complexion, with her Lips of the ſame Hue, ſtrait Breath, with Pulſation of the Arteries of the Neck and Temples, Palpitation, with depraved Appetite, but withal, frequent Stitches on her Side, Cough, Thirſt, and intercurring Fluſhings on her Cheeks, attended with daily loſs of Fleſh.*

She had been juſt enter'd upon a *Steel Courſe with Bitters*, by the Advice of her Apothecary, without any Preparation of her Body for the ſame, either

either by *puking* or *purging*, and had taken a large Quantity of *Elix. Propriet.* whence ſeeming to grow *Hectical*, a Fever with Thirſt encreaſing, I prevail'd for the Diſcontinuance of theſe Medicines, at leaſt for a while, and to relieve the preſſing Complaint of her Side, as well as to ſecure her Lungs from the Inflammation threatning, order'd a ſmall Quantity of Blood to be taken from her Arm, and repeated as there might be occaſion: A *Bliſter* to her Neck, and a *Linctus ex Ol. Amygd.* ℥j. *Syr. Papav. rhæad.* ℥ß. *Sperm. Ceti exquiſitè incorporat.* ʒß. with a Spoonful of this, ſhe drank a Draught of a pectoral Decoction; to a Pint of which, that I might render it more acceptable, was added of the *Aq. Cinnam. ten.* ℥j. *Syr. Balſ. Tolut.* ℥ß. But the Child ſtill pining, and a *Hectic* threatning, I put her into a Courſe of the *Aſſes Milk*, with the following Powders.

℞ *Margarit. pp. Coral. rub. pp. Sacchar. albi Chryſtal. ā* ϶ß. *m. f. pulvis. Sumendus mane in Cochleari Lactis Aſinini, ſuperbibendo ejuſdem* ℥iv. *& repetendus eodem modo, quarta Pom. quotidie per Menſem, niſi aliter fuerit ordinatum.*

By this Method, before her Month was expir'd, ſhe was much mended, her Heat and Fluſhings being taken off, with her Cough abated: She began alſo to get up her loſt Fleſh, tho' her Appetite was ſtill depraved, and ſhe was ready again to hanker after that which had laid the Foundation of her Illneſs; I mean the *dry'd white Peas*, of which (lodging at a Corn-chandlers) ſhe generally had her Pockets full.

Her Fever however being taken off, and the Milk now diſcontinued, to finiſh what remain'd I preſcrib'd as follows.

℞ *Rad. Rhei tenuiter inciſ. liquiritiæ ā* ʒij. *Aq. Lact. Alex.* ℔j. *infunde ſimul per aliquot Dies.*

Et

Et capiat Tincturæ claræ Cochl. tria vel quatuor pro modo operationis, tertio quoque mane cum lævi Cuſtodia.

Of the intermediate Days ſhe took the Remedies underwritten, in which we endeavour'd to make Proviſion for her Breaſt, as alſo for her Stomach, and to open the Obſtructions of her Bowels; I mean the Veſſels thereof, to invigorate the feeble *Tone* of her Blood, and ſtrengthen the muſcular Fibres, thus:

℞ *Limaturæ Chalybis* ʒß. *Rad. Enulæ tenuiter inciſ.* ʒij. *infunde frigide in vini alb.* ℔ß. *per triduum, ſubinde vaſculum concutiendo, & filtretur vinum, quod Coque ſuper Cineres calidos in Conſiſtentiam Syrupi cum eadem quantitate Sacchar. albi Chryſtal. & ſolve Cochlear ejuſdem Mane ac quinta Pom. in Cochl. quatuor Julapij ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. Lact.* ʒvj. *Abſynth. mag. C. vini Chalyb. ā* ʒj. *Rad. Gentian. tenuiter. inciſ. petia ligat. & phiala Suſpenſ.* ℈j. *m. ad uſum ut ſupra.*

When the Cough happen'd to be troubleſome ſhe had a Mixture by her of the *Syr. Balſ. Tolut. Capil. ven. aq. Cinnamom. ten. ā* ʒß. *Syr. de Meconio* ʒj. whereof ſometimes, eſpecially lying down in her Bed, ſhe took one Spoonful.

By all which, in about ſix Weeks time, ſhe recover'd a very healthful Countenance, and her Diſtemper, to appearance, was intirely overcome; yet relapſing half a Year after, and complaining more particularly at this Time of the lower Belly, altho' ſome of the former Symptoms appeared, as Head-ach, Oppreſſion on the Breaſt, and ſometimes Fluſhings on the Cheeks: Yet ſuſpecting by ſome others, that there was a *Worm Fever* in the Caſe, I preſcrib'd eight Grains of *Calomelanos*, to be taken about Midnight, in a Spoonful of Syrup of Violets, and the next Morning a full Doſe of her

Tincture

Tincture of *Rhubarb*, which after the ſecond Exhibition, repeated the third Day from the former, the Cauſe was removed, in the Expulſion of a large Worm by Stool: When keeping her only to the 'foreſaid *Tincture* every fourth Morning, for three or four Times more, and a few Drops of the *Elix. Proprietat.* made with the *Spirit* of *Vitriol*, in her former Julap twice a Day, between the times of her ſaid Purging, ſhe again grew ſtrong and hearty, not complaining, that I have heard, of any Diſorder ſince.

The other Diſtemper altering the Colour of the Skin is,

The Yellow-Jaundice.

This Diſeaſe is by the *Greeks* named Ἴκτερος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰκτίδος, i. e. *Viverra*, the Ferret, whoſe Eyes are tinged of this Colour, *vel ab Ictero Ave*, a Bird of that Colour, called likewiſe *Galbulus*; of whom *Pliny* among other (perhaps fabulous) Stories, reports, that being ſeen by an icterical Perſon, the Bird dies, and the Patient recovers *; it is called *Morbus Arquatus*, *a colore Arcûs cœleſtis*, from the Colour of the Rain-bow: *Aurigo ab aureo Colore*; alſo *Morbus Regius*, *quoniam hic molliter celſa curatur in Aula*, *inquit Serenus*. *Malim ego ita ab auro Metallo regio ſtatuere dictum*, ſaith *Sennertus* †, but leaving the Name, the *Jaundice* may be likewiſe defin'd an ill Habit or *Cachexy*, dying the Superfice of the Skin of a yellow Colour, and taking Riſe from an Obſtruction of the Gall or bilious Juice, which either not being rightly ſeparated by the Glandules of the Liver, or being ſeparated, yet its Paſſage into the *Duodenum*, by the common *Mea-*

* *Nat. Hiſt. Lib.* 30. *C.* 3. † *Pract. Lib.* 3. *Par.* 6. *Sect.* 2. *C.* 7.

tus,

tus, being ſomehow obſtructed, the ſame returns into the Blood, and by the capillary Veſſels tranſuding into the Skin, tinges the ſame of this golden or yellow Complexion.

Sylvius his *Hypotheſis* * of the bilious Secretion is different, who diſcharging the Liver of that Office, will have the Bile ſeparated in the Bladder of Gall it ſelf, by the Arteries there inſerted; the greater Part of which being carry'd upwards by the *Porus bilarius*, is diſcharged into the Blood for ſpecial Uſes, whilſt another Part deſcends into the Guts for others; and upon ſhutting up this Sluice by viſcous Humours, Sand or Stones, the whole is tranſmitted into the purple Ocean, where it quickly perverts its genuine Temper into an Icterical.

But not to ſpend Time in this Controverſy, which the Reader may find debated by our learned *Willis* *, who eſpous'd the former of theſe Opinions: We ſhall proceed to the Signs *Diagnoſtic*, which are ſelf-evident as to the yellow Colour, more conſpicuous at the Approach of the Diſtemper, in the White of the Eye, beginning to look yellow: In the farther Progreſs accompany'd with an Itching, Sloth or Lazineſs, a bitter Taſte on the Tongue, and ſometimes bilious Vomitings; the Stools often white, from a want of Choler, which gives their deeper Complexion, obſtructed in its Paſſage to the Guts, whilſt the Urine is highly tinged with the ſame got into the Blood, and polluting all the Fluids thence ſeparated.

The *Prognoſticks* are to be taken chiefly from the good or bad State of the *Viſcera*, alſo from the Degrees of the Obſtruction, and Recency or long ſtanding, with the Obſtinacy of the Diſeaſe. If

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* *Diſput. Med.* vi. † *Sect.* 2. *Cap.* 1. De Ictero.

the Gall-bladder, or common Paſſage be entirely filled up with a ſtony Concretion, the Caſe is deplorable: If the Liver be ſchirrous or rotten, the Diſtemper ends generally in a Dropſy, having firſt degenerated into a deeper Colour, called the *Black Jaundice*. On the other Side, if it be recent and the Bowels ſound, if critical after a Cholick or intermitting Fever, the Cure is hopeful: In order to which, if the Pulſe be ſtrong and will bear it, Phyſicians uſually begin with Blood-letting and Vomiting; after which Purging takes Place, eſpecially with the *Cholagogue* Medicines; and through the whole Courſe, deobſtruent or aperient Remedies, as in the former or Virgin's Diſeaſe was mention'd, however with ſome Variation in Regard to thoſe we call Select and Specific Remedies, ſome of which I ſhall here inſert, preſcrib'd by Authors of good Repute.

After Bleeding and Vomiting, *Riverius* * gives this following purging Bolus.

℞ *Elect. è Suc. Roſ. Diapr. ſolut. ā* ʒiij. *Pulv. Rhab.* ʒj. *Croci* ϑß. *Miſce.*

Willis † firſt vomits with the enſuing; in the Uſe of which Regard is to be had to the Strength and Age of the Patient.

℞ *Sulph. Antim.* Gr. vij. *Scammon. ſulphurat.* Gr. viij. *Crem. Tart.* ϑß. *m. f. Pulv. detur è cochlear* j. *Panatellæ. Vel*

℞ *Gum. gut. pp.* Gr. viij. *Tart. vitriolat.* Gr. vij. *f. Pulvis.*

After which his Purge, ſomewhat like the former, is thus directed.

℞ *Elect. è Succo Roſ.* ʒiij. *Pulv. Rhab.* ʒj. *Sal. Abſynth. Crem. Tart. ā* ϑß. *Syr. è Rhab. q. ſ. m. f. B.*

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* *Prax. Med. Lib.* xi. *C.* iv. † De Ictero *Sect.* 2. *C.* 1.

In

In weaker Conſtitutions thus:

℞ *Rhei elect.* ʒij. *Agaric. troch.* ʒß. *Cinnam. Zinz.* ā ℈ß. *Fiat Infuſio in Vin. alb. & Aq. Cichor.* ā ʒiij. *clauſè & calidè per tres Horas. Colaturæ adde Syr. Rhab.* ʒj. *Aq. Lumbric.* ʒij. *Miſce, fiat Potio.*

℞ *Pulv. Rhab. à* ʒß. *ad* ʒj. *Sal. Abſynth.* ℈j. *m. f. Pulvis.*

℞ *Pil. Ruf.* ℈j. *Ext. Rud.* ℈ß. *Miſce pro* iv. *Pilulis. Sumantur Mane cum Regimine repetendo intra* iv. *vel* v. *Dies.*

Forms of deobſtruent Apozems to be taken through the whole Courſe, at ſome times mixt with Purgatives.

℞ *Rad. Oxylap.* ʒj. *Summit. Centaur. min. Abſynth. rom.* ā P. ij. *Rad. Gent. Curcumæ,* ā ʒij. *Sant. cit.* ʒj. *Coq. in A. F.* ℔iß. *ad* ℔j. *addendo ſub finem Senæ* ʒvj. *Rad. Rhab.* ʒiij. *Agaric.* ʒiß. *Sem. Coriand.* ʒij. *Vin. alb.* ʒij. *Coq. clauſè pro duabus Horis. Colatura depuretur per ſubſidentiam. Doſis* ʒiv. *ad* ʒvj. *cum Syr. è Rhabarb.* ʒj. *Aq. Lumb.* ʒiij. *Fiat Potio, repetenda per tres vel quatuor Dies continuos, vel alternos.* Willis *ibid.*

After univerſal Evacuation, this of *Riverius* takes Place, being uſed for a Week together, by which if recent, the Diſeaſe, he ſays, is overcome.

℞ *Rad. Rub. Tinct.* ʒß. *Fol. Chelid. maj.* Mj. *Summ. Abſynth. pontic. Centaur. min.* ā Pj. *Cinnam. Croci,* ā ℈ß. *Infunde per noctem cum Vin. alb.* ʒviij. *Colaturæ adde Syr. è* v. *Rad.* ʒj. *Capiat omni Mane. Vel*

℞ *Chelid. cum toto* Mj. *Fol. & Flor. Hyperic.* ā Mß. *Raſ. Eboris, Pulv. Sterc. Anſeris,* ā ʒiij. *Croci* ʒß. *Stercus & Crocus ponantur in nodulo, & omnia coq. in p. æ. Vin. alb. & Aq. Abſynth.*

ad

ad ℔j. *Solv. in Colatura Sacc. alb.* ʒj. *Miſce pro tribus Doſibus matutinis.*

Quercetan, *Fonſeca* and *Parey*, with many others, highly extol the *Stercus Anſeris* gather'd up in the Spring Time, and taken from ʒß. to ʒj. *Parey* gives ʒij. diſſolv'd in White-wine, and ſtrain'd for a Potion.

Alſo the Powder of the *Millepeds* and Earth-worms are commended.

Likewiſe Steel, and ſome of its Preparations, are frequently directed with Advantage in this Diſtemper.

Geſner cries up the Roots of the ſtinging Nettle bruiſed, to ℔j. with ℈j. of Saffron, to which he adds White-wine, and gives the clear expreſs'd Tincture, to ʒiv. for four or five Days.

The Chymiſts, not without good Reaſon, praiſe their *Tart. Vitriolat. Sal. Tart.* and *Crem. Tart.* which they adminiſter with a Chalybiat Wine for ſome Days: For the ſame Purpoſe their *Elix. Proprietat. tartar.* and the *Tincture* of ♁.

A Form of Elect. from *Willis*, is prepar'd in Manner following.

℞ *Conſ. Abſynth. rom. Flaved. Aurant. & Limon. ā* ʒij. *Speciei Diacurcumæ* ziß. *Pulv. Eboris ſant. cit. Lign. Aloes, ā* ʒß. *Troch. de Cappar.* ʒj. *Pulv. Rhei* ʒß. *Sal. Abſynth.* ʒij. *Syr. è Cichor. cum Rheo. q. ſ. m. f. E. ſumat Q. N. Caſtaneæ bis in Die, ſuperbibendo* ʒiij. *Julap. ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. Chelid. maj. Fumar. Abſynth. Fl. Samb. ā* ʒv. *Aq. Limac. Lumbr. C. ā* ʒij. *Sacch.* ʒß. *Miſce.*

The common Remedy is a Lemon roaſted under hot Embers, or before a gentle Fire, with Saffron which is after ſteeped in, or preſs'd into a Glaſs of White-wine.

Sylvius's

Sylvius's Medicine, in ſome Caſes of this Nature, is a Decoction of Hemp-ſeed and Caſtle-ſoap, which he believes very fit to blunt the Edge of that raging volatile Salt, that (according to his *Hypotheſis*) renders the Bile, at theſe Times, immiſcible with the bloody Maſs.

Dioſcorides directs to the Juice and Decoction of the white Horehound, others the Decoctions of the *Barberry* and *Caper* Bark.

Sennertus the Seeds of the Columbine, which he gives in Powder to ʒß. with ℈j. of the Powder of Earthworms, and ℈ß. of Saffron in a Glaſs of Wine; as alſo a Decoction of red Vetches with *Aſparagus* Root for common Drink.

When the Jaundice, ſaith *Sylvius* *, comes upon the poiſonous Bite of a Viper, or other venomous Creature, as is not unuſual; the Cure is to be ſet about by giving Sudorificks, abounding with a volatile Salt, to which End conduce the *Sal. Vol. C. C. Bezoard. Min.* alſo *Antim. Diaph. Theriaca*, and the viperine Preparations.

Augenius ſaith, that ʒj. of Gum-Ammoniac diſſolv'd in ℥ij. or ℥iij. of *Oxymel* or *Hydromel*, given four or five Days or more together, in the Morning faſting, cures the Jaundice to a Miracle.

The Decoction of the *Fol. Fragariæ* is counted likewiſe a great *Anti-icterick*.

The Vulgar, at ſome times to cure this Diſeaſe, ſwallow five, ſeven, or nine Lice, (for there muſt be an odd one) and pretend to have had Relief thereby: Whatever Effects ſucceed are doubtleſs to be aſcribed to their volatile Salt: However, ſince many leſs ingrateful, and more potent Remedies are found out, I ſee not why this loathſom empirical one ſhould be directed, for fear the ſame Conſe-

* *Prax. Med. Lib.* 1. *C.* 46.

quence

quence attend, as is recited in the *Acta Danica*, for the Year 1675 *, to have befallen a Boy ſick of a Dropſy, who devouring ſome certain Number of Lice, his Diſeaſe, by degrees, diſappear'd; and in the Place of it followed Paleneſs, exceſſive Appetite, Atrophy and Death: When his Body was open'd there appear'd an unuſual Cluſter of Lice of monſtrous Bigneſs.

And let this ſuffice for our Hiſtory and Cure of the *Jaundice*, one, or rather a double Inſtance of which, I ſhall lay down, and conclude this Chapter.

A young Gentlewoman, a Merchant's Wife, much ſubject to an hyſterick Cholick, and from thence often falling into a Jaundice, was as often reliev'd by the following gentle Potion and Apozem.

℞ *Rad. Rhab. inciſ.* ʒij. *Tamarind.* ʒß. *Sal. Tart. Croci, ā* Gr. x. *Infunde tepidè in Aq. Chelid.* ʒiij. *Gent. C.* ʒj. *per Horas duas. Colatura dulcoretur cum Syr. Roſ. Sol.* ʒj. *m. f. Potio. manè ſumenda.*

This being three Times repeated every other Day, ſhe drank conſtantly of the following Apozem, 'till ſhe grew well.

℞ *Rad. Rub. Tinct. Raſ. Eboris, ā* ʒj. *Flaved. Aurant. condit.* ʒß. *Herb. Chelidon. Marrub. alb. Summit. Cent. min. ā* Mj. *Bac. Junip. contuſ.* ʒij. *Coq. in A. F.* ℔iij, *ad* ℔iß. *Sub finem addendo Vin. Rhenan.* ℔ß. *Colaturæ per ſubſidentiam admodum depuratæ adde Tinct. Croci (Aq. theriac. pp.)* ʒß. *Aq. Lumbric. Mag.* ʒij. *Syr. è* v. *Rad.* ʒiij. *Miſce. Bibat* ʒiv. *ter in Die Horis medicinalibus.*

It hap'ned, when ſhe was near her Reckoning with her ſecond Child, ſhe fell into this Jaundice, her Skin being of a Saffron Colour, attended with

* *Obſerv.* 23.

the uſual Symptoms of the Diſeaſe; to keep which ſomewhat under at leaſt, I ventur'd to purge her with Manna, and ſometimes the *Syr. Roſ. Sol.* Being tir'd with the Apozem ſhe had formerly taken, ſhe contented her ſelf with ſome empirical Remedies, recommended by the Ladies of her Acquaintance, yet without Succeſs, the Diſtemper rather increaſing; at length falling in Labour ſhe was delivered of a poor tawny Infant, over-ſpread with the Diſtemper like her ſelf, which by gentle Purging with the *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo*, and taking the diſtil'd Waters of Strawberry and Celandine, ſweet'ned with the *Syr. de 5 Rad.* was after ſome little Time remov'd, and the Child got Cure before the Mother; who towards the latter End of her Month, purging with her former Draught of the Infuſion of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, *&c.* and being averſe to the taking of any other Medicine, I perſuaded her to the Uſe of the *Spaw*-Water, which paſſing kindly with her, and pleaſing her Palate, ſhe took them conſtantly for a Month, drinking a little Wine with them at her Meals, and emptying a Flaſk a Day; upon which ſhe perfectly recover'd her Complexion, and a better Habit than ſhe had enjoy'd ſome Years before, tho' ſhe is ſtill, after a Cholick Fit, ſometimes inclining to turn yellowiſh, which ſhe finds preſently removed upon Recourſe to the *Spaw*-Waters.

Inſtead of this, Dr. *Sydenham* was wont to ſend his Patients to the *Tunbridge*-Wells for an obſtinate Jaundice, where they were to drink the Water at the Fountain Head.

But after all, there are ſome who affirm the beſt Cures of this Nature have been performed by Acids, ſuch as are the *Tart. Vitriolat. Chalybiat.* and the *Sal Diuretic.* mention'd in the *Pharmacop. Bat.*

For my own Part, I give the Preference to the *Venice*, or in Defect thereof, our *Caſtle-Soap*, eſpecially

cially mixt up after the Method here recited, with which I have remov'd this Illneſs, when many others had been ineffectually experimented; and do indeed believe, where the *Glandules* of the *Liver* are not too much conſtringed, or ſo alter'd in their *Texture*, that the Bile can no longer be ſecreted, by Reaſon of that *Viſcus* now grown *Schirrous:* Or that the Duct emptying it ſelf into the *Duodenum*, is not entirely plug'd up by Stones indiſſoluble; whence thoſe intolerable excruciating *Cholicks*, with bilious vomitings attending this Diſeaſe; there is none, I ſay, in my Opinion, fitter to be rely'd on.

℞ *Sapon. alb. venet. vel Caſtil. puris.* ʒij. *Pulv. Rhei* ʒj. *Croci minutim ſcis.* ʒß. *Extr. Gentian. liquidioris q. ſ. contunde in Maſſam pilularem ex qua formentur Pil.* x. *ad* ʒj. *quarum* iv. *capiat ſexta quaque hora ſuperbibendo* ℥iv. *Apoſ. ſeq.*

℞ *Rad. Rubiæ Tinct.* ℥j. *Curcumæ inciſ.* ℥ß. *Herb. Chelydon. maj. cum toto ſummit, Hyperic. Centaur. Min. Marrubij alb. ā* Mß. *Coq. leniter in aq. F. q. ſ. pro Colaturæ* ℔ij. *ſub finem addendo Vini alb.* ℔ß. *Colaturæ per ſubſidentiam depuratæ adde Syr. de 5 Rad.* ℥iß. *& f. Apoſema.*

Yet more than once I have ſeen a ſtubborn *Jaundice*, which had oppoſed mine and ſome others Endeavours for its removal, overcome with the Juice of the green Leaves of the *Artichoak:* A Medicine working ſomething ſurly, both upwards and downwards, and conſequently leſs fit for ſome weakly Conſtitutions, or as the noted Dr. *Radcliff* uſed to called them, *batter'd Caſes*, where every thing they take is preſently thrown up, or immediately runs through them.

But if, as in thoſe now obſerv'd, the *Tone* of the Blood is broken by Intemperance, and the ſecretory Organs perverted in their Office, or this Bowel, I mean the *Liver*, indurated in its *Compages*, whence a *Dropſy* enſuing upon the *Jaundice*, and the yel-

low Complexion changing for one more intenſely deep; the Kidnies alſo no longer able to derive the *Serum*, unleſs in ſmall Quantity, ſaturated with Bile like an *Elixivium* in its Colour, through the urinary Paſſages as formerly, the upper Parts of the Body pined, with the lower, as the Belly, Thighs and Legs upon a ſtretch; the Caſe is here, I ſay, become deſperate, and the Sick by no means to be retrieved.

Now in Reſpect to the yellow Colour of the Skin, there is little need of phyſical Preſcription, ſince upon opening the Obſtructions, and recovering a former State of Health, this yellow Complexion quickly waſts inſenſibly by the Help of the native Heat, through the Pores, in like manner as Spots, black or blue, impreſt upon the Skin by external Contuſion and Extravaſation: However, to promote or haſten the Diſappearance, *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and other Practitioners of Note, propoſe Bathing either in warm Water, or in the natural Baths, both nitrous and ſulphureous. *De le Boe Sylvius*, for this End, preſcribes Sudorificks endued eſpecially with a volatile Salt, which he ſays are profitable whether Sweating follows or not. *Paulus* and others, according to *Maſſaria* *, give Sulphur inwardly to ʒj. for this uſe: But this, as too hazardous a Remedy, eſpecially if taken by Hectics, and ſuch as are of a hot and dry Temperament, is better omitted.

The Yellowneſs remaining on the *Tunica adnata* of the Eye, is diſperſed by receiving into the ſame, at convenient Diſtance, the Fume of Vinegar, after the Manner of a *Suffitus*.

The *Black Jaundice*, ſo called from the deeper Dye, is of Kin to the former, or rather the ſame

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* *Lib.* 3. *C.* xv. *de Ictero.*

Diſtemper

Diſtemper farther degenerated, inducing a *Schirrus*, as beforeſaid, upon the Liver, and a putrid Rottenneſs upon the reſt of the *Viſcera*, from whence the *Craſis* of the Blood being ſpoiled, and a Dropſy coming on, the whole Conſtitution, as I may ſay, is quickly after broken up, and the Fabrick demoliſh'd; however the Cure may be attempted after the ſame Manner with the former, or with ſome little Variation, according as the Symptoms may happen to indicate.

CHAP. XII.

Of Spots and Marks of a diverſe Reſemblance, impreſt upon the Skin of the Fœtus, *by the Force of the Mother's Fancy: With ſome Things premis'd of the ſtrange and almoſt incredible Power of* Imagination, *more eſpecially in pregnant Women.*

IF before we treat upon this Subject, we ſay ſomewhat of the Paſſions of the Soul in general, the Diſſertation I hope will be the more excuſable, ſince it may give ſome Light to our Conceptions how theſe Effects are brought to paſs.

Such then is the Condition of human Nature, in the preſent State of Life, and ſuch the mutual Tye and Commerce betwixt the ſenſitive Part of Man, or that Corporeal Soul common to him with Brutes (for of the Superior called Rational, we have nothing to ſay here) that according to the Preſentment of outward Objects, it is variouſly affected: The *Modus* of which is beſt reſolv'd in-

to the Divine Will and Pleaſure, which hath ſo formed it. For if it be demanded why, for Inſtance, at the Approach of a long abſent and dearly beloved Friend, my Soul is thus elated, my Spirits flying as it were naturally into thoſe Muſcles of my Face, which frame the ſmiling and joyful Aſpect: On the other Side, how it comes to paſs upon the Sight of a Thief or Ruffian, the ſame Spirits retire and leave me pale and ſad, or frame a quite different Countenance, haſtning as if voluntarily into the Muſcles of the lower Limbs, and ſtirring up the locomotive Powers, by which to fly and avoid the Danger! I ſay, if it be demanded how all this is ſo ſpeedily brought about, my ſelf conſcious all the while of no more than willing the Effect, and ſcarce that, ſometimes? I muſt ſtill Anſwer, that ſuch was the good Will and Pleaſure of my Creator, to eſtabliſh this ſtrict Union 'twixt the ſenſitive Soul and nervous Fluid or Spirits, its Inſtruments, that for the Preſervation of its Structure, it ſhould be at all Times ready to embrace the appearing Good, and to ſhun or fly from the approaching Evil: And this as readily, as if ſome intelligent Being called *Nature*, was ever ready to open the little Doors of the Nerves, and conduct by the Hand ſome certain Spirits to theſe, and others, through ſome other nervous Channels, to be ſent on a different Errand.

Now that all this is tranſacted by mechanic Laws, at firſt ſettled by the moſt adorable and ſupreme Being, and continu'd ſtill by his general concurring Power and Providence, may and ought to be granted, without any ſuch vigilant Coadjutrix or Vicegerent, which many (both Philoſophers and Divines, with almoſt all others) have in a Manner deify'd, and aſcrib'd the whole Œconomy to her, as to ſome real and knowing Agent.

In ſome curious Piece of Mechaniſm, when the Artiſt has given the finiſhing Stroak, and wound up the *Machine*; we find it capable of performing various Motions, and of delighting our Eye with Variety of ſtrange Appearances, whilſt it hath no Conſciouſneſs of its own Performance, brought to paſs by the due Order of its Springs and Wheels, adapted and wiſely connected according to the Idea the Maker of it had conceived, as neceſſary and ſubſervient to the Uſes he expected and intended it ſhould perform: Unaſſiſted by other Helps, when once ſet a going, than its own Structure or the Parts of its Fabrick.

In like Manner, if Phyſicians would not overlook the Firſt (and as bad as they are repreſented, I know ſome of them do not) I ſee not why they ſhould be reproach'd as *Atheiſtical*, becauſe they do not ſubſtitute a ſecond Cauſe called *Nature*, if they mean other or more thereby than the Motion of the Blood and Spirits, together with a due Conformation of the Parts of the Body, as to its Pores, Veſſels, Fibres, *&c.* which of themſelves ſo excellently conſtituted at firſt by their Omniſcient *Architect*, and endow'd with a Power of propagating their Species, are able to anſwer the Ends appointed them, without Recourſe to ſubordinate or fictitious Beings *; but to proceed.

Altho' we are for the moſt Part ignorant of the internal Tranſaction, and cannot perfectly demonſtrate how it comes to paſs; yet are we ſufficiently ſenſible of the great Change and Alterations our Bodies undergo by thoſe new Modifications of the Soul, which from its ſuffering thereby, have received the Name of *Paſſions:* Some of the principal of which, for our better Inſight into what

* *See* Boyl's *Enquiry into the vulgarly receiv'd Notion of Nature.*

follows, I have here thought fit to explicate, from a learned Foreigner and Phyſick Profeſſor *, and for a larger Account of which, I ſhall refer the Reader to what *Cartes* hath deliver'd in his Diſcourſe of the *Paſſions* and in that *De Homine:* As well as to what that great Phyſician and Philoſopher *Willis* hath taken Notice of in his Diſcourſe *De Anima Brutorum.*

To begin with *Joy*, which may be defined a certain Delight or Pleaſure of Mind, on Account of ſome great Good we reckon our ſelves poſſeſt of. 'Tis here we find our Spirits as it were tickled, and moving pleaſantly both in the Brain and thence into the Cardiac Nerves, from whence a regular and pleaſant Circulation of the Blood, through all Parts of the Body, enjoying a kindly Warmth or Heat, and partaking, if we may ſo ſay, of the Exultation.

Sorrow or Sadneſs, may be defin'd a Grief of Mind, on Account of ſome Evil which had happned (at leaſt we apprehend it ſuch) unto us. 'Tis here that our Spirits move ſlow and dully, both in the Brain and into the *Præcordia*, hence from their languid Influx, the Circuit of the Blood is retarded through the Ventricles of the Heart; hence a Weight upon the vital Parts, and as it were a Suffocation, a ſlow Pulſe, Coldneſs and Paleneſs of the Face and extreme Parts, a Deadneſs of the Eyes, and loſs of their uſual Vivacity, and ſometimes from the entire Stagnation, Death it ſelf. I might have remark'd that the Extreme of the other Paſſion, has ſometimes been alſo fatal, upon a differing Occaſion, explicated by our Author.

Anger, I define a Deſire of Revenge, on Occaſion of ſome Injury we think we have received.

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* *Franc. Zypæi Fund. Med. Reform. Pars* 3. *Act.* 7.

In

In this, our Spirits being violently moved in the Brain, are by turns impelled with like Violence, or exploded as it were into the Nerves: Hence the Eyes ſparkle and look red, the Pulſe is quick and ſtrong, from the rapid Motion of the ſanguineous Fluid: There are ſome who in this Paſſion on the contrary look pale, are cold and tremble: And theſe among angry Perſons are the worſt, being concern'd that they cannot have Revenge in their own Way, or fearful that by taking the ſame, they may hazard their own Lives and Fortunes.

The laſt of theſe Paſſions we ſhall here take Notice of, is that of *Fear*, which is a certain Abaſement or ſinking down of the Soul, at the Apprehenſion of ſome approaching Evil; 'tis here the Blood moves very abruptly, and as it were by Stops, on Account of the animal Spirits being retarded in their Motion from the Brain to the nervous Fibres: Hence a ſlow Pulſe, cold Sweats, Paleneſs and Trembling, Inability to move, Fainting, and often Death.

We have inſtanc'd in theſe few, among others, to ſhew the great Influence of thoſe Paſſions over our Blood and nervous Fluid, or animal Spirits, and conſequently the whole Body: Or the mutual Commerce it hath pleas'd our Maker to eſtabliſh between outward Objects and the ſaid Spirits; that at the mere Beck of the Will, or *Nutus Animæ*, they ſhould ſtraight flow into theſe or thoſe Muſcles of the Body, by which we may beſt proſecute the deſired Good, or avoid the feared Danger: Nay, ſo ready are theſe Outlets of the Nerves to the Paſſages of the ſaid Spirits, that having often before travel'd the ſame Tracts or *Veſtigia*, they of themſelves after, even without our Knowledge or Obſervation, readily run thereinto at the Appearance of the ſaid Objects.

Hence,

Hence, I ſay, it appears that the Brain and animal Spirits are put into great Diſorders, by Reaſon of thoſe Affections of the Soul, as alſo the Blood in its Circulation, carry'd on by Means of the *Impetus* from the ſaid nervous Fluid.

Hence alſo the Reaſon, why the Soul it ſelf cannot govern and obſerve good Diſcipline at ſometimes in thoſe Caſes, which ſo much depend on the Motion of the Heart and purple Stream: Becauſe theſe have their commanding *Energy* from the Influx of Spirits ſeparated and flowing from the *Cerebellum*, more eſpecially the Nerves of the *Par Vagum*, under no Direction from the Soul, but all whoſe Motions are ſuppoſed to be involuntary.

I come now particularly to treat of that Faculty of the ſenſitive Soul called *Phanſy* or *Imagination*, which I define a Power inherent in the ſaid Soul, and which ſhe exerciſeth in ſome Part of the Brain (Dr. *Willis* ſaith the Middle) and by Means of which ſhe receives the ſenſible Species, firſt only impreſt upon the outward Organs, and thence by a moſt quick Irradiation of the nervous Fluid deliver'd inwards, and apprehending all the ſeveral corporeal Things according to their external Appearance! I ſay their external (which is not always true) Appearance, the Obliquities of which are left to be, and ſometimes are corrected by the ſuperiour Power or Rational, which however has nothing to do in this Diſcourſe of ſimple Apprehenſion or mere Phantaſy and Imagination.

The *Phanſy* once excited at the Appearance of the Object, preſently ſtirs up the Appetite, and this latter, local Motion, by which to approach or ſhun the ſaid Object, as it appears circumſtantiated or related to us.

If it be deſirable the whole Bent of the Soul is carry'd forth to court and embrace it, earneſtly endeavouring to be united thereunto, ſhe is (as *Willis*

has it) ſtretched forth in Pleaſure to the utmoſt Ir radiation, while the animal Spirits in a Kind of Ovation being carry'd within the Brain, are conſtantly exciting the moſt pleaſing Ideas of the ſame, and livelily acting the nervous Syſtem, cauſe the Eyes, Face, Hands, and all the Members to ſhine and leap for Joy; farther, more fully alſo ſhaking the *Præcordia* by the Influence of the Brain, deliver'd by Means of the Nerves, they thruſt forth the Blood more rapidly, and as a Flame more brightly inkindled, pour forth the ſame with Vigour into all Parts of the Body.

On the contrary, if it appear dreadful or grievous to the Imagination, whilſt the Soul ſinks down contracted into a narrower Space, the Spirits inhabiting the Brain, as if ſtruck down by Flight and troubled, put on only ſad and fearful Looks, as we may ſay, and hence the Countenance is dejected or caſt down, the Limbs grow feeble, and the *Præcordia* being contracted and bound together, by Reaſon of the Nerves carrying the ſame Affection from the Brain, reſtrain the Blood from its due Excurſion, as was before hinted in our Diſcourſe of the Paſſions, which being thus heaped up in the ſame Place, with a Weight, brings in a troubleſome Oppreſſion at the Heart; whilſt in the mean Time the exteriour Parts, deprived of their wonted Influx, languiſh and grow diſorder'd: So that the Changes and Alterations wrought upon our Bodies eſpecially the Fluids therein moving, by this Power of Imagination, are almoſt incredible, which is thought by ſome of the Learned to have ſufficient Efficacy, as it happens to be ſet on Work, either to renovate or raiſe up, or to ruin and deſtroy the human Structure.

Prodigious are the Feats aſcrib'd thereto by *Ariſtotle, Avicen, Marſil. Ficinus, Pomponatius, Paracelſus, Cornelius Agrippa, Cælius Rhodiginus, Ælian, Pliny,*

Pliny, *Hippoc.* *Empedocles*, *Plutarch*, *Soranus* as well as St. *Auſtine*, St. *Jerome* and others of the Fathers; among which are reckon'd the Lineaments of the *Embryo* or *Fœtus*, with the various *Stigmata*, if I may ſo call them, impreſt upon its Body at the Time of Conception, as well as afterwards, by the ſole Vertue of the Mother's *Phanſy:* Again, to this are aſcribed a Sort of Tranſanimation or Ecſtaſy, Transformation of Body, Tranſplantation of Diſeaſes, the ſtrange Alterations wrought in the Bodies of ſundry Perſons, by virtue of Reliques, Interceſſion and Invocation of Saints: In a Word, Sickneſs and Health, Recovery and Death it ſelf, and calling down even the Planets (if poſſible) and the Stars out of the Firmament. But before we proceed farther in our Hiſtory of ſome ſtrange Effects therefrom, it may be neceſſary to acquaint our Reader that by *Phanſy* or *Imagination* doing this or that, we mean not that this Faculty as an immediate Efficient, by a direct Property in it ſelf, or Power of its own, worketh any Effect: But mediately by the Interpoſition of the Blood and nervous Fluid, ſet at work by the Appetite firſt excited, which occaſions or brings about the ſame.

Among common Accidents we reckon the ſtanding on a Precipice, or going over a narrow Bridge, at the ſame Time looking down upon the vaſt Diſtance below us, or the deep River under us: Both theſe are apt to make us tremble and grow giddy, by the Power of Phanſy. The ſeeing of one Perſon eating ſome auſtere or crabbed Fruit, which cauſe a Kind of *Stupor* on the Teeth of a Byſtander; of another devouring ſome dainty Food we much delight in, brings a real Flux of Spittle to our Mouths, or makes our Chaps (as the People ſay) to water. Again, the Sight of ſome miſerably afflicted or tortur'd Perſon, ſadly lamenting before us, will make the more compaſſionate at leaſt,

leaſt, to ſhrug, and fancy that he feels a Pain like that of the unhappy Sufferer. The longing Deſire of ſuckling a poor deſtitute Infant, has had Force ſufficient to bring Milk into the Breaſt of an old Woman: A Hiſtory well atteſted by *Diemerbroeck* and others. Nor is any Thing more common than for a grating or jarring Noiſe to ſet the Teeth on Edge, or the beholding a Perſon yawning to put us upon the ſame Action.

Thus alſo the Imagination of a joyful Matter cauſeth a pleaſant and ſerene Countenance; of any Thing ſhameful, ſeen or thought of, Bluſhing. I need not ſay what luſtful Thoughts produce, or how ſoon and ſtrangely this Faculty employ'd about them, does affect the Genitals: But more remarkable have been the Effects of ſome terrible and fearful Apprehenſions of an approaching Execution or being put to Death, which has had ſufficient Force not only to make the Face turn pale, the Limbs grow cold and ſtiff, the Hairs to ſtand an End, but the ſame alſo to be changed grey, even in one Night's Time, as appears by the two following Relations (among others might be) recited.

Don Diego Oſorius, a *Spaniard* of a noble Family, being in Love with a young Lady of the Court, had prevail'd with her for a private Conference under the ſhady Boughs of a Tree within the Gardens of the King of *Spain:* But by the unfortunate Barking of a little Dog, their Privacy was betray'd, the young Gentleman ſeiz'd by ſome of the King's Guard and impriſon'd: It was Capital to be found in that Place, and therefore he was condemn'd to die. He was ſo terrify'd at the hearing of his Sentence, that one and the ſame Night ſaw the ſame Perſon young and old, being turned grey as in thoſe ſtricken in Years: The Jaylor moved at the Sight, related the Accident to King *Ferdinand* as a

Prodigy,

Prodigy, who thereupon pardon'd him, ſaying, He had been ſufficiently puniſhed for his Fault *.

In the Emperor's Court there was a young Nobleman who had violated a Lady's Chaſtity, tho' by the ſmall Reſiſtance ſhe made, ſhe ſeem'd tacitly to conſent: Yet he was caſt into Priſon, and on the Morrow after order'd to loſe his Head: He paſſed the Night in ſuch fearful Apprehenſions of Death, that the next Day *Cæſar* ſitting on the Tribunal, he appear'd ſo unlike himſelf, that he was known to none that were preſent, no not to *Cæſar* himſelf, the Comelineſs and Beauty of his Face being vaniſh'd, his Countenance like a dead Man's, his Hair and Beard turn'd grey, and in all Reſpects ſo changed, that the Emperor at firſt ſuſpected ſome Counterfeit was ſubſtituted in his Room: He caus'd him therefore to be examin'd, if he were the ſame, and Trial to be made if his Hair and Beard were not thus changed by Art: But finding nothing Counterfeit, aſtoniſht at the Countenance and ſtrange Viſage of the Man, he was moved to Pity, and mercifully gave him Pardon for the Crime he committed †.

Somewhat like this, is that Relation of Eſquire *Boyle*'s **, who tells us, That when he was in the County of *Cork*, in *Ireland*, there was an *Iriſh* Captain, who coming to deliver himſelf up to my Lord *Broghil*, Commander of the *Engliſh* Forces in thoſe Parts, according to a Pardon proclaim'd to thoſe *Iriſh* that were willing to ſurrender themſelves, and lay down their Arms; he was caſually met, with ſome of his Followers, by a Party of *Engliſh*, and intercepted, the Governor being then abſent; upon which the poor Captain was ſo apprehenſive that he ſhouldbe put toDeath, before my Lord's Return, that

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* *Schenk. lib.* 1. *p.* 2. † *Schenk.* ibid. ** *Exp. Phyſ. c.* 14. *p.* 246.

the

the very Fear and Anxiety of his Mind quickly chang'd the Colour of his Hair, in a peculiar Manner, not uniformly, but interſperſedly among ſome of his Locks, which were perfectly turn'd white, the reſt of them retaining their wonted reddiſh Colour.

The bare Imagination of a purging Potion, I am credibly inform'd, has wrought ſuch an Alteration on the Blood and Humours of ſundry Perſons, as to bring on ſeveral Stools like thoſe which have been truly what they call Phyſical: And as to the Evacuation by Vomit, I know a young Gentleman, of a tender Make, oftentimes my Patient, who having had Occaſion, upon a ſecret Indiſpoſition, to take ſeveral Vomits, and thoſe none of the mildeſt Sort, from the dogged and rough working of the Phyſick, took ſuch Antipathy or natural Diſguſt, that ever ſince he can vomit as ſtrongly by the Force of Imagination, as moſt can do by Medicine, as I was once a Witneſs to; for coming one Morning into his Chamber, he was deſirous I ſhould ſtay and ſee the Working of his *Fancy* rather than his Phyſick, for he had taken none. But having provided a good Quantity of plain Poſſet-drink, and ſetting it by him, he deſir'd I would ſhew him his Bolus, which 'till then he durſt not look on. I had no ſooner open'd it before him, but he began to heave and retch as if he would have brought his Guts up, and begging for God's ſake I would carry it out of the Room, 'till he had recover'd himſelf, which I was forc'd to, ſeeing its Effects: He then took a good Draught of Poſſet-drink, which was follow'd in a few Minutes with a ſecond, neither of them returning, he deſired juſt a Sight of his Bolus, with which, before I enter'd the Room half Way, caſting but his Eye towards it, he ſaid he was ſick to Death, and began to vomit plentifully, ſo continuing 'till upon his earneſt Importunity I made him believe

believe it was again removed out of the Chamber: I then perſuaded him to drink more Poſſet-drinks, which he had no ſooner done, and I pulling the Bolus out of my Pocket, but he threw up again and continued retching, ſaying he ſhould bring his Heart up if I did not remove it out of his Sight, for he was quite ſpent: I perſuaded him only to drink the Remainder of his Poſſet-drink, with which he comply'd, and laying down the Bolus on the Table that ſtood behind him, whilſt I went to the Fire-ſide to fetch it, he haſtily went to the Window, having before ſeized on the Bolus, and flung it into the Street, returning vomiting as if he would have made good his Word. He ſaid he had thus vomited with ſeveral of the laſt Bolus's I had ſent him, and found as good Effect and as ſtrong an Operation as from the firſt of them he had taken into his Stomach: Nay, ſo great and admirable is the *Idioſyncraſy* of this Gentleman, that if at Meals or in Company, tho' never ſo well before, other Perſons talkt but of a Bolus, or himſelf caſually thought upon the ſame, it was odds if he was not forced to riſe from Table, and fall a vomiting.

The *Phanſy*, ſaith *Fienus* *, (to whom we here profeſs our ſelves for many Things of this Nature indebted) by cauſing a Motion of the Humours and Spirits in the Bodies of Men, is capable of producing almoſt every Diſeaſe therein; for as the ſame is of ſufficient Power to determine the ſaid Humours to any Part thereof, it is able therein to produce the Indiſpoſition incident thereunto; thus ſome have contracted both Squinting and Stuttering meerly by Imitation, and where one has been taken ſick of the Small-Pox or Plague by meer Contagion, there has been another contracting the

* *Tract. de viribus Imag.*

ſame

ſame by Fear and Force of Imagination, ſome putrid Humours in their Bodies, together with a Peſtilent *Atmoſphere*, prediſpoſing, altho' not otherwiſe brought into Act, or which without theſe Fears had been ſubjugated and brought under: Nor will this ſeem ſtrange, *viz.* that Sickneſs ſhould be hereby induced, when Death it ſelf has often had no other viſible Occaſion: To illuſtrate this, the ſaid Author takes Notice of a condemn'd Malefactor, who being carry'd out to Execution, as he thought, and in order thereto his Cap pull'd over his Eyes, having a cold wet Cloth ſtruck haſtily about his Neck, fell down dead on a Conceit of his Decollation.

The wild Conceits of ſome Hypochondriacks, and the ſtrange Force of Imagination in them, the curious Reader may find mention'd among others by *Zac. Luſit. Prax. admir.* Lib. 1. Obſ. 44, and 45. *Nic. Tulp.* Obſ. Med. Lib. 1. C. 18. *Roderic. Fonſeca de Sanit. tuend.* C. 24. *Bartholine* Hiſt. Anat. Cent. 1. Hiſt. 79. *Lemn. de Complex.* L. 2. C. 6. *Trallian.* L. 1. C. 16. *Zuing.* Theat. Vol. 1. Lib. 1. P. 18. *Laert.* Lib. 2. C. 18. *Cœlius Rhodig.* Antiq. Lib. 17. C. 2. *Girald.* Hiſt. Poet. Dialog. 3. *Reynolds* of the Paſſions, Chap. 21. p. 213.

For the Reader's Diverſion I have thought fit to inſert the two following Hiſtories at large: The firſt from *Heywood* in his Hiſtory of Angels, *lib.* 8. *p.* 551. taken Notice of by Mr. *Wanlye* in his Wonders of the little World, *lib.* 2. *c.* 1.

A young Hypochondriack had a ſtrong Imagination that he was dead, and did not only abſtain from Meat and Drink, but importun'd his Parents that he might be carry'd to his Grave, and buried before his Fleſh was quite putrify'd. By the Counſel of Phyſicians, he was wrapped in a winding Sheet, laid upon a Bier, and ſo carry'd on Men's Shoulders towards the Church; but on the Way

two or three pleaſant Fellows (hired for that Purpoſe) meeting the Herſe, demanded a-loud of them that follow'd it, whoſe Body it was that was there coffin'd and carry'd to Burial: They ſaid it was a young Man's, and told them his Name: Surely, reply'd one of them, the World is well rid of him, for he was a Man of a very bad and vicious Life, and his Friends have Cauſe to rejoyce that he hath rather ended his Days thus, than at the Gallows. The young Man hearing this, and not able to bear ſuch Injury, rouſed himſelf up on the Bier, and told them they were wicked Men to do him that Wrong he had never deſerved; that if he were alive again, he would teach them to ſpeak better of the Dead: But they proceeding to defame him, and to give him much more diſgraceful and contemptuous Language, he not able to ſuffer it, leapt from the Bier, and fell about their Ears with ſuch Rage and Fury, that he ceaſed not buffeting with them 'till quite wearied; and by the violent Agitation of the Humours, his Body being altered, he returned to his right Mind, as one awaken'd out of a Trance; and being after brought Home and refreſh'd with wholeſome Diet, within few Days he recovered both his Health and Underſtanding.

The ſecond from *Lemnius de Complex. Lib.* 2. *C.* 6. who ſaith, that in his Remembrance a Noble Perſon fell into this Fancy, that he verily believ'd he was dead, and departed out of this Life, inſomuch that when his Friends and Familiars beſought him to eat, or urged him with Threats, he ſtill refus'd all, ſaying it was in vain to the Dead; but when they doubted not but that this Obſtinacy would prove his Death, and this being the ſeventh Day from whence he had continued it, they bethought themſelves of this Device: They brought into his Room, which on purpoſe was made dark, ſome perſonated Fellows wrapped in their winding Sheets,

Sheets, and ſuch grave Cloths as the Dead are apparel'd with: Theſe bringing in Meat and Drink, began liberally to treat themſelves. The ſick Man ſeeing this, aſks them who they are, and what about? They told him they were dead Perſons: What then, ſaid he, do the Dead eat? Yes, yes, ſay they, and if you will ſit down with us, you ſhall find it ſo: Straight he ſprings from out of his Bed, and falls too with the reſt. Supper ended he drops into a Sleep, by Vertue of a Liquor given him for that Purpoſe: Nor are ſuch Perſons reſtor'd by any Thing ſooner than Sleep, as was this Melancholic.

But leaving theſe, we ſhall take Notice of ſome monſtrous Births, or otherways deform'd and blemiſh'd by Marks from the ſtrong Imagination or diſappointed Longings of the Mother; which have had not only Power ſufficient to pervert and diſturb what the Ancients called the *Plaſtick*, or formative Faculty, in drawing forth the *prima Stamina*, or firſt Lines from the then ductile and pliable Matter, but to ſtamp its Characters, to diſmember and diſlocate, and to make large and bloody Wounds upon the Body of the *Fœtus*, conceiv'd long ſince and formed compleatly.

The Deſire, ſaith *Hippocrates*, of the pregnant Woman is able to mark the tender Infant with the Thing deſir'd. And St. *Jerome*, in his Lectures upon *Gen.* takes Notice that the ſame *Hippocrates* did once deliver a Noble Woman, like to ſuffer as an Adultreſs; for that the Huſband and ſhe being white, her Child was born of the Ethiopic Complexion, which the ſage old Man imputed readily to a Picture he had obſerved hanging in her Chamber, exactly reſembling the Infant, and which he found ſhe had been often very intently viewing.

Soranus, as St. *Auſtin* takes Notice *, has deliver'd, that the Tyrant *Dionyſius*, (however deform'd, and hard favour'd himſelf) that he might have comely Iſſue, would always have a beautiful Picture ſet before his Wife in the Bed-chamber, that by Strength of Fancy ſhe might conceive that Likeneſs.

Of the ſame Opinion we find *Galen* †, where he obſerves, that the Sight of a Picture is ſufficient to alter and change the *Fœtus* into the ſame Likeneſs; and ſure enough the Patriarch in ſacred Writ was no Stranger to theſe Effects, as appears by his Subtilty in placing the ſtreaked Rods before the Eyes of the Cattle at the Time of their Conjunction **.

Heliodorus, an ancient Author, having delivered the Hiſtory of *Cariclea*, who was born white, of *Ethiopian* Parents, from the Queen Mother's often beholding a Picture of *Andromeda* pencil'd with a white Face, ſubjoins that the Gymnoſophiſts or Sages very eaſily aſcrib'd it to the Force of Fancy or Imagination.

Cœlius Rhod. †† relates how *Fabius Quintil.* freed a Woman after like Manner from Suſpicion, who had brought forth a little Negro, only from her often taking Delight in viewing the Picture of an *Ethiop* in her Apartment; the Story of *Alcibiades* is to the ſame Purpoſe.

'Tis on this Account the Poet *Heſiod* exhorts his Friends, that they by no means ſet about this Work after their Return from Funerals, or thinking of any Calamity befallen them, leſt the ſorrowful Idea they have juſt thought on, be tranſmitted to the Conception, and the tender *Fœtus* mark'd with ſome frightful Character.

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* *In Lib. cont.* Julian. *C.* 9. † *Lib. de Theriac, ad* Piſon. *C.* 14.
** *Book of* Gen. *C.* 30. †† *Antiq. lect. L.* 20. *C.* 15.

Μήδ' ἀπὸ δυσφήμοιο τάφου ἀπονοσήσαντα,
Σπερμαίνειν γρηϊῶν, ἀλλ' ἀθανάτων ἀπὸ δαιτός.

Heſiod. *Lib.* 2. *de Op. & Dieb. præcip.*

Pet. Meſſias * reports from *M. Damaſc.* that upon the Confines of *Piſa*, at a Place called the *Holy Rock*, a Girl was born all over hairy, from the Mother's unhappy ruminating and often beholding the Picture of St. *John Baptiſt*, hanging by her Bed Side, drawn in his hairy Veſture; which Child, as *Montagne* relates, was preſented to *Ch.* K. of *Bohemia:* The like Caſe is taken Notice of by *Schenkius*, and *Amb. Parey.*

Bartholine † ſays, that at *Leyden*, in the Year 1638, a Woman of the meaner Sort, who lived near the Church of St. *Peter*, was delivered of a Child well ſhaped in every reſpect, but had the Head of a Cat: Imagination was that which had given Occaſion for this Monſter, for being big with Child, ſhe was frighten'd exceedingly by a Cat gotten into her Bed.

Gulielm. Paradin. in his Hiſtory of *Savoy* **, declares, that a Niece of Pope *Nich.* 3. of the Family of the *Urſini*, had a monſtrous Birth all over hairy, armed, as it were, with Bears Claws, inſtead of Toes and Fingers, which ſhe aſcribed to her looking on the Picture of that Creature, every where hung up in the Dwellings of the ſaid Family: Upon which his Holineſs gave Order for Deſtroying all the Pictures of Bears throughout the City of *Rome*. *Lycoſtenes*, in his Book of Prodigies, ſays it hapned in the firſt Year of the Pontificate of Pope *Martin* the 4th.

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* *Lib. Lect. var. C.* 7. † *Hiſt. Anat. Cent.* 3. *Hiſt.* 44.
** *Epilog. ad Cap.* 46.

Anno Dom. 1610, whilſt (ſaith our Author *) I attended on my Prince at *Prague*, as his Phyſician, it fell out that upon the 18th of *July* there was born a Boy, whoſe Liver, Inteſtines, Stomach, Spleen, with great Part of the Meſentery, hung out all naked below his Navel; he lived but a few Hours, and then with Miſery enough exchang'd that Life for Death which he had newly begun: If any demand the Reaſon of ſo monſtrous a Deformity, he ſhall find no other than the Imagination of the Parent, who being aſk'd, by Dr. *Mayor* and my ſelf, whether haply ſhe had given ſome Occaſion to ſuch Birth: She anſwered with Tears, that three Months before her Delivery ſhe was forced by ſome Soldiers to be preſent at the killing of a Calf; at the opening of which ſhe felt an extraordinary Motion in her ſelf, when ſhe ſaw how the Bowels came tumbling from the Belly.

In the ſame City, and much about the ſame Time, there was the like, if not a greater Miracle of Nature; a Woman was deliver'd of a Son, who was born with his Foreſkin cut and inverted; and this came to paſs through the vehement Imagination of the Mother, who three Weeks before ſhe fell in Travail had liſtened very attentively to a Gueſt in her Houſe, who diſcourſed and exactly deſcribed the Manner of the *Jewiſh* Circumciſion, at one of which he had that Morning been preſent: I was an Eye-witneſs hereof, being brought by *Kepler* the great Mathematician to behold and view the Child. *Idem, ibidem.*

More remarkable ſtill is the Relation of *Ludov. Vives* †, in his Comment upon St. *Auſtin*'s City of God, where he mentions a looſe Fellow of *Brabant*, who having perſonated the Devil in a Play

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* *Additam. ad Donat. per Hoſt. Lib. 7. C. 3.* † *Lib. 13. C. 25.*

acted,

acted, upon returning Home in his Devil's Habit, would needs have to do with his Wife, saying he would beget on her a young Devil; the poor Woman frightned, did conceive however thereupon, and after brought forth a Child of the same diabolical Figure the Man was dress'd in.

Schenkius * tells of a Woman very big, who among other Discourse with her Neighbours, mention being made of her great Belly, she told them that she reckon'd about the Time of the Epiphany or Festival of the three Kings; upon which the good Women wishing she might bring forth three Kings, she merrily answer'd, with all her Heart; and accordingly at the Time she bore three Sons, one of them an *Ethiopian*, or of a black Colour, as usually one of those Kings are painted. The same Relation is confirm'd by *Cornel. Gemma* †, being seen, as he says, by great Multitudes in the City of *Lovain*, and confirm'd as Truth by undoubted Testimony. The same Person reports of another, who near the Time of her Labour being pursu'd by her Husband with his drawn Sword, threatning to cut her over the Forehead; she from the Fright not long after fell in Travail, brought forth her Infant, having a large Wound on its Forehead, from which such Abundance of Blood flowed that it could not be stopt, so that the Child died presently.

There liveth among us at *Bern* in *Switserland*, says *Guliol Fabricius* **, an honest Woman, who about ten Years since, being great with Child, and quarrelling with another Woman, put her self into such a Passion, that she was unable to contain her self; after which falling into Labour she was brought to

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* *Obs. Med. lib.* 4. † Cosmocrit. *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 6.
** *Epist. Cent. Ep.* 44.

Bed of a Daughter, of a couragious and heroick Mind, but her Feet and Hands contracted as if ready to fight, and her whole Body in continual Motion, ſo that ſhe walks as it were dancing, and in a trembling Poſture, after the Manner of angry People unable to govern their Paſſion.

A young and luſty Woman (from the ſame Author *) big with Child, walking the Street upon ſome Occaſion, a Perſon juſt by her hapned to fall down in a Fit of an Epilepſy, crying out ſtrangely, and throwing about his Limbs, upon which the young Woman was much frightened; however, at the Expiration, ſafely delivered of a Son; ſoon after he was born ſeiſed with Epileptick Paroxyiſms, which oppoſed all our medical Help, and increaſing carry'd him off before he was a Year old. The Cauſe, I doubt not, replies that great Man, was the Force of the Mother's Imagination at the Time of the Fright, communicated to the Brain of the Infant, in as much as the Parents are both healthy, as alſo their other Children, and never obnoxious to this terrible Diſeaſe.

Such another Accident, as I remember, he ſpeaks of elſewhere befalling a Woman with Child, upon her helping to keep in order an Epileptic during the Paroxyſm.

The Caſe of a Man born without Arms, and living to a great Age, which was occaſion'd by his Mother's Surpriſe at the Sight of a Mendicant, in the ſame unhappy Condition, is enter'd in Cent. 6. Obſ. 66. But of this Kind we have a ſad Inſtance at Home, I mean in this City, in a Child of Sir *J. B.* whoſe Lady frighten'd at the unexpected View of a Beggar's Stump Arm upon her Coach Door, being then with Child, was after brought

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* *Obſ. Cent.* 3. *Obſ.* 8.

to

to Bed of a Child yet living and wanting one of its Hands.

How theſe ſtrange Alterations ſhould be wrought, or the *Fœtus* cut, wounded and maimed, as if the ſame were really done with a Weapon, whilſt the Mother is unhurt, and merely by the Force of her Imagination, is, I muſt confeſs ingenuouſly, ſaith this learned and able Artiſt, *Supra Captum, i. e.* above my Underſtanding; that it is Fact is undeniable, among others, from theſe Inſtances here ſpecified, to which he refers his Reader, thus.

Of an *Hydrocephalus* contracted by the Mother's Imagination, you have an Example, Cent. 3. Obſ. 17. and Cent. 5. Obſ. 3. of the Infant's Head pierced quite through by Reaſon of an Affright of the Mother: See the Anſwer to *Mich. Doringius*, as alſo Obſ. 3. Cent. 5. of the Small-Pox this Way communicated, Cent. 4. Obſ. 55. and 56. of a Child born with the Leg broken or diſtorted by the Mother's looking on a Crucifix, and viewing the broken Limbs of one of the Malefactors on the Side of our Saviour: See Cent. 3. Obſ. 56. of a Noble Virgin born with a *Prolapſus Uteri & Veſicæ* by the Mother's beholding a poor Woman under that Misfortune. *Idem ibid.*

Philippus Meurs, apoſtolical Protonotary and Canon of St. *Peter*'s in *Lovain*, a reverend ancient Man, affirmed unto me, ſaith our Author *, with ſundry others, that he had a Siſter compleat in the reſt of her Body, but without a Head: Inſtead of which was joyned to her Neck the Likeneſs of a Shell Fiſh, having two Valves which ſhut and open'd; and by which, from a Spoon, ſhe took her Nouriſhment: And this he ſaid was occaſion'd,

* *Fienus de Virib. Imaginationis.*

for

for that his Mother with Child of her, had a ſtrong Deſire after ſome Muſcles ſhe beheld in the Market, but could not procure at that Inſtant. This Siſter of his lived in this monſtrous Condition to be eleven Years old, and dy'd then by Accident, happening angrily and very ſtrongly to bite the Spoon they fed her with, and breaking thoſe teſtaceous Valves, dy'd quickly after: He kept diverſe of her Pictures in his Chamber, which ſaith *Fienus*, the whole World hath ſeen, being more particularly famous and well known to all the City of *Lovain*.

The Caſe of *Sebaſtian Munſter** of the two Children born growing together by the Foreheads, occaſioned by a Perſon coming behind the Mother and another Woman at unawares, and wantonly ſtriking their Heads together, ſeemeth the leſs rare to us, who have ſeen here in *London*, within theſe few Years, two Girls brought out of *Germany* miſerably complicate, or conjoin'd about the Loins and Buttocks, with one common *Anus* and *Pudendum*.

In the *Miſcellanea Curioſa*, termed the *Zodiacus Medico-gallicus*†, *Annus quartus*, 1682, there is a Paſſage giving Account of a *Burgundian* Woman big with Child, who being often intent upon looking up to the two carved Images of two Angels, with their Arms and Legs a-croſs each other, placed in the Fryars Church of that City, had her Imagination ſo impreſt thereby, that on the 24th of *Auguſt* laſt paſt, at the End of her Reckoning, ſhe was deliver'd of two Girls, deprived of Life on Account of their difficult Birth, with their Bodies joined and croſſing each other after the Manner of the Image ſhe had ſo wiſhfully beheld.

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* *Coſmograph. lib.* 3.

† *Zod. Med. Gallic. pro. Menſ. Nov. & Decemb.*

Ambr.

*Ambr. Parey** gives us to underſtand, that in the Year 1517, a Child was born with the Shape in its Face exactly like that of a Frog, which was brought to paſs by the Mother's holding that Creature in her Hand, to allay the Heat of a Fever about the Time of her Conception.

A Gentlewoman being cut for the Repoſition of an inguinal Rupture, at the ſame Time with Child, ſoon after was delivered of her Child with a large Wound on the ſame Place, the Scar of which he carries to this Day, altho' thirty Years ſince.

At *Antwerp* (as recorded by *Fienus* in his Book aforeſaid) there was at the time of his Writing a Woman, who both in Countenance as well as Geſture, had Reſemblance of an Ape; for that her Mother, as ſuppoſed, when big with Child, was wonderfully delighted with an Ape ſhe kept in her Houſe to play withal.

I was inform'd, ſaith the ſame Perſon, by one worthy of Credit, that a Woman with Child going by the Town-wall, a Lizard leaped into her Boſom; upon which being frighten'd, ſhe after brought forth her Child, having a fleſhly Excreſcence growing out of the Breaſt, exactly reſembling the Lizard, which had the Head fixed into the Child's Fleſh, as it were hidden therein, whilſt the reſt of the Body hung forth.

Schenkius takes Notice of a Letter ſent him by *Jacobus Suterus*, M. D. where he gives him an Account of an Accident, juſt then befallen his own Wife, who being deny'd a certain Joint of Meat by a Butcher in the Market, flew out into ſuch a Paſſion that ſhe bled at Noſe, which perceiving ſhe clapt her Finger to her Lip to wipe it off,

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* *Chir. lib. 24. C. 7.*

and

and after was brought to Bed with her Child wanting the upper Lip.

But ſomething ſingular beyond all theſe is the Tale of *Langius* * (upon the Author's Credit, left to the Reader's Credulity) of a Woman longing to bite the naked Shoulder of a Baker paſſing by her, which rather than ſhe ſhould loſe, the good-natur'd Huſband hires the Baker at a certain Price; accordingly when the big-belly'd Woman had taken two Morſels, the poor Man unable to hold out a third, would not ſuffer her to bite again, for want of which ſhe bore (as the Story goes) one dead Child with two living.

But to haſten homewards, where are Inſtances enough to be had, the Reader will find a very ſurpriſing one communicated to the Royal Society, by Dr. *Cyprianus* the Lithotomiſt †, to this Purpoſe. A Lady was delivered of a Girl with a Wound in her Breaſt, above four Fingers long, and penetrating to the *Muſculi Intercoſtales*, being an Inch broad, hollow under the Fleſh round about the Wound: Beſides that there was a Contuſion at the lower part of the Wound, which being treated with Suppuratives, came to a Head, was opened, and together with the Wound, healed up after the Manner of other Wounds and Contuſions. The Child came into the World without any Force, and conſequently could receive no Harm in the Birth, but was occaſioned by the Strength of the Mother's Imagination, who about two Months before, being gone to Bed, and by Chance hearing a Report that a Man had murder'd his Wife by giving her a Wound on the Breaſt with a Knife; at which Relation 'twas ob-

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* *Epiſt. Tom.* 2. *Epiſt.* 12. † *Phil. Tranſ. abrig'd, Vol.* 3. *p.*222.

ſerved

ſerved that ſhe changed Countenance, and ſeem'd concerned.

The late great Naturaliſt Mr. *Boyle** acquaints us, that a moſt ingenious Phyſician had diverſe Times inform'd him, when being called to a young Lady, he found that tho' ſhe complained much, yet there appeared ſo little Cauſe, either in her Body or her Condition, to gueſs that ſhe did any more than fancy her ſelf ſick, that ſcrupling to give her Phyſick, he perſuaded her Friends rather to divert her Mind by little Journies of Pleaſure: In one of which, going to St. *Winifred*'s Well, this Lady, who was a Catholick, and devout in her Religion, and a pretty while in the Water to perform ſome Devotions, and had occaſion to fix her Eyes very attentively upon the red Pebble Stones, which in a ſcattered Order made up a good Part of thoſe that appear'd through the Water, and a while after growing big, ſhe was delivered of a Child, whoſe white Skin was copiouſly ſpeckled with Spots of the Colour and Bigneſs of thoſe Stones, and tho' now this Child hath liv'd already ſeveral Years, yet doth he ſtill retain them.

There was a Lady, a Kinſwoman of mine (ſays the Author†) who uſed much to wear black Patches upon her Face (a Faſhion among young Women) which I to put her from, uſed to tell her in jeſt, that the next Child ſhe ſhould go with, whilſt the Solicitude and Care of thoſe Patches were ſo ſtrong in her Fancy, ſhould come into the World with a great black Spot in the midſt of its Forehead; and this Apprehenſion was ſo lively in her Imagination at the time ſhe proved with

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* *Exper. Philoſ. Exp.* 11. *p.* 151. *in his Treatiſe of Bodies. C.* 38. *p.* 329.

† *Sir* Kenelm Digby,

Child,

Child, that her Daughter was born juſt as the Mother had fancy'd, which there are at Hand Witneſſes enough to confirm, but none more pregnant than the young Lady her ſelf, upon whom the Mark is yet remaining.

Thus is it made apparent by a multitude of Examples, how manifeſt and great an Empire the *Phantaſy* of a pregnant Woman has over the Blood and Humours together with the Spirits of her Body, and how by their Miniſtry ſhe is able to give not only monſtrous Shapes and Figures to that of the more tender *Fœtus*, but to communicate Diſeaſes alſo: Wherefore we have leſs Cauſe to admire ſhe ſhould be capable to impreſs the outward Surface with Marks and Spots of a diverſe Kind and Reſemblance, the Effects uſually of Frights and ſtrong Apprehenſions or diſappointed Longings: Concerning which we are now to ſpeak and propoſe ſuch Remedies as may be proper to remove thoſe of them which happen to prove troubleſome, and will admit of Cure.

Jacobus Horſtius recites ſeveral of theſe Caſes, wherein he found the Infant not only variouſly diſcolour'd, but marked with the Reſemblance of Straw-berries, Cherries and other Fruits on ſeveral Parts of their Bodies, by Force of the Mother's Imagination: Many of which (as *Hildanus* well remarks) are not to be deemed altogether incurable, but may be attempted according to the Parts near which they are ſituate; but in cutting off theſe Tubercles and Spots, we muſt (ſays that experienced Practitioner) be careful we take out the Root and leave no Part of the Skin or Fleſh preternaturally colour'd behind, for if ſo, they will riſe again.

Some who have been ſhy of the Knife, have recommended the Blood of the Secundine, to be rubbed on the Part in order to remove theſe Marks;

but this is mere trifling, and juſtly reprehended by *Segerus* *, who inſtanceth in a Maid that had the Back of her Left-hand almoſt all of a fiery red Colour, by Reaſon of the Mother's apprehending a ſudden Burning when ſhe was with Child, and that Fright cauſing ſuch Impreſſion: She by Advice of an old Woman had beſmear'd the diſcolour'd Place with the Blood of an After-Birth, which was ſo far from taking off the Spot, that it cauſed a greater Inflammation with much Swelling and Pain, which the Surgeon had much ado to ſtop, the Mark remaining notwithſtanding.

The beſt Way of removing the maternal Marks, called otherwiſe *Nævi ſive Maculæ Maternæ*, according to *Willius* † is that by Section, which is eaſie if the Tumour can be ty'd about with a Thread, and ſuch Medicines apply'd as may commodiouſly intercept the affluent Humours; but we muſt have a Care that no Artery, great Veſſel or Nerve be hurt: For if, ſaith he, Nature permits the Loſs of a Noſe, an Ear or Eye without Danger of Life, why may ſhe not uſe the ſame Liberty in theſe her ſpurious Productions? An Example is in the ſame Place laid down of a Child, over both whoſe Eye-lids and whole Forehead there grew many ſoft Excreſcences, which were undertaken ſucceſsfully and the Child cur'd.

The Sum of our own Thought on this Subject amounts to this.

In the firſt Place, Monſters, and truly monſtrous Births, are not to be meddled with, but to be left to the Civil Law to determine upon mature Deliberation, and the Judgment of Phyſicians before conſulted, which are fit to be deſtroy'd and

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* *Ephem. Germ. an.* 3. *Obſ.* 198. † *Act. Danic. an.* 74. *Obſ.* 83.

made

made away with, and which to be preſerved and kept alive.

Diſtorted and deformed Members may be ſometimes attempted, and are, by the help of Inſtruments and Chirurgery, often ſet to rights; an Example whereof may be found in *Hildanus* *, and one very remarkable I could give, of a Child then (now grown a luſty Man and a *Turkey* Merchant) born with both Feet inverted, and treading on the Ankles, yet with careful Management, proper Splints and Bandage with a ſmall Steel-plate from the Shoe up to the Knee, continued for about ſeven Years, he was able to leave them off, and now walks as well as any Man.

To attempt the taking away Diſcolourings of the Skin, ſuch as Redneſs from Womens longing for Claret, or having the ſame ſuddenly ſpilt upon them, is to little Purpoſe; the Stain going thro' the Skin and the Scar like to prove a greater Blemiſh, if the part will admit of healing, than the diſcolouring it ſelf.

The waſting of large Excreſcences reſembling certain Fruits, or Foods deſir'd but not obtain'd, is a Matter oftentimes of great Weight; not only for that they are apt to degenerate into malign Ulcers, but for that ſome of them having large *Plexus* of Veſſels to ſupply them, there is Danger of great Hæmorrhage or Flux in their Extirpation: And if they cannot be eradicated entirely, they will riſe again, and be more rebellious and troubleſome than before they were undertaken; ſo that in enterpriſing theſe Matters, it is neceſſary to conſider the Part on which they are ſeated, to what parts adjoining, and with what communicating: What Veſſels they may be fed by: What

* *Cent.* 3. *Obſ.* 56.

Compaſs they take, how deep they enter, and whether the whole may be ſafely burnt either with potential or actual Cautery, or cut out by Knife.

Thoſe which I have had Courage to undertake, have been the Currants, Cherry, Raſberry, Mulberry or Similitudes of the leſſer Fruits; and theſe only, when they have been ſeated ſecurely, and have had their Surface not too much ſpread: Or when their Baſis has been ſmall like a *Pedunculus* or Stalk, and the Excreſcence it ſelf ſoft and pliable, without Inflammation, Induration, or livid Complexion, or in ſhort without fear of any Malignity may lurk under them, from whence I have known their Degeneracy into Cancers.

The Time of Extirpation is the Seaſon when they look paleſt, lye flatteſt and ſofteſt, and are leaſt troubleſome: For ſome of theſe, like the Fruits they reſemble, have their Times of bloom, ripening and languiſhing, tho' never quite dying or falling of themſelves.

If they are join'd only by a ſlender Stalk, or if their Baſis will admit, I ſhould adviſe the Way by Ligature: Taking Care when the Excreſcence is dropt off, to penetrate the Root with a Cauſtick or Cautery, otherwiſe 'tis a Chance but the next Seaſon it may ſprout again: The ſame is to be obſerv'd if taken off by the Knife, after which I clap down a ſmall pointed Cautery made hot to the Place, which both ſecures the Bleeding, waſts the remaining little Fibres it was held by, and corrects the Malignity, if ſuch there be, the Sore from thence healing after the Manner of a common Burn.

*Fab. Hild.** being called to a Senator and principal Governor, for that Time, of the Republick

* *Cent. 5. Obſ. 46.*

of *Bern*, to view his Son of three Years of Age, having an Excreſcence reſembling a Cherry (the one half at leaſt) upon the upper Part of his Noſe, at firſt no bigger than a Lentil, but increaſing as he grew up, and taking its firſt Riſe from the Mother's longing for that Fruit, when it ſeems ſhe could not procure it, he undertook the Cure as follows.

Paſſing a Needle with Thread through the Body of the Excreſcence, and thereby drawing it to him, he began with his Knife to ſeparate the ſame from the Bottom of it all round, when paſſing the Point thereof up towards the Forehead, a Branch of a Blood-veſſel coming thence being divided, hindred him from proceeding in his Work to his Satisfaction, upon the Blood ſpurting upon him, together with the Child's Frowardneſs and throwing about: Upon which, contenting himſelf with taking out what he had divided, he dreſt up with Aſtringents, and after when he came to open the Wound, perceiving ſome Remains of the foreſaid Excreſcence in the diſcoloured Fleſh, he was put upon waſting the ſame with his Eſcharotick made of the *Cineres Sarmentorum* and *Calx viva:* and digeſting out the Eſchar with a Mixture of *Terebinth. Gum. Elemi*, &c. ſtill repeating the ſame Eſcharotick where 'twas wanting, till the ſaid preternatural Fleſh was utterly deſtroy'd, he after incarn'd with ſound Fleſh and brought on a firm and ſeemly *Cicatrix*.

In the ſaid Relation, he cautions the Surgeon that he leave no Part of the diſcolour'd Fleſh behind him in theſe Sort of Excreſcences, for otherwiſe they will be apt to riſe into their old Shape, as he found himſelf in a young Maid from whom he attempted to take off an Excreſcence on her Forehead of the Figure of a Plumb, but leaving ſome of the tainted Skin and Fleſh, and not removing

moving the whole Root of the ſaid Excreſcence, it grew again and put him under the Neceſſity of a ſecond Operation.

In the Uſe of the Cauſtick, great Care is to be taken to keep the Salts from ſpreading or going deeper than they ſhould, to the Prejudice of the Parts lying under and round about, and alſo for that thereby the Scar may be made larger and more unſeemly than there was Occaſion.

In theſe Caſes, he commends alſo (and that not without its deſerved Praiſe) the Uſe of the red Precipitate, in tender Habits before-hand waſhed and edulcorated, which of it ſelf I have ſometimes known (the outer Skin removed) able to waſte theſe fungous Appearances, to deterge the Ulcer and diſpoſe it for healing by the common Medicines: Another Inſtance of Extirpation of the like Fancy-Mark by Cauſtick, the Reader will find ſubjoyn'd to the aforeſaid Obſervation; but this Chapter being run already beyond its intended Length, 'tis Time to finiſh the ſame, which I ſhall do with two or three Caſes of my own.

A Gentlewoman in my Neighbourhood having for many Years carry'd the Mark of a Raſberry ſhe was born with, near her Eye-brow; at length about the Seaſon of ripening for that Fruit (as it uſed to do) it put on a florid Complexion, felt tender, and appearing higher than uſual, with ſmall Grains as it were and little Hairs between them, exactly reſembling the Fruit her Mother had been diſappointed of, in her Longing when with Child. It hapned that paſſing too near a Baſket-woman in the Market, who had a Straw-hat on, the Edge whereof running haſtily againſt the Excreſcence cut through the Middle of it, and put the Gentlewoman to great Pain and much Trouble to ſtay the Bleeding, which was ſtill ready to burſt out again for ſeveral Days: But at laſt dry-

ing up with a Scab, ſhe contented her ſelf without uſing any Application, ſuperſtitiouſly fancying it both ſinful and fruitleſs to attempt removing a Mark of God Almighty's ſending, as ſhe expreſt it: But ſome time after, the Scab growing looſe about the Edge, from a ſmall Weeping underneath, and ſticking to the Lace of her Pinner, one Morning in her Sleep ſhe had pulled it off, and ſoon overflowed her Face and Neck with a more plentiful Bleeding than at firſt, at which being much frighten'd, ſhe ſent for me in haſte, only to ſtop the Blood.

I convinc'd her of the ill Conſequence that might attend this *Fungus* now diſturbed, and prevail'd with her to have it intirely eradicated, incouraging her with great Hopes of Succeſs. Accordingly ſhe complying, I ſent home for a Cauſtick, and firſt preſſing upon the Part with the Lunar One, found it made not that quick Diſpatch, a ſmall Artery diſcharging and incommoding the Operation: Upon which I bore in upon the ſame, with a Piece of the *Lapis infernalis* [which I prepare by boyling up the *Lixivium Capitale* or firſt running of the Soap-makers Lees, into a due Conſiſtence or porper Hardneſs, cutting it with a hot Knife into ſeveral Shapes and Sizes, and keeping it in a Bottle well ſtopt till the time of uſing] which both ſecured the Veſſel and burnt deep into the Body of the Excreſcence; to prevent its ſpreading, I wiped out the diſſolved Salts with an armed Probe, and having, as I thought, taken in the whole *Fungus*, and got down to its Root, I dreſt the *Eſchar* with a Pledgit of Baſilicon dipt in the warm *Balſ. Terebinth.* which, as it ſeparated, I perceiv'd that I had taken in the whole Compaſs of the diſcoloured and tainted Skin, yet at the Bottom the Fleſh in ſome Places aroſe granulated and ſeedy like the other Parts before waſted, ſome of which I touch'd again with the Silver Cauſtick,

ſtick, others with the End of my Probe dipt in *Butyrum Antimonii*, when digeſting out the Slough with warm *Linim.* and *Balſ. Tereb.* I found the Fleſh was ſtill of the ſame Kind, even as low as the *Pericranium:* Now ſome officious Perſon in my Abſence, telling her that her Skull lay bare, and that it went down to her Brain, ſhe was much diſpleas'd that I had undertaken it: However I comforted her with Aſſurance that there was no Danger, and that I would uſe my utmoſt Endeavour not only to heal it, which ſeem'd no difficult Matter, but after ſuch Manner that it might never ſhoot up again, or create farther Trouble and Diſturbance.

After I had gone as far with my Eſchatorick as was convenient, I filled the Ulcer up with *Precip. rub.* and let it lye for two Days, laying over the Digeſtive: And taking off the Dreſſing there came out a thick Slough, made of the Remains of the Excreſcence, under which the Membrane appear'd fair and clear, altho' ſomewhat inflam'd, to prevent which from ſloughing off alſo, I dreſt up with Lenients and haſten'd Incarnation; yet notwithſtanding my utmoſt Endeavour, the Cranium was bare the Compaſs of a ſmall Spangle, yet healed without the leaſt Exfoliation, and now remains a handſome Scar, the Skin ſticking only a ſmall Matter (as uſual where the Bone has been uncovered) upon the Place, but lyes ſmooth and even, and I dare ſay will never give her farther Trouble.

Had I apprehended it ſo deeply rooted, I might not probably have been ſo very forward in the Undertaking, unleſs I had been ſolicited thereto by the Patient: But diſcovering after how it was, I was reſolv'd to follow it even down to the Cranium, ſince it was ſecurely ſituate, rather than leave it to ſprout anew, to the Patient's farther Inconvenience and my own Diſcredit.

A Child having the Reſemblance of a Currant on the internal *Canthus* of the Eye, towards the

top of the Noſe; it growing bigger, and the Parents perceiving it was likely to be attended with a farther ill Conſequence, by a ſquinting Caſt of her Eye ſhe had contracted, in often ſtriving to behold it, were very deſirous to have it removed, for which I was conſulted: And obſerving the Baſis would admit thereof, I propoſed Extirpation by the Ligature, with which they readily complied: Coming two or three days after with a Needle full of Silk waxed, I ſet the Child in a good Light upon a Servant's Knee, and whilſt an Aſſiſtant took hold of the Excreſcence with the Forceps, I ſurrounding the Root made my Ligature; and apprehending the Child would be ſo froward as not to ſuffer its being ſtraiten'd again afterwards, if there was Occaſion, I was willing to make but one Trouble, and ty'd it cloſer upon that Occaſion, cutting off the Ends of the Ligature at the ſame Time, and applying a Defenſative all round, in the Middle of which I had made a Hole to let out the Excreſcence. The Day before the Child had been let Blood, and that Morning a Glyſter was given to prevent the Accidents of Fever, Inflammation or Ophthalmy, which is highly neceſſary as well in theſe lighter, as ſome more ſeemingly momentous Operations; upon compreſſing the Fungus the Child cry'd, and continued ſo doing moſt Part of the Day and Night betwixt whiles. Early next Morning finding the Eye inflam'd, the Eye-lids ſwelled up and the Child feveriſh, tho' it had ſlept tolerably by Means of a gentle Anodyne given for that Purpoſe; yet the Parents affrighted ſent Word the Child could bear it no longer, and that they muſt have the String ſlacken'd. I took with me a Steel Probe, and coming to ſee the Child, found a great Fluxion round the Part: The Excreſcence was grown livid and ſeemed all of it near mortify'd, however

to

to comply with their Deſire, I acquainted them with my Intention; and the Child being taken out of Bed and carry'd to the Window, with the Cap pull'd down upon the well Eye, whilſt the Father put his Finger upon the Lid of the Eye affected, ſhutting it cloſe down, I gave the Probe to a Servant to put the Button-end into the Fire, and then paſſing the Point of my Scizars under the Ligature, ſnipt off the Excreſcence, at which the Child complained not, nor had we many Drops of Blood follow'd: Then beckoning to the Servant I took the red hot Probe and preſt it moderately upon the Root or Stalk of the ſame, which made her cry out for a ſmall Moment, but was preſently pacify'd: After which embrocating the Parts with *Ol. Roſarum*, the Tumour went off in two or three Days with the feveriſh Heat, and in two or three more the Burn was heal'd with ſo many Dreſſings of my *Ung. de Lap. Cal.* [the firſt Dreſſing only being a ſmall Pledgit arm'd with Baſilicon] and remains now ſo cicatris'd that there is ſcarce a diſcernable Print of the Mark.

A Servant-Maid apply'd her ſelf to me for Cure of a Malady upon her Cheek; ſhe ſaid it had been the Mark of a Shrimp, impreſt by her Mother's Longing: And being troubleſome, the Removal of it had been attempted with Eſchatoricks by a Pretender to Surgery. But indeed it ſeem'd to me (whatever had been the former Shape) to be now a Phagedenic Ulcer with jagged and callous Lips on one Side, on the other an overgrown Fungus: Having conſider'd her Caſe, I told her if ſhe would ſubmit to the hot Iron, I would ſerve her ſo far as I was able, believing that, the moſt likely Remedy for ſo obſtinate a Diſeaſe. Frighten'd at the Thought of this fiery Trial, ſhe was going away, and I not over-forward to ingage, at leaſt any otherways, was well content and willing to get rid of

the Work, which I did: Having ſince heard, that miſſing Cure under the Hands of a confident Empirick, her Cheek is overſpread with the Malady, which is deemed cancerous, by a Gentleman of the Profeſſion of Surgery lately conſulted.

And theſe are the Diſeaſes of the Skin in general, of which we thought fit to diſcourſe in this firſt Part of our Treatiſe, not being ignorant of ſome other Eruptions upon the ſame mention'd by the Antients, who differing much among themſelves in the Names and Deſcriptions of ſome, and others falling in one Way or other with thoſe we have already, or may hereafter take Notice of in our ſecond Part, we ſhall forbear farther enlarging thereon, and will hope for the Reader's Pardon who finds any Thing wanting in either, which perhaps he may more readily grant us, if he looks back upon the Title, in which he will ſee we have termed this, neither an exact nor yet a compleat Treatiſe.

As to horny Excreſcences ſprouting forth the Skin, we forbear both their Hiſtory and Ætiology, being generally much deeper rooted and ariſing from the Cartilages, Ligaments, or the Bones themſelves: Inſtances of which may be found in *Zacutus Luſit. Med. Prax. admir.* Lib. 2. Obſ. 188. *Fallopius de Part. ſimil.* C. 7. *Lanfrank* Tract. 3. Doct. 2. C. 3. *Ingraſ. de Tum.* Tract. 1. C. 1. * *Alex. Bened. Anat.* Lib. 1. C. 14. *Platerus* with divers others, as among the *Arabians*, *Avicenna Septima Quarti*, Tract. 3. C. 14. *Avenzoar*, Lib. 2. C. 5. and for the Manner of their Extirpation *Schenkius*, *Dalechampius*, *Gabrolius*, and others we ſtay not to enumerate.

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* *Barthol. Cent.* 5. *Hiſt. anat.* 27. and *Cent.* 1. *Hiſt.* 87.

OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Incident to ſome particular PARTS of the BODY.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Of the Falling of the Hair, and other its Diſeaſes.

WE ſhall not here meddle with the Controverſy, whether the Hairs are really Excrements or Parts properly of the Body, nor yet with, their Diviſion into ſuch as are born with, or after us: *Diembroeck*'s Conceit of them is pretty enough, who likens them to *Poly-*

pody, or any other ſmall fibrous Shoots out of an old Tree, which continue to grow after the Tree is dead, having a proper Vegetation of their own, differing from that of the Root or Trunk from whence they ariſe: Juſt as the Hairs are obſerved to grow, when the Body is dead unto which they belong.

Of their Structure we ſaid ſomewhat at the Beginning of the firſt Part of our Treatiſe: Of their Diſeaſes we come now to ſpeak, among which we reckon their falling off from the Parts they grew upon, eſpecially the Scalp, a Diſeaſe named by the *Greeks* Ἀλωπεκία and Ὀφίασις: The firſt from the Fox, ſubject to this Malady when grown old; the latter from the bald Places here and there appearing like the tortuous Windings of the Serpent. The *Arabians* giving the Name *Tyria* to all Sorts of Serpents, have impoſed the ſame upon this Diſeaſe. *Celſus* and others call it *Area*, implying any ſmooth, void, bare or plain Place: By the *French Pelade* according to *Parey*, tho' the Name *Pelada ſive Pilarella* with *Foreſtus*, is taken for any Falling of the Hair, either from the Head, Beard, Eye-brows, *&c.* the Roots of which have been tainted or corrupted by the *Lues*. The *Latins* term any Affect of this Kind *Imminutio ſeu Defluvium Pilorum*: The Names generally being impos'd from the Parts themſelves, or Manner of their being affected: Thus when the *Sinciput* or Top of the Head is concern'd, common to thoſe in Years or after Sickneſs, it's call'd *Calvities*, Baldneſs: When it affects the *Cilia* or Hairs of the Eye-lids, μαδάρωσις, but enough of this.

The Cauſe in general is a depraved, vitiate and corroſive or ſharp Humour, preying upon their Roots, whether ſalt, aduſt or putrefying Phlegm according to the Antients, or other acrid excrementitious Matter here congeſted, and corrupting

thoſe

thoſe Juices or furniſhing others in their ſtead, which ſhould adminiſter Nouriſhment to theſe Parts according to ſome of the Moderns.

Among the external Occaſions contributing hereunto, *Galen* * reckons the poiſonous Fungus or Toadſtool, altho' many other Poiſons taken inwardly have the like Effect: The ſmall and great Pox, or whatever externally rots and corrupts their Roots, or internally ſubſtracts from, or by an Admixture of ſome putrid Ferment, vitiates the Juices to be imbibed by their Bulb, and from whence their Nouriſhment is derived. An evil Conformation of the cutaneous Pores, through which they have their Paſſage, may contribute either by over Laxity, not able to ſupport and retain them; or by too great Aſtriction, intercepting their Nouriſhment, from whence they may wither and die away, and hence a differing Indication of Cure will appear manifeſt.

The *Diagnoſtick* Signs are evident from the bald Places left behind, with this Diſtinction according to ſome; that if the Hairs only fall, leaving the Skin whole and ſound, it is a ſimple *Alopecia*; but if the Cuticle be fretted off withal, or the Skin excoriated, it is an *Ophiaſis*; the former being of no particular Figure, as to its *Area* or Space left behind, but befalling all Parts: The latter, ſaith *Celſus*, *Incipit ab Occipitio, duorum digitorum longitudinem non excedit, ad Aures, duobus Capitibus ſerpit, quibuſdam etiam ad Frontem, donec Capita ſua jungantur.* The former is counted proper to any Age, the latter more peculiar to Infants and Children.

As to the *Prognoſtick*, altho' this Diſeaſe has not much of Danger, yet has it much of Turpitude or Diſgrace, inſomuch that the Slaves among the *Romans*, labouring under this Malady, were under-

* *Lib.* 1. *de Comp. Med. ſecund. locos, C.* 2.

valued

valued and ſold, as *Sennertus* ſaith*, at much viler Price.

The *Prognoſtick* of the Diſeaſe in general, whether curable or not, muſt be taken from a Regard had to all Circumſtances attending: Thus a Loſs of Hair or Baldneſs from real Want of Nouriſhment or Decay of the radical Moiſture, as in old Age, is deem'd incurable. Thus alſo that ariſing from ſome Species of the *Tinea* or *Lepra*, or where the Texture of the Skin is much hurt by Eſcharoticks, Burns, Ulcers, or whatever breaks the Continuity: If the ſame enter far into the component Parts of the Tegument, and leave after a Scar in the Place, there is little Hope of Remedy. But if the Hurt be very ſuperficial, as a ſimple Excoriation of the outward Cuticle, if from Fever, Pox or Poyſon taken inwardly, provided the Diſeaſe can be overcome, of which this is only a Symptom, the Cure is hopeful. In hectical and conſumptive People, this Diſeaſe is a Fore-runner of Death, according to that Aphoriſm of *Hipp.* *Quibus Tabe laborantibus, Capilli de Capite defluunt, hi, Alvi fluxu ſupervenienti, moriuntur.*

In Order to the Cure, Phlebotomy, Purgation, and proper Diet of good Nouriſhment are to be directed; alſo Errhines and Apophlegmatiſms, called otherwiſe *Caput Purgantia*, which may derive the noxious and ſuperfluous Humidities from the Head, are alſo to be preſcrib'd: As for Topicks the Hair being ſhaven off firſt which is remaining, according to the Indications, reſolving, or other Kinds of Fomentations are to be apply'd; or the Head may be waſhed (ſaith *Parey*) with a *Lixivium*, wherein the Roots of Orrice and Aloes have been boiled, whilſt other Medicaments which open the Pores,

* *Pract. Lib. 5. Pars 3. Sect. 2. C. 4. de Alopecia.*

and

and call forth the nutritious Humours (eſpecially if good and laudable) into the outward Parts, are alſo appointed. But if the *Alopecia*, ſaith the ſame Author, ſhall happen through Defect of Nouriſhment, the Part ſhall be rubbed ſo long with a courſe Linen Cloth, Fig-leaves or Onions, 'till it wax red: Beſides which *Avicen* approves of Leeches, or light Scarification, others of Acu-puncture on the Parts; after which are to be apply'd Ointments of *Labdanum*, Pidgeons-dung, Staves-acre, Oil of Bays, Turpentine and Wax, with other of the *Rubificantia*, which may excite or ſtir up Heat, and thereby, as it were, allure Nouriſhment to the Parts; of which Sort there are uſually reckon'd three Degrees, *viz.* gentle or mild, more ſtrong, and ſtrongeſt of all; Examples of each to be taken from the following Compoſitions.

1. Gentle. ℞ *Arund. uſt. Amygd. amar. cum Cort. ā* ʒij. *Thuris* ʒj. *Ol. Chamæm. comp.* ℥j. *Ceræ parum. M. S. A.*
2. Stronger. ℞ *Pulv. Amygd. amar. uſt.* ʒij. *Sem. Erucæ* ʒj. *Elleb.* ʒß. *Adip. urſin. anſerin. ā* ʒß. *Ceræ parum. m. p. Linim.*
3. Strongeſt. ℞ *Euphorb. Thapſiæ, Ol. laur. ā* ʒij. *Sulph. viv. utriuſque Elleb. ā* ʒj. *Ceræ* ʒvj. *Miſce cum Ol. laurino pro Ung.*

In the Room of *Thapſia* and *Euphorbium*, *Maſſaria* ſubſtitutes Creſſes and Rocket-ſeed; and for the Oil of Bays, *Pix liquid.* eſpecially when the others are not to be procured good, as you may find in his Diſcourſe upon this Subject. Some obſerve upon the Friction or rubbing of the Part with coarſe Cloths, if Redneſs does not ſucceed, the Caſe is irremediable; and that the ſooner this Redneſs does appear, the more hopeful and ſpeedy Cure.

The Fat of the Snake is reported, by ſundry Authors, to have ſo ſingular Vertue in cauſing Hair to grow upon bald Places, as to excel moſt other Medicines

Medicines for that Purpoſe, being anointed on the Place after due Preparation by Bathing and Friction of the ſame. Alſo the Fat of the Mole, not forgetting the Bears-greaſe likewiſe, a common Ingredient in theſe Sort of Compoſitions; for this Intent then,

℞ *Anguillam pinguem, decoque in Aqua, pinguedini collectæ adde Axung. Urſi* ʒß. *Mellis* ʒij. *m. p. Linimento.*

Vel ℞ *Ol. de Abrotano* ʒj. *Ping. Cuniculi, Talpæ, ā* ʒß. *Nuc. uſt. Abrot. uſt. ā* ʒiij. *Propolis, Mellis, ā* ʒij. *f. U.*

A Decoction of the *Rad. Lapat, & Aſari* is commended for the ſame Purpoſe.

Diaſcorides magnifies *Ladanum* mixt with Myrrh, which moderately warms, aſtringes, and ſtrengthens the Parts.

Galen extols this ſimple Medicament in the Form of a Liniment, *viz.*

℞ *Ladan. opt.* ʒß. *Olei Lentiſcin.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

But if the Diſeaſe comes after Sickneſs, or proceed from too great Amplitude of the Pores, or Relaxation of the Skin, the following takes Place.

℞ *Roſ. ſic. Balauſ. Cor. granat. ā* ʒij. *Olei com.* ʒiv. *Vin. nig. aſtr.* ʒij. *Bulliant ad Conſumptionem Vini, dein adde Ladan. Myr. ā* ʒiij. *Pulv. Capil. Ven.* ʒj. *Miſce.*

Vel ℞ *Polytric. Capil. Ven. ā* Mß. *Fol. Myrt. Roſ. Abſynth. ā* Mj. *Coque in Oleo dulci & Vin. aſtr. Rub. ā q. ſ. ad Conſumptionem Vin. Coletur & Colaturæ* ʒiij. *adde Ladan.* ʒiß. *Maſtich.* ʒß. *Ladanum & Maſtich. ſubigantur in Mortario piſtillo calido, paulatim Oleum infundendo, dein conſperge & probe Miſce Pulv. Capil. Ven.* ʒiv. *Utitur inungendo.*

The following diſtilled Water is praiſed much for this Affect by *Haffenreffer.*

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. Lapat. maj.* ℥v. *Capil. Ven.* Mij. *Aq. Font. & Vin. Alb. ā* ℔j. *inciſa groſſo modo macerentur per Noctem fiat Diſtil. ad Remanent. in Veſica* ℔ß. *Mane & Veſperi, hac, Crines Pectine colendi.*

If a little of the *Aq. Mellis* be added hereto the ſame will be ſtill more efficacious.

In *Sennertus* * you will find the following Simples ſet down as proper after Bathing, Friction, *&c.* viz. *Sinapi. Naſturt. Rad. Lil. alb.* which he ſays are all uſeful to make the Hair grow upon burnt Places. *Sem. Eruc. Nitrum. Ol. Laur. Pix liq. Sulph. Pulv. & Cinis Abrotan. Rad. Cyclam. Ellob. Sem. Staphiſagr. Fimus Columb.* among the hotter and ſtronger *Thapſia* and *Euphorbium*.

In the Uſe of theſe, Regard muſt be had to the Age, Strength, and Habit of Body, as alſo to the Inveteracy of the Diſeaſe: For if to tender Perſons the ſtronger of theſe Remedies were apply'd, much Miſchief might inſue thereby; and if the milder are apply'd to ſtrong and ruſtick Habits, when the Diſeaſe more eſpecially is obſtinate and of long ſtanding, little or no Benefit can be expected.

The more compounded Remedies from the ſame Author as theſe.

℞ *Fol. Arund. uſt.* ℥ß. *Erinacei uſt.* ʒj. *Muſcerdæ* ʒij. *cum Aceto trita, illine.*

℞ *Arund. uſt. ſive Cin. ejus, Pilor. Capræ uſt. Adiant. Adipis Urſin. Picis liquidæ Cedriæ, ā p. æ. m.*

℞ *Murium domeſt. uſt. Pannic. linei uſt. Dent. Equin. uſt. Adip. Urſin. Medul. Cervin. Cort. Arund. ā p. æ. Mellis q. ſ. m. f. U.*

And for the moſt radicated Diſeaſe, in ſtrong

* *Locis ſupra cit.*

Conſti-

Conſtitutions, that above-mention'd, *ex Euphorb. Thapſ. Ol. laur. ā* ʒij. *&c.*

In the milder *Alopecia*, and for tender Habits, a Liniment may be prepar'd with *Abrotan.* or the *Rad. Arund. uſt.* made up with the *Ol. laurin.* or *Pix liquida*, or

℞ *Sem. Erucæ, Naſturt. Nitri, ā* p. æ. *Miſceantur cum Ol. laur. q. ſ.*

Again, which is yet milder and fitter for Women and Children.

℞ *Abrot. Cin. Rad. & Cort. Arund. Thuris ā* p. æ. *Adip. Urſi & Ol. Amyg. amar. ā* p. æ. *m. f. U.*

Which may be made ſtronger by adding the *Spuma Maris, Sulph. viv. Sem. Erucæ, Nitrum, &c.* or yet ſtronger thus:

℞ *Sinapi, Thapſiæ, Sem. Naſturt. ā* p. æ. *ſubtiliter Pulveriſatis adde Ol. laur. Reſinæ ā q. ſ. f. Empl. ſ. a. ad Ignem.*

In the Uſe of all which, as before hinted, there is need of Circumſpection, not only as to their Strength, but Care alſo is to be taken that they are continued no longer than 'till the Part change Colour and look red, or the Patient complain much of a troubleſome and painful Heat: Upon which Account Infants and Children are to be often inſpected; and if the Parts are inflamed and look angry, ſome gentle anodyne Embrocation, ſuch as the *Ol. Roſ. Aneth.* are to be ſubſtituted in the Place of the other Medicine; otherwiſe the Skin it ſelf, by the negligent or too long Uſe of the ſtronger Sort, may be hurt by the pyrotic Force of the ſame, and a perpetual Baldneſs enſue, if no worſe Accident; as is taken Notice of by *Chriſtoph. a Vega*, who ſaith, he hath known this Indiſcretion ſometimes fatal.

Note in all theſe Compoſitions the Uſe of Ladanum is in great requeſt among all Authors, ſome of

of whom after ſhaving the Head, and bathing with a *Decoct. Fœnugr.* uſe only Ladanum diſſolved in the Oil of Maſtich with Succeſs.

For the Falling of the Beard, or to procure Hair to grow on the Chin of adult Perſons, not too much effeminated in their Natures, ſo far as Art can help, you are firſt to ſhave off the downy Appearance, after by gentle rubbing with a Cloth to open the Pores and draw Nouriſhment to the Place, which may then be anointed going to Reſt, thus,

℞ *Ol. in quo Abrot. ſit coctum* ℥ij. *Cin. Apum vel Veſp.* ʒiß. *Sterc. Murium* ʒß. *Mellis* ℥j. *Ladan.* ʒiij. *Ping. Urſi q. ſ. m. f. U.*

Vel ℞ *Fol. Artemiſ. in Oleo coct. & locum Oleo illinito.*

Vel ℞ *Pulv. Sem. Nigellæ q. vis, Ol. Ovor. q. ſ. Miſce.*

Vel lavetur locus frequenter Decoct. Abrot. Cap. Ven. Polytr. aurei. Roriſm. Rad. Arund. after anointing with an Unguent prepared of *Ladanum.* Or,

℞ *Ol. de Aneth. de Spic. ā* ℥v. *Comar. Abrot.* Miij. *Scillæ* ʒiij. *Vin. opt.* ℥iij. *Buliant ad conſumptionem vini atque utere.*

For ſhedding of the Eye-brow I find this preſcribed.

℞ *Fulig. Thuris* ʒij. *Maſtich.* ʒj. *Reſin.* ʒj. *Miſce & pingantur Partes Superciliorum nec Sudore obliterabuntur.*

There is an Affect incident to the Hairs, eſpecially their Extremities, when they are ſaid to be *biſidi, fiſſi, vel radati & aſperi,* and for which ſome Authors have anointed the Ends of them with Gall, and after waſht them with a Decoction of the Capillaries; or the *Rad. & Fol. Abrot. & Arund.* Others, one prepar'd with Fœnugreek and Scabious. Squills boyl'd in Oil with the Leaves of Sage and Myrtle. Or this,

℞ *Fel. Bovin. Acet. acerrimi, ā* p. æ. *Allij, Centaur. min. ā q. ſ. Coque & abluatur Caput.*

There is another Diſtemper relating to theſe Parts, when they fall off not altogether from the Root, but by piece-meal; being gnawn or eaten aſunder by a ſmall Worm like that bred in ſome old Wax, decay'd Fruits, or perhaps the common Mite: Scarce diſcoverable but by the help of Glaſſes. *Sennertus* ſaith he hath often ſeen them, (altho' mention'd by very few Authors) and been conſulted by way of Preſcription to deſtroy them. He gives it the Name of *Tinea Capillorum*, for as the Moth called *Tinea*, makes Holes by gnawing Garments, ſo does this Inſect the like by the Hairs. Some underſtand thereby the common Nit, but that is ridiculous, for this latter is but the *Nidus* or rather *Ovum* out of which the Louſe is produced, and being foſter'd and hacht, leaves her *Exuviæ* upon the Hairs, there ſticking faſt, tho' now uſeleſs and unſerviceable to the Animalcule, who is ſtrong enough to live and ſhift for her ſelf, having forſaken her Domicil. For Cure, or which is the ſame Thing, to deſtroy this Kind of Vermin, he directs the enſuing Remedies with which the Hairs are to be anointed, bathed or waſhed.

℞ *Rad. Geniſt.* ℥j. *Myrrh* ʒij. *Aceti q. ſ. coque parum & cola pro uſu.*

℞ *Sem. Urticæ pulv. Macerentur in Aceto & cum eo Pili madefiant.*

℞ *Allii, Cent. min. ā* p. æ. *coque in Aceto, cui adde Fel. Bubul.*

℞ *Urticam Majorem, Coque in lixivio & eo Caput abluatur.*

℞ *Abrot. Rad. Garyophillatæ, Abſynth. Coque in Aceto & Aq.* p. æ. *& cum hoc Decocto Capilli laventur.*

In the *Pharmacop. Mayerniana* there is this Preſcription to make the Hair grow on bald Places.

℞ *Ocul. Populi* ℔ß. *Fl. Tapſi barbat. Illecebræ ā* ʒviij. *colligantur ſuo tempore & bulliant* ℔ij. *Butyri rec. fictili vitreato, cui injice Ocul. Populi & poſt horæ quadrantem cætera, quæ bulliant etiam per horæ quadrant. Alt. fiat Expreſſio & Colatura qua liniatur Pars bis in Die.*

N. B. *Melius operatur Æſtate quam Hyeme.*

If to this, ſaith *Mayern*, be added the *Axungia Urſi & Erinacei* together with the *Rad. Taphiæ ſubtiliſſimè trita, unà cum cute Erinacei calcinata*, it will be a moſt powerful Remedy, bringing Hair upon the Place in great Plenty in ſix Weeks Time. If the Diſeaſe be inveterate, the Head is to be bathed before-hand with the following Decoction.

℞ *Capil. Ven. Adiant. Tapſi barb. Stæchad. Polytrich. Hyperic. Malv. Biſmalv. Pariet. Melilot. Chamæm. Salv. ā* Mj. *Bulliant in A. F. addendo ſub finem Septimam Vini partem, & foveatur Caput ſpongiis latis viciſſim applicandis, & deterſum calente linteo liniatur litu deſcripto.*

Dr. *Fuller* in his *Pharmacopœia Extemporan.* ſets down this as an excellent Remedy.

℞ *Cin. Apum. Sterc. Murium, ā* ʒß. *Balſ. Peru.* ʒij. *Mellis q. ſ. m. f. U.*

To theſe I ſhall only ſubjoyn three or four from that great Phyſician Dr. *Bate*, to be found in his Diſpenſatory ſet forth by *Shipton.*

℞ *Muſcarum vivent.* ℔ij. *Mellis* ℔ß. *Lactis* ℔j. *Deſtillentur ſ. a. Vel accende Chartam, ac impone ſupra laminas Stanneas, ut comburatur, ſic adhæreſcet Oleum laminis, quod colligendum eſt, & partes calvæ eo inungendæ.*

℞ *Abrot. rec. contuſ.* ℔ß. *Olei vet.* ℔iß. *Vin. rub.* ℔ß. *Coque ad ſiccit. Herb. repetatur hoc Opus ter cum novo Abrotano. Colaturæ adde Axung. Urſi* ʒij. *Miſce exactiſſimè pro uſu.*

This our Author calls his *Oleum* Τριχοφυές.

℞ *Labdan.* ʒvj. *Axung. Urſi* ʒij. *Mellis* ʒß. *Pulv. Abrotan.* ziij. *Cinerum Rad. Arund.* ziß. *Ol. N. M.* ʒj. *Balſ. Peru.* ziij. *m. f. U.*

℞ *Rad. Cyperi long. Calam. aromat. Roſ. rub. ā* ziß. *Benz.* ʒj. *Xyloal.* ʒvj. *Coral. rub. Succin. ā* ʒß. *Farinæ Fab.* ʒiv. *Rad. Irid. Flor.* ʒviij. *m. f. Pulv. ſubtilis addendo Moſch. & Zibeth. ā* gr. v.

Of this, ſays he, *Uſus præcipuè ad pilos renaſcendos, & Radices eorum confirmandas (capiti inſperſus) Cerebrum inſupèr & Memoriam recreat confortatque.*

As to the Colour of the Hairs, we ſhall only remark thus much.

The grey Hairs of the Antients, which give that venerable Aſpect, and for which (if their Deportment correſpond with their Years) they ought by all ſober Perſons to be had in Honour; theſe I ſay are not to be tamper'd with, being the natural Produce of the cold and phlegmatick Juices, the Pores of thoſe in this declining Age are ſtuffed with, from which theſe Parts are nouriſht and borrow their Tincture: And ſurely whoever thinks thus to ſtave off old Age, by colouring his white and hoary Hairs that he may ſeem young again, only renders himſelf a By-word, according to that of *Martial* in his Epigrams *.

Mentiris Juvenem tinctis, Lentine, Capillis,
Tam ſubitò Coruus, qui modò Cygnus eras.
Non omnes fallis: Scit te Proſerpina canum,
Perſonam Capiti detrahet Illa tuo.

Yet if untimely or immature Baldneſs comes on, Remedies no doubt may be uſed, ſuch as we have above directed; or if the Hair turns grey in Youth, there are ſome propoſe by Art to change

* *Lib. 5. Epig.*

them

them black; others, eſpecially of the Antients, to ſtrike the golden Dye, or make the yellow Locks, in former Ages held ſo lovely, and at this Time highly eſteemed in ſome Countries, tho' deſpiſed by our People. But for this the coſmetick Art is to be conſulted.

And ſo much for the *Alopecia*, concerning which the following ſhort Rules are laid down by *Maſſaria* *, which we ſhall here inſert in his own Words.

1. *Sicut Calvitium nullam recipit Curationem, ita Alopecia & Ophiaſis poſſunt curari.*

2. *Tres ſunt Indicationes, ſed quandoque una, quandoque duæ, ad curationem ſufficiunt.*

3. *Univerſum Corpus vacuatur, non nunquam per Sectionem Venæ, ſemper per Medicamenta purgantia, quæ ad noxium humorem ſint accommodata ac ſæpius repetita.*

3. *Caput ſpeciatim Ore & Naribus purgetur per Sternutatoria, Gargariſmata, Apophlegmatiſmos.*

5. *Materia in Cute contenta diſſolvatur per Medicamenta diſcutientia, quæ ſint moderatè calida, non vehementer ſiccantia, tenuium partium Metaſyncritica, quandoque & valentiora.*

6. *Hæc adminiſtrantur raſo Capite, fricata Cute, actu calido, in loco calido, donec Cutis ſuum Naturalem colorem recipiat.*

In the Uſe of colouring, ſtaining and dying of the Hairs, and indeed in all the other Adminiſtrations about them, great Care is to be had of the Brain, leſt whilſt we are buſy about adorning thoſe excrementitious Parts (as reckon'd by ſome) of the Body, we bring ſome Inconvenience or Detriment to the more noble Reſidence of the Soul, placed underneath.

The contrary to this Diſtemper, *viz.* the Fal-

* *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 1. *de Alopecia.*

ling or Diminution of the Hair, is that of the too great Redundancy of the ſame, or their growing upon Places we would not have them: To remedy which Inconvenience, and to comply with the Deſires of the fair Sex, who are more immediately concern'd at this Blemiſh to their Beauty rather than Diſtemper, Authors have contriv'd certain Medicines, unto which they give the Name of *Pſilothra* or *Depilatoria*; in the Uſe of which (eſpecially the ſtronger Sort) great Care likewiſe and Circumſpection muſt be uſed, as well in regard to the Parts they are laid on, as to the Time they are ſuffered to lie; leſt by their fiery Particles they go deeper than they ought, and leave greater Deformity than that which they were intended to remove.

Among the more gentle and mild, are reckon'd the *Aq. Petroſel. Suc. Acaciæ, Gum. Hederæ.* Somewhat ſtronger are the *Ova Formicarum*, with which a yet ſtronger Depilatory is compos'd as follows.

℞ *Gum. Hederæ* ℥j. *Auripigm. Ovorum. Formic. Gum. Arabic. ā* ℥j. *Pulveriſentur & cum Aceto fiat Linim.*

The *Lac Eſulæ* alſo mixt with Oil, performs the ſame. *Ætius* prepares one *Ex Erinaceo terreſtri cum Oleo.* The Gum of the Cherry-tree diſſolved and the Place bathed therewith, according to ſome, will prevent the Hair growing thereupon.

That of *Ambroſe Parey* * is yet ſtronger, *viz.*

℞ *Calcis viv.* ℥iij. *Auripigm.* ℥j. *Solve Calcem in Aqua, dein adde Auripigm. cum quibuſdam aromaticis.*

Vel ℞ *Calcis viv. Auripigm. cit. ā* ℥j. *Amyli, Spum. Argent, ā* ℥ß. *Terantur & cum Aq. incorporentur bullianturque.*

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* *Lib.* 20. *Cap.* 47.

You

You will know, ſaith he, when 'tis ſufficiently boyl'd, if putting in a Gooſe-quill the Feathers come preſently off.

Others make into Powder equal Parts of the *Calx viva* and *Auripigmentum*, and tying them in a Rag ſteep them in Water for a Moment, preſently beſmearing the Place therewith, and within a while gently ſtroaking the ſame, the Hair comes away of it ſelf.

With the ſtrongeſt of theſe Medicaments *Sennertus* reckons up theſe here following, *viz. Lixivium capitale. Calx viva. Ova Formicarum. Sandaracha. Arſenicum. Auripigmentum. Aq. Fortis.* Oil of Sulphur and Vitriol, with the milder *Aloes*, *Alum*, *Cinis Conchilium*, *Cinis Quercûs & Ficûs*, *Rad. Vitis alb. Elleb. nig. Plumb. uſt. Antim. calcin. Miſy Sory*, &c.

This of *Bates* is very ſtrong; and ſeems ſcarce ſufferable in my Opinion.

℞ *Calcis viv.* ℥ij. *Auripig.* ʒvj. *Pulv. Rad. Irid. Flor.* ʒß. *Nitri, Sulph. ā* ʒij. *Lixiv. capital.* ℔j. *Miſce & coque ad Conſiſtentiam juſtam pro Unguento, vel ſi mavis, Cataplaſmate. Utetur cautè, propter facultatem ejus corruptivam, & curare debes ne diu partibus adhæreat, Eſcharæ Metu. Inungatur Pars & per Semihoram, plus minus (ſecundum Cutis Naturam & denſitatem) ſinito, dein amoveatur, Crinibuſque ademptis, Applicetur Ung. Roſat. vel aliud Epuloticum.*

But the beſt and ſafeſt Way, as before hinted, is to try none of theſe Experiments unleſs ſome ſkilful Artiſt is by to obviate the Symptoms occaſion'd frequently by the ſeptic Power of ſome of the Ingredients.

Before we conclude our Diſcourſe of the Hairs, there is a Diſtemper in which they bear the chief Concern in the Diſturbance, and taken Notice of

by * *Ariſtotle*, under the Name of *Malum Pilare*, or *Pilaris Morbus*: Our *French* Men, ſays *Parey*, call the ſame *Cridones*, perhaps *à Crinibus*, from Hairs which are troubleſome at ſuch Times. *Wierus* and *Horſtius* treat of it under that of *Dracunculi*, from the Reſemblance to the twining about of a little Snake or Adder, altho' ſome contend they are not the ſame but differing Diſtempers. The Diſeaſe is rarely taken Notice of among us, for my ſelf I muſt confeſs, I have never ſeen it, nor do I find it mention'd unleſs by ſome few of the Antients, who have ſometimes affirmed there is Life in them, and that they are a Sort of *Vermiculi* or Worms, concerning which conſult *Sennertus* † and *Ambroſe Parey* **, who differing widely from the former, ſaith what is called the *Dracunculus* is only a crooked and winding Abſceſs, reſembling the twining of the Adder, but without any living Creature contain'd, nor differing in Cure from that of a *Phlegmon* or Tumour made by Fluxion. As to the *Pilaris Morbus*, properly ſo called, it is ſaid to ariſe from an overweak Expulſion of the Hairs, which being intended to be thruſt forth of the Skin are ſtopt by the Cuticle, and hindred from coming forth, whence lying under the Skin, more eſpecially about the Backs of young Infants, they prick the nervous Filaments with their Extremities like ſo many Points of Needles, diſquieting them and making the Child exceeding reſtleſs, tumbling and toſſing about, perpetually crying. They ſometimes offer themſelves at the Surface of the Skin, raiſing a ſmall Tumour like a little Abſceſs, and are to be taken out with a pair of Nippers or Forceps, being often found half an Inch in length, and frequently longer according

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* *Hiſt. Animal. lib. 7. c. 11.* † *Pract. Lib. 2. Pars. 2. Cap. 24.*
** *Lib. 8. Cap. 21.*

to

to ſome: If I miſtake not, *Hildanus* takes Notice of one of his own Children thus tormented, whom he at length freed by pulling them forth of the Skin.

The Diſeaſe, ſaith *Parey*, is cured with a *Fotus* of warm Water, after which is to be apply'd an Ointment of Honey and *Farin. trit.* by which they are drawn out. Others commend *Sang. Dracon.* made into a Cataplaſm with Spirit of Wine. Others, tho' I cannot approve thereof, a Plaiſter of Leaven and Auripigment: The Powder of Glaſs mixt with Honey, or a Decoction of Chervil mixt with Vinegar to waſh the Parts. Again others that of the *Rad. Bryon.* decocted in a Lixivium of Oak Aſhes, to be uſed after the ſame Manner: But enough of ſo rare a Diſtemper, which in a Man's Life-time ſcarce calls for his Aſſiſtance: And yet that Hairs ſhould breed under the Skin, will be leſs ſtrange to thoſe who conſider how often they are found in more unlikely Places of the Body, as in the Heart, Liver, Kidnies, in ſome Kind of Abſceſſes and inciſted Tumours, and very frequently in the more large congeſted ones of Womens *Ovaria*, where I have ſeen Balls or Wiſps of Hair, with Handfuls of Sand, Chalk, Aſhes and other ſuch traſhy Reſemblances.

That Hairs have been found in Womens Breaſts, alſo diſcharged by the urinary Paſſages in the Diſtemper called Τριχιάσις is frequently noted: Some Authors contending, the ſame were firſt accidentally ſwallowed and then diſcharged, which is oppoſed by others from the Structure of the Parts, not likely to admit ſuch Bodies through their many intricate Meanders and winding Paſſages; and therefore that theſe Bodies are not really or truly Hairs, either bred within or ſwallowed from without, but Reſemblances only or ſomething analogous thereunto: Which Controverſy with the Argu-

Arguments *pro & contra*, the Reader may find in theſe Authors here following, *Ariſt. Hiſt. Animal.* Lib. 7. C. 11. *Plin. nat. Hiſt.* Lib. 32. C. 10. *Alſaravius Pract.* Tract. 14. C. 2. *Alex. Bened. Anat.* Lib. 3. C. 4. *Veſalius de Corp. hum. fabrica*, Lib. 5. C. 18. *Rondeletius Hiſt. Aquatil. Cap. de Cancro fluviali. Chriſtop. a Vega Art. Medend.* Lib. 3. C. 10. Sect. 6. *Mercurialis variarum Lect.* Lib. 5. C. 4. *Cardan. de Varietate*, Lib. 8. C. 44. and laſtly, *Thom. a Veiga Comment. ad* Lib. 6. C. 3. *de loc. affectis Galeni:* All which are ſum'd up by *Schenkius* in his Hiſtory *de Morbo pilari.*

There are yet other Diſorders from theſe Parts, when preternaturally ſited or growing out of their Rank or Orders: As in thoſe of the Eye-lids, named *Trichiaſis*, i. e. *Oculorum a Pilis diverſa Offenſio. Diſtrichiaſis.* i. e. *duplex Ordo Pilorum. Phalangoſis, cum Pilorum ſubnaſcentium duplex, triplexque Acies, vel in ſuperiori vel inferiori palpebra provexit.* With ſome others of the like Kind we ſhall not tarry to enumerate, but conclude this Chapter with a ſhort hiſtorical Account, with which we are minded to preſent our Reader, of that prodigious Diſeaſe endemic to ſome Parts of *Poland*, which Authors have taken Notice of under the Name of *Plica:* In which the Hairs of the Head and Beard are often ſo ſurpriſingly affected, that however troubleſome by their *Cirri* or manifold Implication one with another, yet are the Diſeaſed forced to diſpenſe therewith, and to let them grow thus monſtrouſly, rather than cut them or keep them under; by which Attempts as it has been credibly reported (and among the Vulgar generally believed) very many have received ſudden Death: As appears by the enſuing Narrative from *Schenkius*, for Diſpatch, enter'd in his own Words under this Title.

De Tricis Incuborum, Obſ. 1.
Sive,
Novum Veteribuſque indictum horridi & Intricati Capillitij tum Capitis, tum Barbæ genus, difficilium Quorundam Capitis Morborum Argumentum.

Horridum quoddam, impexum, adeoque intricatum Capitis utque Barbæ Capillitium, apud noſtros haud infrequens, cæterum Veteribus cujuſcumque ætatis Medicis incognitum, obſervare licet: Quo affecti prælongas capillorum tricas & cincinnos mirifice intricatos, digiti ſæpe craſſitie, ex reliquo Capitis, & barbæ Capillitio, ad Humeros, Pectus, & aliquando ad Umbilicum uſque demiſſos, propendere videas aſpectu plane Monſtrifico, & Gorgonæum caput præferente. Quos Illi magna religione prorſus incultos, nec ferro præſcindere, nec Pectine explicare ſuſtinent: Perſuaſi omnino graviſſima Capitis Morborum fomenta, velut Apoplexiæ, Paralyſeos, Maniæ, & cum primis Cephalalgiæ pertinacis, conſimiliumque Materiam iiſdem alendis abſumi. Qua ſive Superſtitione, ſive multâ hominum Obſervatione ducti, eorundem culturam, aut Præfectionem, velut prorſus infauſtam & lethalem admittunt, factiſque de Experimento & Hyſtoria periculis, Sententiam ſuam mordicùs tuentur. Qui ex his Elegantiores haberi volunt, tricas hujuſmodi, Capitis quidem intra Pileum, Barbæ vero ſubtus Pectorale convolutos priùs recondunt ne conſpiciantur. Alii vero etiam inter Congreſſus publicos aut conventus, nec ſi celare velint, poſſunt, nec ſi poſſunt, volunt, adèo & geſtantium & conſpicientium animis indubitatâ fide inſedit, ut citra Opprobrium, aut Vituperium, velut rem maximè ad vitam ſuſtinendam neceſſariam, conſpiciendos ſinant. Sed enim quoſdam per univerſum vitæ ſuæ decurſum eo modo aluiſſe annotatum eſt: Sperantes ſe à difficillimis impendentibuſque ſibi Morbis vindicari poſſe.

posse. Sunt qui ad eosdem subnatos, nunquam, ubi inviolatos custodivissent, recidivam se passos fuisse, constanter affirment. Vulgus etiam, si in tales incidere contingat, statim de occulto aut latente, atque difficili aliquo Capitis Malo, eosdem suspectos habet.

Qua in re, num Superstitio Experientiam, an vero Experientia Superstitionem convincat, ad judicium meum nunc non revoco. Ego certè ut nihil dissimulem, ut in vulgi Sententiam propendo; ita seminarium hujusmodi Morborum non tam inde argui, quàm ali, atque, ne invadant, hoc modo præveniri posse, de pilorum generationis causis, eventibus & curationibus, Recepta Medicorum sententia doceri posse, accidente quæ ex Vulgo constat, & quasi per Manus traditâ attestatione, sentio. Europæis aliis innotuisse hoc Capillorum Vitium nondum comperi: Ut nec plerisque Germaniæ partibus omnibus: Brisgois, Alsatiis, Belgis, nonnullisque Rheni tractibus quasi Endemium, & Popello nostro notum est satis. Cives hic ipse novi supra triginta, quorum aliqui vel hodie quoque supersunt, hoc Capillitio insignes. Vulgus Incuborum Tricas, seu Cincinnos, vocat, quod putet Incubos & Fannes Noctu eosdem sugendo tractare. Alii Scropharum Tricas quod his similes à scrofarum Collo dependentes observent, vocant.

Of the History more at large and Cure of this Distemper, see *Sennertus Pract.* Lib. 5. Pars 3. Sect. 2. Cap. 9. *de Plica. Fonseca*, Tom. 1. Consil. 1. *Rhodius* Cent. 1. Obs. 77. *Saxon. Med. Pract.* Lib. 10. with several others.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Scall'd Head.

THIS is a Diſtemper more peculiar to Infants and Children. It is called by the *Latins Tinea*, from the little Holes eaten into the Skin of the Head, after the Manner of thoſe made in Books and Garments, by the Moth-worm called *Tinea:* And from the *Ichor* flowing out of the ſame narrow Paſſages, it hath been named by the *Greeks*, according to ſome, Ἀχῶρες *quaſi* Ἰχῶρες. If theſe Holes made by the ſharp and fretting Humours are larger, diſcharging a thicker Kind of Humour like unto Honey, it takes thence the Name of Κήριον, *Favus*, or Μελιχηρὶς, tho' this latter is more commonly apply'd to one of the incyſted Tumours.

By ſome of the Antients I find it under that of *Lactumen* or *Cruſta lactea*, being reckon'd troubleſome to ſucking Children from ſome Fault of the Milk, or their overfeeding: But of this we took Notice in the fourth Chapter of the firſt Part of this Treatiſe, where we diſcourſed of the Childrens Scab.

There are reckon'd by others, three Kinds of this Diſeaſe, *viz.* the *Tinea ſicca*, *humida & lupinoſa*. *Sennertus* reckons up five, mention'd alſo by *Halyabbas* under the Name *Tinea*, giving each an Epithet from ſome Reſemblance, as *ficoſa*, *favoſa*, *lupinoſa*, &c. but waving theſe leſs neceſſary Diſtinctions, we ſhall define them as ſmall Ulcers ariſing upon the Scalp of Children from a vicious, corroſive or ſalt Humour fretting the cutaneous Glandules,

dules, breaking their Texture and eating into their Parts, differing only in Degree of Virulency: for the leſſer Degeneracy is ſuppoſed by ſome to produce the dry, branny or ſcaly; the greater Degree of Corruption, the Fig like, where the Fleſh underneath appears as it were with Seeds like the Fruit from whence 'tis called, and the higheſt of all, the ulcerous, ſuch as are the *Achor* and *Favus*; the common Sort diſtinguiſh them not otherways than as the dry and moiſt ſcall'd Head.

The *Diagnoſtics* are viſible, and upon Inſpection will diſcover to what Species they more properly belong.

The *Prognoſtick* is to be taken from the Virulency of the Humour, its Duration or Continuance, the Strength of Conſtitution, if fit to encounter with Remedies able to ſubdue it; and the Hazard to the Brain or other noble Parts, by giving a Check to the ſaid Humour, and drying up the Ulcers. At beſt it is difficult to eradicate ſecurely, at the worſt dangerous to attempt the Cure, unleſs great Care be taken in the mean while to rectifie the corrupt Juices, and ſecure the nervous Fluid from any Taint may happen by Suppreſſion of the Humour aforeſaid, by which many Infants and Children grown up, have with their Cures receiv'd ſoon after certain Death, as might be evidenc'd by Multitudes of Examples taken Notice of, among others, by *Foreſtus*, *Herc. Saxon. Amat. Luſitanus*, *&c.* and upon which Account, together with the great Trouble of managing the Diſeaſe, Phyſicians and Surgeons regarding their Reputation, are often ſhy of ingaging in theſe Undertakings, and the diſeaſed commonly have Recourſe now a-days to Empiricks and old Women.

In the Cure however of this Diſtemper, Bleeding and repeated Purgation are very neceſſary to make general Evacuation, alſo Bliſters and Iſſues

for

for a particular and conſtant Derivation of the ſame from the Head, and for Security of the Brain and nervous Syſtem. The phyſical Preſcription may be the ſame with that mentioned in the Itch and Childrens Scab, in the third and fourth Chapters of the firſt Part of our Treatiſe.

The chirurgic or local Applications are to begin (if it be a dry Scab) with looſening, mollifying and relaxing Medicines to remove the ſame.

If the Hair (whoſe Roots are generally corrupted, and give much Trouble in the Cure) lies in the Way, they are firſt of all to be taken away, either pulling them up by the Roots with fine Nippers, or drawing them up all at once (tho' painfully) by a Pitch or other common adheſive Plaiſter, laid on the Day before, or by firſt clipping them cloſe, and after burning up the Roots with ſome of the common *Pſilothra* or Depilatories mentioned in our laſt Chapter: In the Uſe of which, as we have there intimated, great Caution muſt be uſed to ſuit them to the Patient's Strength and Condition, and not to ſuffer them to lie longer upon the Part than is neceſſary to perform what is expected from them, leſt by their great Corroſion they eat deeper than is convenient, exciting Pain, Fever and other Accidents.

The Hair remov'd out of the Way, *Sennertus* directs theſe two Medicaments.

℞ *Spum. Argent. Ceruſ. ā* ℥ß. *Alum. Fol. Rut. virid. ā* ʒij. *cum Aceto & Oleo trito, Illine.*

Vel. Rutam & Alumen tere cum Melle & Capiti raſo impone.

*Ambroſe Parey** for young Infants, unable to bear the ſharper Topicks, or the phyſical Regimen neceſſary to overcome ſo obſtinate a Malady,

* *Lib.* 17. *C.* 2.

adviſes

adviſes to palliate till they arrive at riper Years, by applying the Leaves of Colewort or Beet anointed with freſh Butter to mollifie the Parts, and give Vent to the Matter which is impacted and ſhut up therein. Our Women content themſelves commonly with a Cap made of green Oil-ſkin, which I think rather too drawing, and apt to increaſe the Stench and Putrifaction, therefore leſs convenient, unleſs upon a ſudden Check of the Humour, or Hazard to the Infant from its falling inward upon the Brain, the ſame be apply'd to open the Pores and ſet them again a weeping. Others anoint with Butter or Hog's Lard, and apply over it a Cap made of Hog's Bladder, but this muſt be often ſhifted on Account of the offenſive Smell it contracts from the noiſome *Effluvia* pent in and thereby retained. A Plaiſter of Bees-wax and Butter is laid on by others, and renew'd as there is Occaſion.

But as the Child grows up, the ſame Author recommends the following both emollient and diſcuent *Fotus*.

℞ *Rad. Alth. Lil. Lapath. & Acetoſ. ā q. ſ. Coque in lixivio tenui cui addatur modicum Aceti.*

Herewith he foments the Head twice a Day; on the ſixth Day, the Hair ſhaved off, he ſcarifies, applying Leeches or *Ventoſæ*; after which anointing with *Ol. Staphiſagriæ cum Sapone nigro mixtum.* The following he alſo praiſeth, which he adviſeth to be uſed through the whole Cure, and is commended for this Purpoſe, by *Guido*, *Gordonius* and *Vigo*.

℞ *Elleb. alb. & nig. Atramenti. Auripigm. Litharg. Aur. Colcis viv. Vitriol. Allum. Gallarum, Fæcuum Vini uſt. ā* ℥ß. *Argent. viv. extinct.* ℥iij. *Æruginis Æris,* ℥ij. *Fiat Pulvis qui incorporetur cum ſucco Boraginis, Scabioſ. Fumar. Oxylap. Aceti, ā* Quart. j. *Olei antiq.* ℔j.

Bulliant

Bulliant uſque ad Conſumptionem ſuccorum, in fine Decoctionis, Cineres Vini uſt. ponantur, addendo Picis liq. ʒß. *Ceræ q. ſ. m. f. Unguentum.*

The cruſty, hard, or Fig-like Scab [continues he] ſhall be ſo long fomented with the Decoction above-mention'd, till the ſame falls off; for which Purpoſe alſo, and more expeditiouſly, common Creſſes beaten up, or fry'd with Hog's Suet, will diſpatch the Work in twenty four Hours, and after thorowly heal the Parts if continued, or elſe the Oyntment before deſcribed muſt be made uſe of.

For the ulcerous Scab, termed *Achor* and *Favus*, he propoſes, by Way of cleanſing thereof, this Unguent.

℞ *Ung. Enulat. cum dupl. Merc. Ægyptiac. ā* ʒiij. *Pulv. Vitriol. alb.* ʒj. *incorporent. & f. Ung. ad Uſum.*

Vel ℞ *Camph.* ʒß. *Alum. Vitriol. Virid. æris, Sulph. viv. Fulig. Fornac. ā* ʒvj. *Ol. Amygd. d. & Axung. Porc. ā* ʒij. *incorporentur ad uſum.*

Mr. Banniſter uſed the following Topicks, after general and particular Evacuation and Derivation of the offending Humours.

℞ *Aq. F.* ℔iv. *Alum.* ʒij. *Mellis alb.* ℔ß. *Coque & deſpuma, dein adde Pulv. Viridis æris* ʒij. *Coque iterum parumper & filtra pro uſu.*

Vel ℞ *Lixiv. tenuis* ℔j. *Vin. alb.* ℔ß. *Merc. ſublim.* ʒß. *Sal. Nit.* ʒj. *Coque ad Conſumptionem dimidii & filtra ad uſum.*

Vel ℞ *Aceti* ℔ß. *Rad. Helen. Chelidon. Centaur. ā* ʒj. *Ol. laur.* ℔ß. *Sulph.* ʒvj. *Mellis* ʒxii. *Aloes, Flor. æris, Oliban. ā* ʒij.

Contundenda contundantur & Coque ad Conſumpt. Suc. & Aceti; dein adde Reliqua in pulvere ſubtiliſſimo & coque parumper, tandemque cola pro Uſu.

Before the Uſe of this Unguent, he adviſeth the Head to be waſhed with a Decoction of the *Rad. Helen. & Fol. Centaur.* made in Child's Urine.

An Example of a ſtronger and more efficacious Remedy he gives in this Emplaſter.

℞ *Elleb. alb.* ʒß. *Apii riſûs* ʒvj. *Lapat acut.* ʒiß. *Axung. Butyr. ā* ʒiß. *Alum. Saccharin.* ʒv. *Fermenti* ʒiv. *Furfur.* ʒj. *Contundenda Contund. m. ſ. a. & applica in forma Emplaſtri.*

*Zacut. Luſitanus** diſtinguiſheth theſe local Medicines with great Prudence and Caution, into the milder and ſtronger Sort; the firſt proper for the recent Evil, and tender Habits of Infants and young Children; the latter where the Diſeaſe is more obſtinate or rebellious, and the Patient grown up and able to bear them.

In the firſt Claſs are reckon'd the following Simples, viz. *Enul. camp. Spodium. Pompholix. Creta. Rad. Lapath. Acut. Bac. Myrt. Fol. Rubi. Polygon.* boiled either in red aſtringent Wine, or mixt with *Ol. Roſ. Myrtil. Citoneorum, Amygd. amar. q. ſ.* into an Unguent.

He adviſeth alſo to waſh the Head with a Decoction of Fumitory, Beet, Pellitory, Elecampane, Elder, Dwarf, Elder, Wormwood, Horehound, Scabious, and then to anoint with a Preparation of the Powder of the Root of the wild Cucumber and freſh Axungia; adding to thoſe who can bear it, being more advanc'd in Years, the Powder of Sulphur, Sublimate and Tartar in their due Proportion.

Of the ſtronger Sort alſo,

℞ *Ceruſ. Litharg. ā* ʒv. *Lixiv. de Cinere Vitis* ʒiij. *Ol. Roſ.* ʒj. *m. f. Ung.*

Stronger yet,

℞ *Maſtich.* ʒij. *Auripigm.* ʒj. *Ceruſ.* ʒiß. *Ter. cimoliæ* ʒij. *Redigantur omnia in Pulv. addendo Terebinth.* ℔ß. *Olei* ℔ß. *Ceræ* ʒij. *f. U.*

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* *Prax. Hiſtor. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 2.

A remarkable Cure, after many other Remedies ineffectual, the ſame Perſon inſerts, performed by anointing only with *Oleum Bombacinum*, which he deſcribes the ſame with the *Acanthium* of *Dioſcorides*, or Cotton Thiſtle; the Oil expreſt from whoſe Seeds he highly extols for the Diſeaſe now before us; as alſo for all Puſtules and Spots on the Face, being the moſt excellent Coſmetick for ſuch Purpoſes.

Galen ſpeaks highly in Praiſe of his Preparation of Paper, whoſe Deſcription may be ſeen at the End of his Tract, *De Compoſit. Med. Secund. Genera.* In another Place he tells us, that being in the Country, and not having of his Secret about him, coming to a Farmer's Houſe, who labour'd under this *Achor capitis*, he ſpying ſome uſeleſs Paper ſet Fire to it, and wetting the Aſhes thereof with Vinegar, rubbed it in upon the Parts, ordering him to come to him the next Day, when he found the Cure almoſt confirm'd, and which was finiſh'd the Day after by this ſimple Medicament.

*Alexander Maſſaria**, in his Eulogy upon Vinegar, ſaith it is particularly adapted for the Cure of the *Achores*. 1. Having a Power of diſcuſſing and digeſting all thoſe Excrements adhering to the Skin. 2. The viſcous and tenacious Humours are hereby attenuated and incided: And 3. The Skin being rendred weak by the Influx, is ſtrengthen'd on Account of its repercutient Quality, and Hindrance of more Humours flowing to the Parts. By Means of this, ſays he, many Earths and Metals being prepar'd, lay aſide their biting Property, and become excellent Medicaments, ſuch as Tutty,

* *Lib.* 1. *C.* v.

Spodium, Litharge, Cadmia, *&c.* of which theſe are Examples, *viz.*

℞ *Pomphol. pp.* ʒß. *Spod. Thuris, ā* ʒij. *Aceti exquiſitè acidi, in quo nulla penitus Vini qualitas apparet, q. ſ. Miſce p. Linimento.*

This he adviſeth as ſuited to the tender Age and milder Sort of this Diſeaſe. Of the ſtronger Sort are the *Fæx Vini* or burnt Tartar, *Calx viva, Sandarach.* both Ellebores, and the like.

Vel ℞ *Sulph. viv. Elleb. alb. ā* ʒij. *Nigr. fæcis Vin. uſt. Calcis Aceto macerat. ā* ʒj. *Ol. vet. q. ſ. m. f. U.*

When this Diſeaſe, ſaith *Campanella**, is recent or leſs malign, it is remov'd by ſuch local Medicaments as have Power to repreſs the inflowing Humour, and to diſcuſs or deterge that which is already brought upon the Parts. In the Beginning are proper for this Intent, the *Baccæ Myrti. Fol. Rubi, Salicis, Plantag. Polygon.* decocted in Wine, with a little Vinegar and Water, and uſed as a *Fotus* after the Hair is ſhaven off, to digeſt and diſcuſs the *Rad. Lil.* and *Roſmarin.* alſo the *Decoct. Lupin. amar. Rad. Cucumer. agreſt. Fol. Rutæ, Malicor.* For this Purpoſe alſo the *Ol. laurin. Thus cum Aceto. Farin. Fœnugreci cum Nitro.* And when the Diſtemper proves more ſtubborn, the Paper Preparation is prevalent above many others. Alſo the Oyntments *ex Spuma Argenti, Amiantho, Cadmia, Spodio, Terra lemnia,* for the worſt kind thereof *Sal. Fæx Vini uſta. Sandararcha. Calx viva. Fel Caprinum. Cinis Fol. Fraxini & Junip.*

The learned *Haſſenreffer*, Profeſſor of Phyſick and Philoſophy, in his Παυδοχεῖον αἰολόδερμον, *Lib.* 1. *C.* 17. gives ſpecial Advice concerning the Uſe

* *Medicin. Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 22, *Art.* 4.

of

of repercutient Medicines in this Malady of young Children; for that they abounding with much Humidity in their Brain, the driving the ſame back muſt needs be fatal: Wherefore Univerſals premis'd, the Hair cut cloſe or ſhaven, and the Head bathed with a ſmall *Lixivium*, in which have been decocted the *Fol. Myrti & Lupin. amar.* groſly bruiſed for three or four Times, or till the ſuperfluous Moiſture ſeems to be drying away, the Parts affected may be anointed with this Liniment.

℞ *Suc. Bac. Myrti, ſi poſſit haberi, Fol. Rub. Salicis & Polygon. ā* ℥j.

Vel applicetur Malva in Vino cocta & probè piſtata, cui addatur Farin. Hord. quibus probè, ſimul ſubactis, applicetur Capiti.

Vel ℞ *Cort. Granat. Litharg. Tutiæ, ā* ℥iß. *Ol. Roſ.* ℥ß. *Pinguetudine Anſeris Aceto lot. fiat Ung. quo illitæ petiæ tenuiſſimæ applicentur Capiti, & imponatur Cucupha ad melius retinendum.*

If there be much *Sanies* flowing from the Ulcers,

℞ *Ter. lemn. Cimol. ſamiæ, Pomphol. Spod. Spum. Argent. Cadmiæ, ā* ℥j. *reducantur in tenuiſſimum pollinem. & Ol. Roſ. omphac. excipiantur pro Linimento.*

If the Complexion or Temperament be humid or moiſt, the Scalp may be well waſhed with the *Aq. Mellis*, and after ſmeared over with this Liniment.

℞ *Ol. Roſ.* ℥ij. *Fulig. Furni* ℥ß. *Ceræ q. ſ. liquefiant ad Ignem.*

The ſame Intention is anſwer'd with the Aſhes of burnt Paper mixed with Vinegar and waſh'd Lime.

Vel ℞ *Litharg. Bac. Laur. ā* ℥iij. *Terantur cum Aceto & Ol. Myrtil.*

In the moſt ſtubborn Scall, Univerſals premis'd, as Bleeding, Purging, alſo Bliſters, Fontanels, Setons: Firſt deeply ſcarifying the Parts, he applies a Cataplaſm, *ex Farina Lupinorum in Aceto cocta*, to the End of the Cure; a Sign of which, according to ſome, is the Appearance of a whitiſh Scurf, as the reddiſh imports the contrary. If this avail not, one ſtronger is directed thus.

℞ *Pulv. Cantharid.* ʒij. *Sulph.* ʒß. *Cort. Nucum* ʒij. *Sinap. Myrr. ā* ʒj. *Pulvereſentur ſubtiliſſimè, excipiantur Melle & Aceto, applicenturque Capiti, retinendo per ſpatium unius Diei. Cataplaſmate hoc amoto, ſuperponantur Fol. Caulium calefacta per quatuor Dies, donec omnis humiditas ſit probè extracta, & fætor ex toto ablatus.*

N. B. In all Caſes where theſe ſharp Medicines are directed, others more mild, emplaſtic and glutinous are to be admixt, that may obtund or blunt their corroſive Force, of which Kind are the *Farin. tritic. Amylum, &c.*

But the more ſafe and ſecure Proceſs in Removing this Illneſs, the ſame Author lays down as follows.

℞ *Vitel. Ovi ad duritiem coctum, Mellis* ʒj. *ſimul cocta ad linimentum molle, hoc, inungatur univerſa Tinea, Emplaſtri modo, ſingulis* 24 *Horis renovando continuandoque ad Dies* 4, *vel* 5, *donec Tineæ emolleſcat, poſtmodum lavetur lixivio forti, in quo bullierit ſat bona quantitas Tartari, permittaturque Caput per ſe exiccari, quo facto tegatur idem vitta poſt* 24 *Horas reiterando lotionem ſeq. lixivio.*

℞ *Lixiv. com. incoque Seq. Herb. viz. Liguſtic. Abſynth. Salviæ, Camomel. Beton. ā* Mj. *Rad. Lapath. acut.* ʒj. *Lappæ maj.* ʒiß. *Bac. Junip.* ʒiv. *Poſt Ebullitionem unam atque alteram, adjice ſal. Petræ* ʒiij. *Alum.* ʒj. *Vitriol.* ʒij. *Sulph.* ʒiij. *Litharg.*

℥iij. *Litharg.* ℥vj. *Hoc abluatur Caput, quo exiccato inungatur Flor. Antimon. cum Tart. & Sale Petræ pp. & Ol. Nucis ad Linimentum paratis.*

With the two following I have had Succeſs in theſe Caſes, where the *Scall* has not been too long rivetted, or the cutaneous *Compages* of the *Scalp* much vitiated by the Humours impacted.

℞ *Unguenti Enulati* ℥j. *Sulph. viv. pp.* ʒij. *Sacch. Saturni* ʒj. *Ol. Tart. p. deliq.* ʒß. M. *Vel*

℞ *Butyr. Salit.* ℥j. *Sulph. viv.* ʒij. *Mercur. viv. cum Terebinth. extinct.* ʒj. *Vitriol. pulv.* ℈ß. *M. f. Linimentum.*

A Boy of about nine Years old, for ſeveral of them afflicted with a *Tinea* of the *dry Species*, the *Scalp* being all over ſprinkled, as it were with large cruſty Scabs, riſing up in little Hillocks, at length overſpreading the Forehead and Eyebrows the Parents began to be more concern'd, and deſir'd my Aſſiſtance.

I began the Cure with *Calomel* over Night, or after the firſt Sleep to avoid Diſturbance by the ſame therein, purging it off next Day with an Infuſion of *Rhubarb* and *Manna:* On the Days between ordering a medicated *Aq. Calcis.* Behind each Ear I apply'd a *Veſicatory*, and kept the lower part open the Compaſs of a Sixpence with the *drawing Ointment*, that I might derive the peccant Matter by theſe artificial Sluices, and ſecure the Brain from any Impreſſion, by drying away of the ſame, or ſtopping the accuſtomed Emiſſaries.

This done, I began to looſen the large Scabs by fomenting them with an emollient Decoction, applying afterwards a Digeſtive of *Baſilicon:* When after two or three Dreſſings with the Edge of a *Spathula* I raiſed the cruſty Cover of ſeveral, and perceived a ſpongy granulated Sort of Fleſh thereunder, bleeding in ſome parts; over which I

ſprinkled the *Præcip. rub.* laying on the ſame digeſtive ſpread thin, ordering the hair to be clipt as cloſe as poſſibly they could in the parts between, that we might have the leſs Diſturbance from the ſame.

By theſe Applications repeated, a thin *Slough* being induced thereby, this pappy Fleſh was leveled and prepared for cicatrizing, which nevertheleſs I found very difficult, the Itching now growing intolerable as it began to dry, and by the Child's ſcratching I found him at the times of dreſſing all in goar. For ſubduing this Complaint and correcting the ſalt Humour occaſioning the ſame, I fomented the Parts with the following Bath, after ſtrowing on the fine Powders of *Tutia* and *Calaminaris*, covering both Scalp and Forehead with my own *Cerate*.

℞ *Rad. Lapath. acut. Enul. Camp. ā* ℥ß. *Sulph. viv.* ʒij. *Fol. Fumariæ Scabioſæ ā* Mß. *Coq*^{tur}. *in aq. F. & Acet. vini ā* ℔ß. *ad Conſumptionem tertiæ partis & reſervetur Colatura in qua tepefacta madeſiant panni molles ſeu ſpongia quibus partes foveantur aliquandiù & renovantur bis in Die poſtea inſpergendo pulveres & ſuperponendo Ceratum noſtrum ut prius ordinatum.*

This *Lotion* had ſo good Effect that the itching being taken off, the raw parts were quickly after ſkin'd over, and continued firm, altho' ſeveral of them remained bald after. When ſome Weeks were expir'd the Bliſters were admitted to heal up, in the room of which for a Security were placed one betwixt the Shoulders, which without any Trouble is ſtill continu'd.

The Reader may find more of this Diſtemper in *Foreſtus Lib.* 8. Obſ. 18. Sect. 1. *Fuſch. Lib.* 1. *Methodus Med. C.* 5. *Rondeletius C.* 4. *Lib.* 1. *Paræus Lib.* 16. *C.* 2. *Gepivac. Lib.* 1. *C.* 4.

A Child

A Child of about ten Months old was brought out of the Country from Nurſe, for Advice about the Head, which was over-run with little corroſive Ulcers upon the hairy Scalp, diſcharging great Quantity of Humour, ſo very fetid, that on taking off the Oil-ſkin Cap, it was exceedingly offenſive to come nigh: It having lately cut four Teeth, I order'd the Child to be weaned if they found it would take to feeding. Being purged twice a Week with the *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo & Roſ. Solut.* and between whiles, two or three Grains of *Calomel.* were given over night, which if it worked not of it ſelf, was purged off the next Day with one or other of the ſaid Syrups. I order'd likewiſe a Fontanel in the Arm, and for the greater Security of the Brain, apply'd Leeches behind each Ear, and a perpetual Bliſter, for the farther Derivation of the Humours betwixt the Shoulders. Having made this neceſſary Proviſion againſt Return of the ſame, or Miſchief ariſing from drying up the Ulcers, the following *Fotus* was uſed dipping Linen Rags therein, and then bathing the Parts therewith Night and Morning, firſt clipping away the Hairs.

℞ *Rad. Oxylap. Enul camp. ā* ʒß. *Herb. Plantag. Centaur. min. ā* Mß. *Fl. Roſ. rub.* p. ij. *Sal. Tart. Alum. ā* ʒj. *Litharg. Aur.* ʒij. *Coq. in A. F. q. ſ. ad* ℔j. *Sub finem addendo Acet. Vin.* ʒiv. *Coletur pro Uſu.*

After which the whole Scalp was lightly rubbed over with the *Balſ. Sulph. Bateanum*, and a Cap of a Hog's Bladder over all: By which, in few Days, the Diſeaſe was much checked, and ſeemed like to heal in little Time. The Child was ſtill kept purging, and took alſo the teſtaceous Powders with a medicated Whey, or Milk and Water for common Drink, when the Ulcers began to dry up, the *Fotus* was left off, and a Plaiſter of my

Ceratum de Lap. Cal. continued for ſome time after; by which together with a Lotion of the *Troch. alb. Rhaſ.* the raw Places were firmly ſkin'd over, and the Child recovered a good State of Health, being at this time ſtrong and luſty.

One of my Neighbour's Sons, a Lad about eight or nine Years old, came in Company with his Father, who deſired I would take a View of his Head, which upon Inſpection in three ſeveral Places I perceiv'd bald; one of them about the Compaſs of a Shilling, the other ſomewhat leſs: Upon the former I found a dry Scab, which being looſe and raiſed up, there came in Sight ſome grainy Excreſcences, ſuch as are obſerved in the *Tinea ficoſa*. The Father ſaid it was only a little Hurt from the Teeth of his Comb, with which the Maid had ſcratch'd him when ſhe comb'd his Head, and he wanted only a Bit of Plaiſter to heal it. Upon which, ſeeing he was ſo very cunning, and made ſo light of it, I adviſ'd him to ſend for ſome to his Apothecary, for I had none that would do ſuch Feats as he expected: And going away in ſome Diſtaſte, I heard no more till two or three Months after, when other Places beginning to break out, notwithſtanding all the good Wives Remedies had been try'd, he was brought again and committed to my Care. I began with ſome of the milder Remedies directed above, proceeding after to ſome ſtronger, yet without Succeſs, the Scalp thereby being ſwell'd and inflam'd; upon which Account, dreſſing up with Lenients for two or three Days, I let him Blood and purged him: When the Fluxion was gone off, I circumſcribed the moſt ſtubborn Place, which uſed to have the Scab, with a Defenſative, and began to eat into the Skin with my lunar Cauſtick, till I had gone pretty deep, and waſted, as I hoped, the ſeedy Fleſh underneath: Then dreſſing up with a

Pledgit

Pledgit dipt in warm Liniment, the other Parts I dabbed with *Lac Sublimat.* as preſcribed for the Itch and Herpes, and thereby corrected their Malignity. When the Eſchar ſeparated I made too much Haſte (as it happen'd) to incarn, being willing to get rid of him, for that the Parents murmur'd that I had put him to much Pain, and made the Place more raw, as they called it, than it was before. So ſoon as it was ſkin'd, I found I had done my Work by Halves, for the ſerpiginous Humour began to ſhew itſelf, cracking the Edge on one Side, and ſprouting up in Grains as before: I then diſcours'd the Father and convinc'd him of the Neceſſity there was to remove that Sort of Fleſh before we could have a good Bottom to ſkin upon; and going to work again with my Cauſtick on that Side, I entirely removed that granulated Fleſh, which went quite through the outward Tegument, and ſo at length obtain'd a ſmooth and laſting Cicatrix; and perceiving ſome branny Scales to ariſe about the Hair of the other Parts of the Head, I order'd the ſame to be ſhaved and waſhed with a Solution of Salt of Tartar, anointing after with the *Unguentum de Oxylapatho*; having heard nothing ſince of the Diſeaſe returning, now almoſt three Years paſt. This was a true Scall or *Tinea* beginning, remov'd by local Remedies only, without internal Preſcription, unleſs one Purge, which the Parents thought much of, as believing it needleſs he ſhould take Phyſick for a ſilly Scab, as they called it, on the Top of his Head.

I was called the laſt Wintet into Conſultation with a young Surgeon, about a Mortification on the Toes of a poor young Fellow, who had been cur'd by ſome empirical Application, of a ſcall'd Head, without regarding any internal Directions. So ſoon as the Humour was repelled, and the Scall dry'd away, he grew a Sort of Mope or Changeling;

ling; his uſual Poſture being prone upon the Ground, with his Toes ſtriking the Boards, by which in a cold Winter Night, getting out of Bed and falling into this Action, what with the Extremity of the Air, and the repeated Contuſion, the Blood began to ſtagnate upon the Extremities of one Foot, and four of the Toes grew black to the Joynts of the *Matatarſus*: Upon which, and the Straitneſs of the Peoples Circumſtances conſider'd, I adviſ'd the Surgeon, after Scarification and a warm ſpirituous Fomentation that might at leaſt put a Stop for twenty-four Hours, to get him into the Hoſpital, where he loſt his Toes, having before loſt his Senſes, and whether or no ſince then his Life, I am not certain, having heard nothing what became of him.

About the ſame Time I was ſent for in much haſte to a Gentleman's Child, labouring under a convulſive Fit, and perceiving a ſtrong Smell from the Head whilſt I try'd to bleed him, and was about to cup him for Want of getting away any Blood thereby, I aſk'd the Servant whether the Child had any Breakings out or ſore Head: The Nurſe told me it had a violent running Head two Days before, but it was much ſlacken'd by an Application they had lately put on, and in a fair Way to do well: I after inquir'd for the Medicine, and found it to be no other than the *Unguent. Nutritum*, from the Coldneſs whereof and repercuſſive Nature, the Matter was drove inwards upon the Brain, exciting this cruel and deadly Convulſion, in Oppoſition to all Endeavours by Bleeding, Bliſtering, Cupping with *Antiſpaſmodic* and *Anti-epileptic* Remedies.

I have inſerted theſe two Caſes, to ſhew the Neceſſity there is for our utmoſt Care of the Inſide, or Brain and animal Spirits ſubject to be tainted by the falling back of the peccant Matter, before we meddle

meddle with topical or external Application, and that we ſhun among theſe ſuch as are cold and repercuſſive.

There is yet another Diſeaſe of the hairy Scalp, of ſome Affinity with the 'foregoing, or a leſſer Species thereof, which by the *Latins* is called *Furfuratio* and *Porrigo*, from the ſcurfy or branny Scales, extending themſelves all over the ſaid Part, and upon Scratching being looſen'd, or riſing up with the Teeth of the Comb, is named by the common People *Dandraff* of the Head, Beard, or Eye-brows, by the *Greeks* Πιτυρίασις.

The Cauſe, ſaith *Sennertus*, is an ichorous or ſerous Humour, as well phlegmatic, as ſalt and bilious, brought to theſe Parts along with the Humours which afford Supply to the Roots of the Hairs, on which Account this Diſeaſe is more peculiar to the hairy Parts of the Body; the Matter whereof ſeeking Paſſage through the Pores, whilſt the more ſubtil Particles are breathed forth, the more craſs and terrene are detained about their Roots, and there converted into the Likeneſs of a branny Subſtance.

The Signs of the Diſeaſe, I mean the *Diagnoſtick*, are ſelf-apparent, eſpecially upon ſcratching, rubbing or combing, for then fall off theſe Scales or Scurff.

The *Prognoſtick* gives no Danger, it being accounted by ſome a Sign of a ſtrong Brain, able to ſend ſuch Excrements from it ſelf outwards, however it creates Trouble by its Filth and Uncleanneſs.

After general Evacuation of the redundant and peccant Humour, *Galen* orders the Head to be waſhed with a Decoction of Fœnugreek, Niter, and the Juice of *Beet*; or with that of the Seeds of Melon, the Flower of Vetch, Beans and Lupines; or with the Decoction of the Vetch and Mallows mixt with Vinegar, inſtead of Soap, rubbing in the

the Powder of bitter Almonds: Or in Caſe the Diſeaſe be very obſtinate, after the Uſe of the ſaid Decoction, the Parts are to be well rubbed with a coarſe Cloth, and then anointed with the following Liniment.

℞ *Hyſſop. virid. Adipis Anatis ā* ℥ß. *Pulp. Colocynth. Ol. Cheirin. ā* ℥j. *Thapſiæ* ʒij. *F. Unguent.*

Vel lavetur Caput Decocto Betæ & Centaur. min. additis Aceto & Melle.

Vel ℞ *Rad. Alth. Fol. Betæ, ā* Mj. *Pulpæ Colocynth.* ℥ß. *Nitri* ʒij. *Coque in Aq. F. q. ſ. ad quartæ partis Conſumpt. ſub finem addendo Vini* ℔j. *Poſt. Ablutionem inungatur Caput ſequenti.*

℞ *Calcant. Fellis Taur.* ʒiß. *Nitri, Sulph. ā* ʒij. *Ol. Roſ.* ℥ij. *Miſce Sup. Ign. lentum & addita Cera q. ſ. fiat Lin. Molle.*

*Maſſaria** after general Evacution preſcribes thus:

℞ *Atrament. ſutor. Nitri, ā* p. æ. *Suc. Betarum q. ſ. p. Lin.*

Vel ℞ *Calcant.* ʒß. *Sal. com.* ʒij. *Ol. Amygd. am. q. ſ. m.*

Archigenes mixeth equal Parts of the *Spuma Nitri* and *Atrament. Sutor.* with Wine, which he tells us is ſo efficacious a Remedy, that whoever ſhall uſe it two or three Times in a Month, ſhall never be incommoded thereby afterwards. But in this, ſaith he, as well as other Indiſpoſitions, the Diet muſt be of good Juices and eaſy to be concocted, that fewer excrementitious Humours may be heaped up in the Body.

Rondeletius orders this following to be uſed as a Bath.

℞ *Rad. Lapath. acut. Helen. ā* ℥iv. *Malv. Cyclam. Biſmalvæ, Parietar. Saponar. ā* Miv. *Lupin.*

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* *Lib.* 1. *C.* 3.

&

& Fabar. integ. ā ℔j. *Flor. Centaur. min.* Mij. *Hord. integ.* ℥j. *Coq. in Aq. F. q. ſ. p. Balneo.*

Sometimes it happens from a parched and dry Habit of Body, eſpecially where the fuliginous Recrements are ſtopped in the Pores, or the Body is not ſhifted as it ought, with freſh and clean Linen ſo often as needful; that there is a Scurf gathers upon all Parts of the ſame, like that after the Meaſles or ſcarlet Fever; on which Account the Bath of *Hildanus* * is very ſerviceable, which is compoſed partly of emollient or moiſtening, partly of abſterſive and exiccating Ingredients: The former agreeable on Account of the Dryneſs of the Skin; the latter on that of the Humours retained thereunder; which he prepares *Ex Fol. & Rad. Malvæ, Betæ, Scabioſ. Fumar. Sem. Fœnug. Rad. Lapat. acut. Scrophular. Elleb. nig. Bryon. Sulph. Nitro, Sale marino. Tartaro, Furfure, Staphiſag.* boiling all or part of them in a ſmall *Lixivium*, adding a little Quantity of Vinegar.

After uſing the Bath, when the Skin is well cleanſed and wiped dry, the ſame may be anointed with the *Unguentum Enulatum*, or with the Oil or Liquor of Tartar, of which (deſervedly) upon his own Experience this Author gives a very great Character or Encomium: But theſe are neither to be enterpriſed 'till after general Evacuation of the Humours by bleeding, purging, cupping, ſweating, *&c.*

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* *Epiſt. Centur. Epiſt.* 3.

CHAP. III.

Of the Louſy Evil.

IT is now, in this inquiſitive Age, agreed nearly on all Hands, that there is no ſuch Thing as *equivocal* Generation, but that as every Vegetable, by the Divine and All-powerful Mandate, has its proper Seed within it ſelf, out of which a new Plant was to ariſe of the ſame Kind, ſo alſo every Animal, how minute ſoever, was to takes its Riſe from ſome ſeminal Principle of the ſame Kind alſo, being lodg'd in its proper Matrix, to be there foſter'd or cheriſht, 'till the vital Principle, being ſet at Work, diſcovers the firſt Rudiments, and unfolding the Parts, makes known unto us [at leaſt by the Help of Glaſſes] unto what Species they belong.

There are indeed many, and thoſe ſeemingly inſuperable Difficulties, attending this *Hypotheſis* of *Univocal* Generation, but none of them I think come up to the Abſurdities on the other Side, where we muſt ſuppoſe the moſt curious Contrivance for Structure, and where the γεωμετρία Θεῦ is expreſt as, we may ſay, in *Miniature*, and ſcarce diſcoverable or not at all ſeen by the naked Eye, in theſe little *Automata*, to ariſe ſpontaneouſly out of Filth and Putrefaction and ſo become vital.

But leaving this Enquiry as too Speculative and Philoſophical for our preſent Diſcourſe, we ſhall only ſubjoin our own Thoughts, that it ſeems as hard to conceive how the Seed of the Vegetable, in which is wrapped up the *Plantula ſeminalis*, ſhould be found ſprouting in ſome ſtrange and ob-

ſcure

ſcure Places, as the Tops of Walls, Houſes, Steeples, *&c.* as the *Ovula* of ſome minute Inſects, which are hatcht in our own Bodies, as well as thoſe of other Creatures: We may indeed believe that the Air it ſelf may carry the former, and lodge them in thoſe Receptacles, or in others much more remote and farther diſtant: And why may not the latter be taken into our Bodies, if not in common Inſpiration, at leaſt by the common Paſſage with our Meat and Drink: Where the Juices of the ſame unable to overcome them, may ſome of them not only afford the *Matrix* but *Pabulum* alſo.

That not only Worms of ſundry Kinds, but other living Creatures are found therein (however they come there) is too notorious to want Proof: Nay that our Blood is full of them, that moſt of our Diſeaſes take Riſe from them, more eſpecially the Cancer, Itch, Ring-worm, *&c.* has been aſſerted by learned Men.

I have more than once, ſaith *Borellus*, ſeen upon the Plaiſters taken from Ulcers, little Animals like waxen Mites, whereof not only the Figure but the Motion was diſcoverable: Thus are we held, ſaith he, of many Diſeaſes which come from inviſible Animals, to be perceived only by the Microſcope.

The famous *De Mayern* takes Notice alſo, that he obſerv'd in the cancerous Breaſt cut from a Woman, ſome Thouſands of Worms; hence follows the Remark that perhaps the Progreſs of the Corroſion is ſometimes ſtopt, by applying the Fleſh of a Chick, to which theſe Animals ſtick, leaving the courſe for the finer Food.

I muſt confeſs I have never made any ſuch Diſcoveries, tho' I have try'd with ſome indifferent Glaſſes, and therefore do hope my Scepticiſm, at leaſt in ſome of theſe Matters, will be held the more excuſable. I know the incredulous will ſcarce believe their Eyes, but whether the over-

credulous, eſpecially when prompted to back ſome novel Sentiment or Opinion, may not ſometimes fancy they ſee what they really do not, or what is not *in rerum Natura*, and therefore cannot be ſeen; I ſhall leave others to determine, whilſt, for my own Part, I cannot think it impoſſible (having found true what I am about to ſay) but that a View by Glaſſes of ſome turgid, fermenting or undulating Matter, may put the pregnant Fancy upon Belief or Perſuaſion, that Vitality or Animation is lodg'd therein. I will not ſay the *Homunculi* of Mr. *Lewenhoeck* are of this Offspring, but very good Eyes and as good Glaſſes have not yet diſcover'd the *Animalcula* he ſpeaks of to ſome of my Friends.

To come now to our proper Buſineſs: It is of all uncontroverted, that Lice of ſeveral Sorts are found on the Heads as well as other Parts of the Bodies of Children and grown Perſons, which Way ſoever ingender'd, altho' *Swammerdam* * tells us that what our common People call the Nit, is the true *Ovum* from which the Louſe is hatcht, and which requires, as he ſays, a moiſt and warm Place for its Matrix to bring it forth; and then the Multiplication is incredible in a ſhort Space, tho' hardly (one would think) ſo ſpeedy as thoſe Perſons ſuggeſt, who deliver, that in 24 Hours that Creature is both *Abavus & Tritavus*, that is great Grandfather, and great Grandfather's Grandfather and great Grandfather. But miſſing this kindly Repoſitory for her Eggs, or being expos'd to the cold Air but for one Day, they are kill'd before they are hatcht, and adhere by thouſands to the Hairs of the Head ſo pertinaciouſly, that it is ſome Months before they can be all clear'd away.

Of Lice, there are reckon'd four Kinds, troubleſome to the Bodies of Men, (*viz.*)

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* *Hiſt. Inſect. gener.*

1. Thoſe

1. Thoſe of the Head, called more particularly *Pediculi, quod magis Pedum motu lædant, quam Morſu*, ſaith *Iſidore*, theſe generally take up their Lodging in the Heads of Children, eſpecially ſore or ſcabby, as alſo others, ſlothful and naſty Perſons, neglecting to keep themſelves clean by combing.

2. Thoſe of the Arm-pits, Eye-lids and Eye-brows, alſo of the *Pudenda:* Theſe being flattiſh with their Claws ſtick ſo faſt to the Skin, as to create much Difficulty to diſlodge them, and make them let go their Hold: Being view'd by a Glaſs they nearly reſemble the ſmall Crab-fiſh, and thence by ſome are called Crab-Lice, by others *Plactulæ*, *Morpiones*, *Petalæ* and *Peſſolatæ*.

3. Thoſe found upon the foul Cloths, either Linen or Woollen of common Beggars, Jail-Birds and others, ſuffering themſelves to be eaten up, as we ſay, with Naſtineſs, theſe are of the larger Size, oblong, thicker and ending with an acute Point towards the Head, being vulgarly called Body-Lice.

4. Are thoſe generated (according to ſome) under the Cuticle, being found in the Hands and Feet, of a round Form like the ſmall Eggs of Butter-Flies, ſome of them ſo minute as to eſcape the Sight, altho' by their creeping under the Scarf-Skin they often ſtir up a moſt intolerable itching, and ſometimes break forth and diſcover themſelves, yet for the moſt Part they lie hid and conceal themſelves: Some Authors mention them and treat of them, as I ſuppoſe, under the Names of *Acari*, *Cyrones* and *Pedicelli*.

As to the Generation of ſome of them at leaſt, we have ſpoken above: Among concurring Cauſes to their Production, many aſcribe the plentiful eating of Figs, *Galen*, that the Fleſh of Vipers breeds them, but undoubtedly Slovenlineſs and Naſtineſs have a great Share in their Propagation, as affording fit *Matrices* for the *Ovula* to be hatcht, as alſo

fit Matter for their Nouriſhment after: But I have ſtaid too long already upon their Conſideration, as may be thought, and therefore come now to propoſe Remedies to deſtroy them.

This louſy Evil by the *Greeks* termed Φθειρίασις, ἀπὸ τῦ Φθείρειν *ex humorum corruptione*, is firſt of all prevented by proper Diet or Meats of good Nouriſhment, by keeping the Body clean and the Head carefully combed, after which the ſame may be well bathed or waſhed with the following Lixivium.

℞ *Herb. Abſynth. Staphiſag. Rut. Marrub. ā* Mj. *Centaur. min.* Mß. *Cinerum Quercûs,* ℥v. *cum A. F. paretur Lixivium, in quo diſſolve Salis com.* ℥ij. *Abſynth.* ℥j. *Lavetur Caput. Vel inungatur hoc modo.*

℞ *Ol. Amygd. amar. Rutæ. laurin. ā* ℥j. *Pulv. Staphiſagr. Myrr. ā* ʒij. *Aloes* ʒj. *Axung. ſalitæ* ℥ij. *Aceti parum. Miſce.*

Vel ℞ *Axung. Porcin. Ol. Laurin. Saponis nigr. ā* ℥ß. *Argent. viv. Saliva extinct.* ℈j. *Myrr. Aloes, ā* ʒß. *Staphiſag.* ℈ij. *Sapon. gallic.* ʒij. *in Mortario redigantur in formam Unguenti.*

The wiping of the Body with the Gilder's or Goldſmith's Cloth is reckon'd uſeful to deſtroy Lice breeding thereon, on Account of the *Argent. Vivum* therein lodged.

Vel ℞ *Staphiſagr. Pulv. Sandarach. græc. ā* ℥j. *Sal. com. Ol. com. & Acet. ā* q. s. *Miſce.*

℞ *Staphiſagr. pulv. Nitri, Elleb. alb. ā* p. æ. *Ol. Amygd. amar. q. ſ. M.*

℞ *Abſynth. Centaur. Min. ā* Mj. *Lupin.* ℥j. *Staphiſagr. Ariſtol. ā* ℔ß. *Coque in Elixivio cui adde Salis* ℥ij.

℞ *Ol. Amygd. amar.* ℥j. *Ol. Rutæ, Staphiſagr. ā* ℥ß. *Pulv. Centaur. min. Myrr. Aloes, ā* ʒj. *Argent. viv.* ʒß. *Axung. rancid. ſalit.* ʒij. *Cum pauculo Aceti fiat Liniment.*

Theſe following both Lotions and Unguents are taken from *Sennertus* *.

℞ *Ariſtol. long. Lupin. Fol. Pin. Cupreſſi,* ā p. æ. *Coque pro Lotione Capitis in Aq. F. q. ſ.*

℞ *Rad. Helen.* ℥ij. *Bryon.* ℥ß. *Betæ, Mercurial. Saponar.* ā Mj. *Lupin.* ℥j. *Nitri* ℥ß. *Coque pro lotione Capitis.*

℞ *Pulv. Staphidis agr.* ʒiij. *Farm. Lupin.* ℥ß. *Agaric. alb.* ʒiij. *Sulph. viv.* ʒij. *Fellis taurin.* ℥ß. *Ol. Abſynth. q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum.*

℞ *Staphidis agr.* ℥j. *Abſynth. Rut.* ā ℥ß. *Sulph. Nitr.* ā ʒij. *m. f. Pulvis & cum Ol. Laurino reducatur in Linim.*

Much ſtronger is this,

℞ *Pulv. Sem. Staphidis agr.* ℥j. *Elleb. alb.* ʒiij. *Argenti viv. Saliva extinct.* ʒij. *Pingued. Porci, Ol. Laurin.* ā *q. ſ. f. Ung.*

N. B. In Infants and young Children the *Argent. Vivum* muſt be omitted as too hazardous, eſpecially ſince milder Medicines will anſwer our Intention.

Thoſe who would ſee more relating to this Subject, may conſult the following Writers, *Mercurialis*, Lib. 1. C. 7. *Luſitan.* Cent. 3. *Curatio* 58. *Zwinger. Theatrum vit. hum.* Fol. 525. *Tulp. Obſ.* Lib. 3. C. 40. *Foreſt. Schol.* Lib. 8. Obſerv. 15. *Cardan. lib. de Subtilitate* 9. *Scaliger Exercitat.* 94.

N. B. All the bitters, ſour and ſalt Things, are here recommended, as alſo Mercury, which by a ſingular Property is ſaid to deſtroy theſe Vermin beyond all other Medicaments, but muſt be uſed with great Caution for fear of ſome ill Symptoms thence apt to ariſe.

It is recorded by Authors both antient and modern, that diverſe Perſons have come to their Ends being devour'd of Lice, among whom the Poet *Alcmanes* (as he is written by *Sennertus*) and *Phe-*

* *Pract. lib. 4. Parſ. 2 Cap. 6.*

recydes Syrus, mention'd by *Aristotle*, are accounted. Of this last *Q. Serenus* has these Verses.

Sed Quis non paveat Pherecydis fata Tragœdi,
Qui nimio Sudore fluens, Animalia tetra
Eduxit, turpi Miserum quæ morte tulerunt?
Scylla quoque infælix tali languore peresus
Corruit, & fœdo se vidit ab Agmine vinci.

A young Man long labouring under a troublesome itching of the *Pubes* and *Scrotum*, so intolerable as to make him almost desperate, came at length to consult me, with the Parts all flea'd by scratching. Taking a strict Survey of the Roots of the Hairs he had caus'd to be clipt off, I perceiv'd in their Interspaces some of the Crab-like Vermin, so rivetted as it were in the Skin, that I could only raise two or three of them, enough however to convince him of the Occasion of his Complaint, to which Sort of Vermin I found he was an utter Stranger, having never heard of them before.

In regard to the Tenderness of the Parts, he was unable to bear any of the usual Applications, wherefore mixing up ʒj. of *Mercur. viv.* with ʒij. of *Diapomph.* I order'd him to spread it thin upon a Cloth, and to apply the same Plaisterwise to the Parts, keeping off his Hands if possible, that the raw Places might be skin'd over, and securing his Dressings with a small bag Truss. He had not used this Method many Days before he obtain'd his Desire: The Lice coming away and lying dead upon the Dressings he took off daily.

In others who have not thus excoriated themselves by scratching, or where the Skin is whole, I have seen hundreds come tumbling down dead from the Arm-pits and Pubes, upon the first Application of a Rag wet with the *Lac. Sublimat.* prepar'd as for the Itch and Herpes is directed: And this is all we think

think fit to ſay of this filthy Vermin, which are reckon'd to prognoſticate Death or ſpeedy Mortality to thoſe they abandon, or when they ſhift their Quarters unprovok'd by Medicine or external Application.

CHAP. IV.

Of Diſeaſes incident to the Skin of the Face, ſuch as Redneſs, puſtulary Eruptions or Pimples, Freckles, &c.

TO avoid a needleſs multiplying of Chapters, we have thought fit to compriſe the principal Diſeaſes incident to the ſame Part, under one general Title, eſpecially when they ſeem to border one on the other, and call for a ſomewhat like Method of Adminiſtration.

I ſhall make no Apology for ſpending as much Time, or taking the ſame Pains to remove the Blemiſhes incident to the Face by ſome, as I have done to retrieve a former good Complexion loſt by other Kinds of Illneſs. And therefore if I have given Inſtructions how to abate the fiery red Complexion of the Face, and to level thoſe monſtrous Blotches or Puſtules, with other Breakings out, that ſo much disfigure it, and take off from its Comelineſs and Beauty; I cannot think the Taſk below the Dignity of a Phyſician.

To begin with the red and pimpled Face, by which we intend the ſame which Authors treat of under the Appellation of *Gutta Roſea* or *Roſacea*, from the little red Drops as it were or fiery Tubercles ſprinkled up and down the Face and Noſe: By ſome, *Rubedo Maculoſa*, or rather *Rubor cum Maculis*, by which the Parts of the Face are ſometimes

ſo overgrown as to render the whole Countenance horribly frightful.

Nicholaus Florent. * conſtitutes three Degrees hereof, *viz.* 1. *Rubedo ſimplex ſeu facies rubra.* 2. *Rubedo puſtuloſa, & 3. Ulceroſa*; and deduceth the Cauſe from a hot but viſcous and thick Blood generated by ſome Intemperies or Vice of the Liver, which being brought by the capillary Arteries to the Surface of the Skin of the Face, is there diffuſed as happens in Bluſhing, but by Reaſon of its Lentour or Clammineſs not being return'd as it ought preſently by the Veins, ſtops therein and cauſeth Redneſs, which neither yet being capable to be diſcuſt by reaſon of the Denſity of the Cuticle, raiſeth the ſame up into little Puſtules, and at length ulcerates, having vitiated the Frame of the cutaneous Glandules by its long Stagnation.

The *Diagnoſtic* Signs are evident to the Eye, better than by Deſcription.

The *Prognoſtick* doubtful as to Cure, tho' not as to Danger otherwiſe.

If the Diſeaſe be recent, mild, and in a good Habit of Body, the Cure is hopeful: If of long ſtanding, inveterate or malignant, ſcarce attainable, or at beſt palliative.

It is certain, be the Caſe as it will, it does not always owe its Original to hard drinking; ſince it is ſometimes obſerv'd to attend the moſt temperate and abſtemious: However for the moſt Part, the conſtant Tipplers of ſtrong Beers, Wines and Waters, but eſpecially the two firſt, are uſually the moſt obnoxious to this Malady. For Removal whereof the Intemperies of the Liver and other *Viſcera* is to be corrected, and all other Obſtructions removed, whilſt the Humours at the ſame

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* *Serm. 7. Tr. 6. Summ. 2. Cap. 15.*

Time

Time are diverted from the Parts affected, by Bleeding, Bliſtering, Cupping, Iſſues, with lenient Purgatives frequently repeated. The Diet muſt be moiſtening and cooling, taken from Foods eaſily digeſted, avoiding Wine unleſs well diluted, and ſtrong Drinks, all Things ſpiced, potted, powder'd, ſeaſon'd or ſalted: The Drink may be an Emulſion of the cold Seeds, Milk and Water, clarify'd Whey. Lettuce, Purſlain, Sorrel and Spinage are here frequently directed with their Meats, and indeed the whole phyſical Regimen ſtrikes in with that for the Eryſipelas, Itch and Scurvy, the ſame Rules being here nearly to be obſerved as therein are mention'd, to which the Reader is refer'd for farther Inſtructions.

In the Uſe however of this cooling and contemperating Method, great Prudence is requir'd: For if you take a Perſon off at once from his ſtrong Liquors, and allow him nothing but Whey or Milk and Water, you may likely remove his red Face and Life ſoon after, by haſtening a ſudden Decay of Heat, palling his Appetite and bringing on a *Leucophlegmacy* or Dropſy. *Mayern* allows Wine diluted, nay Wine by it ſelf, if moderately taken, on Account of its Heat and Tenuity being better fitted to digeſt and attenuate the groſs and viſcid Humours, and promote the Perſpiration of the ſame through the Skin, than Water, which is often found injurious and very pernicious to ſuch Patients, by its Coldneſs fixing the already impacted Humour upon the Part.

As for what concerns Topicks, much Caution likewiſe is to be uſed: For according to *Sennertus* *, if there be only Redneſs without Puſtules, and the Diſeaſe recent, Refrigerants and Repellents take Place: But if Puſtules attend, Diſcutients

* *Pract. lib. 5. Pars 1, C. 31.*

muſt

muſt be mixed; and if thoſe Puſtules ſeem hard, and the Diſeaſe of long ſtanding, there may be Reaſon for Emollients to ripen and digeſt the tough and viſcid Matter, and after to let the ſame forth upon Occaſion, before we uſe deſiccative or drying and repelling Medicines, which if at this time apply'd, would only increaſe the Induration of the Tubercles, fix the Humours more deeply in the Skin, and render the Diſeaſe ſtill farther obſtinate.

Among Remedies proper to be applied in the Beginning, the ſaid Author directs theſe inſuing, both Waters and other Liquors, as alſo Liniments and Ointments.

℞ *Rad. Sigil. Solomon,* ʒiij. *Fl. Samb. Verbaſ.* ā ʒiv. *Tart. alb.* ʒiß. *Vin. alb.* ℔iv. *Camph.* ʒij. *Stent infuſione Diebus* x, *& poſtea diſtellentur pro uſu.*

℞ *Farin. tritic. q. v. lact. Caprin.* ℔ij. *Fiat Maſſa, è qua coquatur Panis in furno, qui iterum maceretur in lacte Caprino horis* xij. *Poſtea adde Album Ovor.* N°. xx. *Camph.* ʒj. *Alum. uſt.* ʒij. *Diſtillentur.*

℞ *Fragorum* ℔j. *Lact. Caprin.* ℔ij. *Alb. Ov.* N°. xx. *Sem. Cydon.* ʒij. *Camph.* ʒij. *Alum. Sulph.* ā ʒß. *m. Deſtil.*

℞ *Litharg.* ʒß. *Aceti* ʒiv. *Bulliant uſque ad tertiæ partis Conſumpt. & in alia Olla bulliant Salis & Alum.* ā ʒß. *Thuris* ℈j. *Aq. Roſ.* ℔ß. *Miſce utrumque liquorem, per linteolum, cola & uſui ſerva.*

℞ *Sulph.* ʒij. *Salis com. Camph.* ā ʒß. *Ceruſ. Litharg. Argent.* ā ʒij. *Pulveriſata Miſce diligenter cum Aq. Fl. Fabar. Roſ. Lil. alb. & Sigil. Solom.* ā ʒij. *Miſce.*

℞ *Camph.* ʒj. *Affunde ſenſim in Mortario agitando Ol. Amygd. d.* ʒiij. *Poſtea Ol. Tart. per deliq.* ʒij. *Dein adde Vitel. Ovor.* N°. ij. *Miſce & hinc adde Sacc. Saturni* ʒß. *Miſce iterum diligenter,*

genter, tandem affunde gradatim Aq. Fl. Fab. Lil. alb. Frag. ā ʒij. *Miſceantur.*

℞ *Litharg.* ʒj. *Alum.* ʒiij. *Ceruſ.* ʒß. *Acet.* ʒij. *Aq. Roſ. Plant. ā* ʒiv. *Bulliant ad tertiæ partis Conſumpt. Conletur & colaturæ adde parum Suc. Limonum & hac Mixtura facies veſperi illinatur.*

℞ *Nucl. Perſic. excort. Amygd. amar. excort. ā* N°. vj. *Contunde in Mortario cum pauco lacte, & inde lacteus Succus exprimatur, cui adde Aluminis uſti Quantitate Nucis, poſtea accipe Argentum viv. Magnitudine piſi majoris, quod cum Saliva agitando donec nigreſcat & quaſi mortificetur, idque priori liquori permiſce optimè, Quo ſub Introitum Lecti, facies illinatur, & Mane Aq. Roſ. vel Flor. Fabarum abluatur.*

℞ *Tart. albiſ. Alum. Nitri ā* part. iv. *Sulph.* part. j. *Contrita calcina & in Cellario p. deliq. Oleum ſeu liquor inde fiat, pro uſu.*

℞ *Nucl. Perſic. excort.* ʒiv. *Sem. Cucurbit. excort.* ʒij. *Contundantur & inde Oleum exprimatur, quo facies Mane atque Veſperi inungatur, & poſtea Aq. Fl. Fab. lavetur.*

℞ *Camph. Litharg. Alum. uſt. ā* ʒß. *Sulph. viv.* ʒiß. *Vitriol. alb. Thuris, ā* ʒj. *Pulveriſentur & cum Aq. Roſ. & Fl. Fab. probe miſceantur.*

℞ *Sulph. viv.* ʒj. *Thuris Elect.* ʒiij. *Myrr.* ʒij. *Camph.* ʒj. *Ceruſ.* ʒß. *Pulveriſentur omnia ſubtiliſſimè & affundatur Aq. Roſ.* ℔j. *Miſce ac liquore iſto ſub Ingreſſum Lecti facies illinatur, & Mane Aq. Infuſionis Furfur. abluatur.*

℞ *Ol. Tart.* ʒj. *Sulph.* ʒij. *Camph.* ʒß. *Ceruſ. Litharg. ā* ʒß. *Aq. Roſ. q. ſ. ſtent in vitro clauſo ad ſolem.*

℞ *Ovum integrum & impone per quatriduum aceto fortiſſimo donec cortex emolliatur, poſtea Albumen exime, & adde Thuris, Maſtiches, Ceruſſæ, ā* ʒj. *Miſce.*

If the Diſeaſe be ſtubborn, and the Tubercles grown hard, as was hinted before, we are to begin with Emollients, both Fotus and Unguent, ſuch are the *Decoct. Malvæ, Verbaſci, Sigil. Solom. Sem. Lini:* Alſo a Cerate of *Sperm. Ceti* with a little Wax and *Ol. Lini.* or the *Ceratum Album Bat.*

Thoſe which ſuppurate and riſe with Heads muſt be emptied of their Matter, and the Remains of the Humour diſpoſed for breathing out with the ſame Medicines mixt with Diſcutients, as the *Flor. Samb. Roriſm. Geniſt.* in the Uſe of theſe latter, however let the Artiſt have his Eye to the Part and ſee that by their warmer or more tenuious Particles the Fluxion be not increaſed. For deterging, drying, healing and ſmoothing the Skin of the Face *Amb. Parey* * commends theſe, which may be uſed the one or other as ſeems moſt agreeable.

℞ *Suc. Citr.* ʒiij. *Ceruſſæ q. ſ. ad inſpiſſandum. Argent. viv. cum. Saliva & Sulph. viv. extinct.* ʒß. *Incorporentur ſimul, & f. Ung.*

℞ *Ung. Citrin. rec.* ʒij. *Sulph. viv.* ʒß. *Cum Modico. Ol. Sem. Cucurbit. & Suc. Lim. f. U. cum quo illinatur h. S. Mane abluendo cum Aq. Infuſ. Furf.*

Furfur. coct. in Aceto & Aq. Roſ. præſtat ad Rubed. ſimpl. faciei.

℞ *Sang. Tauri* ℔j. *But. rec.* ℔ß. *Fiat Deſtillatio & utatur.*

℞ *Ceruſ. Litharg. Aur. Sulph. viv. pp. ā* ʒß. *Ponantur in Phiala cum Aceto & Aq. Roſ. Applicentur Petiæ hac aqua intinctæ ſup. faciem h. S. & Mane ablue cum Aq. Furfuris per Menſem continuando.*

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* *Lib.* 16. *C.* 45.

Riverius

Riverius *, after Univerſals and proper Diet preſcribed, tells us that he freed a Gentlewoman from an extreme red Face with Puſtules accompanying, by the two following Remedies.

℞ *Summit. Myrti & Mali granat, Oleaſtri. Ceterach, Plantag. Morel. quæ Species eſt Solani. Clavicul. Vitis,* ā Miv. *Uvar. acerb. cum Pediculis vel Labruſcarum* ℔ij. *Incidentur & irrorentur Aceto, & Aqua deſtillata reſervetur uſui.*

℞ *Hujus præſcriptæ aquæ* ℥iv. *Alum uſt.* ʒvj. *Album. Ovor. fortiter agitat.* ʒj. *Miſce admoveaturque faciei eundo cubitum, & abluatur frequenter tota facies aqua prædicta deſtillata poſteà.*

℞ *Tut. pp. Ceruſ. uſt.* ā ℥ij. *Litharg.* ℥j. *Suc. Plantag. Aq. Superioris deſtil.* ā *q. ſ. Ol. Myrtil.* ℥ij. *Ol. de Vitel. Ov.* ℥j. *Incorporentur ſimul & reducantur in formam nutriti, addendo Chalcit.* ʒiij. *Alum.* ʒij. *Sulph.* ʒj. *Suc. Citri* ℥iß. *Applic. Noctu, Mane vero abluatur facies Aq. diſtil.*

If the Diſeaſe, ſaith our Author, had not given way to theſe, I ſhould have added ℥j. of *Argentum Vivum*, but the Redneſs and Tubercles vaniſhing there was no Occaſion.

Sir *Theodore Mayern* † in his Regimen for my Lord *Maxwell*, ſubject to theſe *Exanthemata Faciei, cum Naſi Rubedine*, after taking Notice that it was hereditary to the Family, the Brothers and Siſters being ſubject thereunto, lays the Fault chiefly on the Liver, which he ſays was *Præcalidum, ſanguis Vaporoſus, impurus, non vacans terrena fæce aduſtiſſima, cum temperamento ejuſdem bilioſo.*

In order therefore to the Removal of the Diſeaſe, he ſays the prefervid or over-hot Blood muſt

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* *Obſervationes, p.* 588. *Obſ.* 25. † *Oper. Med. p.* 213.

be

be attempered, and the *Intemperies* of that Bowel eſpecially corrected, that a more laudable thenceforth may be generated; for which purpoſe, and to alter as it were the whole Subſtance of that *Viſcus* tainted, as well as to preſerve the native Salt and Balſam pure and uncorrupt, he lays a mighty Streſs upon Antimony and its Preparations; as the Spirit, Salt, fixt Subſtance, *viz.* the Diaphoretick, or the fixed Flowers of Antimony, (of which Mind was *Sylvius*, and ſeveral others who direct the *Antim. Diaph.* not only inwardly, but uſe the ſame in Ointments, and account thereof as one of the beſt Coſmeticks in the Caſe before us) which have the firſt Place in depurating the Blood, and correcting its Diſcraſies: Next to this he ſubjoins Mercurials to purge with, which are proper to convey away the Salt and tartarous Humours out of the ſame, ſeparating alſo the viſcous, impure and feculent, and carrying them off by Siege; altho' they do not, (continues he,) ſo powerfully operate by the Emunctories of the Skin.

The Simples he lays down to alter and edulcorate are theſe, *viz. Cuſcuta. Fumaria. Ophiolgloſ. Lupulus. Flor. Refrig. & Cordiales Veronica rub. &c.*

Alſo the Tinct. of Tart. Oil of Sulph. and Vitriol, Broths of the hepatick Plants with *Crem. Tart.* and *Lap. Prunel.* than which nothing is more powerful to refrigerate and hinder the Afflux of Humours, and take off their Heat and Ebullition; and theſe are to be continued for a Week or ten Days.

For the ſame Purpoſe he directs alſo an hepatic and ſplenetic Apozem for three Doſes, being rendred purgative with *Sena, Caſſia, Manna, Rhabarb. Syr. Roſ. ſol. & de Fumaria ſolut.* betwixt whiles purging moreover with *Elect. Diaprun. ſol. Diaphœnic.* made up with ℈j. of *Calomel.*

Every Spring he orders a Vein to be opened in the right Arm, Autumn the left.

For twenty Days together he gives Whey clarified with Fumitory, Succory, and the Juice of Apples; alſo Tinctures and Julaps of the like Nature, edulcorate with Syrups made from the Juices of the ſaid Plants, and ſometimes a ſmall Ale, with the more temperate Antiſcorbuticks infuſed, and through the whole Courſe a moſt exact Regimen of the *Nonnaturals*.

When the Body is coſtive a Glyſter muſt be injected, which if frequently repeated an excellent Revulſion is thereby made of the Humours to the lower Parts.

As to the Surgery, he preſcribes Cupping-glaſſes ſet frequently to the Nape of the Neck between the Shoulders with Scarification. Leeches behind the Ears and on the Inſide of the Noſtrils; alſo the Veins under the Tongue to be opened.

I have been more particular in ſetting down the whole internal Proceſs, that by this ſingle Inſtance the young Practitioner may ſee what Care or Caution is neceſſary to be uſed, to provide againſt the Diſeaſe *in Fieri*, by rectifying and altering the whole Temperament, and ſtriking at the Source or Root before we take Notice of that *in Facto*, or which is already thrown out by Tranſlation to the Surface.

For whoever goes about by cooling or repelling, or indeed any other local Applications only, to cure this Infirmity, is in great Likelihood, by ſtriking in or otherways retarding thoſe impure Feculencies, (which are here thrown forth as by ſome proper Emunctory) to kindle in the Blood ſome dangerous feveriſh Ebullition, or by the ſaid Humours now detain'd or pent in, to ſuffocate the vital Flame at the *Focus* or Fountain Head, whilſt we are endeavouring to put out that in the Face.

The

The Topicks order'd for this Noble Man, were firſt a Sweat for the Parts affected, holding his Head cover'd about, and receiving the warm Steam of a *Decoct. Furfur. Saponar. Melilot. Urtic. Camom. Heder. terreſt. Chelid. maj. in Lacte & Aq.* to be uſed for an Hour in the Evening, taking none or a very light Supper before upon thoſe Nights, and to ſhun the cold Air above all things at ſuch Time.

This was repeated once a Week; whilſt in the mean time the Puſtules were dreſſed with an *Emp. de Ceruſſa* and *Diach. alb.* adding a little *Præcipit. alb.* or *Calomel.* for the more ſtubborn and pertinacious, whilſt the leſſer and milder were touch'd with a *Nodulus* of *Sal Saturni. Camph. Alum. uſt. Borax Lap. Prunel.* made wet in *Aq. Sperm Ran. & Nenuphar.*

Vel extrahatur cum Aq. Sperm. Ran. & Phlegmate Aluminis, Muccago Sem. Pſil. & Cydon. & additis Speciebus prædictis, fiat Linim. puſtulis induendum.

Vel cum Aceto forti extrahatur Muccago, & additis Flor. Sulph. pulticula, applicanda Noctu; abluatur facies Mane cum Aq. Myrrhæ.

In pertinaciori Affectu (inquit Author) proſunt Mercurialia, ſed cautè & rarò utenda hæc, metu Dentium & fœtoris Anhelitûs.

Noduli quoque ex Sublimato dulci & Saturno exprimendi in Puſtulas.

Some other Topicks directed on the like Account, by this renowned Phyſician, for her Majeſty then living, liable to a Species of this Diſeaſe breaking out upon her Cheeks, are theſe here inſerted.

1. A *Lac Virginale* prepar'd thus,

℞ *Litharg. Aur. lot.* ℥iij. *Aceti Vini. alb. limpidiſ. & acerrimi* ℥xij. *fiat Ebullitio in Olla nova vi-*

treata ad Medietatis Aceti conſumpt. poſt reſidentiam unius Horæ fiat per Chartam Colatura: Vel loco Aceti ſolius, ſumantur ejus ℥viij. *Suc. Limon. aut Citri depurat.* ℥iv. *tum*

℞ *Aq. Flor. Nenuphar. Sperm. Ran. & Roſ. ā* ℥ij. *Sal. alb. marin.* ℥ß. *Sac. cand.* ʒvj. *Alum. rup.* ʒij. *fiat Diſſolutio & Filtratio per chartam. Duo iſti Liquores ſeorſim reſerventur in duabus Phialis, uſus autem tempore commiſceantur, & fiat Lac applicandum paulò ante Ingreſſum Lecti: Sinatur facies ſiccari, Mane abluatur ſequente Liquore, Lacte Papaveris dicto.*

℞ *Sem. Papav. alb. rec.* ℥ß. *Macerentur in Aq. F. puriſ. per tres Horas, & in Aq. Roſ. per Horas totidem: Mox effuſa Aqua terantur cum* iv. *Amygd. mundatis, itidem infuſis, & additis Aq. Nenuphar. & Sperm. Ran. ā* ℥iß. *Aq. Myrr. ſimpl.* ℥j. *Sacc. cand.* ʒiij. *Fiat Lac. poteſt etiam fieri ſine Saccharo, quod additur ad Deterſionem & Durationem. Si hiſce topicis Puſtulæ non cedant, ad potentiora erit deveniendum. Ut*

℞ *Lactis Virgin.* ℥j. *Ol. Tart.* ℥ß. *Aq. Vitæ puriſ.* ℥iij. *applicetur in Lecti Ingreſſum, & Mane facies ungatur Ol. Amygd. d. vel. Ung. Pomat. rec. vel Ol. Sem. Papav. alb. Vel*

℞ *Sem. Papav. alb. rec.* ℥j. *Lactuc. rec.* ℥ß. *Pineol. rec. Amygd. d. rec. ā* ʒiij. *infundantur omnia per Noctem in æ.* p. *Aq. Roſ. Nenuphar. & Aq. Myrr. ā* ℥iv. *Mox terantur Semina, & cum iiſdem aquis fiat Emulſio: Cui adde intertundendum, Camph.* ℈ß. *Poſt colaturam autem per pannum, ſingulis unciis iſtius Liquoris adde Merc. ſublim. ut decet, exactiſſimè pp.* ℈j. *Uſus ſit ad Puſtulas ſive Herpetes, linteum madefaciendo & per Noctem parti affectæ imponendo, quæ matutinis Horis abluatur Aq. Myrrhæ. Signeturque hic Liquor, Lac Papaveris Magiſtrale.*

2. *Tela Cerata ad Frontis Puſtul. ſive Herpet.*

℞ *Ceræ granat.* ℥iv. *Sperm. Ceti rec.* ʒß. *Camph.* ℈j. *Alum. uſt. Borac. ā* ʒß. *Merc. ut ad fucum exactiſſimè pp.* ʒij. *f. ut e. a. Cerat. in Vaſe figulin. reſervand. pro uſûs tempore.*

3. *Aqua aluminoſa.*

℞ *Suc. Solan. hort. Plantag. Semperviv. maj. Perſicar. maculat. ā* ℔j. *Aq. ſtillat. Roſ. Flor. Nenuph. ā* ℥ij. *m. & deſtillentur in Alembico plumbeo, pro quavis libra adde Alum. rup.* ʒij. *Sal. Saturn.* ʒj. *m. p. uſu.*

4. *Lac Virginale alteram*

℞ *Litharg. Aur. lot.* ʒvj. *Ceruſ. venet.* ℥iv. *Aceti acer.* ℔iij. *bulliant ſimul per Horam dimidiam, deinde poſt reſidentiam factam fiat Colatura per chartam, quæ limpida erit & flaveſcens licet Acetum fuerit rubrum.*

℞ *Salis alb.* ℥ij. *Gemmæ* ʒj. *Borac. Alum. Nit. ā* ℥ij. *Aq. Sperm. Ran.* ʒxij. *m. f. Diſſolutio & per chartam Filtratio.*

Duo iſti Liquores ſeorſim ſerventur, uſûs tempore miſcendi, tunc fiat Coagulum cujus Reſidentia poſt uſum erit reſiccanda & reſervanda ad Neceſſitatem.

Coſmetica alia pro Dom. Regina.

1. ℞ *Suc. Umbilic. Ven.* ℔ij. *Suc. Limon.* ℔ß. *Vin. hiſp.* ℔j. *Aq. Roſ. & Nenuph. ā* ℔ß. *Myrr.* ʒvj. *diſſolvatur Myrr. in Vin. Spatio* 24 *Horarum. Mox omnium Mixtorum fiat Deſtillatio.*

Vel

Vel magis paratu facilis.

℞ *Suc. Semperv. maj. vel potius Umbilici Ven.* ℔ij. *Suc. Limon. Aq. Roſ. ā* ℔ß. *Vini hyſp.* ℔j. *Myrr.* ʒiij. *Miſce & illico fiat Deſtillatio in* B. M. *ad uſum.*

2. *Aqua Myrrhæ.*

℞ *Lactis capril. recenter mulcti, vel ejus defectu, Seri Lact. Vac. rec.* ℔ij. *Sang. Agni agitatione confracti* ℔iß. *Suc. Semperviv. maj. Pomor. redolent. Fragorum Limon. ā* ℔j. *Album Ov. rec.* N° xij. *Pullorum Columb. alb. exenterat. Vin. alb. lot.* N°. ij. *fiat omnium Deſtillatio in* B. M. *Cape hujus Aq. ſtillat.* ℔ij. *Vin. hyſp. opt.* ℔j. *Aq. Roſ. & Fl. Nenuphar. ā* ℔ß. *Myrr.* ʒvj. *Diſſolvatur Myrrha Infuſione, & omnium fiat Deſtillatio in Balneo ad uſum. Hiemalis eſt hæc Aqua optima, Cutem illuſtrans & expoliens.*

3. *Coſmeticum, Omphacium dictum.*

℞ *Omphacii recenter expreſ.* ℔vi. *Suc. Limon.* ℔iv. *Suc. Semperv. maj. vel Umbilic. Ven. & Fragor. ā* ℔ij. *Album Ovor. in Aquam agitat baculo ficulneo* ℔j. *Phleg. Vini, Aq. Roſ. alb. ā* ℔iß. *Sem. Melon. & Papav. alb. rec. infuſ. in Aq. prædict. & trit. ā* ʒij. *Ol. Myrr.* ʒiv. *Nitr. in chryſtal. depurat.* ʒj. *Alum. rup.* ʒß. *Borac.* ʒj. *Camphor.* ʒiß. *Mixta omnia digerantur in Balneo vel Fimo per octiduum. Mox in Cella ſepeliantur per duos Menſes, deinde per Chartam ſiltra ad uſum.*

4. *Pomatum rubrum Solidum ad Labia.*

℞ *Ung. Pomat. alb.* ʒiij. *Ceræ granat.* ʒvi. *vel* ʒj. *Rad. Anchuſæ tritæ & optime Sp. Vini irroratæ*

Miſce, ponantur in Vaſ. Vitr. atque liquata omnia collocentur in Baln. calido, ita ſtent Infuſione per Horam unam aut alteram, continuò agitando Bacillo nitidiſſimo: Poſtquam calorem contraxerit idoneum, fiat per pannum lineum Colatura in Cophynum Chartaceum quadratum, & poſtquam refrixerit ſcindatur in Teſſaras quadratæ Rhomboid. Ungantur Labia ſcabra, ſquamoſa, pallida, rubeſcent & polientur. Poſſunt addi Gr. iij. *Moſchi &* ij. *Zibethi.*

5. *Ad Cutis Faciei Aſperit. (puſtulis evanidis.)*

℞ *Ol. Amygd. d. rec. ſine igne extr.* ℥iij. *Ceræ alb.* ʒv. *Sperm. Ceti* ʒij. *Marg. pp.* ʒj. *Sacc. cand.* ʒiß. *Talci venet.* ʒij. *Boracis* ʒj. *Abluatur Unguentum ter quaterve Aq. Frag. & Nenuphar. antequam addantur Pulveres ſubtiliſſimi, fiatque ad Albedinem Agitatio: Album eſt & pulcrum hoc Pomatum, quo ſolet quoque uti Principiſſa Auriaca Sen. ne tamen ranceſcat, ſatius eſt ſumere Ol. de Been per ſe, vel admixtione Ol. Tart. depurat.*

6. *Inſolatum, & Cutis Aſperitatem ſtrigoſam tollens Omphacium.*

℞ *Uvam & acerbam & viridem, quam madefact. Alumine & Sale aſperge, charta involutam Coque ſub cineribus, coctam exime, Succum aliquot Acinorum exprime, eoque faciem inſolatu fuſcam, bis terve ablue, mirabiliter tollit Inſolatum, Veſperi uſurpatur.*

But I have frequently done good Service with ſome of the leſs pompous and more eaſily prepar'd Remedies: As the *Sal. Tart. Nitri, Saturni,* mixt up with ſome *Pomatum,* or diſſolved in a ſuitable *Menſtruum,* adding ſometimes a little White-wine and

and Juice of Lemons. The *Album Ov.* ſhook up with a little of the *Pulv. Alum.* or beat up well with a few Grains of Sublimate and Camphir. Alſo the *Ol. Myrr. p. Deliq.* prepar'd by boiling an Egg hard, taking out the Yolk and filling up its Place with Myrrh; then binding the divided Sides together, and ſetting it in a moiſt Cellar that the Liquor may drop forth, which is an excellent Coſmetick; for this Purpoſe alſo is the *Ung. faciale* of Dr. *Bate.*

A Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate in the *Weſt-Indies*, for many Years, at particular Times afflicted with a *red Face* and *Puſtules*, and never perfectly clear of the ſame, came over hither for Help in ſo troubleſome and disfiguring a Malady, and was by his Apothecary recommended to me.

I found him with an intenſe Heat and Redneſs all over the Face, alſo ſome ſmall Eruptions, tho' not much elevating the *Cuticle*, complaining of great burning with tingling in the Skin, inſomuch that he durſt ſcarce ever waſh or wipe his Face, altho' with never ſo ſoft a Napkin, for fear of exaſperating the ſame: The like Diſturbance was occaſion'd if at any Time he approach'd a Fire, however cold the Weather happen'd to be; when he appear'd like one that was fuddled, exceeding fiery in his Viſage, which, as I obſerved, was accompany'd with a Roughneſs, frequently caſting off a furfuraceous Subſtance, or like the peeling of the *Cuticula*, after an *Eryſipelas* or the *Scarlet Fever.*

I began his Cure by a Depletion of the Veſſels, with large *Venæſection* in the Arm, Cupping-Glaſſes with Scarification *inter Scapulas*; and for Revulſion of the Humours from the Parts burthen'd therewith, a large *Veſicatory* on the Shoulders or between thoſe Bones.

Once in four Days, for attenuating the Viſcoſity of the Blood, and opening the obſtructed Veſſels, carrying the Humours off by Stool, I order'd

a Scruple of *Calomel* late at Night, and the next Morning purged off with an Infuſion of the *Rad. Rhei fol. Senæ cum Sale Tart.* &c.

By way of altering the Juices of the Blood, correcting the Salts, and attempering the acrid Particles thereof, I farther directed a Morſel of an Electuary *ex Conſ. Fumar. Æthiop. Min. & Antimon. crud.* as in the Chapter of the *ſcorbutick Itch* ſet down, with a Draught of the following *Hepatic*, (as the Antients uſed to term it,) or *deobſtruent Apoſem.*

℞ *Rad. Rubiæ Tinct. Oxylapath. ā* ℥j. *Cichoreæ acetoſæ ā* ℥ß. *Coq. in Aq. F. q. ſ. ad* ℔ij. *ſub finem addendo Fol. Fumar. Scabioſæ ā* Mß. *Sem. Coriandr.* pj. *Colaturæ per ſubſidentiam claræ, adde Syr. de ſucco Fumar.* ℥j. *& f. Apoſema de quo bibat Hauſtulum per ſe in intervallis.*

When he had purſued this internal *Regimen* for ſome Weeks, but without that Alteration I wiſh'd for and expected, I changed it for this following.

℞ *Carnis viper. rec.* ℈j. *Conſ. Fumar.* ʒß. *Tart. Vitriol.* Gr. v. *Syr. è ſucco Fumar. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus bis in Die ſumendus Mane* (viz.) *atque Veſperi ſuperbibendo* ℔ß. *Seri de ſedo ſecundum Bat.*

Once a Week I purg'd him with half a Dram of the *Pil. Tart.* over Night, and an Ounce of the *Sal. Mirabil. Glauber.* next Morning, diſſolv'd in Whey. During this we made uſe of ſundry *Topics* as they were found moſt agreeable. When the Heat and Burning were troubleſome, this,

℞ *Aq. Flor. Sambuci* ℥iv. *Sacchar. Saturn.* ℈j. *m. f. Lotio, in qua Petia madefacta leniter foveantur partes bis terve in Die.*

When the Itching, this,

℞ *Ol. Amygd. d.* ℥ß. *Ol. Tart.* p. *deliq.* ziß. *m. pro Litu cum quo intincta penna tangentur eædem. Vel*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Flor. Sambuc.* ℥vj. *Naphæ* ℥j. *Ol. Tart.* p. *deliq.* ℥ß. *m. pro Lotione ut prius.*

When the Smart and Tingling.

℞ *Ung. Pomat.* ʒij. *Lact. Sulph. Ceruſ. ā* ℈j. *Sacch. Saturn.* ℈ß. *Ol. Tart. parum. M. f. Litus.*

If the Skin was at any Time tender from the deterſive Quality of the *Ol. Tart.* I adviſed the *white Cerate* of *Bates*, but that being troubleſome to keep on, I ſubſtituted my own of the *Lap. Calam.* which agreed admirably well.

Thus after about two Months or thereabouts, he recover'd his former natural Complexion, appearing in the Ladies Company, and in publick Aſſemblies, which before he had been ſhy of: And at his firſt coming out among his old Acquaintance, who had ſeen and converſt with him before he enter'd upon his Courſe, ſeem'd to be a quite different Perſon from what he then was, with a healthful Countenance, his Face ſmooth, void of Puſtules, and free from its accuſtomed flaming Redneſs; altho' ſtill if he walks much, or ſits too long by a great Fire, he is apt to fluſh.

Being exceeding deſirous to be freed from this Deformity, he was very exact in his Government of himſelf, as to the *Nonnat.* in general, particularly as to his Diet and Liquors, altho' as he had been uſed to the free Uſe of ſuch as were ſpirituous, for keeping up his Appetite and Strength, I allow'd him about a Pint of Wine daily, contenting himſelf in the mean Time with Water-Gruel Night and Morning.

When he had left off his internal Preſcriptions, for the poliſhing, as I may ſay, his Skin, he lightly ſmeared the ſame over-Night with a *Pomate ex* ℥ß. *Pomati odorif. cum* ʒß. *Flor. Biſmuth.* waſhing it gently off in the Morning with the *Lixivium* of the Oil of *Tart.* above directed: And having ſpent the beſt Part of the Year for his Pleaſure here in

Town, his Complexion holding good, he went back to his Plantation, taking full Inſtructions for his Management the Spring following, as to bleeding, purging and the alterative Method he had purſu'd here: Tho' I have been ſince inform'd by his Correſpondent in Town, that he has had no Occaſion for any Thing, unleſs Bleeding as a Prevention and taking two or three Purges.

There are ſeveral other Spots and Defilements, to which the Skin of the Face is more liable than that of other Parts, not only on Account of its thinner and finer Texture; but eſpecially for that being more expoſed to the Air's Cold, and the Sun's Heat, the Humours once extravaſate, are by the Straitneſs of the cuticular Pores more difficultly breathed forth than in thoſe kept warm and cover'd with Garments: But the greateſt Part of them falling in with the common Puſtule, or others attending the *Gutta*, for which we have ſo amply provided, and diſcours'd ſo much, we ſhall leave the Choice of ſuch *Formulæ* as ſeem beſt adapted for their Removal, to the Diſcretion of the Artiſt. Such as are of the ſerpiginous Kind, being taken Care of as well here as in the Chapter of *Herpes*; ſo that we ſhall only ſpeak of one other ſmall Tubercle or Pimple, together with the Freckle and Sun-burn.

The Pimple I here intend, is what Authors mention under the Denomination, as I take it, of *Varus*, by the *Greeks* Ἰοὺς; it being deſcribed a ſmall hard Tubercle of the Bigneſs of the Hempſeed, produc'd ſometimes as they report from a feculent and melancholy Blood, but ſeems rather to ariſe from the alimentary Juices by ſome Accident lodged in the Pores of the Skin, and growing, as it finds Liberty, into a little Tubercle, or unequal riſing above the Surface; which after ſome Time hardening, proves troubleſome by diſfiguring the Face.

If

If they give not Way, ſaith *Johnſtone* *, to Emollients and Diſcutients, they muſt be taken off by Ligature, rubbed down by Cauſtick, or touch'd with the Oil of Vitriol, Sulphur or Tartar over Night, and waſhed in the Morning with an Infuſion or Decoction of Bean-flower.

Sennertus † treats hereof particularly in a Chapter by it ſelf, making it ſome Relation to the *Pſydracium* formerly mention'd; and in order to the Cure, (if they are thought worth it, as being void of Pain and an Eye-ſore only) lays down theſe Remedies, *(viz.)*

℞ *Farin. Lupin. Orobi ā* ℥j. *Sem. Malv. excort. Rad. Ireos ā* ʒij. *Sal. Armon.* ʒj. *cum Mucilag. Gum. Trag. f. troch. qui tempore uſûs in lacte diſſolvantur. Vel*

℞ *Mellis, Acet. acerrimi, ā* ℥ß. *Miſce.*

℞ *Litharg. Aur. Terebinth. ā* ʒij. *Ol. Oliv. q. ſ. m.*

If grown yet harder,

℞ *Sapon. Nig.* ℥ß. *Ammon. Thuris ā* ʒiß. *diſſolvantur in Aq. ut Cerati craſſitudinem acquirant.*

℞ *Suc. Oxylap.* ʒij. *Acet. ſcyllit.* ℥ß. *Gum. Ammon. Acet. ſolut.* ʒij. *Boracis* ʒiß. *Alum* ʒß. *m.*

℞ *Rad. Oxylap. Helen. inciſ. ā* ℥j. *Fol. Hyſſop. Puleg. ā* ℥ß. *Coque in Aceto ad Mollitiem, & contundantur minutim, adde Saponis mollis* ℥ß. *Ammon. Acet. Sol.* ʒij. *Myrr. Thuris, Boracis ā* ʒß. *Miſce.*

But if intirely harden'd into the Nature of the Wart, it will then require the ſame Manner of Extirpation, of which ſee our Diſcourſe of Warts and Corns in the next Chapter.

The *Freckle*, by the *Latins* named *Lentigo*, from the Reſemblance to the Lentil, by the *Greeks* Φακὸς,

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* *Idæa Univerſ. Med. Lib. 6. Art. 2.*

† *Pract. Lib. 5. Parſ. 1. Cap. 23.*

is defined a ſmall round Speck, lying even with the Skin, of a yellowiſh or tawny Colour, generally appearing on the Face, and there chiefly on the Forehead, by Reaſon of greater Denſity, not ſuffering the diffuſed Humour to evaporate; ſometimes alſo upon the Neck and Hands, expoſed as the Face to the Heat of the Sun.

They are ſaid to ariſe from Choler extravaſate, and condenſed or dry'd under the *Cuticula* (before they expire) in the Form of little golden Drops or Specks, whence I name them *Guttulæ bilioſæ* and *Maculæ aureæ.*

The Sun-burn called *Inſolatio*, alſo *Morphæa maculoſa rutila ſive flava*, in Contradiſtinction to the *Morphæa alba*, a Kind of *Vitiligo*, called alſo *Morphæa* of ſome of the *Arabians*, ſeems to take Riſe from the ſame external Cauſe, (*viz.*) long Continuance in the Sun, by which the ſubcuticular Humours being altered, appear as it were brown or tawny: A yet farther Aduſtion of the ſame Juices under the hotter Climates ſtrikes the atramentary or black Complexion of the *Æthiopian*, whoſe outward Skin or Cuticle is otherwiſe white, as the *Europeans*, appearing only black from the Humours thereunder.

Some have a Notion that the Sun-burn, ſo called, lieth on the outſide of the Scarf-Skin, whilſt the Freckle is underneath: But I think this ill grounded; for there is great Difficulty to remove either by the common ſcouring and deterſive Medicines, how cleanſing ſoever, if the outward *Lamina* at leaſt of the Cuticle be not raiſed, to let out the impriſon'd Humour ſtriking the Dye.

That the other bilious Extravaſations or Efflorescences are ſubcuticular, I have had more than once an Opportunity of ſatisfying my ſelf, particularly not long ſince in a young Lady, who ſetting Fire to the Lamp of her Tea-Pot, with her Muſ-

lin

lin Head-cloths too near, the Flame taking hold of the Lappits hanging down, ran ſtraight up to her Head, not prevented through her Surpriſe, 'till obſerv'd by ſome about her, upon whoſe crying out it was quickly extinguiſh'd, tho' not before it had ſuperficially ſcorched her Forehead and other Parts of her Face; for which, being conſulted, I anointed her only for the preſent with ſome *Oleum Sambucinum*, but the Skin growing rough and ſeeming likely to peel, I apply'd a Cerate *de Cera alba* melted down to a Conſiſtence with *Ung. alb. Camph. q. ſ.* and the next Day found ſeveral little Veſications in ſome Places, whilſt in others there came off with the Plaiſter many little Flakes containing the external *Lamina* of the Cuticle, on the inſide of which I could plainly perceive ſticking certain yellow Specks, which I eaſily conjectur'd were the Freckles ſhe was much troubled with. Carrying a Piece home with me, I took a View with my Glaſs, where I found each *Lentigo* or golden Speckle much bigger than a Silver Two-pence, neither exactly circular in Figure nor ſmooth, but rugged and unequal in its Superficies, of Colour tawny, or a muddy yellow: After this I had the Curioſity, picking ſeveral of them from the Skin with the Point of a Needle, to lay them lightly on my Tongue, where I perceiv'd (at leaſt fancy'd ſo) a perfect bitter or cholerick Taſte, confirming me in the Opinion that they are very probably certain Particles of Bile effuſed from the capillary Veſſels of the Skin, and not finding Paſſage through the Cuticle, are there dry'd by Heat into thoſe *Guttulæ* or little Drops and Specks, ſhining through the ſame of a golden or yellow Colour. Be this as it will, it is certainly a common, and I think true remark, that yellow or red-hair'd Perſons are moſt troubled with them; tho few or none we may ſuppoſe will make this Gentlewoman's Experiment (how infallible

infallible ſoever) to get rid of them; yet to pleaſure ſuch as are willing to try the leſs painful or hazardous, I have ſelected theſe *Formulæ* here ſubjoined.

℞ *Aq. Flor. Samb. & Fabar. ā* p. æ. *m. p. Lotione.*

℞ *Fel. Caprin. Hircin. vel Vaccin. q. v. Miſce cum Vitri pulvere ſubtiliſſimo ad Litum.*

℞ *Gum. Ceraſ. q. p. ſolv. in Aceto forti & cum pauxillo Farinæ avenaceæ f. Mixtura, quacum frequenter Partes abluantur vel inungantur.*

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Irid. & Elleb. alb. ā* Part. j. *Mellis* Part. ij. *Excipiantur illinanturque lentigines cum illo inſtar Unguenti & cito curantur.*

Idem efficit Suc. ſcabioſ. addita chryſocolla vel Borace & Camph.

Crollius for this Purpoſe highly commends the *Spiritus Tart.*

Hippoc. the *Fel Taurinum cum Oleo tritum, & ſupra Partes Illitum: quod mundat & optimè detergit.*

Cremor Ptiſanæ cum Farina Lupinorum & Orobi, Cataplaſmatis modo impoſitus hiſce caſibus commendatur. Vel

℞ *Lact. Caprin. Aq. Lil. conval. Rad. Bryon. Aq. Rapar. Aron. virid. Sigil. Solom. ā* ℥ij. *Macerentur per Dies* 8, *fiat Deſtillatio. Huic addi poterit parum Ol. Tart. & ante ejus uſum abluatur Facies cum Aq. tepida.*

An excellent Medicine alſo for this Purpoſe, is the *Savanetta Coſmetica* of *Bate* prepared thus:

℞ *Sapon. Ven.* ℥ij. *Solve in Suc. Limon.* ℥j. *Addendo Ol. Amygd. amar. Tart. p. Deliq. ā* ℥ß. *Miſce & inſoletur dum Unguenti ſpiſſitudinem acquirit, quotidie agitando: demum adde Ol. Rhod.* gut. vj. *& reſervetur uſui.*

With this the Parts are to be anointed over Night, and waſhed next Morning with the Water of Bran or Lupines.

Alſo

Alſo this more ſimple Mixture of the ſame Author's, with which I have generally anſwer'd my Patient's Expectation.

℞ *Ol. Amygd. amar.* ℥j. *Tart. per deliq.* ℥ß. *Ol. Rhod.* gut. ij. *Miſce.*

In the Uſe of this, the Oil of Tart. is to be increaſed or diminiſh'd according to the Fineneſs or Coarſneſs of the cuticular Fabrick, or as the Patient can bear it: It ſufficeth if it raiſe the outward *Lamina*, which you will perceive to peel off in a thin Scale or Scurf; after which ſome common Pomatum may be uſed: In the Author's Words, it will excite a little Smart and Twinging for the preſent, but goes off again without other Detriment or Inconvenience.

The ſame Oil dropt into the Bean-cod or Lilly-water, or into ſimple Spring-water, ſo as to make it a little ſoft or ſlippery, like an *Elixivium*, and the Place dabbed or waſhed therewith, has the like Effect. *Vel*

℞ *Sulph. viv. ſubtiliſſimè Pulv.* ℥ß. *Sapon. Nig.* ℥j. *Ligat. in Petia, ſuſpende in Acet. acer.* ℔ß. *per* ix. *Dies. Deinde in uſum adhibeatur, loca affecta bis in Die abluendo & cutem confricando. Vel*

℞ *Camph. inciſ.* ʒij. *Teratur in Mortario Vitreo, ſenſim affundendo Suc. Limon.* ℥j. *tum adde Vin. alb.* ℔j. *Coletur, & Camphora reſidua petia ligata, in Vitro ſuſpendatur. Uſus ejus pro Lotione.*

Some uſe only a diſtill'd Rain Water with Juice of Lemons and a little Camphir.

Others the Liquor dropping *per Deliq.* from *Tart.* Talck and Salt, firſt ſtrongly calcin'd in a Furnace, and then placed in a moiſt or cool Cellar to diſſolve.

Others, Roſe-water ſufficiently ſharpen'd with Oil of Sulphur.

Others,

Others, a Decoction of Bran with *Sal Armon.* & *Sal Tart.*

N.B. After the Uſe of theſe ſharp and deterſive Medicines ſome Time, Medicines more mild and ſoftening, as the *Ol. Amygd. d. Sperm. Ceti*, or the common *Pomatums*, will be often required. For this End likewiſe ſerves the *Cerat. alb.* of *Bates*, laid on over Night, and the next Morning waſhing the Part with a little fine Bran, or Oatmeal and warm Water; or with Milk and Water, with or without the Juice of Lemon, if the Place will not ſuffer it by Reaſon of its Tenderneſs, or with a little Water and Spirit of *Benjamin* under the like Conſideration: But beyond them all I ſhould prefer the enſuing moſt noble *Litus*, to which ſcarce any *Fucus* or Coſmetick is truly comparable.

℞ *Flor. Biſmuth.* ʒij. *Ung. Pomat. albiſ. & fragrantiſ.* ʒvj. *Ol. Rhod.* gut. ij. *Miſce.*

With this the Face may be lightly gone over at any Time, or the Flowers of Biſmuth alone, rubbed gently on the Face with a Piece of white Shammy gives the moſt lovely and beautiful Complexion that can be deſired, and that without Prejudice; it not only whitening and ſoftening the Skin, but deſtroying Tettars and Ringworms, Puſtules, *&c.*

Somewhat like the former of theſe (tho' not half ſo efficacious) is made up into ſmall Gally-pots, and retail'd at a certain Price to the Women of the Town, who therewith putting on a Sort of counterfeit Face, are admir'd and eſteem'd as beautiful; and by vending this ſingle Medicine, I am credibly inform'd, a certain Perſon in this City returns ſome hundred Pounds a Year.

But this bordering ſomewhat nearly upon Painting, and not treating profeſſedly of the coſmetic Art, I ſhall wave all Notice of ſuch Remedies, any farther than intended to remove ſome real Blemiſh, and not merely to whiten or redden the Complexion.

Foreſtus

Foreſtus takes Notice of a Woman ſubject to a red Noſe, eſpecially in the Winter Time, whom having purged, he cured of this Malady, as he tells us, with the following Unguent, which *Giſibertus Horſtius* was wont to uſe at *Rome*.

℞ *Sulph. viv. pp.* ʒiij. *Zinzib. alb.* ʒij. *Coq. leniter cum Vin. Rhenan. alb. & Aq. Roſ. ā* p. æ. *donec Liquor conſumptus eſt: dein miſceatur Pulvis cum Axung. porcin. rec. q. ſ. in formam Unguenti.*

With this ſhe anointed after Supper, and in the Morning waſhed with the Waters of Roſes, Beans, and a Decoction of Bran warm; and this, ſays our Author, avails for Puſtules in the Face, as well as a red Noſe.

We have already obſerv'd, that it highly behoves the Artiſt in theſe Caſes, before he meddles with local Medicines, eſpecially the cold and repelling Topicks, that he principally take Care to correct the *Intemperies* of the Liver, to open the Obſtructions of the other *Viſcera*, and rectify the Maſs of Blood, leſt the like Conſequence attend, taken Notice of by *Ph. Salmuth* *, which happen'd to one troubled with a red and pimpled Face, who being upon his Marriage, procur'd certain Medicines which drove them all in; after which he was taken with the Gout, then with a Palſy in both Arms, and ſhortly after died.

There is a Way of curing this Malady (propoſed by ſome Authors) by a chirurgical Operation, which is that of cutting or otherwiſe deſtroying the larger Blood-veſſels, and intercepting its Current, as they ſuppoſed, to the Face; of which we ſhall deliver the Sentiments of *Bayrus* † in theſe Words.

Sometimes Redneſs of Face comes from an Abundance of Blood that is carry'd by the great Vein in the Middle of the Forehead, and flushing ſudden-

* *Cent. 2. Obſ. 35.* † *Pract. Lib. 8. C. 3.*

ly all over the Face, ſtrikes in again, but preſently returns. An illuſtrious Counteſs ſent for me on this Occaſion, and while ſhe was diſcourſing with me, the Blood immediately fluſhed out of that Vein all over her Face: I obſerving that great Vein of her Forehead to be full of Blood, perſuaded her to let it be opened: I order'd her Hair to be ſhaven a little above the *Commiſſura Coronalis* upon the Vein, leaving the Hair round about for Ornament untouch'd, I then directed a ruptory Medicine to be apply'd to the Vein in the Place ſhaved, and told the Surgeon he ſhould not let it lie above an Hour, but he continued it for two; and when it came to be remov'd the Blood ſpurted violently upon his Face; which however being ſtopt, and the Head bound up, there aroſe a large Swelling and *Echymoſis* downwards to the Noſe, which was quickly remov'd, and the Courſe of the Blood being this Way prevented for the future, by deſtroying the Veſſel, ſhe was freed ever after from her Redneſs and Fluſhings.

Severinus * teacheth this Way of cutting the Veins in ſunder to intercept theſe Defluxions, and take away Redneſs or Inflammations on the Face, Noſe, Eyes, *&c.* which is alſo deſcribed by *Bonetus* †.

For this Purpoſe likewiſe, or rather for the red Noſe, bleeding in the Noſtrils is laid down by others, as *Botallus* **, who affirms it upon his own Knowledge to have ſucceeded as well in this Caſe, as in Pains of the Head and old Diſeaſes of the Eyes. The Way of opening by Lancet or Puncture he prefers to that by Leeches: Two fatal Examples of which are regiſter'd, the one from *Herc. Saxon.* of a Senator at *Padua*, who being ill of a Fever had

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* *Medicin. Effic. p.* 67. † *Lib. de Sang. Miſ.*
** *Lib. de Curat. per Sang. Meſſ.*

a Leech apply'd to his Noſtrils, which crept up into his Head, and the miſerable Patient dy'd of a too great Bleeding the Leech had cauſed, which could by no Means be extracted or got forth again, and I, ſaith the ſame Author, was much concern'd thereat, having ſeen the like Accident formerly at *Venice*. The other from *Paulus Magnus*, who being at *Rome* as he relates, in the Year 1572, a certain Surgeon would needs apply a Leech to his Patient's Noſe, which ſuppoſing it had faſten'd on the inſide only of the Noſtril, was neglected, and the Leech penetrating ſtrait through the Coats of the Brain, ſtaid there 'till ſhe had killed the Patient, the Means uſed for drawing her forth availing nothing.

H. ab Heers putting the Queſtion, whether Spaw-Waters are good in a red Face, or for the pimpled and copper-nos'd Drunkard? makes Anſwer himſelf, that becauſe theſe Pimples or Puſtules do for the moſt part depend upon immoderate Heat of the Liver, and thoſe Waters do greatly heat the ſaid Bowel, as is evident in Hydropicks, Cachecticks and ſuch as labour under menſtrual Suppreſſion, whoſe Liver is acknowledg'd cold, and we have ſeen abundance of People cur'd by heating it with theſe Waters: It is certain that if any Man drink them for any conſiderable Time, he will go away from the Spaw with a far redder and more pimpled Face than when he came there: As I have obſerv'd in ſeveral; but becauſe theſe pimpled Drunkards do always in a Manner, from the Aduſtion of their Blood in the Liver, contract an Obſtruction of the *Meſeraicks*, ſometimes more or ſometimes leſs, they may ſafely drink the Spaw-Waters for about ten Days, namely, that when the Obſtruction is removed by theſe opening Wells, the Liver may be reduced to its Temper by ſome cooler Adminiſtrations.

But to haſten towards the Concluſion of this Chapter; there is a Spot on the Face, I muſt juſt ſtay to mention, more peculiar, according to our great Maſter *Hippoc.* to big belly'd Women, and reckon'd as one of the Signs of Conception, nay according to one of his Aphoriſms, a *Criterion* (tho' fallible) of the Sex alſo: Where he ſaith, *Quæ Utero gerentes, Maculum in facie veluti ex ſolis aduſtione habent, eæ, fœmellas plerumque geſtant.* To this Spot or Mark Authors have generally given the Name of *Ephelis. Sennertus* * deſcribes it as a tawny, dark or duſky Spot, principally ſeated on the Foreheads of breeding Women, and ſpreading both in Length and Breadth, at ſome times to the Compaſs of the Palm of the Hand, without Aſperity or Inequality: Contrary to *Celſus*, who calls it *Aſperitas quædam & durities, mali Coloris.*

The Cauſe is reported to be Retention of the menſtrual Flux, altho' the ſame according to *Sennertus*, betides Virgins at the Time of Purgation: For removing which, he directs them to the Juice taken from the cut Root of Bugloſs, and for Women with Child this following.

℞ *Camph.* ʒj. *Nitri* ʒij. *Miſce cum Melle & facies inungatur.*

I muſt confeſs I have not taken Notice of ſuch Spots, as peculiar or ſingular to Women with Child: If they are, its very probable they may ariſe from the *Cacochymy*, with which they generally abound, occaſion'd very often by their irregular Appetites, and coveting ſome Sorts of Diets of ill Juices: But let this be as it will, the Diſeaſe as an Affect of the Skin, is remov'd with the like Remedies as the common Morphew or Inſolation, of which enough already: So that having added a Remedy or two for Chaps or Clefts upon the Lips, we ſhall cloſe

* *Pract. lib. 5. Pars 3. Sect. 1. C. 2.*

all

all we had to ſay upon this Head, with one ſingle Hiſtory (out of many I am provided with) from my *Adverſaria.*

Oleum Tritici ex Dr. Bate.

Fit valenter exprimendo Triticum contuſum, inter laminas candentes ut effluat Oleum. In rimis Manuum, Ulceribus Pedum, Fiſſuris Labiorum, Herpete, Cutis Scabritie, &c. *mirifice proficuum, ſecundum Authorem.*

Unguentum alterum ad Fiſſuras ex eodem.

℞ *Myrr. Zinz. Litharg. Argent. ā* ℥ß. *Mellis* ℥ij. *Ceræ* ℥j. *Ol. Roſ.* ℥iij. *Ol. Rhod.* gut. v. *m. ſ. a. Vel Aliter.*

℞ *Boli. Myrr. Ceruſ. ā* ʒij. *Axung. Anat. q. ſ. p. Linimento.*

Vel ℞ *Sevi Bovin.* ℥iß. *Ceræ* ℥ß. *Terebinth. Straſburg.* ℥ij. *Ol. Amygd. d. q. ſ. Miſce pro litu labiali.*

A Gentlewoman ſometime afflicted with a *Gutta Roſea ſive rubra,* from a hot and bilious Blood flushing into her Face upon the leaſt Surpriſe or Exerciſe of Body, the Humours at length ſtagnating in the Glandules, became ſharp and corroſive, and raiſed ſeveral Puſtules and hard Tubercles, very much disfiguring her Face, but much more diſturbing and diſquieting her Mind: She had indiſcreetly try'd almoſt every Quack Medicine that ſhe heard of, or was recommended by ſome or other of her Acquaintance, and had Thoughts of enterpriſing a Salivation; but before this was concluded on, ſhe thought fit to take Advice, and ſent for me to give her my Opinion: Upon Enquiry into her Circumſtances, I underſtood ſhe fell into this Inconvenience ſoon after the Death of her Huſband, for Grief of whom, and taking Cold by ſitting up a Nights, ſhe had contracted this valetudinary State, ever ſince labouring under Stoppage of her *Menſes,*

unto which I imputed this Motion of the Humours upwards, or Tranſlation of them to her Face: I gave her great Hopes that if we could bring Nature to its due Courſe, and remove the Obſtructions of the *viſcera* and uterine Veſſels, we ſhould ſoon conquer the Inflammation and heal the Puſtules, ſome of which began to ripen and others were already burſt with Matter, on which Conſideration I order'd only a Box of my *Unguent. de Lap. Calam.* which ſhe ſpread on a Rag, and kept on both Night and Day, confining her ſelf to the Chamber for ſome Time, which ſoften'd thoſe that were yet hard, digeſted ſuch as were burſt of themſelves or which I opened, and healed them ſoon after without other Application: However to take off the Fluxion, I firſt let her Blood in the Arm, and ſome Days afterwards in the Foot, I alſo order'd a Bliſter for her Neck, from which receiving much Advantage, ſhe choſe rather to turn it to one of them we call perpetual, than to comply with Iſſues between her Shoulders, or with one in her Arm. In the mean Time that I might have regard to the principal Cauſe (*viz.*) the Obſtructions, inſtead of the Scammoneate and Aloetick Medicines ſhe had often before taken, and which had fir'd her Blood, I purg'd her only once a Week with Rhubarb and Calomel, ſhe drinking therewith inſtead of Poſſet-drink, the *Epſom* Water turn'd into a Whey with Milk. At other Times ſhe was kept ſtrictly to the following Apozeme and Electuary, being exceeding regular in Diet and the other Nonnat.

℞ *Rad. Rub. Tinct.* ʒij. *Herb. Jacobeæ, Fumar,* ā Mj. *Dictamn. Cret.* Mß. *Sem. Aniſ. contuſ.* ʒij. *Coq. in Aq. F. q. ſ. ad* ℔ij. *Colaturæ adde Syr. de* 5 *Rad.* ʒij. *m. p. Apozem.*

℞ *Antim. Diaph.* ʒß. *Entis Veneris* ʒj. *Conſ. fruct. Cynosbat.* ʒj. *Syr. de Fumaria q. ſ. m. f. Elect. ex quo ſumat* ℥ *N. M. primo Mane, &*

hora

hora decubitûs, poſt bib. ℥v. *vel* ℥vj. *Apozematis ut ſupra, cujus capiat per ſe Quant. eandem 4 Hora pomerid.*

The Day before her Purge, ſhe had given her the following Clyſter: And the Day after, received the Fume of the ſame Decoction into the *Pudenda*; being placed conveniently for that Intention, which after a third Time uſing, her *Menſes* came down, tho' her Face was near well before: So that ſhe uſed only the camphorate Lotion with the Juice of Lemon and White-wine preſcribed before.

℞ *Rad. Bryon. alb. Ariſtol. rot. ā* ℥ß. *Zedoar. Bac. Laur. ā* ʒij. *Herb. Matricar. Artemiſ. Summit. Sabin. Fl. Camomel. ā* Mß. *Coque in Aq. F. q. ſ. ad* ℥xij. *Colaturæ adde Elect. è baccis Lauri* ℥ß. *Miſce pro Enemate.*

Electuario è baccis omiſſo, & addita Tinct. Caſtor. ℥j. *eidem Decoctioni, recipiatur Vapor ejus calidus è Sella perforata in Sinum Pudoris per Spatium horæ quadrantis, ab aere externo diligenter poſteà cavendo.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Diſeaſes of the Skin of the Hands and Feet.

AMONG theſe we reckon the *Whitflaw*, and that painful Excreſcence ſometimes thence ariſing, at the Sides and Roots of the Nail: *Chilblanes* alſo and *Kibes*, *Warts* and *Corns*, with Chaps or Clefts and ſome Affects of the Nails themſelves.

We ſhall begin with the *Whitflaw*, by the *Greeks* named παρωνυχία, by the *Latins Panaritium*, which is twofold.

Firſt the mild or benign, which may be defined a ſuperficial Tumour with Pain, ariſing about the Ends of the Fingers, from a hot and thin Ichor or bilious Serum extravaſate, and in ſhort Time appearing under the *Cuticula*, which it raiſeth up into a little bladdery Swelling, and through which (having changed the ſame into a whitiſh Colour) by its Tranſparency and Fluctuation it ſhews it ſelf ready to be let out: Upon which the Pain goes off, and the Place heals without Trouble, if affecting only the Pulp of the Finger, otherwiſe there is ſometimes Hazard of the Loſs of a Nail, and farther Trouble alſo from the *Pterigyon* thence ariſing.

In the Cure of this, a Pultis of white Bread and Milk, and if it comes forward of a white Lilly Root, a Pledgit of Baſilicon or a Melilot Plaiſter, are the uſual Applications, and pricking the Bladder to let out the Humour, or clipping away the Skin, a new one is ſoon generated by ſome of the common *Epuloticks*.

But ſecondly, The other or malign is a Buſineſs of much greater Concern, and calls for the Aſſiſtance of a compleat Artiſt, ariſing from much greater Aduſtion of the Humour, and evidencing by its Effects an exceeding Sharpneſs and Corroſion: Our People call this, the *Felon*, from which, partly by the Folly and Ignorance of Pretenders to Surgery, and partly through the Fear and Obſtinacy of the Patient, not ſuffering timely Inciſion down to the *Perioſtium* or Bone it ſelf, many Joints have been rotted and taken off, and ſome have died through the extreme Anguiſh: So that not without Reaſon, both *Guido* and *Joannes de Vigo* (as *Parey* hath it) have judged this Diſeaſe to be mortal: To prevent which Cataſtrophe and to ſave the Part affected, it is now agreed on all Sides, that ſo ſoon as ever the Pain begins to grow extreme, altho' no Matter ſhould appear to fluctuate (for then it will

will be too late) to cut deep into the Part, avoiding as much as may be the Veſſels and Tendons: Where ſometimes at the Bone it ſelf, or upon its Membrane, a Drop or two of this corroſive malign Matter diſcovers it ſelf the Cauſe of all the Miſchief.

What the incomparable *Fab. Hildanus* means* by cutting ſuperficially, or ſhaving off the upper Skin only, where he ſaith we ſhall diſcover *Macula quædam rubicunda*, I am at a Loſs to underſtand: Having been never able to relieve my Patient but by cutting deeper, even to the *Perioſtium* as before recited.

If his Method would always take Place, I muſt confeſs it would ſave the Patient much Pain and ſome Hazard in the Operation, as well as the Surgeon Trouble in the Cure, and ſo far he is ſurely right; but that the corroſive *Ichor* or *Macula* he ſpeaks of, is always to be found in the Beginning upon thus paring away the Skin, and going no deeper, I am very doubtful, and muſt herein diſſent from that great and worthy Practitioner, to whoſe Memory notwithſtanding I ſhall always pay the higheſt Deference and civil Veneration.

There is an odd empirical Way of helping in this Diſtemper, ſet down by *Riverius*†, that famous Phyſician as well as Counſellor to the *French* King: With which, for the Singularity thereof, I ſhall entertain the Reader who is a Stranger to the Works of that Phyſician: I call it empirical, altho' the worthy Author will have it to be ſympathic or rather magnetical: It is that of putting the pained Finger into the Ear of a Cat, of which take here his two Experiments.

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* *Obſervat. Cent.* 1. *Obſ.* 97. *Obſ.* 19, & *Obſ.* 63.

† *Obſervat. Cent.* 4^m^.

The firſt, that of the Wife of a principal Officer in the Court of Aids to the K. of *France*, who after four Days Trouble with a *Paronychia* (whether benign or malign is not mention'd) ſhe was perſuaded to thruſt her Finger into a Cat's Ear, and in a Quarter of an Hour's Time was cur'd thereby. She perceiv'd, ſaith the Author, between whiles, a Heat invading the Shoulder and Arm, and gradually deſcending lower with extreme Pain at the End of her Finger, which Heat afterwards vaniſhing as it were away, return'd again ſoon after with the like Diſturbance: The Cat in the mean time from the Vehemency of the Pain tranſmitted to her Ear, was ſo reſtleſs and troubleſome that two People could ſcarce hold her: Hence he infers a certain magnetic Force or Energy lodged in the Cat's Head, of ſuch Affinity with the Diſeaſe, that the Poyſon or Malignity latent in the Tumour is drawn ſuddenly thereunto.

The ſecond Example is of the eldeſt Daughter of the Treaſurer of that Kingdom, labouring with a *Paronychia* on the Fore-finger of her Left-hand, and which had been troubleſome for the like Space of Time, when being exceeding reſtleſs all Night with the Extremity of her Pain, ſhe was likewiſe ordered to try the ſame Experiment, and after putting her Finger in the Ear of the Cat, in about two Hours ſhe was wholly free from Pain.

She ſaid ſhe perceiv'd plainly a drawing in of her Finger farther into the Cavity, and now and then great Pain invaded the whole Arm up to the Shoulder, at the ſame time the Cat making a great and ſtrange Noiſe as if affected with Pain ariſing from the Venom intromitted: Her whole Hand was much tumify'd, altho' ſoon after it abated every where but on the Finger, where it remain'd yet perfectly free of Pain: And upon taking

her

her Finger out, it was found as perfectly ſuppurated, and the Matter being let out, healed quickly after witha common Diapalma Plaiſter.

Theſe Facts are ſo well atteſted, and the Reputation and great Learning of the Author ſo univerſal, that no Diſpute can be made of the leaſt Fraud or Colluſion practiſed therein, nor do I ſee any thing can be reply'd to retort or take off from the ſtrange Efficacy in the Cure, unleſs the following Queries I ſhould be ready to propoſe, *viz.*

In the firſt Caſe, ſuppoſing the Diſeaſe of the mild or benign Sort, whether the Humour had not near ſpent it ſelf before the Tryal, being promoted farther by the kindly Warmth of the Part, to a total Diſſipation?

In the ſecond Experiment, falling in, perhaps, with the Time of the Criſis or making of Matter, this once made, every one knows the Pain ceaſeth.

The Senſe of the ſame through the whole Limb intervening, is eaſily ſolv'd by a Conſent common to the membranous and nervous Parts, which might ſeem greater and more obſervable at the Time of the Experiment, by the Impreſſion of Fear or ſtrong Imagination incident at ſuch Times, to Women and Children. As for the Struggle, Motion or Crying of the Cat, it is natural to moſt Creatures, eſpecially of this Kind, upon long Confinement to one Poſture, eſpecially when perpetually ſtimulated or provoked thereto by an extraneous Body thruſt into ſo ſenſible a Part as the Ear, to uſe their utmoſt Efforts for releaſing themſelves from ſuch like Bondage or Captivity, but enough of this.

It often happens when the *Whitflaw* is ſeated on the Edge or Root of the Nails, and has diſcharged its Matter, there is apt to ariſe from the excoriated

Parts,

Parts, a ſpongy or looſe Fleſh, which ſtill increaſeth, if the Edge of the Nail, at whoſe Side it ariſeth, be not removed, and the Fleſh thereby freed from the Preſſure: The like Diſorder happens from Splinters, Pins or Needles, or whatever elſe may happen to be thruſt under and break the *Continuum:* The ſame Effect befals the Toes from a ſtreight Shoe, or what may happen to compreſs the Nail, or occaſion its growing into the Fleſh, and making the Part raw, as picking, pulling, tearing or cutting them to the Quick. This Diſeaſe is by the *Greeks* denominated Πτερύγιον; by the *Latins Reduvia, Excreſcentia unguis fungoſa,* in removing which, the chief Concern is to free the Place from that Part of the Nail, which by preſſing hard in occaſions the Diſturbance: Which may be ſometimes done by getting underneath the Point of your Sciſſars, and clipping it away at once: But if by Reaſon of the Frowardneſs of the Patient, together with the extreme Tenderneſs of the Part, and the Fleſh lying in the Way, this cannot be accompliſhed; the Excreſcence it ſelf is firſt to be remov'd by ſome catheretick Powder or milder Eſcharotick: Or if the ſame riſe high like a large Pea or Bean, and the Baſis will admit, the moſt expeditious Way is to clip it off, and ſtrew upon the Root a little crude Vitriol, or to rub it down with the lunar Cauſtick, and when the Slough caſts off, if the whole of it be waſted, to attempt again the taking away ſuch Part of the Nail lying under, as creates the Trouble and Diſturbance: But if you cannot yet come at the ſame, you are to proceed as before 'till the *Fungus* is waſted, and the cutting in of the Nail prevented for the future.

In the waſting theſe Excreſcences, you will find nothing better than the common red Precipitate, which works with little Pain, and does Wonders

in

in theſe Caſes: I uſually cover the *Fungus* pretty thick, laying over a Pledgit arm'd with ſome lenient Medicine, and leaving the ſame on for two Days, in which Time there is made a large and thick Slough, which if it come not off with the Dreſſing, I remove with my Sciſſars with little or no Pain to the Patient, and apply more of the ſame if I ſee Occaſion, and thus in three or four times dreſſing you not only waſte the Excreſcence, but often dry up and heal the Place without other Application or Help of Surgery. But this I believe (or hope at leaſt) is no Secret now to the worthy Profeſſors of that honourable Art.

We are next to ſpeak of an Effect to which the Skin of theſe Parts are liable more eſpecially in cold Weather, and from which they ſuffer great Trouble by the Heat and Itching which attends them: I mean that which among us is called the *Chilblain*, by the *Latins Pernio*, *Gr.* χίμεθλον, ἀπὸ τ χειμῶνος *ſeu Hyeme dict.*

The Diſeaſe is ſelf evident: Great Redneſs ſometimes with unequal bunching out in the Skin, burning Heat, Smart, Tingling and Itching affecting chiefly the Skin of the Hands and Fingers, alſo of the Feet and Toes in the Winter-Seaſon, at which Time it generally viſits thoſe that have been liable before to the ſaid Diſturbance: It comes ſometimes alſo upon the Face and Top of the Noſe, as *Sennertus* formerly obſerved.

The Cauſe is ſaid to ariſe from Blood diffuſed by the capillary Veſſels of the *Cutis*, and not return'd by the Circulation, nor able to breath out by the Pores, on Account of the Conſtipation of them in the Cuticle, by the Cold ſtill more contracted at this Time, there ſtagnates, vitiates the Glandules, and breaking the Unity of the Fibres, ulcerates and raiſes Bliſters on the Parts: At beſt ſhut in or pent up by the *Cuticula*, excites the other

Symptoms of Heat and Itching, and having once diſorder'd the Texture of theſe Parts, is wont with the Winter conſtantly to return, and to go away at the Approach of warmer Weather.

Children and young Perſons are for the moſt Part the Subjects of this Diſtemper, unto which when it happens on the lower Part of the *Gaſtrocnemius* Muſcle or its tendinous Termination upon the *Os Calcis*, they give the Name of Kibes.

In Removal of which, eſpecially before the Skin is crackt or ulcerated, the prime Intention is to open the Pores thereof and let out the impacted Humour: For which Purpoſe a decutient *Fotus* of ſome of the warm Plants is apply'd with hot Flannels to the Part: Inſtead of which others uſe a Bath of Beef-Brine or Salt-Water (the Cook-maids Remedies) or elſe burn them at the Fire-ſide: Again, others on the contrary, dip their Feet in cold Water, or rub both Hands and Feet affected well with Snow: A Practice in the Northern Regions, uſed to thoſe who have their Limbs frozen as it were to Death.

*Gulielmus Fabricius** tells us it is the Cuſtom of thoſe People, coming off a Journey, to rub their extreme Parts almoſt congealed by the nipping Froſts, ſuch as their Fingers and Toes, their Ears and Noſe with Snow, before they enter their Stoves, leſt otherwiſe, at the ſudden Approach of the Fire, they mortify and drop off: A ſignal Inſtance of this Practice he gives, which was related to him by a Nobleman, who travelling in thoſe Parts hapned to ſee a poor Carter by the High-way Side fallen down and frozen ſtiff, and ſeeming dead with Cold, who being lifted up and lay'd into his Cart, was carry'd to the next Inn they came to, where the Hoſt inſtead of ſuf-

* *De Gangrena & Sphac.* C. 13.

fering

fering him to be brought to the Fire, order'd him preſently to be plunged into the cold Water, and upon taking him out the Froſt breaking forth (ſays the Nobleman, who ſtood by to behold the Paſſages) of his Body, had cover'd the whole Surface thereof with Ice, ſo that his Breaſt ſeem'd as hard as Iron: Then pouring a Cup of Metheglin with ſome Spices down his Throat, he was put to Bed, where a Sweat preſently and plentifully breaking forth, he ſoon came to himſelf and was recovered:

And this Effect is brought to paſs by Means of what the Learned call the ἀνλιπερίσασις of the Air, by which the Heat ſuddenly concenter'd, riſeth up with a redoubled Force to expel its Adverſary: And thus both Heat and Cold beſet with the contrary Antagoniſt, is the more increaſed: For thus it is that Springs are ſaid to be much hotter in Winter than they are in Summer; for the ſame Reaſon Apples or Eggs being frozen, ſhall recover themſelves put into cold Water, when if thrown into hot, they will become rotten, wither'd and dead: But leaving Theory let us return to Practice.

For Kibes and Chilblains theſe Remedies are ſet down by *Sennertus* *.

℞ *Vin. alb.* ℔j. *Alum.* ℥j. *bulliant cum Vino parumper, & eo pars abluatur.*

℞ *Ol. Laurin.* ℥ij. *Mellis* ℥j. *Terebinth.* ℥ß. *Miſce.*

Almoſt all the Authors I have met with extol the Juice or Decoction of the Turnep, eſpecially if the ſame has been frozen, which is then their true Specifick.

Wine boil'd with Salt and Alum and made into a Cataplaſm with Rye-flower, Honey and Brim-

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* *Pract. Lib. 5. Part. 1. Cap. 15.*

ſtone;

ſtone; alſo the *Manna Thuris cum Axung. Porci ſub forma Linimenti.*

Sir *Theodore*'s Directions for her Majeſty ſubject to this Diſturbance in froſty Weather, were the enſuing, (*viz.**)

Decocto Raporum admodum calente, Manus & Partes aliæ foveantur, imo per Horam unam ipſa Rapa Mollia coctione per Elixationem vel Torrefactionem applicentur tumoribus & diu deſuper continuentur, idque aliquot matutinis conſequentibus. Vel

℞ *Rapum unum magnum, quod excavatum, quarta ſui foraminis parte repleatur pulvere Rad. Cyclam. reliquum impleatur Sperm. Ceti & Ung. Roſ. alb. Teg. Operculo & ſub Campana ut e. a. coquatur ad pinguium inſpiſſationem, fiat Expreſſio fortis, cui adde Pingued. Anſ. Axung. Suillæ rec. ā* ℥ij. *Ol. Ov. non fœtentis* ℥j. *Ceræ alb.* ℥ß. *Coque ſimul ad Suc. Rap. conſumpt. continuo agitando mox affundatur Spir. Vin. opt. q. ſ. & ceratum diligenter abluatur, Applicetur è Linteolo vel Bombace preſertim h. Somni.*

Here is Pomp enough indeed, and beſt befitting Majeſty, whilſt thoſe in the lower Forms may be as well accommodated with ſimpler, and more eaſily to be prepar'd Medicaments, of which Kind is this of the ſame Authors which he calls

Experimentum certum ad Perniones.

Coquatur Rapum ſub Cineribus, detrahatur Cortex exterior, pulpa calens, quantum ferri poterit, applicetur Pernionibus & congelaturis, pars calida teneatur & eo Die Patiens jaceat in Lecto, intra unam vel alteram Diem evaneſcunt. Vel

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* *Med. form. p. Regin. Anna & Maria, p.* 109, 110.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ex Rapis putrid. diſtil. imbuantur Linteola & callidè applicentur. Rad. Cyclam. excaveatur, repleatur Oleo & pauca Cera, coque ſub cineribus, fiatque Linimentum.*

Ad eundem finem Empl. Diaſulph. Ruland. præſtat.

*Olaus**, in his Account of the cold Countries, ſays, that the People much afflicted with this Diſeaſe, have no better Way of eaſing themſelves than by the *Pulvis Pellis Leporin.* which you will find ſet down in *Schenkius*† as a Secret, or in his own Words, *Remedium rarum*; but after what Manner to be prepared, or how uſed, is left conjectural: For my Part I ſhould lay greater Streſs on the Warmth of the Skin, or the Furr it ſelf wrapped about the Parts to defend them from the Cold, than upon the Skin or Furr reduced to a Powder.

I remember when a Youth, being ſubject to great Redneſs and Itching of my Heels in froſty Weather, I uſed the common defenſative Plaiſter of *Diap. Bol. Ol. Roſ. & Acet.* which both ſtrengthened the Part, and kept off the Fluxion; ſo that renewing the ſame as it grew looſe, I had little or no Diſturbance the whole Winter.

Note, When they come to break through the Cuticle and ulcerate, they muſt be treated accordingly, either with a Pledgit of *Diapomph.* or my *Ung. de Lap. Cal.* than which nothing better, altho' dreſs how you will, or with what you will, there are ſome of them, eſpecially in poor Peoples Children, forced to run about the Streets, which will not heal before the Approach of Summer. Proceed we now to

× Turner's Cerate

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* *Rerum ſeptentrion. Lib. 2. Obſ. 7.*

† *Obſerv. Med. Lib. 5.*

Another

Another Diſorder incident to the Skin of the Hands and Feet, which is that ariſing from *Warts* and *Corns:* Whoever has been ſoundly plagu'd therewith (and who almoſt is not one time or other?) will not think it trifling that we ſpend Time in deſcribing them, much leſs that we propoſe Remedies conducive to eaſe the Pain, or entirely remove them: For ſurely it was a noble Thought of the well deſerving *Sydenham*, that if one Man was to ſpend his whole Life-time in finding out a certain Cure for Corns, he would deſerve well of Poſterity, and might be ſaid ſufficiently to have ſerved his Generation.

Thoſe troubleſome and often painful Tubercles or cutaneous Excreſcences, have received various Names from their as various Reſemblance: By one more general they have that of *Verrucæ*, *a parte Montis editiore*, *ſic vocatæ*, ſays *Sennertus*, *i. e.* becauſe they appear on the Surface of the Skin like the Eminences of little Hills or *Monticuli*; they are called *Porri* from the ſmall Threads or Fibres with which ſome of them are implicate, like the Roots of that Plant.

They are diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral Kinds, and have their Names accordingly as aforeſaid from ſome Likeneſs; thus ſome are called Μυρμηκία, *Formica*, *vel à colore ſubatro qualis eſt formicis*, *vel quod dum ſtringitur*, *ſenſum exhibeat Morſibus formicarum ſimilem.* This is ſaid to be fixed with a deep Root, broad at Bottom, and more ſlender at the Top, projecting a little from the Surface; hence it has alſo the Name of *Verruca Seſſilis*, being low and leſs moveable in the Skin than the following; theſe, according to *Celſus*, are found more uſually in the Palms of the Hands or Soles of the Feet. The contrary to this is called *Penſilis*, by the *Greek* Ἀκροχορδών *quod exiguo quaſi pediculo*, *ut de Chorda*, *dependeat*; this has a ſmall Baſis growing

ing out by a Stalk into a longer and larger Head; they riſe very many near together on the Hands of Children, and ſometimes fall off inſenſibly, or dye away of themſelves, arriving often to a great Compaſs as that of a ſmall Bean; and of this Sort (according to ſome Authors) when they are party-colour'd, reſembling in ſome Meaſure the Thyme Leaf, they derive the Name Θύμιον, *Thymion*, from the ſaid Likeneſs; if ſtill larger, carrying that of the Fig, according to *Sennertus*, they are denominated *Fici*; alſo of Kin ſomewhat to theſe are the Κονδυλώματα, *à Condylis ſeu Articulorum Nodis*; but theſe latter ſprout uſually in or near the obſcene Parts, and are oftentimes a Species of the *Lues Venerea*.

The *Corn*, Gr. Ἦλος, by the Latins *Verruca alba*, alſo *Clavus*, from its reſembling the Head of a Nail; theſe grow ſometimes on the Fingers, but oftener on the Toes and Soles of the Feet, where they create great Diſturbance in walking, eſpecially in rough Ways, as ſome People, I am ſure, can bear Witneſs: This Kind having in its Center commonly a black Speck reſembling the *Pupilla*, is called therefore *Oculus Picæ*, the Bird's-Eye; which are thought commonly to ariſe from ſome external Compreſſion.

Of all which, according to *Jo. Tagaut.** the *Acrochordon* or *Verruca penſilis*; as alſo the *Thymion*, ſometimes waſte of themſelves without Remedy, or at worſt are more eaſy to be removed; but the *Myrmecia* or *Verruca ſeſſilis*, alſo the *Verruca alba* or *Clavus*, ſeldom without Surgery.

Mr. *Wiſeman* † ſays there is this eſſential Difference betwixt the Wart and Corn, in that the former taking Riſe from the true Skin, ſhooteth outwards, whilſt the Latter beginning in the Cuticle, rooteth it ſelf downwards.

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* *Inſtit. Chirurg. Lib.* 1. *C.* 9. † *Chirurg. Lib.* 1. *C.* 20.

The Cauſe is vulgarly ſuppoſed a craſs, melancholy or pituitous Humour, which being otherways uſeleſs, is formed into theſe preternatural Bodies. *Platerus*, with more Reaſon, that they are made of the nutritious Humours, deſtin'd for the Uſe of the Skin; the Manner of which he deſcribes thus: *Ut in illorum Subſtantia conſiſtens adhuc Durities calloſas & cicatrices gignit: Sic in Porum Cutis unum pluresve Portio illius irrumpens, Cuti adhærens, Radicibuſque adnaſcens, Portiunculam exiguam Porum adimplentem duram ac calloſam generat, quæ nunc extra Porum effertur, in Verruca penſili, aliàs in eo permanet, in Verruca ſeſſili, uti & Clavo in Pedibus. Quòd autem Succus ille poros ſe ingerat, illorum dilatatio & amplitudo Cauſa eſſe poteſt: Quod uti à variis Cauſis prodit, ita in Pedibus Cute uno Loco validiùs preſſa, poroque ſic ampliato, clavus facile gignitur, in manibus quoque cum plerumque ſe Verrucæ offerant, ab externis injuriis hoc prodire eſſe credibile.*

*Monſieur de la Vauguion**, Doctor of Phyſick and Intendant of the Royal Hoſpital about *Paris*, thinks that when the nervous Filaments (from whoſe *Rete* or net-like *Plexus* the Skin is form'd) are by any Means divided or broke in ſunder, the nutritious Juices, diſtilling from their Extremities are congeſted and coagulated, or being protruded to the Pores, form theſe Excreſcences we call Warts and Corns, and ſometimes other greater and more large *Sarcomata:* If theſe Warts, ſays he, are on the Toes and the Shoe preſſeth, they root themſels in the Tendons, ſpringing thence like *Ganglions:* When they thruſt out farther, and to much greater Length, they are termed Horns, rooting themſelves ſtill deeper into the Ligaments and Bones themſelves, of which they ſeem as it were

* *Comp. Body of Chir. Operat. Chap.* 45.

only

only a Prolongation; and this ſhall ſuffice for their Hiſtory and Deſcription.

We proceed now to their Cure; the *Diagnoſtick* being plain from what went before, the *Prognoſtick* is diſcoverable from what follows.

In the Removal of both *Warts* and *Corns*, many Medicines are recommended, and ſome make it a Trade to ſell Plaiſters for the ſame, whilſt others live only by the Operation of cutting them out: So that ſince the Remedies of both Sorts are ſo ready at Hand, if thoſe knaviſh Impoſtors could perform what they pretend, we ſhould not ſurely meet at this Time with ſo many People hobbling about Streets. But before we ſpeak to the Operation, I ſhall lay down ſome of the principal Topicks recommended to us by famous Men.

For this End *Fallopius* directs the *Fol. Salicis aut Succus eorum*, or in Defect of the green Plant, their Powder or powder'd Bark mixt with Vinegar. The Juice alſo of the following Plants are preſcrib'd for the ſame Purpoſe, *viz. Scrophularia. Rad. Ari. Dracunculi. Cyclam. Chelid. Tolluntur quoque Verrucæ (inquit Sennertus) ſi cum Nigella & Urina fricentur, ſi laventur Liquore ex Fol. Verbaſci collecto & cum floribus appoſito, decocto ex Sinapi, Sulphure & Sale, facto cum Aceto. Si Pulv. Sabinæ & Fol. ejus in Vino macerata per Dies tres continuos imponantur. Si Herba Robert. Rut. & Millefol. ſimul trita applicentur. Utile quoque eſt cichoreum Verrucarium, quod inde nomen accepit, item Succus lacteus è caulibus Dentis Leonis. Aqua é ſarmentis Vitium, dum uruntur, exudans.*

The following Emplaſter is much eſteemed by *Sennertus* *, copied thence by Mr. *Wiſeman*.

℞ *Pic. naval.* ℥j. *Galban. Acet. ſol.* ℥ß. *Sal. Ammon.* ℈j. *Empl. Diach. magn.* ℥iß. *Miſce.*

* *Lib. 5. Part. 1. Cap. 37.*

The Plaiſter *ex Ammoniaco* is alſo very profitable by it ſelf apply'd; as is alſo the *Succus Calendulæ & Portulacæ*, eſpecially this latter, inſomuch that *Riverius** takes Notice, that in ſeven or eight Days Time the Wart is removed by rubbing twice a Day with bruiſed Purſlane, and after applying the ſame like a Cataplaſm. The ſame Author in his next Obſervation ſubjoins, that as to Corns, they muſt be cut in the Decreaſe of the Moon, (having before bathed them for ſome time in warm Water) and then apply the bruiſed Leaves of the Ivy-tree for fifteen Days, Night and Morning, after which (if you dare believe it) the Corn is very eaſily taken out, or falls of it ſelf.

Hildanus's Remedy †, which upon a multiply'd Experience on himſelf, his Wife and many of his Friends he deſervingly commends, was this.

Firſt of all the Feet are to be ſoundly bathed for two or three Hours over Night, or after Supper, in the following emollient Decoction, to be repeated for two or three Evenings going ſtraight afterwards into a warm Bed.

℞ *Rad. Alth. Malv. Lil. alb. Scrophal. maj. ā* ℥j. *Fol. Alth. Malv. Viol. Fl. Chamomil. Melilot. ā* Mj. *Sem. Lini Fæni-gr. Aneth. ā* ℥j. *Incidantur & contundantur omnia groſſo modo Coq. in A. F. q. ſ. ad conſumpt. dimidii.*

When the Corns are by this Method well ſoftened, they are to be cut down gently even with the Skin, by a ſharp Penknife, taking Care of going to the Quick; after which the following Plaiſter, ſpread upon a Rag, or a Piece of the fineſt Leather, may be applied to the Place, and gently bound on; ſhifting the ſame at firſt once in four Days, but

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* *Obſervat. communicatæ. Obſ.* 34.

† *Obſerv. Chirurg. Cent.* 6. *Obſ.* 100.

after only once a Month, continuing thereof at leaſt for the Space of a Year, which is done with little Trouble but very great Advantage.

The Plaiſter is much the ſame with ours *de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco*, ſo that I have not thought it worth while to inſert; there being only an Addition of Wax and Oil of Almonds, which the more curious Reader may find in his Epiſtle *ad Dom. Paul. Croquerum de Med. quorundam Magiſt. præp.* p. 657.

In Room of this, after the like Preparation of Bathing and Cutting, Sergeant *Wiſeman* ſpeaks much in the Praiſe of the ſoft red Wax uſed by Scriveners, apply'd Plaiſter-wiſe.

I ſhall not ſtay to inlarge upon ſome other Remedies, having little other than direct Foolery or Superſtition for their Foundation; ſuch as cutting a certain Stick with ſo many Notches, the ſtealing of Beef to rub them with, and after burying the ſame in the Earth: Neither yet do I think it worth while to give the ſeveral Compoſitions of catheretick, ſeptic, or other corroſive and burning Ingredients, ſuch as *Alum. Vitriol. Æs viride. Chalcanthum. Succus Tithymal. Cucum. Agreſt. Fici Arb.* with the ſeveral Arſnicks and Sublimates; becauſe whatever theſe effect is by their burning Property, and in Place of which, I ſhould prefer (if approving any) the Oil of Vitriol and Sulphur, Aqua-fortis, Oil of Tartar, Butter of Antimony, *Lapis lunaris vel infernalis*, in the Uſe of all which Medicines, there is required the higheſt Prudence and Diſcretion; neither ought any ſuch to be uſed without taking the Judgment, and having the ſame applied by the Hand of an eminent and ſkilful Artiſt, which leads us to the Cure by Surgery, other Remedies proving ineffectual and fruitleſs.

The Cure this Way is of a threefold Nature, *viz.* cautery, actual or potential, Inciſion and Ligature; but before either of theſe Ways be enterpris'd, let the ſame Caution be ſtrictly purſu'd that we laid down elſewhere in the Removal of Excreſcences or Marks from Fancy in pregnant Women; I mean that we firſt throughly conſider the Nature of the Excreſcence, whether Wart or Corn, in Regard to any Malignity may lurk thereunder; from whence, if provok'd, they may happen to grow cancerous, which we may ſometime gueſs by their untoward Nature and Aſpect, with their conſtant pricking, and more than uſual Pain. Secondly that we take Notice on what Parts they are ſeated, thus on the Knuckles or Joints, either of the Fingers or Toes, there is great Danger of Fluxion, and great Difficulty in the Extirpation; ſince they frequently run down to the Tendons and Ligaments, which are often corrupted and deſtroyed in theſe Attempts, and by which Means I could give ſeveral Examples of thoſe who have loſt a Finger, a Toe, an Arm and Leg, nay often their Lives, ſeeking only to get rid of a Wart or Corn.

If the Wart be of the penſile Kind, and ſeated ſafely, I prefer the Ligature made of a Horſe-hair, or a ſtrong waxed Thread or Silk, without rubbing the ſame over with Arſnick or corroſive Sublimate, from which unhappy Symptoms may ariſe, taken Notice of by *Hild.** The Ligature may be gradually ſtraitened as the Patient can endure it, 'till the Excreſcence begin to mortifie or die away by Reaſon of its Nouriſhment intercepted: After which, if neceſſary, the Root may be juſt ſinged with a red-hot Probe or Knitting-needle,

* *Obſervat. Chir. Cent.* 6. *Obſ.* 79, So. 81.

or

or touched with ſome Eſcharotick, if there ſeem Likelihood of its Budding forth again, and not otherwiſe.

In the cutting with a Knife or Sciſſars, ſome Authors tells us we muſt take heed none of the Blood fall upon the Parts adjoining, and raiſe more Excreſcences of the ſame Nature; as if the Blood was quite different from that of other Parts, or that the ſame falling on the ſound Skin, and not immediately wiped off, ſhould ſtraight take Root, and produce a new and more plentiful Crop of Warts and Corns.

After clipping there ſeems greater Neceſſity to cauteriſe or otherways waſte the remaining Root than in the Way by Ligature, which takes up with it very often, if not the very Extremity, yet more of the *Pedunculus* than the Knife or Sciſſars can do, unleſs the former be convey'd (as is the Way of the Corn-cutter) quite round the very Bottom of the Center, a bold and hazardous Operation which I prefer the cutting cloſe to the Surface; and if then it be thought neceſſary, gradually to waſte the Remains by ſome of the milder Cauſticks, in the Uſe of which the Parts about are carefully to be defended by ſome proper Application laid upon the Place; and how ſlight ſoever the Operations may appear, yet in *plethorick* or *cacochymick* Bodies, both bleeding and purging, before we ſet about them, are as abſolutely neceſſary as in thoſe of a more ſeeming Weight or greater Moment.

In this Way of Extirpation *Hildanus** makes uſe of a little Silver or Steel *Cupula*, ſomewhat like a Woman's Thimble, but ſhallower or perforated to let in the Wart; others a ſmall Steel Plate with

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* *Loco citato.*

a Hole fit for the Excreſcence, the Top of which being ſnipt off, the gentler Cauſtick will work deep enough, otherwiſe you are to take the ſtronger; ſuch as that from the *Lixiv. Sarm. & Calx. viv.* Whilſt you are working with the Cauſtick, you are to preſs hard with the little Cup or Plate on the Edges of the ſound Parts round about the Excreſcence, that they may receive no Harm from your Cauſtick: I generally made uſe of a Plaiſter Compreſs, ſnipping a Hole in the midſt of a proportionate Bigneſs, and wiping up the Salts ſtill as they diſſolved, till I thought I was got deep enough; but take what Care you can, they will be apt to ſpread farther than they ſhould, diffuſing even under the *Cuticula*.

After having thus touch'd them with ſome of the corroſive Oils, and rubbed them as aboveſaid with the Cauſtick; you are to haſten the Fall of the Eſchar with the common Digeſtive of freſh Butter, Oil of Almonds, the Yolk of an Egg and Saffron, which was that of the laſt recited Author; or the common *Baſilicon* with a little *Balſ. Tereb.* may ſupply the Place. When the Eſchar is off, and you find you are not yet deep enough, you are to work again as before with the Cauſtick, though perhaps a milder will now take Effect, or poſſibly the *præcip. rub.* ſprinkled into the Ulcer, may finiſh the Remainder of the Work, about which your great Concern is to keep clear of the Tendons and Ligaments; or if they happen to be laid bare, to haſten their incarning, and prevent if it be poſſible their ſloughing off, which will be a Detriment to your Patient by loſing the free Motion or having a ſtiff Joint, and Diſcredit and Ignominy to the Undertaker. Obſerve farther ſo ſoon as ever the Eſchar looſens, that you lay aſide the Baſilicon and dreſs only with the *Balſ. Tereb.* or mixt with a little *Linim. Arc.* for all the unctuous or greaſy

Medicines

Medicines are very prejudicial to theſe nervous Parts.

We have before taken Notice that there is much leſs Difficulty in removing the penſile Wart or *Acrochordon*, on Account of the Stalk eaſily taken hold of, than the Seſſile or *Myrmecia*, which lies with a Baſis more ſpread, projecting leſs outwards, and running deeper inwards: However *Galen* mentions a dextrous Fellow in his Time, who went about the City of *Rome*; and by the meer Suction of his Lips, when he had brought the *Myrmecia* ſufficiently to protuberate, and looſened it hereby from the Bottom, would ſuddenly divide them, and ſnap them off with his fore Teeth, taking off the penſile one the ſame Way, as it were in an Inſtant.

The Method of *Fallopius* is this; he takes the one Half of a Wallnut Shell, and boring a Hole in the Middle ſuitable to the Excreſcence, lets the ſame through by preſſing the Convex Part hard upon the Skin; when putting ſome Sulphur into the Concave of the Shell upon the Top of the Wart, he ſets Fire to the ſame, and ſuffers it to burn till he thinks he has made an Eſchar deep enough, which he after treats as is uſual in other Combuſtions; but this I take to be more painful, as well as hazardous than the Silver Cauſtick, or even the *Lapis Infernalis* it ſelf, if carefully managed; and of the two actual Fires ſhould chooſe the red-hot Probe or Needle, rather than the flaming Sulphur. An Experiment of this kind take as follows.

A hardy young Wench being much peſter'd with Warts, had the ſame objected to her by her Sweetheart as a Sign of Sluttiſhneſs: Upon which reſolving to get rid of them, ſhe applies her ſelf to a Barber, who for half a Crown undertook the Buſineſs, and covering them all round with Clay, leaving

leaving out their Tops, he lays Brimſtone upon the ſame, and with a lighted Match ſet ſeveral of them a burning. The couragious Girl being exceeding deſirous of their Removal, bore the Pain beyond Expectation, ſuffering the Brimſtone to burn all out, and would have had the Barber to have laid on more if he thought there was Occaſion: Which he refuſed, telling her he had ſpent the uſual Quantity, and that he doubted not the Work was throughly done, ordering her to come to him for ſome more next Day: In the mean time taking off the Clay, ſhe was to lay on only ſome freſh Butter: The ſame Night ſhe was very reſtleſs, hot and thirſty, and by the Morning found her Hand and Arm ſwell'd up to her Shoulder with great Pain and Inflammation: Upon which ſhe ſent away to the Barber, who being ſurpris'd at the Accident, returned back, and brought with him ſoon after a Sea-Surgeon, a little more knowing than himſelf, who embrocating the Arm with Oil of Roſes, and applying a Cataplaſm of white Bread all over the back of the Hand, the Pain was mitigated and the Tumour aſſwaged: However continuing his greaſy Applications after Separation of the Eſchars which were very thick, and upon two of the Knuckles had bared the Tendons, the ſame grew putrid, as had alſo the Ligaments and Cartilages of the Joints by his Way of dreſſing, if a more ſkilful Perſon had not been called in, who with his utmoſt Endeavours could not cure her but by leaving one perfectly ſtiff Joint, with another but little uſeful.

It ſeems very probable that the firſt Symptoms of the Tumour and Inflammation on the Arm, were chiefly owing to the burning thoſe Warts upon the Internodes, the exquiſite Senſe of which Parts was not diſtinguiſh'd by the Operator from that of the other fleſhy and leſs ſenſible, he hav-

ing

ing dos'd them all alike at firſt, and dreſt them after with the ſame unctuous Medicine: But to go on with our Diſcourſe.

Thoſe mild and ſofter Excreſcences, eſpecially about the *Pudenda*, do not always ſtand in need of theſe ſharp and ſevere Remedies, being ſometimes dry'd up with the *Pulv. Cort. Granat. Roſ. rub. Vitrioli. Aluminis calc. viv. Miſy. Sory. Chalcit.* and which *Hieron. ab Aq. Pend.* extols as a great Secret, the *Pulv. Sabinæ.* If they are venereal a Touch of the *Lac. Sublim.* or of the following Water from *Mayern*, alſo the *Præcip. rub.* but if they prove yet ſtubborn, and give not way hereto, the ſitting over the Fume, or ſmoaking them well with Cinnabar thrown on a hot Iron, will immediately make them pliable, and diſpoſe them for healing without more to do.

Liquor Mercurii, ad Ulcera maligna, Cancros, Gangrenas, Verrucas, Thymos, cæteraque ejus generis Mala, fæliciter atque utiliter cum defenſivo applicanda; ex Theod. Mayern. *Equiti aurato.*

℞ *Merc. crud.* ℥iv. *Stanni* ℥j. *m. f. Amalgama, cui in Lamina vitrea extenſo, inſperge Merc. Sublim.* ℥iij. *Pone in loco ſubterraneo, & ſine ut fiat Diſſolutio ſive Deliquium, quod ut acceleretur, fiat Cohob. Aq. Solutionis quæ in Vaſculum recipiens ſtillarit, ita intra* XV. *Dies totus fere Merc. Sublim. ſolvetur in Aquam.*

For ſuch as are fearful of the Sublimat, this of *Haffen* may be ſubſtituted.

℞ *Atrament. ſutor Alum. Vitriol. rom. Calcis viv. ā* ℥iv. *Pulveriſata deſtillentur per Retortam pro uſu.*

The Water which firſt comes off, ſaith the learned Author, removes the *Ephelides.*

The ſecond red Water, takes away Warts.

Either

Either of which I think may be ventur'd on the Reputation as well as Recommendation of their Authors, unto which we leave them and paſs on.

Of the common callous Hardneſs or Induration on the Skin of the Hands and Feet, the Palms of the former and Soles of the latter in labouring People, we ſhall not take Notice, ſince bathing and paring the Skin, and whatever is directed to mollify the Corn, is here ſerviceable: But the ſame is ſure to return upon the Perſons returning to his wonted Labour or hard Exerciſe.

Of Sweaty-hands and Feet ſee our tenth Chapter of Perſpiration, Part 1.

Of Chaps or Roughneſs, ſee the *Ol. Tritici* in the *Pharmacop. Bat.* ſet down alſo in our Chapter foregoing, to which we ſhall here make Addition of ſome other Forms, as

1. *Paſta ad Manus pro Rege Carolo ordinata.*

℞ *Amygd. d.* ʒj. *Amygd. amar. Nucl. Perſic. ā* ʒiß. *Far. Avenæ & Lupin. ā* ʒxij. *Pulv. Rad. Alth. Cornu C. ad Alb. calc. Cucurb. mundat. ā* ʒvj. *Sem. Papav. alb.* ʒx. *Terantur omnia in Mortario marmoreo, ſubinde irrorando Suc. Lim. vel Aurant. tandem adde Mellis Narbon. crudi q. ſ. ut f. Paſta debitæ Conſiſtentiæ ad uſum.*

2. *Vel ad majorem Deterſionem, ob Strigmenta obſita.*

℞ *Farin. Lupin.* ʒij. *Avenæ* ʒiß. *Nucl. Perſic. Amygd. amar. ā* ʒj. *Pulv. Ireos Fl.* ʒv. *Pulv. Rad. Alth.* ʒvj. *Gerſæ Serpent.** ʒß. *Sal. Tart.* ʒij. *Fellis præp. q. ſ. ut reducatur ad Paſtam,*

* i. e. *Facul. Ari.*

qua

quæ trituretur cum quarta ſui parte Sapon. Ven. alb. & ad eam reducatur conſiſt. ex qua formari poſſint Pilæ foliis auri tegendæ, atque in Bombace ad uſum ſervandæ.

N. B. *Oportet optimè tritas eſſe Species ante Miſtionem, quoniam ab uſu Saponis & Salis Tart. aſperiuſcula remanet Cutis: Ungatur dein Pomato vel Ol. Amygd. d. & noctu induantur Chirothecæ molles.*

3. *Pulvis ad Manus.*

℞. *Rad. Alth.* ℥ij. *Farin. Fab. Aven. Oryzæ, Hord. ā* ℥iß. *Lupin* ℥iiß. *Amygd. amar. Nucl. Perſic. ā* ℥iß. *Ireos Fl. Fæc. Bryon Gerſæ Serpent. ā* ℥vj. *m. f. Pulv. craſſiuſculus ad Uſum.*

Vel ℞ *Raſ. C. C. ad alb. calcin.* ℥iß. *Far. Avenæ* ℥ij. *Amygd. d. rec.* ℥iiß. *Gerſæ Serpent. rec. parat.* ℥ß. *f. Pulv. ad Uſum.*

Others leſs troubleſome to prepare are theſe.

℞ *Ol. de Been* ℥iv. *Sevi agnin. depurat.* ℥j. *liqueſcant pro Uſu. Coq. Pedes Vitul. in Aq. F. ad Gelat. fervens coletur per pan. laneum: adde Succi Limon. per Chartam filtrat. in dimidia Quantitate, & coque ad Conſiſt. pro Uſu.*

Vel illinantur Manus Ol. Amygd. d. hora Decubitûs, & Mane laventur cum Decoct. Furfur. Trit. vel. Lixivio tenui Sal. Tart. A. F. præp.

Vel ℞ *Axung. Capon.* ℥ij. *Camph. pp.* ʒß. *m. p. Litu.*

Vel ℞ *Ol. Amygd. d. q. v. formetur Liniment. cum. Cera Camph. & Maſtich. quo inungantur Manus. Item Ol. Myrrh. per Deliq. ut prius deſcript.*

Decoct. Bryon. & Ficuum, vel, Gum. Tragac. in lacte virg. ſolut. cum multis aliis, quæ nunc (ut loquitur) præſcribere longum.

Sennertus,

Sennertus, beyond all others, for chapt Hands recommends the Juice of Tanſy.

For Chaps and Clefts or Chafings of the Lips, Hands, and Nipples of Women's Breaſts, I find the higheſt Encomiums of the *Oleum de Cera per Alemb. deſtillat.*

Yet in my own Practice I never found Occaſion to uſe other than that excellent Medicament I call my *Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari.*

I have here ſubjoin'd (whether proper or not) the Liniment uſed to her Majeſty by Sir *T. M.* to prevent Wrinkles in her Belly after Child-birth and to ſmooth the Skin of the ſame.

℞ *Axung. Nephrendis, Ping. Anſ. & Gallin. vel Capi, ā* ℥iij. *Medul. Ped. vitul. & vervec. ā* ℥iv. *Sperm. Ceti rec. & albiſ. Ol. Amygd. d. ſine ign. rec. extract.* ℥iv. *Ung. Fl. Aurant. & Fl. Jaſm. rec. Ceræ granatæ ā* ℥j. *Miſce ſ. a.*

Poſt debitas Preparationes in Mortario marmoreo, fiat longa & valida Agitatio cum Aquis Roſ. & Naffæ donec Unguentum inſtar Pomati dealbetur, & recondatur Porcellana ſive Myrrhino Vaſe, ad tempus Uſus inſtar Linimenti.

The *Encheiria* adjoin'd to this *Formula* explain farther the Manner of this Preparation to be found in the *Opera Mayerniana De var Med. form.* p. 126.

I might here (as in fit Place) annex ſomewhat concerning the Vices of the Nails upon the Fingers and Toes, ſuch are, *Inequalitas ſeu Rugoſitas, Craſſitudo, Scabrities, Color mutatus, Curvatura, Fiſſura, Decidentia*; but I ſhall ſay the leſs, conſidering for all which there is little Streſs to be laid upon Medicine, and for the moſt Part the Sciſſars, Pen-knife, Raſpatory or File perform the Work; or a Piece of Glaſs to ſhave their Aſperity and poliſh and order them into ſomewhat better Shape: But in the Uſe of all theſe, the utmoſt Care is required,

quired, leſt by going to the Quick or touching upon their nervous Inſertions (the Places in which they are ſo exquiſitely ſenſible) ſome Accident betide, like thoſe before obſerved about the Warts and Corns, at beſt a troubleſome *Pterygyon*, deſcrib'd at the Beginning of this Chapter.

When theſe Parts fall off, a Plaiſter of virgin Wax is by ſome commended, by others the Powder of Orrice mixt with Wine, or a Compoſition of Dear's Suet, Roſin and Oil of Myrtles.

To prevent their growing ill ſhapen, great Care muſt be taken of any outward Preſſure or extraordinary Uſe of them, 'till perfected by their Induration, into a horny Subſtance.

Their Spots and various Colours either wear out of themſelves, or growing on, come forwards with the Nail it ſelf, being then eaſily removed by paring, clipping or cutting.

Their Deſcription we have given before in the Introduction to this Treatiſe, and therefore ſhall here conclude this Chapter.

CHAP. VI.

Of Diſeaſes of the Prepuce *or Fore-Skin.*

WE have already travel'd from the *Scalp* to the *Calx*, or from the Top of the Head to the Sole of the Foot, not ſo much forgetting to call in by the Way, but intending to turn back, which we ſhall now do, towards the Center, where we find, beſides other Infirmities in common with thoſe of the Skin of other Parts, theſe two particularly appropriate to that of the *Penis*, I mean the Contraction over the

the End, or its Retraction behind the Glans: The former called *Phymoſis*, the latter *Periphymoſis*, frequently met with in Infants and young Children, as well as Striplings and grown Perſons: To the firſt on Occaſion of the Sharpneſs of their Urine ſometimes raiſing an Inflammation and Chryſtalline on the End, with ſo great Tumefaction as precludes the Paſſage for the Urine, or fretting the Edges of the Skin produceth Chaps or Clefts, for Want of Care joining together and ſtopping up the ſaid Paſſage. In grown Perſons *Rhagades* or Chaps from ſharp Humours, may Occaſion the like Malady, which I have ſeveral Times obſerved: But more commonly ſome Humour ſhut up within, firſt raiſeth the Diſturbance, and ſtirring up a Fluxion, puts the Skin into this Coarctation.

The *Periphymoſis* is in Youth owing too often to the wanton handling of the Part, which if naturally ſtrait, being once got behind the Glans, it intumifies the ſame and creates great Difficulty at ſometimes to return it. In adult Perſons who have had the Prepuce likewiſe tight upon the Glans, after the Manner of a Fil-beard (to which fanciful Perſons have compar'd it) this Misfortune befals in the compleating the Solemnity of their *Sponſalia*, where being over eager in the firſt nuptial Engagement with a young, modeſt and chaſte Bride, the Prepuce forced back, and not immediately return'd, makes a Stricture on the Glans, begetting Pain with Tumefaction. A Caſe of this Nature is recited by *Fab. Hild.* Cent. V. Obſ. LVI.

There is yet another Way (and indeed the moſt common) of receiving theſe Diſorders, which is by having to do with a foul Woman, when a Chancre or venereal Puſtule being contracted in the impure Action, quickly raiſeth a Ferment in the Place, and ſwelleth the Fore-ſkin (if large) to that Degree over the End of the Glans, as to bring on the

the *Phymoſis*, or (if ſhort and turntd back) the ſame virulent Humours abſorb'd by the Pores of the ſaid Parts, excite the like Fluxion to the Production of the *Periphymoſis*.

We ſhall firſt ſpeak to the former, in removing whereof when it happens to Infants and young Children, I always purſu'd the Method of *Hildanus* * with little Variation, purging the Child according to its Strength with the *Syr. Roſ. ſolut.* or *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo*, and applying the following Cataplaſm.

℞ *Micæ Panis alb.* ℥iij. *Pulv. Roſ. rub. Balauſt.* ā ʒij. *Croci.* ℈j. *Ung. Samb.* ℥j. *cum Lacte vac. f. Cataplaſma: addendo ſub finem Vitel. unius Ovi.*

Or if it gives Way, I foment with warm Flannels or ſoft Rags twice or thrice a Day, wrung out of the following Decoction; after laying on the Cataplaſm.

℞ *Summit. Centaur. Fl. Chamom.* ā M. *Flor. Roſ. rub. Sambuc. Melilot.* ā Mß. *Sem. Cymin. contuſ.* ʒij. *Coque in Aq. Fabr. q. ſ. ad* ℔iß. *Reſervetur Pars media pro Fotu, altera pro Cataplaſ. inſpiſſando Fabarum Farinâ.*

If the Parts are excoriated, I dreſs them with *Diapomph.* or my *Cerat. de Lap. Cal.* if inflam'd, I mix a little *Ung. Sambuci*, or if there be need of greater Penetration (which is very rare in theſe tender Bodies) a little Spirit of Wine camphorate added to the *Fotus* when 'tis taken from the Fire.

Sometimes a Pultis of the *Fol. Roſ. rub. & Fl. Samb.* mixt up with white Bread and Milk, together with a Stuph wrung out of warm Claret effects the Work, in which the chief Care is to ſecure the Dreſſings and the the Parts from being

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* *Obſerv. Chirurg. Cent. 5. Obſ. 58.*

fretted by the Urine, from whence the Fluxion may be increaſed, and thus I have freed many Infants from this Diſtemper.

In grown People thus afflicted, the Cure muſt be ſet upon by bleeding and purging; as alſo by vomiting, from one of which you will gain more Ground in making Revulſion of the Humour and calling off the Fluxion, than by half a dozen Purges: Nay, if the Symptoms are violent there is little Advantage to be obtain'd by other Phyſick. In the mean Time you are to attempt the ſoftening and relaxing the great Tenſion of the Skin, by an emollient and diſcutient Fomentation and Cataplaſm, prepar'd *ex Fol. Alth. Brancæ urſinæ, Hyoſc. Laur. Mercurial. Parietar. Verbaſc. Summit. Hyperic. Centaur. Abſynth. Fl. Chamom. Melilot. Sambuc. Bac. Laur. Junip. Sem. Cymin.* Out of which you may chooſe what ſeemeth to you moſt convenient: But if you are conſulted in the Beginning, or before the Humours are too much impacted or the Heat of the Part in Danger of being ſuffocated; the following Cataplaſm of the laſt recited Author may be apply'd, by which chiefly, he tells us, he freed a young Gentleman of a *Periphymoſis* together with a Laceration of the *Frænum* occaſion'd by his firſt Night's lodging with his Spouſe.

℞ *Farin. Hord.* ℥iv. *Pulv. Roſ. Myrtil. ā* ʒij. *Balauſt. Nuc. Cupreſ. ā* ʒj. *Coquantur in Aq. plantag. parumque Aceti roſac. fiatque Cataplaſma addendo Vitellum unius Ovi.*

Note, that in this Caſe bleeding and repeated purging with Lenients were directed together with a ſlender Diet both cooling and moiſtening, without which and other due Regulation of the *Nonnaturals*, little Progreſs can be made either in this or any other Diſtemper of like Nature.

But if the Illneſs ariſe from any latent Chancre, you are to purge off the pocky *Virus* with ſome

briſk Cathartick, as the *Extr. Rud.* or *Pil. ex Duobus* mixt with *Calomel*, and repeated daily or every other Day, as the Patient's Strength will admit, governing himſelf in all Things as before, eſpecially as to Reſt and Diet, which if not the *tenuiſſima*, muſt be however *tenuis ſatis, & ex ἐυπέπτοις ſeu Concoctu facilibus:* In the interim by diſcutient Fomentations and Cataplaſms you are to endeavour to diſcuſs the Tumour and ſet at Liberty the impriſon'd Glans: Some mild Deterſive may likewiſe be thrown up (ſuch as a *decoct. Centaur. Plantag. Equiſet. Hord. gallic.* in which there is diſſolved a little *Mel. Roſ.* or the *Flos. Ung. Ægypt.*) by the Help of a Syringe, betwixt the Prepuce and the Glans, taking Care in all theſe Caſes from venereal Infection, that you meddle not with reſtringent or repelling Topicks, leſt the pocky Miaſms or Effluvia get farther Hold of the Blood and impreſs their Taint on the whole Maſs. If by this Method the Symptoms abate not, you may then attempt the more powerful Revulſion by ſome of the ſtrong Emeticks, ſuch as *Mert. Vitæ, Arcan. Corallin.* or (the more uſual) *Turpethum minerale*; all which however excellently uſeful, and without which ſcarce any remarkable Cure of this Kind can be effected: Yet are they not without Suſpicion of diſlodging the Enemy from the Out-works, and letting him in by ſome ſecret Paſſage into the very Citadel; or which is the ſame Thing, laying the evil Spirit in one Place and ſufferinghim ſoon after to appear in ſome other, where the poſſeſſed is like to be more damnify'd: For obviating which, ſince there is no other Way, at leaſt that I know of, to take off the Extremity of the Symptoms, when by their Help you have given Eaſe and reliev'd the Part, Care muſt be taken by having Recourſe again to purging, by which the Body may be ſecur'd and freed of the Malignity.

When notwithſtanding theſe Endeavours you cannot accompliſh your Purpoſe, nor come at your Work, if there be Danger of Iſchury or Mortification from the great Stricture, you are to proceed to the Operation, which from what Cauſe ſoever the Affect ariſeth, is perform'd alike after the following Manner.

In the *Phymoſis*, you are firſt to ſatisfy your ſelf whether the *Glans* does no where adhere or grow to the *Prepuce* (a Caſe much perplexing the Operation) which you may perceive by its ſlipping freely underneath, the Probe at the ſame Time meeting with no Obſtruction in its Paſſage round: Next if there be a Chancre (diſcoverable by the Patient's Complaint upon preſſing thereabouts) you may mark the Place, and inciſe ſo near that it may come readily in View, upon ſlipping back or upon Diviſion of the Skin; then pulling out the Skin of the Duplicature, and returning the ſame back as ſtrait as the Patient can bear it towards the Root of the *Penis*, let it there be held tight and even by the Fingers of an Aſſiſtant, that the Wounds in the Foldings correſpond, the Patient either ſitting or ſtanding as ſeems needful for the Work: When giving a little Way for the Director, or which is better and more expeditious, the button-ended Shank of the Probe Sciſſars, which putting in flat ways and placed ſo as to avoid as much as may be the Courſe of the Veſſels, turn the Edge upwards, and whilſt your Aſſiſtant draws back the Skin as aforeſaid, at one Stroke of the Sciſſars, if poſſible, cut through to the very Neck of the Glans, and free the ſame of its Confinement by gently turning back the now divided Prepuce. When you have ſuffer'd the Lips to bleed ſome little Time for the Eaſe and Relief of the Part, apply your Reſtringents, and be ſure to keep the ſame retracted for fear of their Coaleſcence or Adheſion underneath

neath by means of any Ulcer or Excoriation there appearing. At the next Dreſſing provide your ſelf of a good warm diſcutient *Fotus*, that may comfort the Part and cheriſh the Heat, languid moſt commonly in theſe leſs ſanguous Parts, which will both promote the Digeſtion and diſperſe the ſwelling ariſing from the Operation. The wounded Lips may be dreſt with a Pledgit of *Liniment Arc.* dipt in the warm *Balſ. Terebinth.* than which no better Application. When theſe are well digeſted, the Fluxion taken off and the Tumour ſubſided, you may cicatrize as ſoon as may be with *Ung. Tutiæ*, *Diapomph.* or my *Cerat. de Lap. Cal.* But if the Caſe be venereal, there is no need of being in ſo much Haſte, ſince from the wounded Lips as well as from the Chancres and Ulceration underneath, if there be any, the *Virus* is diſcharged together with the Matter flowing thence: The Chancre may be ſprinkled with Precipitate, but if that be not ſtrong enough, a Pledgit preſt out of the *Lac Sublimat.* or a Touch of the lunar Cauſtick will humble its proud Looks and quickly level it: Yet if, notwithſtanding you are ſtill purging betwixt whiles, the Lips remain undigeſted, and the Ulcers underneath prove corroſive or phagedenical, you may fume the Place with Cinnabar as directed for the venereal Excreſcences about the *Anus*, and thereby oftentimes obtain your Deſire: If this fail, 'tis greatly to be fear'd there is a confirm'd Pox in the Caſe, and the Juices of the Blood in general corrupted by its Venom, which you have no Reaſon to doubt, when you find other puſtulary Eruptions about the Scalp, Fore-head or other Parts of the Body, alſo Pains chiefly nocturnal, on the Head, Shoulders or Shin Bones, Ulcers on the Tonſils or other the attending Symptoms too tedious here to be deſcribed: In theſe Caſes 'tis needleſs to ſpend longer Time about the Prepuce or its Parts, but

immediately to haſten Salivation, by which accrues a double Advantage, not only healing the Wounds and drying up the Chancres, but alſo ſecuring your Patient from the other direful Accidents attending that curſed and abominable Diſeaſe.

Some Authors propoſe a double Inciſion of this Part, the one oppoſite to the other, which may be neceſſary where there is an Adheſion, but ſcarce otherwiſe. *Horſtius* directs a fourfold Inciſion at equal Angles, to prevent probably the pendulous Lips after the Operation, but this will be attended with as great, or I think greater Inconvenience, as I ſhall ſhew preſently, beſides the exceſſive Pain ſeldom comply'd with by ſuch as think too much of one, for more than which I have not met with Occaſion, provided that were made in a proper Place and fully up to the Neck of the Glans. 'Tis true there is an Inconvenience befalling this Operation however well perform'd, *viz.* that ſuch who have a large Prepuce are after incommoded by the flagging Lips hanging down like the Thrills under a Cock's Throat, which may Occaſion a ſcattering of the Water, or ſomewhat hinder them in the Uſe of Women; at beſt being an Eye-ſore, puts the Patient ſometime after upon compliance with a Circumciſion, by which he may be freed from farther Trouble: Altho' in Children or young Perſons who are not over large in the Prepuce, theſe Lips contract themſelves, ſhrivel up and appear tolerably handſome.

In the *Periphymoſis*, where all other Means have proved ineffectual, and the Fore-ſkin can by no Means be ſo relaxed or ſoften'd as to be brought over and return'd upon the *Glans*; or if the ſame binds ſo tight behind as to endanger Stagnation, and thence Mortification of the Part, there is no Way left but (if poſſible) to get the Point of the Sciſſars or Director under that Part which gives the

the Diſturbance, and cutting through, ſet the *Glans* at Liberty from its ſtrangulating Collar; otherwiſe, where this is impracticable, to ſcarify the Folds of the ſaid *Prepuce* round about, and give a breathing thereby to the Humours, that the Parts may be better able to give Way; after which dreſs up the Scarifications with your Digeſtive, continuing carefully the Uſe of your Fomentation and Cataplaſm, the moſt powerfully diſcutient and emollient at theſe Times; and if after you perceive you are not yet deep enough, or that the *Glans Penis cum Præputio ejus* is in Danger of being loſt, you are to cut down to the Bottom of the ſaid Stricture, through the Folds of the ſwelled *Prepuce*, and by giving ſufficient Liberty, make Way for the Circulation to be carry'd on as before. If the Parts are already ſeized with a Gangrene or Mortification, it behoves you to ſtop the farther Progreſs ſo ſoon as poſſibly you can, and ſave all that may be of that noble Inſtrument of Generation, whatever Way the Diſeaſe has been contracted: For tho' the Patient may have made ill Uſe of it heretofore, yet may he live to ſee his Folly and employ it better hereafter: Be that as 'twill, your Duty doubtleſs is to heal the Sinner's Wounds, and leave the Puniſhment of his Offence to the Checks upon his own Mind, or that Being againſt whoſe Mandates his Treſpaſs was committed. If after Stop put to the Mortification, the Ulcers prove difficult of Cure, not giving Way to purging, vomiting, nor ſtrict Diet; and that there is a Pox accompanying, you are to take the ſame Method as in the *Phymoſis* complicated with that Diſeaſe, I mean that of Saliva-tion: Examples of both Kinds here follow.

A young Lad, an Apothecary's Apprentice, being clapt, and perceiving a running few Days after, fancy'd it only a ſimple *Gonorrhœa*, and that he had Skill ſufficient (altho' but in his firſt Year)

to cure himſelf; accordingly he purged with *Ext. Rud.* and *Merc. dulc.* twice a Week for ſome Time: But the Matter notwithſtanding increaſing with great Fluxion and Inflammation on the Extremity of the *Prepuce*, the ſame at length appear'd with a *Chryſtalline*; and being excoriated from the Sharpneſs of the Matter, in the Night Time had grown together, and ſtopt the Paſſage for his Urine together with the purulent Diſcharge: Upon which, in great Surpriſe, he ſent to ſome of his Friends, and his Caſe being made known to his Maſter by their Means, obtain'd Leave to be remov'd to his Father's, where I was ſent for, and after Enquiry what had been done, upon examining the *Prepuce*, I thought I felt a *Chancre* under the *Phymoſis*, from whence I conjectur'd the Matter had been furniſh'd; then trying to paſs a ſmall Wax Candle into the *Ductus*, I found the Paſſage ſo ſtopt up that there was no Admiſſion; I then broke through the Coaleſcence with my Probe, (which cauſed him to roar) and made Way for his Urine, together with a great Diſcharge of *Pus* coming out at the ſame Time, which had been ſhut in for ſeveral Hours; when to prevent the like Perplexity, having paſſed in the Candle, I ſhew'd him how to ſecure it 'till he had freſh Occaſion to make Water, and the Way of putting it in himſelf; after which I let him Blood, and the ſame Afternoon (his Caſe admitting no Delay) gave him a Turbith *Bolus*, which work'd powerfully, and by next Morning had conſiderably reliev'd the Part, and took down much of the ſwelling, abating likewiſe the Inflammation. The Operation of the Vomit being over, he was put to Bed with an Anodyne Draught. In the mean Time the ſwell'd *Prepuce* was carefully fomented with the *Decoct. Hyper. Cent. min. Flor. Chamœm. Sambuc. Melilot. Bac. Lauri, &c.* after which a Cataplaſm made out of

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the ſame thicken'd with *Far. Fab.* was apply'd all over the Part, and kept on 'till there was Occaſion for his making Urine, to take off the Acrimony whereof, and to contemperate the Humours, he drank as often as he pleas'd an Emulſion, *Ex Sem. 4. Fr. maj. Papav. alb. & Amygd. d. in Aq. Hord.* The third Day after, finding ſuch remarkable Relief thereby, I perſuaded him to a Repetition of the Turbith, which worked leſs roughly than before, and made ſtill a farther Progreſs, ſo that in five or ſix Days Time the Tumour on the *Penis* and Fore-Skin being reduced, I attempted to bare the Glans by putting the Prepuce back, that we might come at the Chancre, but found I could get no farther than juſt to make Diſcovery of the End of the Glans, and finding (upon aſking the Queſtion) that he had never been able to denude the ſame, I thought it would be Time loſt to endeavour healing the Chancre by Way of Injection betwixt the Glans and Prepuce, which ſtill furniſh'd great Quantity of Matter, and therefore I propos'd to divide the latter; but the Lad dreading the Pain, fancying he ſhould do well without, becauſe he had now free Paſſage as ever for his Urine, and the Tumour all gone off, perſuaded his Father that he could purge off the Reliques without my farther Attendance; upon which (unknown to me) he was ſent Home to his Maſter, who agreed to let him have two Days a Week for purging.

Having made my Prognoſtic in my next Viſit to the Father, I left them to their Liberty, which when they had purſu'd for about three Months ineffectually, and brought him very low by the ſtrong purging, he was ſent back to his Houſe, and put into my Hands for the Operation; in Order to which, having marked the Place of the Chancre, and got an Aſſiſtant or two ready, I paſſed in the Probe Sciſſars as before directed, and ſnipt up the

Prepuce

Prepuce to the very Neck of the Glans, when there came into Sight the Cauſe of the Malady, a chancrous *Callus*, as big as a large Horſe-bean, with Ulceration all round: Having dreſt the divided Lips with my Reſtringents, and ſtrew'd a little *Præcipit. rub.* round about the Sloughs with a Pledgit of *Diapomph.* over it, I order'd him for his Bed with ſuch a like compoſing Draught he had taken before of *Aq. Fl. Paralyſ.* ℥ij. *Syr. de Mecon.* ʒvj. Next Day like Dreſſings were renew'd with a Digeſtive upon the Lips; from the firſt opening whereof the Matter leſſen'd, and in few Days the Ulcers being mundified, cicatriſed by the ſaid *Diapomph.* up to the Chancre; which lying ſtill a little high and hard, not giving Way to the Precipitate, I rub'd with the lunar Cauſtick, and upon coming away of the Eſchar, found it level, and got both that and the Wounds healed (the Lips contracting and falling in as well as I could wiſh for) quickly after. I then put him into a *Decoct. Sarſap.* and diſmiſt him cur'd, without harraſſing his Body further; nor had he wanted half that violent Purging, and other Medicines he had gone through, if he had given Way to the Operation when at firſt propos'd, by which he had almoſt reduc'd himſelf to a Skeleton.

The like Accident befel ſuch another Youngſter, a Salter's Apprentice, after opening whoſe Prepuce to come at the Chancres, by Reaſon of the Diſeaſe being complicate with a Pox, there was no healing either wounded Lips or Chancres, but by the Help of a Salivation.

A Youth about 14 Years of Age, Son of a wealthy Merchant, had for ſeveral Years labour'd under Difficulty of Urine; and by his often cringing, and perpetually handling or preſſing the End of his *Penis*, was ſuſpected to have a Stone: For ſeveral Months before he was obſerv'd to get into ſome Place by himſelf, where he would be ſometimes

times an Hour together preſſing out his Water with grievous complaining: They had given him many Medicines as for that Diſtemper; at length happening a total Suppreſſion, he could conceal his Caſe no longer, and the Apothecary was ſent for to look upon the Part; upon View of which he told the Mother ſhe muſt call in her Surgeon whoſe Buſineſs it was, and my ſelf (at that Time, in that Station, ſerving the Family) was preſently ſent for, when examining the *Penis*, I perceiv'd that by his continual handling and preſſing hard on the *Prepuce*, it was grown to that monſtrous Size as to reſemble more the Genital of a young Stone-Horſe than that of a Boy of his Age; the Extremity being ſhut up by a Scab had ſtop'd his Urine, of which this vaſtly diſtended Skin being always full, repreſented a large Gut filled with Water and ty'd at both Ends: Being minded to ſee after what Manner he had diſcharged his Urine for ſome Time paſt, with a little Bit of freſh Butter I eaſily raiſed up the Scab, and he calling for a Pot, told me he would ſhew me; whilſt I held the ſame, as he directed (knowing beſt how it would come) with both his Hands, the one towards the *Pubes*, the other forwarder, he began to ſqueeſe, and I perceiv'd a ſmall Stream like a Hair, or exactly like that ariſing from the above-mention'd Gut when prick'd with a Needle, and hard preſt upon; the Water could no longer ſtream, nor ſo much as drop than he continu'd preſſing, and I ſtaid by him near half an Hour before he had thus rendred half a Pint or thereabouts. I then acquainted the Lady, his Mother, that there was no Stone in the Caſe, but an abſolute Neceſſity to lay open the Fore-Skin, to which ſhe agreed, and pitch'd upon Mr. *Charles Bernard* (whom I was to meet in Conſultation that Afternoon in the ſame Neighbourhood) to be preſent at the Operation. When we met and had

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got all Things ready, the Youth placed for our Work, and held down by the Servants, I firſt made Room with a Lancet for the Shank of my Probe Sciſſars, which having got into, whilſt Mr. Serjeant held the *Penis* and pull'd up the Skin, I divided the whole Length of the ſaid Shank, but diſcover'd the ſame was got in between the Duplicature; upon which getting preſently underneath, I ſlit up that likewiſe the ſame Length, and laid the Glans in View which had never been ſeen before in his Life. The young Gentleman bore his cutting well enough, but whilſt I was whiſpering to Mr. *Bernard*, I thought it the beſt Way to take off that monſtrous Prepuce, and circumciſe at the ſame Time, to prevent his being hereafter incommoded with the pendulous Lips; the Boy over-heard us talking, and cry'd out in Paſſion, he would die before we ſhould cut again: The Mother ſeeming alſo ſatisfy'd with our having remov'd the Difficulty he labour'd under from his Urine, and Mr. *Bernard* hoping as he was young, the Parts might contract and give leſs Trouble, I dreſs'd him up with my Aſtringents, altho' unwillingly, being ſatisfy'd thoſe vaſt and hanging Lips would prove inconvenient and redound to my Diſcredit, ſuffering them to be left. Our Care was to keep them retracted over the Glans, and prevent their uniting or Adheſion; which when once digeſted by the Help of a good *Fotus*, and the warm Liniment, with *Balſ. Terebinth.* they healed after in a ſhort Time.

During my Attendance every Day I dreſs'd him, I wiſh'd he would have ſuffer'd me to have cut off thoſe hanging Lips of the Fore-ſkin; but as young as he was, I was given to underſtand by a Servant, that he ſhould ſay, if he could not manage his Wife, it would be then Time enough for me to aſſiſt him, for he found he was like to manage his

Water, and that was all he wanted at preſent; yet I hear ſince that is apt to ſcatter, and (unleſs he takes Care and has Opportunity) to wet his Cloaths. A Caſe of the like Kind, with a *Prepuce* ſtill more monſtrous, is recited by *Fab. Hildanus* *.

Fallopius † propoſes a gradual Dilatation without cutting, and *Alexander Benedict.* ** a Way of cutting without Pain, neither of which I think worth the Trouble of a Confutation, and therefore proceed with my own Caſes.

A Perſon, then Father of ſeveral Children by a former Wife, and about a ſecond Marriage, ſeem'd more concern'd for a Blemiſh on his *Penis* in his advanced Years than in thoſe more youthful paſt. It was his Misfortune, when a Child, to labour under a *Phymoſis*, from a Flux of Humours on thoſe Parts, which apoſtemating broke through the Side of the *Prepuce* cloſe adjoining to the Neck of the *Glans*, and being negligently or unſkilfully handled, there was left a Perforation, through which the ſame at ſometimes appearing, as he grew up, by this Kind of Bifurcation, repreſented a double *Penis* at leaſt in the upper Part; but taking Heed to it before Erection, he was capable of knowing his Wife without any Obſtacle otherwiſe from the ſame. However, being more curious and inquiſitive than ſome others are, he communicated his Thought to me, that by inciſing round the Perforation, and ſtitching up the raw and bleeding Edges, it might poſſibly unite: His Thought was rational, and I could do no leſs than approve it, offering my Service who had only this to fear, that the Loſs of Subſtance being pretty large and circular, being alſo ſtill to be made wider by paring off the Sides, I doubted (if we could unite) whether the *Cicatrix* would not pucker, and draw along

* *Cent.* 4. *Obſ.* 81. † *De Morb. Gallic. C.* 84.
** *De Curand. Morb. Lib.* 1. *C.* 34.

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with it the Body of the *Penis* upon Erection to that Side, for which he was provided of a Solution, ſaying, were that all, if he found ſuch Inconvenience, we might cut the *Cicatrix* and ſet it again at Liberty; or that he knew the worſt of it was Circumciſion, which he concluded on if the preſent Enterpriſe ſucceeded not, rather than bear the Deformity longer.

I called in for my Aſſiſtant, Mr. *William Petty*, a well educated Surgeon and good Artiſt, and being prepar'd for the Work, whilſt he held up the Edges of the perforated Prepuce, I cut all round, taking off no more than juſt to make them bare, and ſet them a bleeding; after which, with a ſmall ſtitching Needle and Silk, I made my Sutures and brought the Lips together, which I found a little puckering at the two Ends, but which I intended after, if I ſaw Occaſion, to take off the Top of them with a cauſtick Stone, carefully manag'd. The greateſt Fear of all, at preſent, was an Erection, to which he was ſubject in his Sleep: I had bled him before the Work, and that Night order'd an Anodyne with an Emulſion for his Drink, and he promis'd us to live upon Bread and Water if we ſaw Occaſion, for a Week together. The firſt three Days we went on well, dreſſing the ſtitch'd Parts with *Balſam Terebinth.* and a Pledgit of *Liniment. Arcæi*, uſing a *Fotus* at the Times of Dreſſing: The two corner-Stitches were juſt uniting, but the middlemoſt gave Way, and the next Night being wak'd out of his Sleep by a painful Erection, he apprehended what was happen'd, that the Stitch in the Middle was broke through; next Morning taking off the Dreſſings I perceiv'd it ſo, and that the two others were upon the Stretch alſo, which ſeem'd in a Manner clos'd the Day before: To ſecure theſe, and recover the Breach in the Middle, I made what we call the dry Stitch, and

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in the Even of that Day brought the two Selvidges of the oppoſite Cloths together, and at the ſame Time joined the divided Lips; but do all we could we were forced to leave ſtill a Perforation, tho' not half ſo big as at the firſt, and at which there ſeem'd no longer Paſſage for the *Glans*. The Patient ſeem'd pleas'd, as I thought, with what we had done, however thus imperfectly, yet with Advantage: But returning about a Month, as I remember, afterwards, he told me if we could give no Encouragement of Succeſs by fleying him again, he was reſolv'd upon Circumciſion; I was not forward of engaging either Way; by the firſt there was Hazard of widening the Breach, and making a large Hole whilſt we were trying to ſtop a little one; by the latter I doubted his Member (about which he was extreme curious) would ſcarce pleaſe him better, when it muſt needs look very bald and naked by taking off the whole Prepuce, and paring it off cloſe to the Neck of the *Glans*, Neceſſity ſo requiring to make it ſuit with the lower Edge of the Perforation: He ſeem'd ſatisfied at preſent with my Anſwer, but came again in few Days and told me he could not abide to ſee that Hole; and let it look as it would, off he was reſolv'd the Prepuce ſhould come, and that both Sides of his Member ſhould appear alike.

Concluding upon the Day, he gave Notice to Mr. *Petty*, who met me at his Houſe, where there being no diſſuading him, whilſt my ingenious Aſſiſtant held up the *Prepuce*, I enter'd the Point of my Knife at the Perforation, and making Room for the *Glans* to paſs through, turned the reſt aſide, and cut equally round 'till the whole of it was removed cloſe behind the Neck of the Glans: An odd Spectacle to look at; however in the midſt of his Pain he ſmil'd, ſaying, it now ſeem'd all of a Piece. I dreſs'd him up with Reſtringents, and

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in ſome few Days after the Parts being digeſted, cicatris'd and finiſh'd the Cure with my *Cerat. de Lap. Cal.* leaving him now to make the moſt of it; and rather than be at the Pains of farther trimming, to have it dock'd at once the next Time, which may be done ſooner than either of the foregoing Operations.

An elderly Perſon, a Brewer's Servant, came to me late one Even, the Winter that I quitted the Practice of Surgery, and before he made his Complaint, ſtank ſo horribly that I car'd not much to tarry the hearing of his Story; but upon his great Importunity, and telling me he was undone if I would not aſſiſt him: I aſk'd him his Caſe, when taking on in pitiful Manner, he drew forth his *Penis*, wrap'd round with ſome Sort of Plaiſter, with which he had been dreſs'd by a licenſed Phyſician (ſo calling himſelf) of twenty Years Experience, but with much more Truth a Quack, who after ſo long trying Experiments upon unwary and deluded Perſons, is yet to ſeek which Way to go about the Cure of a *Periphymoſis*. When the Plaiſter was taken off, I diſcover'd a Sight not very uſual, the *Glans Penis* of a monſtrous Size, as big as a double Fiſt, black as the Chimney, and mortify'd a great Way through, over which the *Prepuce* (turn'd back of the ſame Colour) lay in ſeveral thick and rumpled Folds, and under which the Part making the Stricture, or which had ſtrangled the *Glans*, was not to be come at, nor diſcoverable otherwiſe than by violently lifting up the Folds of the ſaid *Prepuce*, mortify'd as the other, about half Way through, it being late I ſcarrify'd him only near the Edges of the ſound Parts, dreſs'd him up with *Tinctura Myrrhæ* and *Oleum Terebinth.* mixt with ſome of its Balſam and a Cataplaſm of *Theriaca* hot over all.

Next Morning, (provided of a good elixiviate *Fotus*,) I gave Notice to my Friend Mr. *Petty*, being willing to have a Witneſs in what Condition this poor Fellow came out of the Quack's Hands; and ſetting him down for the Operation, whilſt he took up the *Penis* and turn'd it as I had Occaſion, I divided the Folds of the half rotten *Prepuce* in four ſeveral Places at equal Diſtances, each Inciſion being made about an Inch deep before we got at the Stricture; at the ſame Time cutting into the mortify'd *Glans* 'till I fetch'd Blood, when applying two or three hot Stuphs, 'till Dreſſings were got ready, I dipt my Doſſils into the Mixture as before, and filled up the Inciſions therewith, making up with a Flannel wrung hot out of the Fomentation, into which when it was juſt taken from the Fire I always pour'd ſome *Spirit. Vin. Camph.* By this Way of dreſſing, on the third Day the Sloughs began to ſeparate, and the Putrefaction to be corrected; the Tenſion was taken off by the Liberty we had given at the Bottom. I then ſtrew'd on ſome *Præcip. rub.* and dreſs'd with warm *Liniment.* and *Balſam. Terebinthinæ*, there being no longer Need of the hotter ſpirituous Applications. I ſtill however continu'd fomenting, and when the Mortification was caſting off, found one Side of the *Glans* was in Danger to be loſt, together with the outſide Folds of the *Prepuce:* I was not without Hopes of ſupplying ſome Part by incarning; but meeting with much Trouble to get the Ulcers mundify'd, I perceiv'd this Accident was attended with a Pox of many Years ſtanding, apparent by the puſtulary Eruptions, which upon Enquiry, I diſcover'd about the Hair of his Head, and ſeveral other Parts of his Body, as alſo a *Bubo* in each *Inguen*, which I knew not 'till ſome time after.

It had been this Fellow's Misfortune, being drunk, to engage with a foul Slut, who had not only clapt him, but he unmindful to return the *Prepuce*, the next Morning in vain attempted it; and thereupon meeting with this Pretender's Bills, or ſeeing them upon ſome Piſſing-Poſt, applies for Relief; when after a Fortnight's Pain, well drain'd of his ready Money, with his dripping rotten *Penis*, came to me; on whom, when I had thus taken off the Symptoms, and not able by the common Mercurials both inwardly and outwardly to obtain my Ends, I haſten'd a Salivation and thereby heal'd his Sores: The *Glans* incarn'd, and looks tolerably handſome: The Extremity of the *Prepuce* makes a Sort of Quadrangle, each Corner, by Reaſon of the *Cicatrix*, having a ſmall Knob which hinders it from playing freely over the *Glans*; but from which he may at any Time, if ſo minded, be freed by Circumciſion. As a Martyr in the Cauſe of *Venus* and unbridled Luſt, he thinks he has ſhed Blood enough already; and if it now ſuffice to carry off his Water, he talks (at leaſt at preſent) that he has no other Occaſion.

This fourfold Inciſion is mention'd by *Horſtius* for the Cure of a *Phymoſis*; but if there be Neceſſity to make them any Depth, before the *Glans* can be uncover'd, they will create more Trouble afterwards than the ſingle Inciſion; as in this laſt Inſtance appears, where there was a Neceſſity for ſuch proceeding; and from whence I once ſaw a *Periphymoſis*, the Conſequence of this Way of curing the *Phymoſis*; the Scars from the *Cicatrix* after, ſo hindring the playing of the *Prepuce*, that the very firſt Time it was forced over in an honeſt Embrace, it ſtrangled the *Glans*, and created much Diſturbance to be got back again, being after forced to be taken off by Circumciſion.

I might here adjoin ſomewhat of the *Jewiſh* Manner of Circumciſion; but by that little I have ſeen of it, and much more that I have heard, it is ſo very rude and ſlovenly, as to be not worth the Recital. *Schenkius* * ſets down the Method practis'd by the *Hebrews*, and relates a Caſe ſomething uncommon, to which the Reader is refer'd, whilſt I conclude this Chapter with another ſhort Hiſtory of my own.

An old Gentleman much diſturb'd with an itching on the *Glans*, occaſion'd by the Humour iſſuing out of the *Glandulæ odoriferæ*, (ſo named by Dr. *Tyſon*) which growing ſharp and rancid for Want of cleanſing away the Sordes under the *Præputium*, which he rarely could get over to come at; having rubbed the ſame luſtily on the outſide, had diſpos'd the Part more readily thereby to Fluxion: This not ſufficing, with much Force he ſtrips it, and falls to Work with the naked *Glans*, by which having allay'd his Itch, now turning to a Smart, he could by no Means return it, the Part immediately ſwelling up. Thus in great Fright he haſtens to one who call'd himſelf a Barber-Surgeon, and he told him 'twas a Clap; the poor old Man, in great Anger, goes Home and tells his Wife how he had been abus'd, and ſhe well ſatisfied of her own and her Huſband's Honeſty, came along with him to me, making ſad Lamentation for fear her Huſband was ſpoil'd: I pity'd the old Man, and being inform'd how it came to paſs, made two or three Eſſays to bring it over, but in vain. Having nothing elſe in Readineſs, I order'd my Servant to heat a little Milk, with which I bathed the Parts gently with Flannels preſſed out, and try'd again, preſſing the *Glans* leiſurely on both Sides,

* *Obſerv. Medicin. Lib.* 4. *Obſ.* 8.

after the Manner of reducing the *procidentia Ani*, and at the ſame Time pulling forwards the Folds of the Prepuce, at length it gave Way, and being paſt the Neck of the Glans, ſlipt over at once, to the great Joy of the old Man and equal Satisfaction of his Wife.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Hæmorrhoids or Piles.

ALtho' theſe are not ſo properly Diſeaſes of the Skin as of the Blood-Veſſels of the *Inteſtinum rectum* or ſtreight Gut, and of the Sphincter or Extremity of the Gut it ſelf, yet bordering ſo nearly thereon, eſpecially when ſtretching beyond the Verge of the *Anus*, and forming divers Excreſcences round about upon the Skin it ſelf; I have thought fit to take Notice thereof, and to lay down ſuch Remedies for the Diſeaſe as I have experienc'd my ſelf, and find recommended by Authors of the beſt Repute.

I ſhall not think my ſelf concern'd to deſcribe how theſe varicous Swellings are formed from the ſlow Progreſs or Stagnation of the Blood in its Aſcent by the *hæmorrhoidal* Vein to the *meſenterical* Branches or to thoſe of the *Vena Porta:* The Deſcription whereof is well enough laid down by Mr. *Wiſeman* *.

The *Hæmorrhoids* are uſually divided into the external and internal: The former, which we are chiefly concern'd with, are diſtinguiſht uſually by

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* Book 3. Chap. 1. *Of his Chirurg.*

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their Magnitude and Number, but more eſpecially by their Figure and Likeneſs: Thus according to *Riverius* *, they are named *Uvales*, *Morales*, *Verrucales*, *Veſicales*: As for ſome Reſemblance or other alſo the Excreſcences ſeated about the ſame Place, are termed *Condylomata*, *Fici*, *Thymi*, *Cryſtæ*, which are all of them however comprehended by ſome under that of *Mariſcæ*, as *Alex. Maſſaria* takes Notice upon this Subject. Theſe Excreſcences, ſays *Sennertus*, are known from the Piles, in that the Skin alone is affected without any Vein appearing black and turgid, as is diſcernable in the *Hæmorrhoids*, which alſo border cloſer upon the *Exitus Ani* than the *Sarcomata*, ſome of which are found upon the *Perinæum*, whilſt others extend themſelves up higher towards the Skin of the Buttock.

The Piles, which we ſhall ſpeak to firſt, are reckon'd alſo of the milder Sort as the *Uvales*; more ſtubborn as the *Verrucales*; or of a Mean betwixt both according to Mr. *Wiſeman*, as the *Morales*: But the mildeſt of all in an ill Habit may prove malignant and degenerate into cancerous Ulcers, or happening to apoſtemate, terminate in Fiſtula's.

In the Cure, we are to begin with bleeding according to *Riverius* and moſt others, firſt in the Arm by way of Revulſion from the Part affected, afterwards in the Foot for the Cauſe of Derivation.

Purging, eſpecially with the ſtronger Medicines, is utterly forbidden, in Place of which, to keep the Body ſoluble, a Bolus of *Caſſia* or *Lenitive Electuary* may be us'd; alſo the following Potion taken between whiles Night and Morning as there ſhall ſeem Occaſion.

℞ *Fol. Lact. Bugloſ. & Summit. Malvæ*, ā Mj.

* *Prax. Med. Lib.* 10. *C.* 11.

Liquirit. raſpat. & Paſſul. mundat. ā ℥ß. *Flor. Bugloſ. Borrag. & Viol. ā* Pj. *Coq. in A. F. q. ſ. ad* ℥vj. *Colaturâ infunde Caſſ. rec. extr.* ℥j. *Coletur iterum & clarificetur addendo poſt modum Syrup. Violacei* ℥j. *Miſce.*

An Emulſion alſo *ex Sem.* 4. *fr.* made with the ſame Decoction may be preſcribed to contemperate the Heat and Acrimony of the Humour.

Among Specificks, are reckon'd the *decoct. Millefol. pro Potu ordinario per triduum exhibitum. Sem. Trifolij Hæmorrhoidalis ad* ℥j. *cum Vitello Ovi per plures Dies. Pulv. Tapſi barbati cum Lacte vel alio modo. Item Pulv. Tormentil. & Millefol. Succus etiam Tapſi barb. per ſe vel cum Sacch. Roſ. Pil. de Bdellio frequenter uſurpatæ.*

Among the modern Phyſicians, Sulphur and ſome of its Preparations, as its Balſam both inwardly and outwardly.

The Body being thus prepar'd by bleeding and lenient Purgation, alſo a refrigerating and contemperating Diet, with due Regard to the other *Nonnat.* the Topicks are theſe following, among which the chief has formerly been accounted the Herb *Linaria*, prepar'd as an Ointment by a manifold Infuſion with the *Axung. Porcin.*

The learned Author of the *Hercules Medicus* *, chief Phyſician at the Emperor's Court, prefers the Ointment made with the Flowers (contrary to ſome who prepare it with the green Leaves and Stalks) as the more anodyne; with this, ſaith he, I relieved as it were in a Moment, among many others, the moſt illuſtrious Prince *Tſerclas de Tilly* of the upper *Auſtria*, when by Reaſon of the great Pain and ſwelling of the Hæmorrhoids he was neither able to walk nor ſit.

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* *Tomus* 1. *Lib.* 3. *de Ventris Affect.*

Horſtius

Horſtius ſpeaks much in Commendation of the ſame Ointment, made both with the Leaves and Flowers mixt up with the Yolk of an Egg, of which he reports that it will make the Pain ceaſe as if remov'd miraculouſly. It was communicated to him, as he takes Notice, by *Joannes Vulſius* a Phyſician in *Heſſia*, who would not favour his Prince the Landgrave with ſo great a Secret, but on Condition of furniſhing him annually with a good fat Ox: Of which Paſſage *Riverius* makes mention in his tenth Book and eleventh Chapter, where the following Remedies are laid down for the ſame Diſtemper.

℞ *Ol. Lini rec.* ℥j. *Ol. Buxi Chym.* ℈ij. *Miſce.*

Or as *Quercetan*,

℞ *Ol. Nucum vel Olivar. in quibus bullierint Millepedes. Vel*

℞ *Ol. Ovorum in Mortar. plumb. agitat. ad eundem Uſum.*

Note, among Unguents and Liniments, ſome are intended to aſſwage Pain, others to diſcuſs and dry up the Humours, and others to heal the Ulceration, being ſpread either upon Lint, ſoft Tow or a fine Rag, and kept up to the Part 'till they are renew'd, which may be twice in 24 Hours, or oftner upon Occaſion. Thus,

℞ *Vitel. Ov.* N°. j. *Ol. Roſ. q. ſ. cui ſi addatur Ung. Populeum, efficacius erit ad Dolorem ſedandum, & ſi acerbior, Grana aliquot Opij admiſceri poterunt.*

℞ *Axung. Gallinæ* ℥ß. *Pulp. Pomi ſub Cineribus coct.* ℥j. *Croc. Orient.* ʒß. *Ung. Popul.* ℥ß. *Vitel. Ov.* N°. 1. *M. f. Linim.*

℞ *Ol. Viol.* ℥ij. *Ung. Popul.* ℥ij. *cum Ovo integro f. Ung.*

℞ *Mucilag. Sem. Pſyl.* ℥ij. *Ol. Viol.* ℥iij. *Miſce.*

℞ *Suc. Portulacæ, & Mellis ā* ℥iv. *Miſce in Mort. plumb. ad Uſum.*

℞ *Ung. Roſac.* ℥ij. *Merc. crudi* ʒij. *M. f. L.*

To diſcuſs the Tumour and at the ſame Time allay the Pain, are preſcribed the *Rad. Porrorum ſub Prunis coct. & cum Butyro piſtatæ. Vel Cepa rubra cum Pulpa Lilii decocta, & cum Oleo Myrtin. piſtat. & ſubacta.*

Vel ℞ *Ol. Nucl. Perſic. & Ol. Amygd. amar. ā* ℥ij. *Styrac. liq. Bdel. ā* ʒij. *Omnia diſſoluta in Oleo, incorporentur in Mortar. & f. Lin.*

The Balſam of Sulphur prepar'd with the Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, is a celebrated Medicine, both for allaying the Pain and diſcuſſing the Tumour, as alſo for mundifying and healing the Ulceration of thoſe Parts. Our Author thinks it will be more powerful, if inſtead of the *Spiritus Terebinth.* the *Ol. Hyperic. & Ov.* were ſubſtituted, or in greater ſwelling with Inflammation, the *Ol. Roſ. & Viol.*

In the *Formul. Mayernianis* there is this inſerted.

℞ *Coral. rub. Succin. Putam. Ov. uſt. Oſ. Sepiæ, C. C. ā q. ſ. Miſ. f. Alkool. & cum Ol. Amygd. d. ſine igne rec. extr. f. U. Quo illinatur Pars affecta bis in Die.*

Cataplaſms of the common Sort are that of the *Medulla Panis alb. in Lacte cocta, additis Ol. Roſ. & de Vitel. Ov.*

Aquapendens commends that *ex Plantag. Pariet. Malv. in Aq. coct. & cum Ol. Roſac. ſubact.* or for greater Exiccation ſometimes may be added the *Far. Hord. & Milij.*

Obſerve that in Caſe of extreme Pain, Milk be always added to the Cataplaſms, which hath a ſingular Faculty in demulcing or aſſwaging violent Dolours in theſe or any other Parts of the Body. But to proceed,

℞ *Fol. Sambuc. virid. q. v. Coque in Aq. ad Putrilag. poſtea extende ſuper pannum debitæ figu-*

ræ,

ræ, & calidè applicetur: Sed ante applicat. foveatur Pars decocta eorundum foliorum.

Eadem folia Sambuci contuſa & frigidè admota, tertia applic. dolorem ſedant.

Fomentations may be prepar'd with a Decoct. *ex Tapſ. barb. Malv. Biſmalv. Pariet. Sem. Lin. Fœnug. Alth. Fl. Chamom. & Anethi in Lacte vel Hydrœlæo, vel Juſculo Capitis & inteſtin. Vervecis*; as alſo an *Inſeſſus* of the ſame Ingredients prepar'd only in a larger Quantity.

A Lady of a delicate Make and very tender Conſtitution, after difficult Labour in Child-birth, contracted an ill State of Health; among others, making Complaint of an irregular Purgation of her *Menſes* by the *Hæmorrhoidal* Veſſels, which at ſome times ſwelling up, gave her moſt exquiſite Pain; by the Recourſe of which thus periodically, the ſame being relaxed about the Verge of the *Anus*, ſeveral *Mariſcæ* had been formed, which upon any new Fluxion being ſwelled up, were ready to preclude the Paſſage of her Stools.

Upon ſuch like Accident, ſhe had been ſome Weeks under the Care of an eminent Phyſician, who did all he could to contemperate the Heat and Acrimony of the offending Humours by *Almond Milks* and *Emulſions*, bleeding her firſt in the Arm to abate the Plenitude, and by Way of *Revulſion*, and ſome time after in the *Saphæna*, to invite the Courſe of the Blood into its proper Channels the Veſſels of the Womb, to be thence as it ought, at proper times exonerated.

For the farther correcting theſe ſharp Humours fallen down upon that Part, and to procure an eaſy Paſſage for the Excrement, ſhe had taken ſeveral Boles of *Caſſia* and *Flos Sulph.* To the tumefy'd *Piles* had been likewiſe apply'd an *anodyne Cataplaſm*, with ſeveral of the common Remedies recommended by the Midwife: But yet notwithſtanding

ſtanding the Tumour ſtill increaſing with *mucous* Dejections, and the Pain growing more intolerable both Night and Day, at the Importunity of ſome Relations, I was called into Conſultation, and admitted, as more properly my former Province had entitled me, ſingly to inſpect the Parts, where I obſerved ſeveral large *Piles* tumefy'd and inflam'd, ſhedding forth a great Quantity of an *ichorous* and bloody Serum: She was juſt then come from the Stool, occaſion'd by the *Teneſmus* or perpetual needing, whence through her ſtraining the Extremity of the *Sphincter* lay alſo pouting out; and upon every ſuch Motion, which was frequently renewed, her Pain was ſuch as made her lament bitterly for ſome Hours.

After this View I made report to her Friends of her Caſe, and retiring with her Phyſician propoſed the following Method for her Relief.

Firſt of all to bridle the now too frequent Return of her Stools, and take off the *Teneſmus*, the following Bole, Night and Morning for twice, with a little Draught of *Pearl Julap.*

℞ *Conf. Fracaſt. ſ. m.* ʒß. *Lact. Sulph.* ℈j. *Pulv. Rhei parum toſt.* ℈ß. *Extr. Thebaic.* gr. ß. *Syri de Meconio. q. ſ. M. f. Bolus.*

℞ *Aq. Lact. Alex. Ceraſ. nigr. ā* ʒiij. *Cinnam. tæn. Pæon. C. ā* ʒj. *Margarit. pp.* ʒj. *Sacch. parum. M. f. Julapium.*

If this ſucceeded not, to appeaſe and take off the Pain and *Stimulus*, the following Draught was to ſtand at her Bed-ſide, to be taken *pro re nata.*

℞ *Aq. Flor. Paralyſeos* ʒiß. *Pæon. C.* ʒj. *Syr. de Mecondo* ʒvj. *M.*

Her Drink being the *Decoctum alb.* with a Solution of *Gum Arabic* ʒj. to ℔ij.

In the mean time we agreed upon theſe *Topics*, in the Forms both of a *Fotus* and *Cataplaſm.*

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. Linariæ verbaſci ā* Mj. *Flor. Chamomel. Sambuc. ā* Mß. *Roſar. rub. p.* j. *Coq^tr. in Lact. vaccin. q. ſ. ad* ℔ij. *Colaturæ, cujus Pars dimidia reducatur cum Farin. Fab. in Conſiſtentiam Pultis, reſiduam reſervando ad Uſum Fotûs.*

Having apply'd ſoft Flannels expreſt out of the Liquor as warm as the Parts would ſuffer, renewing them for half an Hour Night and Morning, the *Cataplaſm* of a ſuitable Degree of Heat was ſpread thick on a double Linen Cloath, mixing about two Drams of the ſimple *Balſam* of *Sulphur* with each Portion thereof, from whence, upon the ſecond Application, ſhe found wonderful Eaſe and Comfort. The *Tention* being taken off from the Parts, and the *Hæmorrhoids* relaxing, ſo that ſhe could bear the Admiſſion of a Pipe, with which for the farther eaſing the *Teneſmus*, and quieting the Parts out of Sight, we threw up a ſmall Quantity of the ſame Decoction, *cum tantillo ejuſdem Balſami & Vitello unius Ovi*, which ſhe retain'd all Night, and by the Aſſiſtance of her *Anodyne*, paſſed the ſame with more Quiet, than ſhe had done many Weeks before: Being brought exceeding low by the Pains ſhe had undergone, and the profuſe *ſymptomatical* Sweats thereby occaſion'd.

Thus we continu'd the ſame Applications for ſeveral Days, ſecuring our Dreſſings with the T Bandage, till the Fluxion being taken off, and the *Piles* ſtill giving farther Way, we made our Decoction in the *Steel'd Water* with red Wine, increaſing alſo the Quantity of the red Roſe Leaves, for the better ſtrengthning the *Tone* of the Parts, and confirming the weaken'd Spring of the *Sphincter.*

Whilſt theſe were made uſe of, her Bowels being now grown ſtronger, we left off the *Conf. Frac. cum Rheo*, which betwixt whiles we were forc'd

forc'd to continue, and preſcrib'd the *Lac. Sulph.* with one or other of the *Teſtacea*, to be taken twice a Day, with a Draught of an Emulſion *ex Sem. Papav. alb. & Amygd. decort. cum Aq. Hord. extr.*

Whilſt ſhe was under the Extremity of her Pain ſhe complained of a *Dyſury*, the *Sphincter Veſicæ*, as uſual, ſuffering from its Contiguity or Affinity, by Conſent of Parts, with the *Anus*, which was moderated, as well by the Decoction abovementioned, in which the Gum was diſſolved, as by the following Mixture with the ſame, and the Powders here alſo mentioned.

℞ *Ocul. Canc. Sal. Prunel. Sacch. alb. ā* gr. xv. *M. f. Pulvis ſumendus in Cochleari Mixturæ ſequentis ſuperbibendo Cochl.* v *vel* vj. *& repetantur alternis Horis duranti Stranguria.*

℞ *Aq. Hord.* ℔j. *Gum. Arabic. ſolut.* ʒvj. *vel* ℥j. *Syr. Dialth.* ℥j. *M. ut ſupra.*

This with the *Decoct alb.* and ſometimes her *Almond Milk*, as the Looſeneſs would allow, were taken through her Illneſs.

By the Way of a Preſervative or to prevent Relapſe, as well as to recruit her loſt Fleſh, in our laſt Viſit we left this Preſcription, from which I have always found remarkable Benefit in ſuch Caſes, and which ſeems, as I may ſay, *ſpecifical* thereunto.

℞ *Æthiop. Min. ſ. i. pp.* ℈j. *Sacchar. alb. chryſtal.* ℈ß. *M. f. Pulvis ſumendus Mane matutino m. Cochleari Lact. Aſinini ſuperbibendo ejuſdem* ℔ß. *& repetatur eodem modo* v^a *pom. per Menſem.*

But yet nevertheleſs her Strength and Vigour being reſtor'd by theſe Means, the ſame Veſſels ſtill continue to empty the *Plethora*, and that by the ſame Periods as before.

A very antient Gentleman through a Series of Years ſubject to the *Hæmorrhoids*, obſerving a more

than

than uſual Diſturbance from a large Quantity of a ſerous Humour iſſuing from thoſe Parts, and wetting thro' both Shirt and Breeches, ſent for an Acquaintance, pretending to ſome Knowledge in Surgery, to take a View thereof, who finding Matters very bad, came away for me.

Entering the Room, I perceiv'd a very offenſive Smell, and approaching nearer to take up the Lappit of his Shirt, found the ſame to be, as we ſay, wringing wet with a diſcolour'd putrid Gleet; dilating the Buttocks, there came in View ſeveral of the *Condylomata*, ſome of them very much tumefy'd, of the natural Colour of the Skin, others adjoining livid, and as it were ſtrangled by the Compreſſion, at leaſt the native Heat being overcome, tending to *Gangrene*; and farther in, one of them entirely mortify'd, whence the ſaid Humour iſſu'd forth with a moſt abominable Stench.

When I had thus view'd the Parts, and enquired farther into the State of his Pulſe, I perceiv'd the ſame languid, his Looks *cadaverous*, with cold, clammy Sweats, nor was he rightly in his Senſes.

It being Night, I order'd a good *Elixivium* to be got ready againſt Morning, boil'd up with ſome of the hot Plants: In the mean time I directed a *Cataplaſm* of the *Theriaca Lond.* to be laid hot cloſe up thereto; at the ſame time, to aſſiſt Nature in the Struggle with the putrefactive ferment, a warm *alexipharmic Bolus* and *Julap.*

Early the next Morning I met again by Appointment, when unknown to me they had ſent for another Perſon, who coming into the Room, I ſtated the Caſe to him, acquainting him with what I had obſerved over Night, and the Preparations had been made of a ſpirituous digeſtive Medicine *ex Ol. Tereb. Tinct. Myrrh. &c.* together with the *Fotus*,

Fotus, which was then hot over the Fire, and the *Spir. Vini Camph.* ready to be put therein.

For the better View of theſe Parts, he was taken out of his Bed, and led towards the Window, ſeveral ſtinking Clouts ſteep'd in the ſame Gleet being firſt taken away. Upon a ſuperficial View of the outſide, the Surgeon told me he thought he ſhould know a *Mortification* as well as any Man, tho' I muſt confeſs, conſidering how lightly grounded he had been in the Art, notwithſtanding his bold and arrogant Pretences, I thought he did not. But proceeding with his Probe to lift up ſome of the black Grume that had been coagulated on one of the ſaid *Piles*, and fancying I had miſtaken the ſame for a *Sphacelus*, in a ſort of *Exult* he reply'd that was no *Mortification:* I bid him then examine deeper, and he would find that which was too apparent, which being diſcovered, I propoſed *Scarification* before the hot *Stuphs* were wrung out, that if poſſible a Check might be given to the Putrefaction, but he ſaid he would digeſt all off without. Upon which finding this *Subſtantive* Gentleman ſo very ſelf ſufficient, I immediately withdrew, and being aſked at the Stair foot my Thoughts of the Caſe by a near Relation, I told them I did not think he would live out another Day, which Prognoſtic was very nearly verify'd.

*Zacut. Luſitanus** ſaith there is nothing will appeaſe ſooner the moſt intolerable Pain from the Piles than a Semicupe of warm Milk, in which if the Patient ſit for half an Hour or an Hour, he ſhall have certain Eaſe: Which Remedy he aſſerts will be ſtill more efficacious if a Pint of *Ol. Papav.* and half ſo much of the *Ol. Viol.* be put therein,

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* *Prax. Hiſtor. Lib. ult. Numb.* 3. *Obſ.* 1.

or for poor People Flannels wrung out of the ſame, prepar'd in leſſer Quantity may ſuffice.

A *Fotus* alſo of *Aq. Roſ. cum Sale Saturni ſolut.* eſpecially in Caſe of Inflammation: Or one made *ex Alumine in Vin. rub. decocto*, or a Sponge preſt out of *Aqua Calcis* and bound on upon the Part. A Fume alſo or Vapour prepar'd *ex decoct. Tapſi barbat. in Lacte præp.* and receiv'd through a Seat perforated for that Purpoſe.

Vel Semperviv. Maj. Mij. *Decoque in Vino alb. & fumum excipiat.*

A *Suffumigium* likewiſe is prepar'd by caſting upon live Coals the *Pulv. Lolij, Tapſi, Scrophul.* to which ſome have added Sulphur, by others uſed alone for this End.

If the Piles are inward, Injections are prepar'd from ſome of the Ingredients above.

Vel ℞ *Suc. Plantag. & Ol. Oliv. ā* ʒiv. *Balſ. naturalis* ʒß. *m. p. Injectione.*

The laſt recited Author commends a Suppoſitory prepar'd of Dears Suet with a few Grains of Opium.

When there is Ulceration the Balſam of Sulphur before mentioned takes Place.

Vel ℞ *Ol. Ov. rec.* ʒij. *Agitentur in Mortar plumbeo pro uſu.*

℞ *Ol. Roſ.* ʒiv. *Ceruſ.* ʒj. *Litharg.* ʒß. *Ceræ novæ* ʒvj. *Opii* gr. iv. *m. f. U.*

℞ *Thuris Myr. Croc. ā* ʒj. *Op.* gr. iv. *Vitel. Ov.* N°. j. *Ol. Roſ. & Mucilag. Sem. Pſyl. ā q. ſ. m. f. U.*

The Proceſs for his Majeſty, afflicted with Inverſion of the *Anus*, and great Pain from the Hæmorrhoids, directed by Sir *Theodore Mayern*, his Majeſty's Phyſician, was this which follows in his own Words.

Foveatur Pars dolens Sacculis farctis floribus & fol. Tapſi barb. Chærephyl. Rad. Scroful. Maj. & Chelid. Min. Sem. Lini in Lacte coctis.

Vel

Vel ℞ *Cort. Alni* ʒiij. *Bulliant in A. F.* ℔iij. *ad Conſumpt. dimidii, addendo Aluminis* ʒj. *Colaturâ foveatur Pars calidè poſt Fotum, Linimenta è Bombace molli ſunt applicanda, ſic*

℞ *Ung. Popul.* ʒvj. *Butyr. inſulſ.* ʒij. *Ol. Sem. Lin.* ziß. *Opii* gr. iv. *agitentur diu in Mortar. plumb. & f. Lin.*

℞ *Ol. Nuc. ſin. Igne expr.* ʒviij. *Fl. Tapſ. barb.* Miij. *Aq. ejuſdem* ℔j. *Bulliant ad Aq. conſumpt. Mox fiat Olei Expreſſio, & accipe Scarabeorum* N°. 50. *Milleped.* N°. 400. *Bulliant in Oleo ad putrilag. fiatque fortis Expreſſio.*

℞ *Iſtius Olei* ʒj. *Ol. Lini* ʒß. *Ung. popul.* ʒvj. *Caſſ. rec. extr. Mucilag. Sem. Pſyl. & Cyd. in Aq. Sperm. Ran. ā* ziij. *Sacc. Plumbi* ziß. *Opij* ℈j. *Vitel. Ov.* N°. 1. *m. Agitentur diutiſſimè in Mortar. plumb. & f. Linimentum.*

℞ *Axung. Verris* ʒiv. *Minij* ʒiij. *Merc. crud.* ʒß. *Mercurius cum Axungia ſedulò ſubactus, extinguatur, addatur Minium & fiat Linimentum in graviſſimo caſu uſurpandum.*

Note, Bleeding and Leeches were forborn, for that his Majeſty was ſubject to a conſtant Bleeding by his Piles; but Iſſues, one in each Arm, were thought neceſſary, as well for this as other Indiſpoſitions, to which his Majeſty was ſubject.

Great Diſputes have riſen among Phyſicians about bleeding Piles, or ſuch as ſeem inclining thereunto, (*viz.*) whether being ſtopt, they are at all to be open'd, and after what manner, as by Leeches, Friction or Lancet.

In Anſwer to which it is to be obſerv'd, that when it appears a Perſon has been uſed to this Way of Diſcharge, and is now depriv'd thereof, there is no doubt to be made, eſpecially when they appear turgid, but they are to be ſet a bleeding; nay whether they appear ſo or not, if a Perſon who has oft had this critical Evacuation, labours under

under an acute Illneſs, as Headach, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Lethargy, *&c.* Blood is to be taken from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, the Benefit of which *Fab. Hild.** tells us, he not only experimented in himſelf, but in a Man of ſeventy Years of Age, whom by opening theſe Veſſels in the midſt of Winter, and in this far advanced Stage of Life, he freed of a *Vertigo* and *Hemiplægia* or Palſy upon one Side. But here it muſt be obſerved, this Perſon had for many Years, every Month, after the Manner of the Womens *Menſes*, been accuſtomed to that Diſcharge, at this time ſuppreſt.

But in other Caſes where they have not uſed to bleed ſpontaneouſly, it is neceſſary and the ſafer Way to make Revulſion by bleeding in the Arm firſt, and if Occaſion be afterwards, Derivation by the Foot, as before remarkt: In the mean time applying ſome anodyne Topick to the Parts, or other ſuitable Medicaments, Choice of which we have juſt now inſerted: For by the raſh Application of Leeches to theſe ſame, many Accidents have been occaſioned from the Fluxion thereby increaſed, as Fiſtula's and malign Ulcers, alſo Excreſcences of ſundry Kinds, of which we ſhall preſently take Notice.

Where there is Occaſion, the Way of opening them is uſually by Leeches, or which is prefer'd by ſome, the rubbing them with a coarſe Cloth or any thing having Power to irritate or ſet them a bleeding, among which are reckon'd the *Succus Cepæ cum Aloe Solutus, & panno lineo intinctus, fricatus*, which was *Hartman*'s Secret.

Mayern commends the Onyon uſed as a Suppoſitory, alſo the *Rad. Cyclam. recens affricta, aut Succus ejus ex lana impoſitus. Succus item Rad. Iridis*

* *De Valetud. tuenda.*

expreſſus, & inſtar fotûs, uſus. Sophiæ Chirurgorum fotus, venas latentes aperit. Folia ficulnea affricta. with divers others, obſerved by Mr. *Wiſeman*, and inſerted in other Authors whence he tranſcrib'd them.

In the Uſe of either of theſe, on Account of their acrid and biting Quality, or that of the Friction to be made uſe of, there ſeems to me as much or more Hazard than by the Way of Leeches, which I ſhould therefore prefer, if Blood cannot be taken away ſufficient from the ſame Place by the Point of a Lancet, after which the Patient may ſit over the Steam of hot Water to encourage the Evacuation.

But which Way ſoever it be done, let there be good Advice firſt taken from the Indications; for as they are not raſhly to be ſtopt when they bleed of their own Accord, ſo neither unneceſſarily to be provok'd, where there has been no Criſis this Way before.

'Tis truly no new Thing to find ſome Men with this hæmorrhoidal Evacuation returning periodically, and 'tis to theſe, ſome of the Aphoriſms of the Father of Phyſick have Relation, ſuch I mean as theſe.

1. *Melancholicis & Nephriticis Hæmorrhoides ſupervenientes, bonæ ſunt.*

2. *Inſanis, ſi Varices & Hæmorrhoides ſuperveniant, Morbi fit Solutio.*

3. *Sanguiſluis venis laborantes, neque Morbo laterali, neque Pulmonario, neque Phagedæna, neque Inflammatiunculis, neque Terminthis, fortaſſe vero neque Leprâ, fortaſſe neque aliis Morbis, corripiuntur.*

4. *Diuturnas curanti Hæmorrhoides, niſi una aperta ſervetur, periculum Aquæ inter Cutem vel Tabis impendet.*

He does not ſay theſe Benefits will accrue by forcing the Blood this Way, or artificially inviting it

it where there has been no natural Tendency: But if the Diſcharge be critical and depuratory, and the Maſs of Blood ſpontaneouſly, as I may ſay, throws off its morbid *Illuvies* by this Excretion.

If there ſeem any Thing paradoxical, in that it is ſaid a Dropſy ariſeth from a Suppreſſion of the hæmorrhoidal Flux, when 'tis agreed on all Hands that the ſame Diſeaſe is owing, not only to their too great flowing, but to that of any other exceſſive Hæmorrhage: The firſt muſt be imputed to the Cacochymy retained, whereby the whole Maſs is vitiated and the Sanguification perverted: The latter to the broken Texture or Tone weaken'd, and the Balſam thereof deſtroy'd, by which that which is poured in afreſh can no longer be aſſimilated, but all the alimentary Juices are ſtreight put into Fuſion, and turn to Water.

Again if it be query'd how it comes to paſs, that Aloes (which for that Reaſon is forbidden in the Flux of the Piles) taken inwardly, is ſaid to open the Blood-Veſſels, whilſt apply'd outwardly it ſtops theirs, or any other Flux: The former ſeems accidental, by its Heat and Tenuity rarefying the Maſs: The latter eſſential, by its condenſing, reſtringent and glutinative Faculty. But to ſpend no more Time in the Solution of Problems, it is undoubted that great Benefit does redound to the Body of Man, by this intercurring hæmorrhoidal Purgation: Not that any Man can be ſaid to be the better, but rather worſe, if the Craſis of his Blood be right and good, neither peccant in Quantity or Quality: But if either *Plethora* or *Cacochymia* is thus critically diſcharg'd, hence doubtleſs ariſeth the Advantage: Which yet may be out of Bounds, if too long continu'd or beyond the Strength of the Patient, whereby he certainly incurs the Danger of falling into that very Diſtemper which, in ſome others, the Suppreſſion is ſaid to occaſion:

So that if at ſome times there wants a Spur, 'tis manifeſt that at ſome others, there is need of a Bridle: We have already ſpoke to the former, and ſhall now provide for the latter, *viz.* the exceſſive Flux of the Piles.

In removing this Diſeaſe, the ſame Courſe ſeems plainly to be indicated as in that of every other extraordinary Hæmorrhage or Flux or Blood (*viz.*) by Revulſion and Derivation, to turn the Stream of the flowing Blood, whilſt by incraſſating, refrigerating and reſtringing Remedies, we endeavour to thicken its Conſiſtence, to cool and take off its Fervour, and agglutinate or cement the Orifices of the bleeding Veſſels. To obtain the former we order bleeding in the Arm, tho' in a ſmall Quantity, ſometimes at repeated Intervals, Frictions, Ligatures of the upper Limbs, Cupping-glaſſes to the Breaſt and Shoulders, gentle Purgations of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, Myrobalans, or the *Pil. de Bdellio*, thus prepar'd.

℞ *Pil. de Bdellio* ʒj. *Troch. de Carabe & de Terra ſigillata, ā* ℈j. *Cum Mucilagine Sem. Cydon. in Aq. Roſ. extr. fiat Maſſa, de qua capiat* ℈j. *bis in Die.*

The following is from *Zacut.* *, with which he ſays he ſaved many Lives, in great Danger of being loſt by an immoderate Flux of the Hæmorrhoids.

℞ *Suc. Plantag. Verben. Burſæ Paſtor. depurat. ā* ℔ij. *Bulliant in eo Gum Arabic.* ʒiv. *Sang. Drac. Sorbor. immat. Myrtil. Maſtich. ā* ʒj. *Cola & adde Syr. Myrtil. Syr. Roſ. ſic. Plantag. & Portulacæ, ā* ʒiij. *Lap. Hæmat.* ʒij. *Coral. rub.* ʒiß. *f. Syr. S. A. Doſis* ʒiij. *ter in Die.*

Let the Diet be cooling and thickening, the

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* *Loco citato Num.* 3. *Obſ.* 2.

Drink

Drink Ptiſan, *Decoct. Hord.* or an Emulſion of the cold Seeds. The Topicks to reſtrain the Flux are of ſeveral Sorts and Forms; theſe following from *Riverius*, viz.

A *Fotus* may be prepar'd *ex Decoct. Verbaſci in Aq. ferrata vel Vin. aſtring.*

Vel ℞ *Rad. Biſtort.* ℔ß. *Fol. Plantag. Verbaſc. Summit. Rub. & Quercûs,* ā Mij. *Gran. Sumach. Balauſt. Gallar. virid. & Malicor.* ā Mj. *Myrtil.* ʒj. *Roſ. rub.* Pij. *Alum.* ℥j. *Coq. in tribus part. Aq. ferratæ & una Vini rubri auſteri pro fotu.*

Of this Decoction (inlarging the Quantity) may be prepar'd an *Inſeſſus* or *Semicupium.*

Vel ℞ *Ol. Roſ. Omphacin. & Myrtil.* ā ℥ij. *Suc. Plantag. & Tapſi barb.* ā ℥iß. *Acet. vin. rub.* ℥j. *Bulliant ad Suc. conſumpt. dein adde Boli arm. Sang. Drac. Thuris & Scoriæ ferri ſubtiliſ. pulv.* ā ʒj. *Ceræ q. ſ. f. Ung. Vel ſine Oleis, quod melius, ſecundum Rondeletium, ſic*

℞ *Suc. Plant. Burſ. Paſt. & Verbaſci,* ā ℥ij. *Syr. Acetoſ. ſimpl.* ℥iij. *Coq. ſimul leviter, poſtea Miſce Sang. Drac.* ℥j. *Boli arm. Ter. ſigil. & Rad. Biſtort. ſubtiliſ. pulv.* ā ʒiß. *Ceruſ. lotæ* ʒj. *m. in form. Ung.*

If there be Ulceration,

℞ *Ol. Roſ.* ℥ij. *Thuris & Aloes,* ā ʒj. *Sarcocol. Sang. Drac. Boli arm.* ā ʒß. *Spod. Carab.* ā ℈ij. *Amyli* ziij. *Suc. Plant.* ℥j. *f. Ung.*

Vel ℞ *Pilorum Leporis combuſt. Telarum Aran.* ā *q. v. Miſceantur cum Album Ov. & Suc. Plantag. fiatque Cataplaſma.*

In the Form of Suppoſitary,

℞ *Colophon. Thuris,* ā ziij. *Boli arm.* ℥ß. *Ceruſ. Plumb. uſt.* ā ʒj. *Acaciæ* ʒß. *Subtiliſſimè trita excipiantur Sevo hircino pro formandis Suppoſitoriis.*

Injections into the *Anus* are prepar'd *ex Succo Plantaginis aliiſque ſupradictis ad fotum propoſitis, ſic quoque ſuffitus.*

To diſtinguiſh the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids from the Dyſenterical, you are to note that in the former, the Pains are ſeated about the Sphincter or but a little Way up in the Inteſtine, alſo the Blood comes away before the Stool; whereas in the latter, the Pains are more wandring, ſometime in the ſmaller and at other Times in the greater Inteſtines, with violent Gripes of the Belly; alſo the Blood is mixed uſually with the ſtercoraceous or mucous Ejection.

But if theſe Remedies we have here laid down, or others of the like Kind, prove inſufficient to reſtrain the Flux, a Touch of the actual Cautery or hot Iron, if you can come at the bleeding Veſſel, is the likelieſt Means of obtaining your End and ſecuring your Patient: Being alſo by far leſs painful than laying the Part open, ſeparating the Skin from the Veſſel, (as in the Operation of the *Varices* among the Antients) afterwards making Ligature, and then dividing: The Method of performing which is laid down in *Maſſaria* *, as alſo by *Riverius* thence tranſcrib'd, by which we ſhall find the Practice of Surgery in thoſe Days (many Specimens of which are alſo found in *Severinus* †) was much more dreadful and terrible to the Patient than in theſe of ours: When the People, many of them, rather chooſe to die than ſuffer the Knife or Cautery to come near them, by which Multitudes might be preſerved, and by whoſe Means many deſperate and ſuppoſedly invincible Diſeaſes have been conquer'd, according to that trite Axi-

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* *Lib.* 3. *de Hæmorrhoidibus* † *De Med. Effic.*

ome;

ome; *Qui non Medicamentis, Ferro; Qui non Ferro, Igne ſanantur.*

It remains that we ſay ſomewhat of the Excreſcences growing often about theſe Parts, but having taken Notice at leaſt of ſome of them in our Chapter of Warts and Corns, I ſhall here only inſert their Deſcriptions, with the Remedies ſubjoin'd, as I find them laid down by *Sennertus* *.

The *Condyloma*, ſaith he, is formed out of ſome Wrinkle of the *Anus*, ſwell'd and grown hard, being often more troubleſome than painful, altho' at ſome Times there is joined an Inflammation.

The *Thymi* are the more rough and uneven Kind of *Verrucæ*, having their Baſis narrow and their Superficies broad and ſpreading; looking red and apt to bleed: If theſe *Thymi*, ſaith our Author, ſpread yet farther and increaſe, they then take the Name of *Fici ſeu Sycoſes*; ſome of which are mild, others malign, degenerating oftentimes into cancerous Ulcers.

The *Criſtæ* are fleſhy Excreſcences ſprouting near the *Anus*, taking Riſe very commonly from the prepoſterous or ſodomitical Luſt of a ſet of Monſters (rather than Men) who have ſhook off their Humanity and outſtript the Beaſts themſelves in their more than brutiſh Appetites. In our *Germany*, ſays he, this Evil is very rare, but among the Youth at *Rome*, as Witneſs *Luſitanus* and *Foreſtus*, common: I wiſh I could ſay our *England* was a Stranger to this deviliſh Practice, where I have met with theſe Excreſcences, among which ſome have, with great Reaſon, been ſuſpected to have taken their Riſe hence. In the hotter Countries, as well Chriſtian as Mahometan, they are found frequently: But enough, if not too much, of that which is not ſo

* *Prat. Lib. 3. Part. 2. Sect. 1. Chap. 10.*

much as to be nam'd unleſs with Horror and Deteſtation of both the Action and Actors.

Maſſaria diſtinguiſheth theſe three Excreſcences ſcarce any otherwiſe than according to their Bulk leſſer or greater, calling them all *Mariſcæ* as we before took Notice, having nearly the ſame Way of their Generation and Method of Cure.

At the Root of theſe *Sarcomata* or nigh their Extremities, eſpecially of the *Criſtæ*, are formed the *Rhagades* called alſo *Sciſſuræ*.

Theſe Excreſcences may be attempted by Medicine, before we proceed to manual Operation, thus according to *Sennertus*,

℞ *Squamæ Æris* ʒj. *Auripigm.* ʒß. *Alum. ſciſſilis* ʒij. *Ol. Roſ. q. ſ. m.*

℞ *Spum. Argent. Ceruſ. Ammon. Bdel. ā* ʒij. *Tereb.* ʒj. *Ceræ* ʒß. *Arida cum Succo Solani conterantur, & reliquis miſceantur.*

To prevent their growing up again,

℞ *Cin. Sarment. Vitis & cum Aceto illinatur, quod etiam extantes tollit, ſecundum Ætium.*

For the Cure of the *Rhagades* or Chaps of theſe Parts, if they are attended with a dry *Intemperies*, whilſt other cooling and moiſtening Remedies are given inwardly,

℞ *Medul. crurum Vit. Ping. Gallin. Anat. Butyr. rec. Ol. Amygd. d. Papav. Seſamin. ā* ʒiij. *Litharg.* ʒß. *Tragac.* ʒj. *Ceræ q. ſ. m. pro Ung.*

If from a Flux of vitious, hot and ſharp Humours upon the Parts, they are to be purged off with the milder Catharticks, ſuch as *Caſ. Manna, Syr. Roſ. Rhabarb*; if from Hæmorrhoids or Dyſentery, ſpecial Care is to be had in removing thoſe Diſtempers: If the *Fæces* are indurate or the Body coſtive, ſoftening and cooling Clyſters are convenient.

When the *Rhagades* or Chaps are moiſt, ſanious and virulent, foment with this following:

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. Plantag. Rub. Fl. Roſ. rub. ā* Mj. *Hord. integ.* Mß. *Alum* ʒj. *Coq. in Aq. F. ſub finem addendo Vini albi tertiam partem.*

After which may be made Uſe of the enſuing Unguent.

℞ *Ceruſ. lot. Litharg. Aloes, Maſtich. Thuris, Sarcocol. Bol. arm. ā* ℈ij. *Pulveriſata ſubtiliter cum Ol. Roſ. q. ſ. miſceantur in Mortario plumbeo & addendo parum. Ceræ f. Ung.*

Vel ℞ *Ceruſ. Plumb. uſt. Litharg. Alum. Thuris, ā* ʒj. *Ping. Gallin. Anat. Suillæ inſulſ. Ol. Amygd. d. Papav. ā* ʒiß. *Lento igne miſceantur cum Ceræ q. ſ. ad Ung. Conſiſt.*

If great Heat or Burning, with Suſpicion of Cancer,

℞ *Suc. Plant. Portulacæ, Solan. ā* ʒij. *Olei Roſ.* ʒj. *Agitentur in Mortario plumbeo & addito ceræ Modico f. Ung.*

In Caſe of great Ulceration conjoined,

℞ *Ung. Diapomph. Alb. camp. ā* ʒiß. *Ol. Myrtin. Roſ. ā* ʒß. *Mannæ, Thuris, Aloes, ā* ʒiß. *Litharg. Argent.* ʒß. *Suc. Solan. Verbaſc. Plantag. ā q. ſ. Miſceantur in Mortario plumb. ad Uſum.*

Before I put an End to this Chapter, I will juſt take Notice of a Diſturbance incident to the Skin adjoining hereabouts, I mean galling or chafing, by the *Latins Attritio, Intertrigo:* Occaſion'd frequently by riding or walking, for which are wont to be directed one or other of theſe Remedies, *viz. Sevum Cervinum & Hircinum. Candela Sebacea liquefacta. Adeps Anſ. Gallin. Anat. Ol. Roſ. Myrtin. de Vitel. Ov. Mucilag. Gum. Tragac. cum Aq. Roſarum pp. Pulv. Gallarum, cum Ol. & Vitel. Ov. Mixt. Ung. de Litharg. de Ceruſ. Chalcit. Lap. Calam. Terra cimolia Aq. Plant. ſubacta. item pulv. Amyli. Far. Fab.* &c.

Note, That theſe Excreſcences when they affect the *Pudenda* of the Female Sex, are treated much after

after the ſame Manner, theſe latter rather requiring the more deſiccative Medicaments, on Account of the greater Laxity and natural Moiſture of the Parts.

See more of theſe ſarcomatous Excreſcences in the Chapter of Warts and Corns, as alſo my Siphilys when they are Venereal.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the natural Paſſages of the Body ſtopt or imperforate.

AS it happens to the Body very commonly, to have thoſe Parts disjoin'd and ſeparate which ſhould be united; ſo at other Times (tho' more rarely) do we find thoſe Parts conjoin'd and united, which ought to be ſeparated and admit a Paſſage through them. The Malady of both Kinds is two-fold, either original from the Birth, or adventitious afterwards.

Of Parts originally ſeparated which ought to be conjoyn'd, we have Example in the Hair Lip: Of the ſame adventitious, in every common Wound or Solution of the *Continuum*, from what Cauſe ſoever depending.

Of thoſe originally conjoin'd which ought to be ſeparate, we have Examples in the Imperforate called otherwiſe *Atritæ*, or ſuch as are born without any Paſſage (at leaſt the natural) for their Stools or Urine: Of the Adventitious, in thoſe who from any Accident, as Burns, have their Fingers growing together, their Ears to the Sides of their Heads, or from Excoriations of the *Vagina Uteri*, the Lips, Noſtrils, *&c.* careleſly treated, a Coaleſcence of their Sides or Conglutination.

For

For removing theſe Imperfections, the two firſt Parts of the Art of Surgery are employ'd, the one call'd *Symphyſis*, which joyns together Parts ſeparate: The other *Diæreſis*, which ſeparates thoſe which are thus united, and of which we ſhall treat at preſent, beginning with the *Glans Penis* imperforate.

Now before we attempt the Operations of this Kind, that we may not diſcredit the noble and moſt excellent of Arts, and betray our own Want of Judgment, it is highly neceſſary to foreſee the likelihood of Succeſs, and make Prognoſtick accordingly, that the ſame cannot be enterpris'd (if it ſo happen) without the utmoſt Hazard, nor ought, if any thing leſs than inevitable Neceſſity called for the ſame; as in Caſes where is no Outlet at all for the Diſcharge of Excrement, whether Urine or Stool.

Firſt then, if you ſee no Veſtige or Impreſſion like a Seam upon the Place either of the *Glans*, *Anus*, or *Pudendum*, where naturally they ſhould appear, there is great unlikelihood of Succeſs: Nor can I ſay I ever knew one Infant reliev'd, out of many I have ſeen, how deep ſoever the Knife or Lancet has been thruſt at ſuch Times, there being uſually found after Death, upon Diſſection, ſuch a *Mala Conformatio Partium quoad Situm vel Inſertionem ſive Terminationem*, that there was no Poſſibility to help or ſuccour the wretched Infant, who in few Days after it hath ſeen the Light and breathed, ſubmits to Death.

Thus in the Caſe under our preſent Cognizance, when the Infant is born without a Paſſage for the Water, if the *Glans* diſcover no Mark or Impreſſion, 'tis odds if you find the *Ductus*; or if any ſuch be found, whether you can bring the Water the right Way, eſpecially if long accuſtomed before to empty it ſelf by ſome Paſſage in the *Perinæum*,

næum, or at any other, far ſhort of the true one.

A Youth was brought to me about ſeven Years old, who all that Time had made his Water by a Hole under the *Frænum*; his Friends pitying his Caſe, if he lived more eſpecially to be of Age to marry, were deſirous he might have Help; for which when I was conſulted, and had prepar'd him by ſeating him ſecurely for the Operation, I paſſed a pointed Inſtrument like a ſmall Seton Needle quite through the Body of the *Glans*, 'till I diſcover'd the Point of it with my Probe in the preternatural Paſſage: Then drawing out my Inſtrument, I introduc'd a Peice of fine Wax-candle beſmear'd with a Bit of freſh Butter, about an Inch into the *Ductus*, and ſecur'd it from ſlipping out, by bending the End upwards, and binding it on there with moderate Bandage: In paſſing it along I perceiv'd it through the falſe Orifice, and giving them Inſtructions, if I were out of the Way, how to uſe it upon the Child's having Occaſion to make his Water, I took my Leave: But he having held the ſame longer than uſual that Day, early the next Morning got up in his Bed by himſelf, and not readily finding the Pin, by Reaſon of the Dreſſings being all bloody, pulls all off together, and the Candle coming out with them, he falls to piſſing: After which, finding ſome Smart in putting the Candle back again, he threw it away and lay down again to ſleep, the Maid being faſt by him all the while, who happening to awake, and diſcovering what he had done, came ſtreight away to me by her Maſter's Order; when I came I paſſed in another Piece of Candle, with ſome Difficulty recovering the Paſſage, almoſt ready to unite; and frightening him by ſaying he ſhould be cut again if he play'd any more ſuch Tricks, he was himſelf more careful and more narrowly watched by

by a Nurſe hired for that Purpoſe to ſit up with him. After few Days I perceiv'd the Water came both Ways, and upon covering the old Vent with my Finger, or a Bit of ſticking Plaiſter, it iſſued right in a full Stream by the new one of the *Glans*, when the Paſſage was well dried and healed by a medicated Candle kept in for that Purpoſe, prepared *ex Pulv. Lap. Calam. Pompholyg. &c.* I then began to work upon the callous Edges of the Orifice under the *Frænum*, rubbing them gently with a Cauſtick till I had made them raw. After Separation of the Slough with my *Balſam. Terebinth.* I endeavoured Agglutination, but could never obtain it ſo perfectly, (tho' I attempted three ſeveral Times) but that ſtill ſome ſmall Quantity drills through, altho' the main Stream comes right, and by wearing a Bit of an adheſive Emplaſter, he can prevent the leaſt Drop from ſhedding by the Way.

But if the Paſſage lie far remote from the Extremity of the *Glans*, by which the Urine has its Vent, as in the *Perinæum*, I ſee very ſmall Likelihood of doing Service.

*Luſitanus** takes Notice of a Caſe of ſuch like Nature, where there was not the leaſt Footſtep, as we ſay, or Impreſſion at the Extremity of the *Glans* in a Child two Years old, but an Orifice at the Root of the Yard near the Teſticles, out of which he made Water not by Drops but in a full Stream as by the ordinary Paſſage; ſo that he ſeemed to partake of both Sexes, and to be as it were a Kind of Hermaphrodite: For his Relief there was a Conſultation, among whom *Ant. Muſa Braſſavola*, and one *Franciſcus* a noted Surgeon, declar'd againſt the Operation, whilſt the Author,

* *Cent.* 1. *Curat. Med.* 23.

with

with *Joannes Baptiſta Cananus* a famous Anatomiſt, were for it, in Conſideration that hereafter if he grew up, he was in no Condition to marry or beget Children: In order to the Operation *Cananus* had contrived a Silver *Cannula*, through which a Needle was to be paſſed; and putting the ſame *Cannula* through the Orifice in the *Perinæum* towards the *Glans* as far as they found the *Ductus* would admit, the Needle was to make the reſt of the Way, and the *Cannula* following, to be left therein till the Paſſage was intirely formed: But whilſt, ſays *Luſitanus*, we were diſputing and contending among our ſelves, the Parents diſcovering the Iſſue doubtful, on Account of our Debates and Diſagreement, were unwilling to hazard their Child's Life, and ſo we deſiſted from the Operation.

A Caſe ſomething like, Monſ. *Vauguion** gives Account of, in a Child at the *Hotel Dieu* at *Paris*, who had no *Urethra*, and the Teſticles clothed each in a ſeparate or proper *Scrotum*. In the *Perinæum* there was a Slit reſembling that of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, which occaſioned the Generality to take the Child for an Hermaphrodite, tho' untruly, for the Probe being enter'd this *Rima* paſſed into the *Veſica Urinaria*, and upon Diſſection, ſaith he, it appeared that there were none of the female Organs of Generation. Of another Infant making Water through a Vent in the ſame Place conſult *Greg. Horſt* †.

Van Horn relates a notable Operation I muſt confeſs (and which but on the Credit of the Author would be thought ſcarce practicable) in a Child whoſe *Penis* being perforate near the *Scro-*

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* *Chir. Operat. Chap.* 40. † *Lib.* 4. *Part.* 2. *Obſ.* 16. *Lib.* iv. *Poſter.*

tum,

tam, and had no Appearance of an *Urethra*, had an artificial one made him by a Surgeon, by inciſing the whole Length of the *Penis*, after putting in a leaden *Cannula* or Pipe, ſtitching the Skin over it, which being agglutinated, there remain'd a callous Channel for the Paſſage of the Urine; this Caſe is alſo mention'd by *Vauguion* in his chirurgic Operations.

Luſitanus† tells of a Perſon from his Infancy piſſing both Ways, as well by a larger Orifice in the *Perinæum* as a very ſmall one in the *Glans*; yet notwithſtanding ventur'd upon Marriage, but finding no ſeminal Diſcharge *per Glandem Penis*, and deſpairing of Children to inherit his very large Eſtate, he calls a Conſultation of the moſt eminent Phyſicians and Surgeons; who conſidering his Caſe as an original Infirmity, could give him little Encouragement; but the Gentleman impatient for Children (he deſir'd above all things) was reſolved upon the Operation which fortunately ſucceeded; the præternatural Vent being cut and agglutinated, and the natural inlarged by Inciſion and kept diſtended till the Parts were healed; after which *& Semen & Urina rectâ viâ ejiciebantur prolemque numeroſam habuit*; but theſe are Caſes extraordinary, warranting no general Succeſs in the Undertaking.

In the *Coalitus* or *Clauſura Ani*, the ſame Caution is to be obſerved as in the *Glans* imperforate, as to the Prognoſtic; for if here there be no Seam or Mark upon the Part to direct the Knife, or if the Excrement be diſcharg'd ſome other Ways (as in a Child I was ſent for to ſome Years ſince, and who may be yet living for ought I know, where the Inteſtine is inſerted into, and empties

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† *Prax. Med. admir. Vol.* 2. *Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 71.

it

it ſelf forwards of its Excrement by the *Pudendum*) in ſuch Caſes, I ſay, it's fruitleſs to attempt the Operation.

I remember near twenty Years ſince I diſſected an Infant where there had been no Mark of an *Anus*, yet rather than the miſerable Creature ſhould languiſh without attempting ſomewhat, when the *Prognoſtick* was delivered, one was made as deep as we durſt venture, but without Relief; when the Body was opened after Death, there was found neither Gut nor Sphincter, but that we took for the *Rectum* or Termination, was diſtended in the *Pelvis* like a Pudding, with the contain'd Excrement or *Meconium*, having no *Exitus*, but appeared thin round or globular.

More remarkable is that Caſe communicated by *Holtzachius**, related alſo by *Schenkius*, of a Stone-Cutter's Child of *Scaphouſe* who was born without an *Anus*; and thoſe few Days he lived, diſcharg'd the inteſtinal *Fæces* together with his Urine, through the *Penis:* After he was dead the Gut was found, inſtead of being carried to the Fundament, to empty it ſelf into the Bladder of Urine, of which the Reader will find more Examples in *Rouſſeus* Epiſt. 14. *Borellus* Cent. 3. Obſ. 16. *Fab. Hild.* Cent. 1. Obſ. 75.

On the other Hand, where there is only a bare cutaneous *Symphyſis*, and a viſible or perceptible Mark to guide the Knife, the Undertaking oftentimes meets with Succeſs: In that Inſtance of the laſt quoted Author†, who being called to a Child ſix Days old, labouring under great Inflation and ſwelling of the Abdomen, with fainting and cold Sweats, for Want of Paſſage for its Excrement by the Fundament; he perceiving the ſame covered

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* *Lib.* 3. *Sect.* 1. *de Clauſo Ano.* † *Obſ. Chir. Cent.* 1. *Obſ.* 73.

only

only by a Membrane, in the midſt of which appeared (as uſual) a blue or livid, Mark cut into the ſame lightly for Fear of hurting the *Sphincter*, arming the Edge of his Knife for that Reaſon with a ſoft Rag wrapped round about: After taking a ſmall *Speculum*, and gently dilating the outward Orifice, there was diſcharged great Quantity of Excrement, when to prevent the Coalition, he paſſed a leaden Pipe rubb'd over with a deſiccative Ointment *ex Ceruſ. Min. Diapomph.* and thus the Child recovered, being after eighteen Years alive, as our Author was informed, only ſubject to a coſtive and dry Body.

Again, if the outward Entrance of the *Vagina* be cloſed by a Membrane coming between, you may poſſibly divide it with a Lancet; but if the Sides of the ſame adhere together, you are to place the Patient in a fit Poſture, as for cutting in the Stone, and ſo make your Inciſion with a crooked Knife, beginning above and ending below, with the Back of the Inſtrument turned towards the *Nymphæ*; and in this Manner proceed cautiouſly till there be ſufficient Entrance made; after which, Tents of fitting Magnitude are to be introduced, being armed with ſome good Digeſtive, that if there be any fungous or carnous Excreſcences they may be conſumed by Way of Suppuration; otherwiſe a *Cannula*, or Pipe of Lead, proportionate to the Largeneſs of the Inciſion that may hinder the Parts from growing again together, being rubbed over with ſome Epulotick, or powerfully drying Ointment.

Sennertus, *Benivenius*, *Nich. Flor.* with ſundry other Writers, mention Examples of this Kind upon their own Knowledge. *Pliny** ſays it was

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* *Lib.* 7. *C.* 16.

always counted ominous for a Woman to be born with theſe Parts ſhut up, inſtancing in *Cornelia* the Mother of the *Gracchi*. I cannot ſay I have ſeen it as an original Defect from the Birth, altho' more than once I have cut in ſunder a *Symphyſis* of the outward Privity, adhering after an Ulceration, and leaving only Paſſage for the Diſcharge of Urine; after which I convey'd in a Sort of Peſſary compoſed of drying Medicaments betwixt the *Labia*, and by which the ſame were kept diſtended till they were perfectly cicatriſed.

But if the outward Orifice be not ſo often cloſed, yet is it no unuſual Thing to find the Paſſage more inward intercluded by the Membrane called *Hymen*, about whoſe Exiſtence there has been much Controverſy among Anatomiſts themſelves; ſome affirming there is, others, that there is no ſuch Thing; others, that 'tis only found in ſome, but not in all: Of the middle Opinion ſeem to be *Andr. Laurent. Fernelius*, *Carol. Stephan.* Of the firſt *Falcopius*, *Alex. Bened. Vid. Vidius*, *Piccolomin. Cypræus*, *Veſalius*, *Aquapendens.* Of the laſt *Columb. Foreſtus*, *Paræus*, *Marcellus Donatus*, *Capivac*, *&c.* Among theſe latter *Columbus** takes Notice he never could diſcover it more than thrice in his numerous Diſſections and Enquires after it. *Ambroſe Parey*†, that he ſearched for it in Abundance of Girls from three Years of Age and upwards, but never found it more than once, and that was in a Virgin of ſeventeen Years of Age, whoſe Mother having betrothed her to a certain Perſon, and underſtanding after, that there was ſome Impediment in her Daughter like to hinder her from being a Mother, he was conſulted, and found, as he acknowledged, a thin nervous Membrane behind the *Nymphæ*, near the Paſſage of the Bladder, and

* *Lib.* 15. † *Chir. Lib.* 23. *C.* 42.

ſeated as it were before the Orifice of the Neck of the Womb, being perforated with a little Hole in the Middle, by which the *Menſes* had their Paſſage. Having divided the ſaid Membrane, he gave the Mother Inſtructions how to proceed, to prevent its Re-union, who quickly after eſpouſed her to the Man, by whom ſhe conceiv'd and brought forth Children: Whoever is minded to dip farther into this Controverſy (about which ſome have more itching Deſires, as we ſay, to be inform'd, than others) may read *Greg. Horſt.* * who hath ſum'd up all the ſeveral Opinions current in his Time, relating to this Subject, concerning which *Caſpar Wolphius* † acknowledgeth himſelf ſo very inquiſitive, that not having Patience to wait for more convenient and lawful Opportunities, (for I think this was both unſufferable and unlawful) he in Company with ſome other *German* Gentlemen of his Acquaintance, in the Night-time took up a young Virgin of about eighteen, who had been buried the ſame Day; and when we came, ſays he, to diſſect theſe Parts, I found (and ſhew'd the ſame to my Companions) a thin, but ſtrong reſiſting Membrane, placed before the Orifice of the Neck of the Womb; having in its Middle a ſmall oblong *Foramen*, exactly repreſenting the *Pupilla* of a Cat, and round about growing cloſely to the *Vagina*, after the Manner of the *Diaphragm* to the Back and Ribs: I obſerved farther (continues he) certain ſmall Blood-veſſels ſprinkled up and down its membranous Expanſion.

However amidſt theſe Altercations of learned Men, it matters not to our Purpoſe, whether the Paſſage be ſtopt by the Coincidence of the *Parietes* or the Sides of the *Vagina*, according to ſome; or

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* *Epiſt. Med. Sect.* 4. *De Hymene.* † *De Obſerv. Prop.*

by the *Caruncul*æ *Myrtiformes* meeting ſometimes cloſe together as others; or laſtly, and more likely, from a real Membrane (whoſe broken Portions in deflowering, are ſaid to form thoſe Caruncles) called *Hymen*, placed juſt before the *Cervix Uteri interna*: Wherever is the Impediment, it is carefully to be removed, as far as Art can adminiſter Relief. Thus if the ſaid Membrane (as ſometimes) be entirely imperforate, ſo that the *Menſes* have no Paſſage when the Woman is grown, there muſt neceſſarily ariſe a Retention of whatever is ſent from the Womb and its Veſſels; and if timely Relief be not given by cutting through the ſame, ſhe muſt as neceſſarily incur Danger of her Life; nor can ſhe ever conceive and bring forth Children: Examples of this Retention are frequently to be met with, particularly in *Benivenius* *, who relates that being conſulted about the Relief of a young Woman, he found upon Inſpection, a Membrane grown acroſs the *Vagina*, ſhutting up the Paſſage to the inward Orifice of the Womb: Upon cutting whereof aſunder, there burſt forth a large Quantity of a black Matter, (doubtleſs the retained *Menſes* vitiated and diſcolour'd by the Stay) with ſuch Force as to put out a great Light held at ſome Diſtance in the Hands of a Servant. I could recite ſeveral of the like Hiſtories of the *Vagina* thus obſtructed, but I think I find none more remarkable than that of Mr. *Cowper*'s †, which I here give you in his own Words.

Some Years ſince (ſaith that dexterous Anatomiſt) I was called by my ingenious Friend Dr. *Chamberlain* to ſee a marry'd Woman of above twenty Years of Age, whoſe lower Belly was much diſtended, as if with Child; upon examining the

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* *De Abditis, Cap.* 28. † *Large Anat. Tab.* 51.

Pudendum we found the *Hymen* altogether impervious, and driven out beyond the *Labia Pudendi*, in ſuch Manner, that at firſt Sight it appear'd not unlike a *Prolapſus Uteri:* In the upper Part towards the *Clitoris*, we found the Orifice of the *Meatus Urinarius* very open, and its Sides extended not unlike the *Anus* or *Cloaca* of a Cock, and without any Difficulty I could put my Forefinger into the Bladder of Urine. On dividing the *Hymen*, at leaſt a Gallon of grumous Blood of diverſe Colours and Conſiſtences came from her, which was the ſuppreſt *Menſes:* The next Day no leſs a Quantity of the ſame Matter flow'd after removing the Peſſary which I had put in the Day before. After three or four Days ſhe was eaſy, and ſoon after recover'd, and within a Year was deliver'd of a healthful Child. Her Huſband told us, tho' lying with her at firſt was very painful to himſelf as well as to her; yet at laſt he had a more eaſy Acceſs, which could be by no other Way than the *Meatus Urinarius*.

At *Heſſen* in *Germany* (as the Relation is communicated by *Moccius* and inſerted by *Schenkius* *) there was a Woman who, inſtead of the common Paſſage of the *Pudendum*, had no other than a *Foramen* of the bigneſs of a Quill; yet notwithſtanding ſhe would have a Huſband and was married: She lived in this Condition with her ſaid Huſband (doubtleſs a quiet Man) for eight Years; at length perceiving her not rightly qualify'd, he ſues for a Divorce; the Matter being brought before the Prince, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, he by the Advice of *Meges* and *Dryander* (two noted Practitioners) commanded that the Woman ſhould be cut, in order to her own and her Huſband's Re-

* *Lib. 4. de Part. Genit. Ob. 9.*

lief. Accordingly the Operation was perform'd, but whilſt ſhe was under Cure the poor Man dies, and left his Wife to be enjoy'd by another, whom ſhe quickly after married, and bore a Son, to whom the Landgrave himſelf was pleas'd to ſtand God-father.

See more of theſe Caſes and the Manner of helping them in *Borellus*, *Meekrin*, *Cabrolius*, *Severinus*, *Bartholine*, *Wierus*, *Hollerius* and ſeveral other Writers.

When the Infant is born with the Organ of Hearing any Ways obſtructed, and it be by a Membrane growing over the external Ear, the ſame may be divided: If by a fungous or carnous Excreſcence, you may firſt attempt the Removal by ſome of the gentler Catherætick; but if theſe prove inſufficient, by Cauſtick: Either Way, eſpecial Care is to be taken of the *Membrana Tympani*, or Drum of the Ear, that the ſame may be no way damnify'd by the Salts of the Eſcharotick diſſolving or getting through, to the Prejudice of the ſaid Part: But if there be no Veſtige of a Perforation, or the Defect lie on the other Side of the ſaid Membrane it is incurable, and not to be medled with.

A Woman big with Child, by often putting her Finger into one of her Ears, to prevent a diſagreeable Noiſe diſturbing her at ſome Times, eſpecially going to Reſt, at length brought forth her Child with one Ear only; on the other Side of the Head there being neither *Helix* nor *Anthelix*, *Tragus* or *Antitragus*, or any Thing more than a Piece of Fleſh in the Middle, of the thickneſs of a Child's Finger, projecting about half an Inch from the Head: The Child was brought ſome Time after to me, but I could give them no Encouragement, and advis'd them not to meddle with it.

Where there is any Sordes gathered in the Noſtrils of the Infant contracted in the Womb, the ſame

may

may be removed with a ſmall ſcooped Inſtrument like a little Ear-picker; if any fleſhy Subſtance be got between, it is to be waſted, if found practicable, as we mention'd in that of the Ear, or as Authors direct in the *Polypus* of theſe Parts: But when the *Alæ naſi* ſtick or grow to the *Septum*; if the former only, they may poſſibly be parted with the End of a Probe; but if the latter, they muſt be divided with a Lancet, and after kept diſtended by ſoft Tents armed with ſome drying Unguent, or a ſmall *Cannula* through which the Breath may paſs at the ſame Time: But here there is great Care to be taken, that whether Tent or *Cannula*, they are put up ſo as to lie eaſy, and not by ſtimulating the Parts, to provoke ſneeſing, whereby they are preſently thrown out again: Theſe are ſo long to be continued 'till the raw Places are dry'd up and firmly healed, otherwiſe there will be Danger of a ſecond *Symphyſis*.

The Lips are to be treated after the ſame Manner, if there happen any Impediment or Coheſion; only inſtead of Tents, a Couple of ſmall Cloths like Mufflers, a little drawn in the Middle, the better to comprehend them, under which a Plaiſter of *Ung. Tutiæ*, or my *Cerat. de Lap. Cal.* may be laid upon the raw Parts, and ſhifted as there is Occaſion, 'till the ſame are healed.

Greg. Horſt. * relates a ſtrange Story of a Miller, who by ſome Accident of a Puſtule, or from ſome other Cauſe, having his Lips excoriated, they grew together; ſo that he took his Nouriſhment by a Funnel put into his Mouth at a ſmall Hole not quite cloſed up, and that growing up alſo, they were forced to cut his Lips in ſunder, which after grew together, and were a ſecond Time parted; but

* *Epiſt. Med. Sect.* 19. *de Coalit. Part. genit.*

whether through Neglect, Ignorance, or whatever elſe was the Occaſion, they were ſo prone to coaleſce that they were conjoin'd a third Time, and the poor Miller not finding any End of cutting, was reſolv'd they ſhould be ſhut for altogether, and ſo obſtinately ſtarv'd himſelf.

And thus much concerning Original Obſtructions of the natural Paſſages.

Thoſe which are adventitious or accidental, are for the moſt Part leſs hazardous, although ſome of them not without great Difficulty removed.

Thus nothing is more common than for Children in their Play, to thruſt Peas or Cherry-ſtones, or whatever comes next to Hand, into their Ears, and up their Noſtrils, which being ſometimes enter'd deep into the Paſſages, require great Care and ſuitable Inſtruments to get behind them if poſſible, for their more ſecure Extraction, eſpecially if they cannot be drawn forth by ſome viſcous or glutinous Matter, which the Inſtrument is beſmear'd with.

Farther, the *Glans Penis* is often ſtopt by ſmall Stones diſcharg'd from the Bladder into the *Ductus*, and coming forward to the *Frænum*, there ſettle 'till they are remov'd by Suction or gentle Compreſſion behind, or taken forth when they come into View with ſmall Forceps, or the little Scoop like a fine Ear-pick, of which I had ſeveral always by me, made of diverſe Shapes and Sizes (when I practis'd Surgery) for theſe Purpoſes.

If the Stone cannot be forwarded either by Suction or Compreſſion *a parte poſt*, ſome propoſe Inflation of the *Urethra*, by which they pretend ſufficiently to dilate the Paſſage; but the laſt Extremity is cutting upon the Stone into the *Urethra*, holding the ſame carefully compreſs'd with your Fingers and Thumb both above and below, bending the *Penis* at the ſame Time, ſo as that the Stone may lie tight againſt the outer Skin; after which great

great Care is to be taken to agglutinate the Part, for fear of a dribbling through the Wound upon making Water, the unhappy Iſſue oftentimes of theſe Operations, eſpecially when perform'd by our vulgar Lithotomiſts, (ſuch I mean who were not bred up in the Practice of Surgery) and whom I never knew to be good Surgeons.

The accidental Adheſion of the *Pudenda* ariſeth often from an Ulceration or fretting of the *Labia*, from whence I have known their growing together: The like by Burns moſt commonly befals other Parts of the Body, where Care is not taken to keep the raw Places aſunder; for of the Blood or other nutritious Juices flowing to the Parts, if they happen eſpecially to be any Thing balſamick, little Shoots or *Fibrillæ* are inſtantly formed, and ſending their communicant Branches each to other, preſently unite by a ſtrict Conjunction; or if their Diſtance (as not touching each other) prevents their *Coalitus*, ſome other fungous Bodies are however ſprouting, made out of the ſaid nutritious Particles, gradually increaſing 'till they are check'd by ſome powerfully deſiccative or catheretic Medicine, or ſtopt by a new Skin ſetting Bounds to their farther Progreſs.

A young Woman labouring under an acute Fever, after few Days complain'd to her Mother of great Pain, Swelling and Inflammation on the *Labia Pudendi*; for which, at Diſtance, I was ſpoke to, and advis'd a Cataplaſm of white Bread and Milk, with the Yolk of a new-lay'd Egg, and a little *Ung. Sambuc.* mixt therewith, and apply'd 'till they found what it was like to tend to; but the Inflammation increaſing, ſome of the good Women would have the Parts embrocated with *Pumpilion* mixt together with *Ann quintum*, (as they barbarouſly term them) from whoſe Coldneſs the Heat being deſtroy'd, and the Parts beginning to look

look black, they were alarm'd, (and indeed it was high Time) ſending for me with great Intreaty to haſten to them. When I came, I found all the outſide of the *Labia*, from the *Pubes* quite down to the *Perinæum*, ſeis'd with a true *Necroſis*, being black and fetid: I quickly perceiv'd the Tumour had been purely critical, being a Tranſlation of the Matter of her Fever to theſe Parts, (fitteſt to ſuffer on Account of the wanton Uſe ſhe had made of them, having then a *Gonorrhœa* on her) I ſcarify'd all round 'till I fetch'd Blood, and dreſs'd the Parts with *Tinct. Myrr. cum Balſam. Terebint.* applying over all a Compreſs of Tow preſs'd out of warm Spirit of Camphir, and ſecuring her Dreſſings by a Brace in Form of a T, leaving her freſh ones in Caſe of her Occaſions to make Water: Thus in few Dreſſings the rotten Parts caſt off in two large Pieces, the whole Compaſs of the *Labia*. I then ſtrew'd the *Præcip. rub.* to deterge and level ſome Inequalities; after which, by the Help of the Vitriol Stone, and my *Ceratum de Lap. Calam.* I endeavour'd to cicatriſe: But this modeſt Creature ſeeming aſham'd to be thus expos'd every Day, now the Danger was paſt, deſir'd I would leave Dreſſings for her Mother to put on, and be ſo kind as to call in three or four Days Time; accordingly I left the Vitriol Stone with ſome of the Cerate, which ſhe was to ſpread her ſelf, giving Charge that ſhe kept the Parts divided, now they were clean, ſmooth, and juſt upon healing, by putting the Plaiſters pretty high, or far up, on each Side her Body, and ſhifting them for fear, every Night and Morning. But my Gentlewoman fancying there was no ſuch Care now requir'd, being perfectly eaſy, aroſe daily and went abroad, by which her Dreſſings falling into Wrinkles, were apt to ſlip off, and in one Night's Time, (the Occaſion of my giving the Hiſtory) by her Negligence, the

Parts

Parts were growing faſt together: The next Day ſhe lay in Bed upon ſome Indiſpoſition, and finding Paſſage for her Water, regarded not the putting on freſh Dreſſings; her Mother likewiſe having left her: Who coming in the Even to ſee if all Things were well, and looking upon the Place found the *Rima*, three Parts of it, join'd together, which ſo ſtartled them both, that the Mother in great Conſternation came ſtraight for me to viſit her Daughter, and help her under this Accident; whom having chid for her Remiſſneſs, after the Caution I had given her, I aſk'd her jeſtingly, if ſhe was content, provided we took Care to ſecure a Paſſage for her Urine, to let the other Part remain as it was; which (to hear what ſhe would ſay) I told her could not be now parted without a great deal of Pain: She beg'd I would aſſiſt her, and divide it with as little Pain to her as poſſible, promiſing to be more careful as well as chaſt for the future. I then try'd with my Probe, but that was not ſtrong enough, being very ſmall; but with the Edge of my *Spatula* I got through, ſhe crying out, as I told her ſhe muſt expect. Having prepar'd an oblong Peſſary, and dreſs'd the bleeding Lips of the *Pudend.* with dry Lint, I put it up and charg'd her to ſecure it by her Brace; but I had little Reaſon now to caution her, who of her own Accord, knowing well and dreading more the Conſequence, kept in the Peſſary, and kept on the Bandage longer indeed than there was now Occaſion. Next Day the dry Lint ſticking to the raw Parts, I bathed with warm Milk and looſned the ſame, then dreſs'd her up as formerly with the Epulotick, and left her thereof with which ſhe finiſh'd the Cure; but ſtill made light of her *Gonorrhæa*, refuſing to take any Medicine for it, or ſo much as purge (to which ſhe had the greateſt Averſion, I ſuppoſe having been cloy'd with Quack Phyſick) after her Fever.

More

More unhappy was the Caſe of that Woman in *Horſtius* *, who falling down with a Piece of Wood in her Hand, the ſame by Accident forc'd it ſelf into her Body by the *Pudendum*, tearing the Parts and grievouſly wounding her; for which taking ſeveral inward Medicines, whilſt others were apply'd (tho' unſkilfully) to the wounded Place, the ſame in Time healed with a total *Symphyſis*, or growing together from the outſide Privity quite up to the Womb, with an entire Preclusion of the Urine, which for two or three Years after, every or every other Day ſhe caſt up by Vomit.

More of ſuch wonderful Occurrences are to be found in *Marcel. Donatus* †.

CHAP. IX.

Of other Hurts befalling the Skin, indifferently affecting any Part of the ſame, from outward Cauſes, and firſt of the black and blue Marks ariſing from Bruiſes, alſo of Wounds and Ulcers.

I Had once thought of putting an End to this Diſcourſe of cutaneous Diſeaſes in the foregoing Chapter, but conſidering there were ſome outward Accidents befalling the ſaid Part, ſuch as black and blue Spots or Marks from Bruiſes, Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Bites, Stings and the like: I thought convenient to add four other Chapters, in which I ſhall compriſe what I have to ſay upon theſe Heads.

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* *Epiſt. Medicin. Sect.* 19. *Loco ut ſupra.* † *Hiſt. Med. Mirab.*

As

As to the firſt of which, *viz.* the Blood ſettling, 'tis to be remarkt that there are three ſeveral Ways, more eſpecially taken Notice of by Authors, by which the purple Fluid gets looſe from its containing Veſſels: I mean thoſe of *Anaſtomoſis*, *Diapedæſis* and *Rhexis*. The former is an Effuſion of Blood at the Meeting of the Veſſels that cloſe not ſo ſtrictly nor narrowly as they ought. The ſecond is ſaid to be a Sort of ſweating through of the ſame, by Reaſon of the Tenderneſs and Fineneſs of the Veſſel, or the Subtilty, Heat and Sharpneſs of the Liquor: And the laſt an Extravaſation of the ſame, by Reaſon of ſome outward Force breaking the Continuity of the Veſſels. 'Tis of this laſt we ſhall here take Notice, being called uſually by the *Greeks* Ἐκχύμωσις *ſeu* Ἐκχύμωμα, by the *Latins*, *Sugillatio*, *Livor*, *Sanguinis Effuſio:* If the Spots are ſmall, *Stigmata*, *Vibices:* But leaving the Name it ſeems needful that in remedying the Thing, we conſider it as a Diſeaſe *in fieri* or *in facto:* As to the firſt, if you are called in Time before much Blood is thrown out, or that it retains its Fluidity, and ſeems capable of being return'd; or whether ſo or not, yet to prevent the farther breaking forth, it is agreed by the beſt Authors, and certainly all good Practitioners, that we apply repelling Topicks to the Part and round about, which by their reſtrictive Property may be able to moderate the Courſe of the Blood, keeping off a farther Fluxion, and cloſing up the Mouths of the Bleeding-Veſſels, that they ſpue out no more of their Contents: After which what remains in the Part, and is not return'd by the Circulation, may be diſperſt and ſcatter'd by other Remedies. But firſt of all in every conſiderable Extravaſation, Veneſection is to take Place, whilſt ſome of theſe following Medicaments are apply'd externally, ſuch as *Bolus Arm. Terra ſigillat. Sang. Drac. Fol. Roſ. rub. Balauſt. Nac.*

Nuc. Cupreſ. Gallæ, Alb. Ov. Acetum Vin. Oxycrat. thus according to *Sennertus*,

℞ *Bol. Arm. Ter. Sigil. ā* ʒiß. *Cretæ* ʒß. *Coque in Aceto, poſtea.*

℞ *Pulv. Roſ. rub. Rad. Conſolid. Farin. volat. ā* ʒß. *cum Ol. Myrtil. fiat Cataplaſma.*

Vel ℞ *Alb. Ov. cum Aq. Roſ. conquaſ. & cum ſtuppis loco applicetur.*

Vel ℞ *Alb. Ov.* N°. iv. *Ol. Myrtin. Roſ. ā* ʒj. *Boli arm. Sang. Drac. ā* ʒß. *Nuc. Cupreſ.* ʒij. *Aceti parum. Miſce.*

Vel ℞ *Ol. Roſ.* ʒiß. *Pulv. Roſ. rub. Myrtil. Cort. Granat. ā* ʒß. *Alb. Ov.* N°. j. *ſimul Mixta uſurpentur per Biduum.*

But if ſome Days have paſt before you are called in, it may be needful to mix Diſcutients with your Reſtringents, the latter to ſtrengthen the Tone of the Parts and prevent farther Effuſion, the former to attenuate the Grumus and breath the ſame (not in condition now to be return'd) through the Pores of the Skin; for this End

℞ *Summit. Centaur. Abſynth. Fol. Roſ. rub. Malv. ā* Mj. *Fl. Chamem. Melilot. Samb. ā* Mß. *Sem. Cymin. Fœnugr. contuſ. ā* ʒß. *Coq. in A. F. & Vin. rub. q. ſ. ā* p. æ. *ad* ℔ij. *Reſervetur Colatura p. fotu, Stuppis laneis calidis expreſſis & applicatis per modicum tempus bis in Die.*

Guill. Fab. Hild. * acquaints us that he was ſent for to a Man, that in riding a Race was thrown, together with his Horſe, receiving thereby a vaſt Contuſion on his Genitals, *viz.* the *Scrotum* and *Penis*.

On the fourth Day (for he was not called ſooner) he found the Parts ſomewhat ſwell'd, but by Reaſon of the *Ecchymoſis* black as a Coal; yet without

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* *Obſ. chir. Cent.* 3. *Obſ.* 81.

Induration

Induration or great Pain, upon which, after embrocating the Parts *cum Ol. Roſ.* he apply'd hot to the Place this following Cataplaſm.

℞ *Far. Hord. & Fab. ā* ℥ij. *Pulv. Roſ. rub.* ℥j. *Coq. Vin. rub. parumque Aceti ad Formam Cataplaſm. cui admiſce parum. Ol. Roſ. & Vitel. unius Ovi una cum Albumine ejus.*

Next Day he purg'd him with a lenitive Potion, and having continu'd this Cataplaſm four or five Days, in which Time he had bled him and kept him low, he order'd the enſuing Sacculus inſtead of, and in the Nature of a *Fotus*.

℞ *Rad. Alth.* ℥j. *Abſynth. vulg. Roſ. Origan. Agrim. Fl. Chamem. Melilot. Samb. ā* Mj. *Sem. Aniſ. Cumin. Fœnug. ā* ℥j. *Incidantur & contundantur, indanturque Sacculo, quem Intertextum & Vin. rub. cum Aq. incoctum, calidè ter quaterve interdiu applicare Juſſi; poſt fotum, partem affectam ſeq. Linimento inuxi.*

℞ *Ol. Anethi Chamem. & Lumbric. ā* ℥j. *Salis, ſubtiliſſimè pulveriſati* ʒij. *Miſce, fiat Linimentum.*

And thus (ſaith that moſt excellent Practitioner) by the divine Favour he was made ſound.

And thus indeed in every Sugillation of the Blood, where the Parts look black, we are not to be preſently alarm'd with Fears of Gangrene or Mortification, or fall to cutting, it being natural in theſe Caſes for the Skin to be thus diſcolour'd, firſt black or bluiſh and then turning yellow, of which Colour it remains long Time after, wearing away gradually and inſenſibly: And this black Complexion, provided there be kindly Warmth in the Place, without Hardneſs, great Pain or Tumefaction, is much better to be liked, than if there were great Pain, Induration and Inflammation or Redneſs. However as it ſometimes happens, from the Violence of the Fall or Blow, that the native

Heat

Heat is overcome, forbearing all cold or repelling Topicks, you are to ſuccour the Part by ſcarifying more or leſs deep as there is Occaſion, dreſſing up at ſuch Times with ſpirituous Medicines, and cheriſhing the Parts with Flannels wrung out hot from ſome good lixiviate Fomentations, as was ſhewed in our Diſcourſe of the mortify'd *Prepuce*, Chap. 6. and *Pudendum* in the Chapter aforegoing of this ſecond Part of our Treatiſe.

Again if there be great Quantity of this *Cruor* fluctuating, and that you can neither return it according to our firſt Method of Application, nor diſcuſs it by the ſecond, you are by no Means to wait for Suppuration, but having duly conſider'd and carefully weigh'd the Matter, and finding it to ariſe from no Artery (as in the *Aneuriſma*, diſcoverable uſually by the Pulſation) you are to cut into the Tumour, and diſcharge the grumous Blood and Serum if there be any mixt therewith: Afterwards digeſting, incarning and cicatriſing as in other Abſceſſes is uſual.

But neither is this latter opening raſhly to be enterpris'd, or overhaſtily perform'd, ſince by the aſſiduous Application of ſome of the foremention'd Topicks, if you are called in timely, there are many large Effuſions of Blood, collected into Swellings near as great as Pigeons Eggs, which I have known partly abſorbed by the adjacent Veſſels, and partly diſcuſt, eſpecially on the Scalps of Infants ariſing by Difficulty in the Birth, or the rude Hands of the Midwife, and in young Children from Falls, to which, upon their firſt Attempts to go, for Want of watchful Eyes, they are very liable.

And here I cannot chooſe but admire at the conceited and ſtrangely prevailing Practice, not only of the common People, but of thoſe who reckon themſelves the Adept in Philoſophy as well as Medicine, who in every recent Contuſion with Extravaſation

travaſation of Blood, forbid bleeding and reſtringent or repercutient Applications, depending upon ſome one or other Secret like the *Alkaheſt* that works Wonders for the Relief of their *Archæus*, and ſtraight fly to their Spirit of Wine rectify'd or camphorated: Upon which 'tis no Wonder that we often meet with ſuch troubleſome Inflammations, Ulcerations and ſometimes large Apoſtems, taking Riſe from a ſlight Contuſion, which in two or three Days Time had undoubtedly been carry'd off by repelling the Fluxion with ſome proper Defenſative and reſtringent Topick, aſſiſted with Phlebotomy. But theſe Gentlemen confounding us with their hard Names of *Acid* and *Alkaly* (the two contending Parties of the Body natural) acquaint us that in the Contuſion the ſame Alteration is induced upon the Blood as by ſome Acid, and that their Spirit of Wine being the moſt noble Alkali, is the only Remedy in the World to diſſolve the *Coagulum* and preſerve the Fluidity thereof, keeping the Veſſels open alſo, that the Circulation may be continu'd orderly as before the Accident: And yet at another Time they tell us that Spirit of Wine poured upon Blood ſhall in ſhort Time coagulate the ſame, rendering it in a Manner friable: Which indeed is evidenc'd by the noble *Baglivi* in his third Experiment annexed to his Practice of Phyſick. But leaving that Part of the Diſpute, whatever Effects it produceth either as *Acid* or *Alkaly*, when mixed with the Blood, injected into the Veins or taken by the Mouth, 'tis plain that apply'd externally upon recently contuſed Parts, it doth by its great Heat and Subtilty inflame the ſame, increaſe the Fluxion and make Way frequently for Ulceration if not Apoſtemation: The Truth of which, as Matter of Fact, I dare ſay will be atteſted by more than three Parts in four of the eminent Practitioners of the Art of Surgery

in this famous City of *London*, I might ſay throughout *Chriſtendom*.

The old Woman who claps a brown Paper dipt in *Oxycrate*, to her Grand-Child's Fore-head immediately after the Fall, and ſhe who runs to the Brandy-Bottle on the like Occaſion, are as good Witneſſes to the Conſequence, or the Fact it ſelf, as thoſe who pretend to ſolve Problems, and can babble out hard Names; I am ſure 'tis happy for the People in general, that ſo little of the Practice of Surgery falls into the Chymiſts Hands, from whom I have had as bad Work to encounter as from the moſt unſkilful Pretender whatever: And yet at the ſame Time I muſt reſpect thoſe Perſons at the Furnace, and ſhall always ſet the higheſt Value upon many of their admirable and noble Remedies. But to give one Specimen of their Practice in Surgery, out of many I could produce, I have inſerted the following Caſe.

A Gentleman, with whom I had ſome ſlight Acquaintance, himſelf a Lover of Chymiſtry, and very intimate with one of its Profeſſors, was a mighty Stickler for Spirit of Wine, not as a *Menſtruum* (in which no one would have oppos'd him) but as an outward Application: Inſomuch that I have heard him ſay, if People knew its Value even thus apply'd, there would be little need of the Surgeon's Aſſiſtance: I reply'd, I knew what it would do and had done this Way, much better than he, and that if I had bruiſed but my little Finger, I would by no Means meddle with it.

It happen'd not long after, this Gentleman coming off the Water, having been making merry with his Friends, getting out of the Boat miſt his footing, and bruiſed both his Shins againſt the Stairs: By that Time he got Home, he was not ſo fuddled, but that he felt great Diſturbance from the Pain, and thereupon ſent away for me, whilſt another

another Meſſenger was diſpatcht to his Friend the Chymiſt, who juſt got in before me. I was ſomewhat ſtartled that he ſhould call me in to conſult with a Perſon of another Profeſſion, and who knew nothing of the Matter. But the Gentleman in a merry Humour told me, he had ſent for me to convince me of the great Efficacy of Spirit of Wine in curing Bruiſes with extravaſate Blood; I would only (ſays he) deſire you with your beſt Art to take the Care of one Leg, and my Friend ſhall take the other with his Spirit of Wine. To carry on the Frolick I deſir'd to ſee his Legs, and upon turning down his Stockings, perceiv'd them both much tumify'd with great Effuſion or Sugillation: Upon the right Leg a ſmall Raſe of the Cuticle had been occaſion'd by the Edge of the Stair, down the Ridge of the *Tibia:* I thought I needed no better Opportunity of making an Experiment, and knowing it was by no Means intended as an Affront, laying aſide any Manner of Reſentment, I readily agreed to take which Leg the Chymiſt left me: Who making an Apology for his meddling where any legal Practitioner of Surgery was called in, I readily waved that Punctilio for the preſent, and bid him chooſe his Leg; when ſeeing one of them a little fretted upon the Skin, with Prudence enough, he declined that, well knowing that his Spirit upon the raw Place, might excite ſome Diſturbance, and occaſion more Pain. I was very deſirous for his greater Security (and which was abſolutely neceſſary) to have let him Blood, but he refus'd, ſaying, that the Spirit of Wine ſhould have the whole Credit of the Cure: And that altho' I could do nothing without taking away his Life, meaning his Blood, yet I ſhould ſee the Chymiſt could; who after he had ſoundly ſoakt him with his warm Spirits, dipt a folded Cloth in the ſame, and bound it on: Whilſt on the

other Side, I ſpreading a Slip of Cloth of the Length and Breadth of my middle Finger, with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* laid the ſame upon the excoriated Shin, and encompaſſed the Limb with an *Empl. ex Bolo, Acet. Vin. Ol. Roſ.* and *Diapalm.* ſpread upon Cloth, cutting a Snip out of the Middle, for the more eaſy dreſſing the Excoriation, if I found Occaſion, and rolling it up even, from the Ankle to the Gartering, when he was put to Bed, and agreed to live as abſtemiouſly as we would have him: I told him I deſir'd only that he would keep his Legs up, lying in Bed, or upon a Couch, and forbear Meat, Wine and ſtrong Drink for a few Days, which were likewiſe requir'd by my (now) Brother Surgeon.

Next Day, according to Appointment we met, and found our Patient had been reſtleſs, tho' he was yet willing to conceal from which Leg aroſe his greateſt Diſturbance: I only lookt to ſee after my Bandage whether too ſtrait or ſlack, but finding that to my Mind, I told him I had nothing more to do to him that Day: He bid me go on in my own Way, and plighted to me his Faith that it ſhould not be toucht but by my ſelf, from whence I concluded him eaſy with my Proceeding: When the Chymiſt took off his Clouts which were now grown hard and dry, I found plainly which way Things were going, and which yet in all likelihood might have been prevented by an anodyne Cataplaſm of *Fol. Roſ. rub.* and *Flor. Sambuc.* decocted in Milk and thicken'd with white Bread, firſt embrocating with *Ung. Sambucin.* But ſeeing even the Patient himſelf ſo opinionative and obſtinate in his Way, I was the leſs concern'd if he ſhould be convinc'd by a large Abſceſs likely to enſue the Proſecution of his own Method. He now own'd what was viſible, that he had ſome Pain on his left Leg, which lookt, as we ſay, very angry and much inflam'd:

inflam'd: I told him I could not expect to make that Progreſs with the Right, I might have done if both had been treated in my own Way, ſince it was natural for one Limb to ſuffer as it were by Conſent, when the other is much diſorder'd; and the Pain from one might be very hazardous at leaſt of keeping up the Fluxion on the other: However I fear'd no ſuch Miſchief as I ſaw threaten the other: To this they both reply'd, it was uſual with the Spirit to create a little Pain and Inflammation, which was owing to the Subtilty and Volatility of its alcalious Particles diſſolving the Acid of the grumous Blood; but afterwards when it had rendred the ſame fluid, and fitted it to be return'd by the Circulation, thoſe Symptoms went off quickly after. I told the Chymiſt I valu'd no *Hypotheſes* whoſe *Phænomena* did not regularly and orderly correſpond, and whoſe Facts (grounded upon common Experience) did not corroborate the ſame, not being coined in our own Imaginations and brought in, to ſerve a Turn. Upon which ſomewhat earneſtly, Sir, ſaith he, if you apprehend Danger of Impoſtumation from Spirit of Wine, we have more Cauſe to fear a Mortification from your cold Applications: I reply'd, the ill timing of my Medicine might make it hazardous, and the well timing of his, at ſome Times beneficial: Whether of the two were rightly timed now, was the Matter in Controverſy and ſuddenly to be decided.

When he had therefore bathed the Leg (as he did twice a Day) and bound on the Bolſter preſt out of the Spirits, I perceiv'd my Patient make a wry Face between whiles, as being twinged by the ſame, which he fancy'd was ſo much the better: On the contrary having little or no Senſe of Pain on the Leg dreſt up with the Defenſative, he began to doubt whether all was right, eſpecially having been amus'd with the Chymiſt's Talk of a

Mortification. I told him he ſhould ſee it the next Day, and aſſur'd him there was no Danger, but all ſafe under the Plaiſter. When the Time came, I began to unrol the Limb, and perceiv'd a yellowiſh Blackneſs both above and below the Dreſſing, the Effect of the Sugillation, but no more Tumour than I could expect or deſire. When I remov'd the Plaiſter on the Shin, I found there had been a very ſmall Diſcharge from the Excoriation which was ſeemingly dry'd up; then taking off the ſame, there remain'd only the like yellowneſs or the black and blue, as they are called, without Inflammation or Pain, the Limb very pliable and in a Manner well: Notwithſtanding I embrocated with *Ung. Sambucin.* laying over the ſame Plaiſter, with a little of the Cerate upon the *Tibia*: So rolling him equally up again as at firſt, I took my Leave, after I had ſeen the other Leg improving in its Tendency towards a *Phlegmon*, of which I took no Notice nor intended to come again in leſs than two Days more, but was ſent for the next towards Evening, in the Chymiſt's Abſence, and deſir'd if I could, that I would moderate his Pain of the other Leg, for he could take no Reſt either Night or Day, nor be eaſy in any Poſture: I advis'd him to content himſelf 'till the Day following I ſhould meet his Friend, to ſee if I could convince him of his Error, and do what was farther neceſſary; and before I bid him good Night, I ſaw a quieting Pill (I ſuppoſe that of *Starky*'s commonly called *Mathew*'s) brought in from the Chymiſt's unknown to me, and order'd to be taken the ſame Evening.

The next Day I was ſent for, and diſcover'd a large Abſceſs ready for the Knife or Cauſtick, a great Inflammation ſpreading down to the Toes: The Abſceſs was on the Inſide of the *Tibia*, where the Matter plainly fluctuated. I aſkt my Brother Surgeon what he thought of it, he ſaid he believ'd

it

it Blood not yet return'd; I then aſkt my Patient jeſtingly, if he was willing to wait the Return of it, at the ſame Time aſſuring him there was Matter, and that it was fit to be let out, nor ought to lie there any longer: Upon which the Chymiſt a little more modeſt, anſwer'd, that if he ſaw Matter let out, he ſhould be convinc'd it was not fit to be return'd, but ſhould not be out of Conceit with the Spirit of Wine, which he had known do good before to ſeveral: I told him as to the latter, I was concern'd at his Obſtinacy; but as to the firſt I would convince him preſently; and accordingly I laid on a Cauſtick of the *Lap. Infern.* and ſtaid but little longer than the Chymiſt's ſmoaking of a Pipe before I pierc'd the Eſchar, and diſcharg'd near half a Pint of Pus. I then dreſt him up with Lenients and embrocated the whole Limb with the *Ung. Samb.* gently rolling him up: The other Leg was alſo anointed, altho' there was little Occaſion, the Skin being healed, with the yellow diſcolouring only remaining, wearing off ſometime after inſenſibly.

The next Day our Patient grew eaſy, there being indeed but little Pain preſently after the Diſcharge, but the Matter having inſinuated it ſelf downwards, after I had try'd by Compreſs to unite, I was forced at laſt to open the Sinus, and to make five or ſix Weeks Work of that which might have been cur'd in ſo many Days, without the Pain and other Accidents attending.

About a Month after my Patient was got Abroad, he ſent for me to the Tavern, being in Company with his Chymiſt, where he paid me his Acknowledgment for my Attendance and Service done him: And over a Glaſs of Wine the Chymiſt aſkt me if I would be ſo free as to tell him the Compoſition of my Plaiſter; I told him very readily it was a Mixture of *Diapalm. Ol. Roſ. Acet.* and *Bolus Arm.*

upon which he took up my laſt Words, and anſwered, Bole Armeny; With this Addition, an excellent Ingredient, Sir; for 'tis plain Bole Armeny is an incomparable *Alkaly*, proper to diſſolve the Acid of the *Coagulum*, and reſtore the Fluidity: I then aſkt him, ſmiling, what he thought of the *Alkaly* of the Vinegar which I took alſo for an excellent Ingredient; and to convince him that his Philoſophy was but ſimple Cant, as irrational as his Practice pernicious, I told him I would do as much with Oxycrate or Vinegar and Water, without heeding its being either *Acid* or *Alkaly*, provided I was call'd in Time, as I had with my Defenſative: And that what had been thereby effected, I reconcil'd no otherwiſe than by its Stiptick or binding Property cloſing the Mouths of the Veſſels, and preventing their farther Effuſion, keeping off the Influx of Humour and ſtrengthening the Tone of the Parts at the ſame Time, after which, what was thrown forth and could not be ſucked up by the gaping Mouths of the cutaneous Veſſels, might be breathed forth then with more Security through the Pores, aſſiſted by ſome proper *Fotus*, as taken Notice of in the Beginning of this Chapter. But if our Reader will pardon us this Digreſſion, we will treſpaſs no more in this Nature.

In large Contuſions, accompany'd with Extravaſation and Hurt of the inward Parts, there are moreover directed certain Remedies inwardly, to diſſolve the Blood clotted which is thrown forth of the Veſſels, as alſo to unite, ſtrengthen and agglutinate the wounded or injur'd Parts: Forms of which, altho' they ſeem not ſo very neceſſary in cutaneous Hurts of this Kind (the Subject more immediately of this Diſcourſe) yet with the Reader's Leave, we have *ex abundanti*, thought fit to inſert: As we have ſome other Things in other Parts of it, which however lookt upon as a Deviation,

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I am ſure can be no Prejudice, I would rather hope, ſome Advantage.

The Simples for this Purpoſe are *Antim. Diaph. Rad. Rhabarb. Rhapontic. Terra ſigil. Sperma Ceti. Ocul. Cancr. Tegula Hybern. Mumia. Coral. rubrum, C. C. Rubia Tinct. cum Aquis Card. Mar. Hyperic. Fumar. Card. b. Scabioſ. & Syr. Acetoſ. ſimp. vel Acetoſit. Citr. edulcorat. & exhibit.*

Vel ℞ *Pulv. Rhab. Boli arm. Mum. ā* ʒj. *Fiat inde Pulvis, de quo detur una Vice* ʒj. *cum Aq. Cheræfol. vel Burſ. Paſtoris.*

℞ *Ter. ſigil. Ocul. Cancr. ā* ℈j. *Sperm. Ceti, Sang. Hirci præp. Rhab. elect. Rad. Vincetox. Sem. Card. ben. ā* ℈ß. *Fiat pulv.*

℞ *Aq. Infuſionis Lavend.* ℥j. *Cheræfol. Hyperic. Frag. ā* ℥iß. *Aceti Vini* ℥ß. *Syr. Acetoſit. Citr.* ʒiij. *m. f. Hauſtus.*

℞ *Ter. ſigil. Rub. Tinct. Mumiæ, Symphyt. Rhab. ā* ℈j. *m. f. Pulv.*

℞ *Conſ. Roſ. rub. Balſ. Lucat. ā* ʒß. *Balſam Peru* gut. iij.

℞ *Vini canarin.* ℥iv. *Ol. Tereb.* gut. x. *Pulv. Ter. ſigil. Sang. Drac. ā* ℈j. *Sacc.* ʒj. *Miſce fiat Hauſtus.*

Vel ℞ *Vin. canarin. Ol. Lin. ā* ℥iij. *Ol. Tereb.* gut. x. *Sperm. Ceti, Ocul. Cancr. ā* ʒß. *Sacc.* ʒij. *Miſce pro hauſtu.*

℞ *Tegul. Hybern. Mumiæ, ā* gr. xv. *Sal. Succin. C. C. ā* gr. iij. *m. f. Pulv.*

℞ *Rad. Bardan.* ℥iij. *Rub. Tinct.* ʒvj. *Herb. Dictamn. cret. Hyperic. Sanicul. Bugul. ā* Mj. *Coq. in Aq.* ℔ij. *Vini alb. (ſub finem additi)* ℔j. *In colatura diſſolve Theriac. Venet.* ʒij. *Mellis* ℥iij. *Oxymel. Simp.* ʒj. *Miſce f. Apozem. cujus exhib.* ʒvj. *Bis in die.*

The ſix laſt are Dr. *Fuller*'s, taken from his *Pharmac. Extemp.* Of the ſame Nature or conducing to the ſame End, is the *Decoct. Traumatic. Bat.*

which

which ſee in Mr. *Shipton's Pharmac. Bateana.*

The common *Agglutinatives*, ſo eſteem'd, are theſe, *Rad. Symphyt. Tormentil. Pentaphyl. Biſtort. Ariſtol. Fol. Hyperic. Cynogloſ. Centinod. Piloſel. Beton. Scabioſ. Bugul. Sanicula, Rub. Tinct. Valerian. Verbena, Veronica, Sigil. Solom. Burſa Paſtoris*, and the like.

The *Balſam. Sulph.* both *Aniſat.* and *Terebinthinat.* are alſo preſcribed in theſe Caſes, given with ſome balſamic, traumatic, or pectoral Decoction.

The common Peoples Remedy is Spruce Beer, which upon weak Stomachs I have obſerv'd commonly to ſit uneaſy and to be thrown up again, which Motion muſt needs be very pernicious at this Juncture, and therefore as much as can be prevented by other Vulneraries ſubſtituted inſtead thereof.

Concerning Wounds of the Skin, we ſhall ſay little, ſince if they go no deeper, there is not often much Need of Surgery; for if ſmall, like Punctures, as in the Caſe of Phlebotomy, they heal up of themſelves, defended only from the Air and any outward Violence; if longer, the divided Lips are to be kept together by Bandage, or one of the Kinds of Suture, when a little *Balſam Terebinth.* aſſiſting that of the Blood, agglutinates the Solution, which is call'd the Way of Healing by the firſt Intention: But if the Skin-deep Wound, by Reaſon of the vitiated *Craſis* of the Blood, will not thus unite, but rankles, as the common People expreſs themſelves, or feſters; or if a Piece of the Skin be cut off, it is then to be treated as a ſimple Ulcer or Excoriation, bringing the Parts firſt to digeſt, and then drying it up into a *Cicatrix*; for if it be ſo very ſuperficial as to want only a new Cover, it cannot properly be ſaid to need Incarnation.

Of the ſimple Ulcer or Excoriation, I think there is no Occaſion to ſay more than what will fall in with our Diſcourſe of Burns, of which in the next Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Burns happening to the Skin.

HEAT, which is the Forerunner of Burning, for as much as it belongs to the Senſe of the Touch, is conceived (ſaith the learned *Willis*) when a certain Paſſion is brought upon the Skin, or other ſenſible Parts, by Means of the igneous or fiery Particles thereunto approaching; by which the little *Fibres* are ſoothed or tickled as it were with a Senſe of Pleaſure, when they keep at a due Diſtance, and afford only what we call a kindly Warmth; but a Senſe of Pain, ſcorching or burning, when the ſaid fiery Particles, like ſo many Darts, pierce through the Organ, diſtracting the ſaid *Fibrillæ*, and breaking their Union. Now this Pain, tho' cauſed in one Place, is felt in another, the Effect being diffuſed through the whole Soul; for the Inquietude or Diſturbance given to thoſe Spirits lodg'd in the *Fibres* of the injur'd Parts, is ſtreight convey'd by a Sort of Undulation through the Nerves, to the common Senſe or *Corpora Striata*, moving the Spirits that inhabit there into the like Hurry and Diſtraction; which Sort of Motion proceeding farther into the *Cerebellum*, ſtirs up the Imagination, and thence as ſuddenly returning produceth the like Diſorder through the whole Subſtance of the nervous Fluid, or Syſtem of what we call the Animal Spirits. But to proceed, as we before remark'd, according to the more intenſe or leſs Degree of the ſaid Heat, there will neceſſarily follow a greater or leſſer *Combuſtion*; or, if you had rather, *Ambuſtion* or Burn; for ſome very nice Gentlemen diſtinguiſh

guiſh them; altho' I cannot ſee any Thing material or eſſential, or more than the Prepoſitions *ad* (ſome will have it *ambi*) and *Con*, added to the Verb *Uro*, can conſtitute; the one being underſtood a burning to, or round about; the other a burning together; but this is only *Luſus Verborum*.

We are then generally, with the beſt Writers, to difference Burns according to their Degrees after the following Manner.

1. Into ſuch as are ſuperficial, where the Skin is lightly ſcorched, and the Cuticle (if not timely prevented) raiſed into Bliſters.

2. Such as go farther, not only bliſtering the Scarf-Skin, but altering the Texture of the Skin it ſelf, which comes away in a light Slough.

3. Into thoſe which penetrate ſtill deeper, burning not only the Skin, but Fleſh and other Parts ſubjacent into a Coal or Cruſt; all which are ſome how reſembled by the Effects of ſome Medicaments made uſe of by Surgeons: Thus the common *Epiſpaſtick* comes ſomewhat near the firſt; the *Septick* or milder Cauſtick, the ſecond; and the *Eſcharotick* of the ſtrongeſt Sort, the third.

Now as it is from the differing Strength of the Pyrotick ſuch different Effects are brought upon the Part, ſo from the differing Degrees of Heat, by Flame or Fire, or the ſhorter or longer Continuance of the ſame to the Place, the three former Degrees ariſe; and thus the Flame from Flax, Straw, *&c.* doth but lightly affect the ſame; nor yet that of hot Water to that of Oil, Fat, melted Pitch, Wax, or the like; nor theſe comparatively with melted Lead, Tin, Iron, Braſs, or other Metals put into Fuſion, or elſe made as the People ſay, red-hot.

The *Diagnoſticks* are evident to the Eye, the *Prognoſticks* to be taken thence, *viz.* from the Depth

Depth or Greatneſs of the Burn; or from the Nature, Senſe and Excellency of the hurt Parts.

The prime Indications in the Cure of Burns are theſe: Firſt, to put out or extinguiſh the *Empyreuma*, or to ſtifle the igneous Particles which have enter'd the Skin or Fleſh; for which Purpoſe, among the cold and moiſt Medicaments, are reckon'd the *Succi & Aquæ, Semperviv. Solani, Portulacæ, Lactucæ, Hyoſciam.* Among the cold and dry, *Bolus Arm. Terra ſigil. Ceruſ. Argil. Fornac.* and ſome other Emplaſticks, which as *Hildanus* ſpeaks * ſhut up the Pores, ſo that the extraneous Heat left in by the Fire is ſuffocate, after the Manner as when the ſame, ſhut up cloſely, is extinguiſh'd: Or ſecondly, by reſolving, relaxing or warming Medicaments, to open the Pores conſtringed by the fiery Particles, and let the ſame breath out; which may be ſaid, at leaſt *per Accidens*, to refrigerate and extinguiſh the *Empyreuma* after the Manner (as the ſaid Author compares it) as Fire is put out by ſcattering and throwing about the Coals; ſo that it is ſtill *contraria contrariis curare.*

Whoever now conſiders the following Aphoriſm of the great *Hippocrates*, *viz. Ulceribus frigidum, Mordax; Cutem obdurat, Dolorem intolerabilem facit, Denigrat, Rigores febriles, Convulſiones & Diſtentiones creat.* Again, whoever conſiders how great Pain is ſometimes excited by the Niter of the Air approaching ſome raw and tender Parts, in the Time of Dreſſing only: Or laſtly, how often ſuch like Applications, if timed improperly, have not only deſtroyed the adventitious, but the natural Heat of the Part likewiſe; will ſurely want the fewer Arguments to convince him, which Me-

* *De Combuſt. Cap.* V.

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thod is moſt preferable: Yet notwithſtanding if any will venture upon theſe very cold Applications, let them be apply'd warm, and not continu'd longer than the firſt Days for Fear of worſe Symptoms.

On the other Hand, if the Burn be ſuperficial, and no Bliſters yet riſen upon the Place, many learned Authors (among whom Dr. *Sydenham*) recommend the Application of Spirit of Wine, or which is yet better according to ſome others, the Painters Varniſh: Some hold the burnt Parts to the Fire, others dip them in hot Water, or bath therewith, affirming the external Heat, by a Sort of Sympathy, draws forth that which was ſent in by the Fire: According to that common ſaying, *Omne ſimile, ſimili gaudet: vel ſimilem ſibi trahit*; or as *Fernelius* *, *Ignis ipſe eſt ſui ipſius Alexirerium.* Thus is the *Phænomenon* explain'd farther, and the Practice juſtify'd after the ſame Way, as was that of plunging the frozen Parts into the cold Water, or rubbing them well with Snow, rather than to bring them preſently to the Fire, or bathe them firſt of all with hot Fomentations: But leaving theſe as Experiments unconfirm'd by our own Obſervation, and upon ſome Accounts both hazardous and doubtful, likely to continue ſo, whilſt we have many more choice and try'd Remedies, we ſhall proceed to give an Account of others, approved by the conſtant Practice of good Authors, and confirm'd by our own; for each ſeveral Degree of Heat or Fire impreſs'd upon the Parts, the immediately enſuing being directed by *Guillielmus Fabricius* and others of the beſt Note.

℞ *Cep. Crud.* ℥j. *Salis, Saponis alb. venet. ā* ℥j. *Miſce in Mortario & fiat Unguentum cum Ol. Roſ. & Amygd. d. q. ſ.*

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* *Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 20.

Sennertus

Sennertus has the ſame, only differing in the Proportion. With this, the Author tells us † he cur'd his Wife's Hand, lamentably ſcalded by coming too near ſome boiling Syrup.

Vel ℞ *Sapon. liq.* ʒij. *Cepæ crudæ* ʒß. *Salis* ziij. *Ol. de Vitel. Ov.* zij. *Ol. Roſ. & Amygd. d. ā* zvj. *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.* ʒß. *m. f. Ung.*

This is alſo almoſt *Verbatim* the ſame with *Sennertus.*

Note, In the Uſe of theſe, if any Veſications are already riſen upon the Parts, neither the *Sal* nor *Cepæ* are by any Means proper, nor will they agree with Burns upon the Face, in which Caſe the following may be ſubſtituted.

℞ *Sapon. Venet.* ʒj. *Ol. Roſ. & Amygd. d. ā* ʒß. *m. f. U. addendo parum Mucilag. Sem. Cydon extr. cum Aq. Roſ.*

In the Uſe of Medicines apply'd here, you are to take Care they diffuſe not themſelves ſo as to run into, and offend the Eyes.

Sennertus, beſides joining Iſſue with the former, preſcribes theſe.

℞ *Cort. virid. Sambuc. aut Prima ejus Germina, contundantur & coquantur in Butyro recenti q. ſ. dein colentur pro Uſu.*

℞ *Calc. viv. Aq. Roſ. ſæpius lot. q. v. cum Ol. Roſ. f. Lin.*

℞ *Ol. Lini, Oliv. ā* ʒiß. *Salis* ʒß. *Alb. Ov.* N°. ij. *Miſce.*

℞ *Butyr. Maialis ſine Sale, Sapon. Ven. Vernicis, ā* p. æ. *Miſce.*

℞ *Ol. Roſ.* ʒiß. *Camph.* ʒiß. *Alb. Ov.* N°. ij. *m.*

℞ *Suc. Cep.* ʒiß. *Ol. Roſ. Butyr. rec. ſine Sale, Ping. porc. ā* ʒß. *Calcis Aq. Roſ. lot.* zij. *Mu-*

† *Lib. de Combuſt. Cap. 6.*

cilag.

cilag. Sem. Cydon. Aq. Roſ. extr. ʒß. *Terebinth. parum. fiat Lin.*

℞ *Cort. Med. Samb. virid.* ʒiß. *Suc. germin. prim. Samb.* ʒj. *Ol. Lini. Roſac. ā* ʒvj. *Vernic. Ping. Porci ā* ʒj. *Ceræ* ʒiß. *Pulv. Thuris* ʒj. *Coque in Aq. aliquamdiu & cum refrigerata fuerint, Pinguedinem collige & loco Ung. Utere.*

Or this, more eaſily prepar'd for Burns of all Kinds commended by the Author.

℞ *Ol. Oliv.* Part. j. *Alb. Ov.* Part. ij. *Conquaſſentur diligenter & exactè miſceantur ut fiat Ung. Album, quocum Partes Ambuſtæ ſæpius in Die Pluma Gallinæ illinendæ ſunt, uſque dum Cruſta ſponte decidat.*

Somewhat of Kin to this is that of *Ferrarius* *, taken Notice of in the *Hercules Medicus*, as well as by *Sennertus*, and cry'd up by the Author as a great Secret, eſpecially for Burns on the Face. Thus

℞ *Alb. Ov.* N°. ij. *Ol. Roſ.* ʒij. *Aq. Roſ.* ʒj. ℈ *Miſce diligenter concutiendo.*

Having made as it were a Maſk of a fine Rag, or Piece of Sarſnet, he dips it in the Mixture, and lays it on the Face, continuing the ſame, only two or three Times a Day with a Feather, moiſtening the outſide of the Cloth or Silk with the ſaid Mixture.

After the fourth Day, inſtead of the Whites, he takes the Yolks of Eggs, uſing them with the Reſt in the like Manner, 'till a new Skin is ingender'd underneath; then by Degrees clipping away the Maſk, where the Parts are ſkin'd over, 'till the whole is removed; under which, ſaith he, you ſhall by this Method find no Scar remaining.

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* *De Arte Med. Lib. 4. C. 25.*

Weckerus

Weckerus quoted by Mr. *Banniſter*, above all others, commends the two following.

℞ *Fol. Malv. Viol. Frag. Conſolid. med. & Rad. ejus, Quinquefol. Plant. Fol. Samb. Semperv. Hed. ter. Solan. ā* Mj. *Contund. & infund. in Axung. Porcin.* ℔iv. *Ol. Sem. Lini & Mellis, ā* ℔ß. *Pulv. Reſin.* ℔j. *Miſce & indantur Vaſculo clauſo p. Uſu.*

℞ *Ol. Roſ.* ℥iv. *Ol. Ov.* ʒj. *Nitri alb. Pulv.* ʒj. *Ceræ alb.* ʒiv. *Cort. med. Samb.* Mß. *m. Leni igne pro Unguento ſingulari, ad Uſum in Ambuſtis.*

The common Remedy, as *Parey* takes Notice*, uſed in the *Pariſian* Hoſpital, is this, *viz.*

℞ *Lard. ſciſſi in Aq. Roſ. ſolut.* ℔j. *Coletur per pannum Lineum & poſtea quater lavetur in Aq. Hyoſcyam. & addendo Vitel. Ovor.* N° viij. (*ſecundum Sennert.* iij.) *ſimul incorporentur pro Unguento.*

The ſame Author, to prevent Veſications, prescribes the *Fimus Equinus* fry'd in *Ol. Nucum. Folia Sambuci in eodem Cocta, vel Calx viva extincta & lota, & Unguento Roſac. mixta*, which Mr. *Wiſeman* hath inſerted in his *Appendix* to Gun-ſhot Wounds.

My own Remedy for theſe ſuperficial Burns, was uſually the *Oleum Lin.* ſhook up with *Aq. Calcis*, or the *Ol. Sambuci cum alb. Ov.* and if Bliſters roſe, after clipping them, I dreſs'd the Parts either with *Ung. Diapomph.* or the *Empl. de Minio* run down with the *Ung. Sambucin.* or (which for many Years paſt, I prefer'd to all others whatever, as anſwering almoſt all Intentions) my *Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari:* For the Face I have ſometimes made a Linen Maſk, ſpread on the Inſide with white or Virgin-wax, malaxed either with *Pomatum* or *Unguent. Alb. Camph.*

* *Lib.* xii. *C.* 9.

For Burns of the ſecond Sort, having clipt away the Bliſters to prevent the Acrimony of the *Serum* from farther fretting the Parts, and removed the *Cuticula* that no Matter may be retain'd thereunder, *Hildanus* firſt applies a Defenſative above the burnt Parts, to intercept or keep off a Flux of Humour, uſually attending ſo great Pain as accompanies theſe Accidents, after this Manner.

℞ *Pulv. Boli, Sang. Drac. Gallarum, Croci Martis, Acaciæ, ā* ʒß. *Ol. Roſ.* ʒiij. *Ceræ novæ* ʒß. *Aceti parum. M. ſ. A.* or as *Sennertus,*

℞ *Pulv. Boli, Sang. Drac. Balauſt. Fl. Roſ. rub. ā* ʒß. *Ol. Roſ.* ʒiij. *Ceræ* ʒiß. *M.*

To the burnt Places themſelves this enſuing Unguent.

℞ *Ung. Baſilic.* ʒj. *Ol. Roſ. & Lil. Alb. ā* ʒß. *Vitel. Ov.* N°. ij. *Miſce.*

Vel ℞ *Butyr. rec. ſine Sale, Ping. Gallinæ rec. ā* ʒj. *Ceræ novæ, Ol. Lil. Alb. ā* ʒß. *Liquefiant ſimul & poſtea admiſce Croci* ℈j. *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.* ʒj. *Miſce in Mortario, fiatque Unguent. Quod Dolores mitigat, Cutem emollit, & Humores affluxos reſolvit. In Dolore maximo addi poterit Opii* ℈ß.

Vel ℞ *Butyr. rec.* ʒij. *Ol. Amygd. d. de Vitel. Ov. ā* ʒß. *Croci, Opii, ā* ℈ß. *Camphor.* ℈j. *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.* ʒj. *m. f. U.*

Towards the latter End, when the Pain is abated and the Parts well digeſted, for the greater Exſiccation may be apply'd the *Ung. de Calce, Alb. Rhaſ.* or as *Parey, Ung. Album Camph. Roſatum,* or a *Nutritum,* which he prepares in this wiſe.

℞ *Litharg. Aur.* ʒiv. *Ol. Roſat.* ʒiij. *Ol. de Papav.* ʒiiß. *Ung. Popul.* ʒiij. *Camph.* ʒj. *Fiat Ung. in Mortar. plumb. S. A.*

Sennertus

Sennertus differs little from *Hildanus*, often proceeding with the ſame Remedies, or with very ſmall Variation; both agreeing herein likewiſe, that after dreſſing, the Limb is gently to be bound up with a Roller, before-hand moiſten'd in warm *Oxycrate*, beginning below, and proceeding eaſily and equally upwards.

Note, Eſpecial Care is to be taken in dreſſing of theſe Hurts; and ſurely at this, if at any time, the Lady's Hand is requir'd: Many to prevent the Diſturbance from wiping or touching the Part immediately, propoſe the laying on a Piece of fine Tiffany, letting the ſame continue, over which the Applications being liquid or very unctuous, are to be laid in order to their ſoaking in, and through which the Matter may find a Paſſage, as in that Method of *Omnibonus Ferrarius:* But this I have ſometimes found inconvenient, ſticking to and hauling the Part, at others hindring us from ſeeing where there is any Inequality, what Parts want filling up, and what to be taken down or corrected.

In theſe ſecond Sort of Burns, I ſeldom found Occaſion to uſe other than my *Unguent. de Lap. Cal.* from firſt to laſt, which is anodyne, digeſts, incarns and cicatriſeth to Admiration: But if the ſame happen to the Legs, they will ſometimes bear none, even of the mildeſt digeſtive Remedies; nor will there be many Medicines found more agreeable in theſe Caſes, where the Ulceration is only cutaneous, than the *Diapompholigos.*

Fabric. Hild. ſays, he was always fearful of any deſiccative Ingredients, on Account of the ill-favour'd Scars uſually remaining after theſe Accidents; to prevent which, as much as poſſible, he continues the relaxing or emollient Applications to the End of the Cure; and for the ſame Purpoſe directs this following as proper in all Caſes.

℞ *Butyr. rec. & lot. in Aq. Roſ.* ℥iij. *Ol. Viol. de Vitel. Ov. Amygd. d. ā* ℥ß. *Farin. Hord.* ℥iß. *Croci* ℈j. *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.* ℥j. *Ceræ q. ſ. m. f. Ū. in Mortario. Emollit hoc, dolorem lenit & paulatim Cicatricem inducit.*

In the third and laſt Sort, where not only the outward Teguments, but the Muſcles alſo, or Fleſh are burnt up to a Cruſt, by Reaſon of the innate Heat deſtroy'd, together with what we call commonly the Radical Moiſture of the Parts; there is Danger of the Mortification ſpreading, unleſs great Diligence be uſed to haſten off the Eſchar, and ſuccour the Parts adjoyning.

In the firſt Place let the Puſtules round about be ſnipt, and the ſharp Ichor wiped away; let the Cruſt be ſeparated the firſt or ſecond Day by an Inciſion Knife, at leaſt cut into in ſeveral Places, that the Medicines to be apply'd may diffuſe themſelves to the Bottom, and check the farther Progreſs of the Mortification. Over the Eſchar or burnt Parts, *Hildanus* adviſeth to apply this Unguent.

℞ *Butyr. rec. & lot. in Aq. Roſ.* ℥iij. *Ung. Baſilic.* ℥iß. *Lil. Alb. Amygd. d. ā* ℥ß. *Vitel. unius Ovi; Miſce & Applica.*

Obſerving ſtill as the dead Parts or Cruſts ſeparate, to clip them off, ſo far as may be done without Pain or Diſturbance: During the Times of Dreſſing the following Fomentation may be uſed, which hath Vertue to appeaſe the Pain, ſoften and relax the Skin, and promote Digeſtion.

℞ *Rad. Alth.* ℥ij. *Sem. Cydon. Fœnugr. ā* ℥ß. *Fl. Chamem. Melilot. ā* Mj. *Coq. in Aq. vel ſi dolor vehemens fuerit, in Lacte vaccino, deinde Spongia madefacta in Decocto, applicetur calidè: poteſt & admiſceri aliquid Ol. Lil. Alb.*

Sennertus hath here alſo copy'd from our Author in the principal Medicines.

After

After Separation of the Cruſt the Ulcer muſt be deterged, in ſtrong or robuſt Bodies, with *Ægyptiacum*, but in the more delicate with the following.

℞ *Pulv. Præcipit. Rad. Ariſtol. rot. Farin. Hord. ā* ʒj. *cum melle Roſaceo parumque Terebinth. lot. f. Ung. ſi pro Capite vel Facie, addi poſſint Gum. Elemi in Ol. Roſ. diſſolut.*

After Mundification of the Ulcer, uſe this Sarcotick or the like.

℞ *Pulv. Aloes, Sarcocol. Myrr. ā* ʒij. *Mellis Roſ. q. ſ. p. U.*

In cicatrizing theſe Ulcers much Caution is needful, leaving out the more vehemently drying, on Account of the unſeemly Scars attending, for which End, according to the ſame Perſon's Advice,

℞ *Emp. Diapalm.* ʒij. *Ping. Gallin. & Aniſ. ā* ʒß. *Liquefiant ſimul, deinde admiſce Alum. uſt. Saturn. calcinat. Litharg. Aur. Lap. Calam. ā* ʒj. *& in Mortar. plumb. f. U. addendo Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. & Fœnug. quantum excipere poſſint, fiatque Ung.*

Or this prepar'd with Alabaſter.

℞ *Lap. Alabaſtrit. calcinat.* ʒiß. *Pumic. alb. calcin.* ʒß. *Alum. uſt.* ʒij. *Fiat omnium Pulvis tenuiſſimus. Poſtea* ℞ *Ceræ Alb. Sevi cervin. Ol. Amygd. d. Lil. Alb. ā* ʒj. *Ol. de Vitel. Ov.* ʒß. *F. U. S. A. Emollit, Dolorem lenit & Cicatricem pulchram inducit.*

Yet after all, how well ſoever a Medicine may be contriv'd, as I am ſatisfy'd are moſt of theſe, which I have uſed with good Succeſs; whoever is converſant in theſe Caſes, will find Occaſion to vary them according to the exquiſite Senſe of the Parts, the Variety of Conſtitutions, and the ſeveral occurring Accidents: Nay, to uſe ſeveral Medicaments more or leſs humecting, digeſting, deterging, incarning or deſiccative, to the ſundry

burnt Parts of the ſame Patient; for all which no exact Rules can be laid down, however this general one is always to take Place, *viz.*

That the utmoſt Diligence and Prudence be obſerv'd to keep the raw Parts aſunder, incloſing them ſeparately with their proper Applications and ſuitable Bandage, taking Care alſo to preſerve as much as poſſible the Uſe and Comelineſs of each Part: For if the Fingers or Toes are ſuffered to touch each other, at theſe Times, or the Backſide of the Ear, the Head; there will be a *Symphyſis* or growing together. Likewiſe if the Fingers are kept always ſtreight, or always clutch'd, as they ſay, or the Wriſt and Elbow in the ſame Poſitions, great Danger may enſue of Difficulty afterwards in their Freedom of Motion: Wherefore, in the Times of Dreſſing, let the Parts be gently moved ſo as not to ſtir up Pain, at leaſt as little as it's poſſible; and if ſome Motion muſt needs be loſt, or one Poſture always continu'd, uſe your utmoſt Skill to preſerve the moſt decent Poſition, and the moſt uſeful Motion.

If the Burns happen to the Face, where the utmoſt Diligence is wanted to prevent Deformity, it was the Cuſtom of *Hildanus* to be often ſtretching the *Cutis* with his Fingers on each Side, after the Manner of the Leather-dreſſers their Skins, by which the *Fibres* contracted and ſhrivel'd by the Fire, will in ſome Meaſure give Way and recover themſelves, and the Puckers (obſervable in Leather held too near the Fire) ſomewhat leſſen'd, if they cannot totally be removed. However in doing this alſo there muſt be Caution practis'd; for if the Parts are all raw they will ſcarce ſuffer it, otherwiſe you may attempt what can be done, provided you expand the Skin ſo gradually, as not to create Pain from which a new Fluxion may ariſe.

As for Burns of the Veins, Arteries, Tendons, Ligaments, Glandules of the Groin, Arm-pits, and upon the Joynts, I ſhall wave their Deſcription, recommending the Reader for farther Information in theſe Caſes, to that elaborate Treatiſe of the incomparable *Guillielmus Fabricius Hildanus*, to whoſe Labours I always acknowledge my ſelf indebted, and can do no leſs than recommend the Peruſal of the ſame, to all Gentlemen profeſſing the noble Art of Surgery.

Before I quit this Chapter of Burns, I have ſomething to ſay (I think material) concerning thoſe made with Gun-powder, eſpecially happening to the Parts of the Face.

Ambroſe Parey, in the Chapter aforeſaid, ſays, the Marks made by this Powder cannot be taken away ſometimes. No, not by *Phenigmes*, Veſicatories, Scarification, Ventoſes, *&c.* Yet if the ſame be lodged under the *Cuticula*, and not far enter'd into the true Skin, it is frequently picked out, or by removing the ſaid outer Skin, afterwards digeſted off; thus not long ſince a little Boy and his Siſter, playing together in the Chamber, where the Father had heedleſly laid his Piſtols charg'd (as fell out) only with Powder, one of them went off in the Boy's Hand, and the Girl at a little Diſtance receiv'd the ſame into her Face. Being call'd in for Help, I perceiv'd a lovely Face juſt before, in great Danger of being ſpoil'd by this unhappy Accident; the Powder had luckily miſs'd her Sight, but the other Parts, as her Forehead, Eye-lids, Cheeks and Noſe, more particularly on one Side, were ſadly pepper'd, as is the uſual Phraſe of ſpeaking. I was in Hopes the Force had been great enough to contuſe the outward Skin, and bring it off in a Slough, by which I might more readily have come at the Powder, if not enter'd too far underneath, of which I preſently pick'd out what I could with

the Point of my Fleam, ſcraping eaſily and cloſely afterwards with its broad Edge all along the Parts; I then embrocated the whole Face, which was preſently ſwell'd up, with a Mixture of *Ol. Lini* ſhook up with *Ol. Samb.* and laid over my *Ceratum*, which by the Help of Bleeding, and a thin and cooling Diet (abſolutely requir'd in all Burns whatſoever) in few Days took down the Swelling, leaving the Face ſtill black, from the Remains of the Powder ſhining through the Cuticle, which I could not get out either with Needle, Fleam, or Lancet: Wherefore conſidering what Pity it was ſo beautiful a Child ſhould be left with this Blemiſh, I apply'd a mild epiſpaſtic Plaiſter prepar'd with *Cantharides*, over ſeveral Parts of the Face, and left the ſame ſo long 'till I found the Make of the Cuticle broke, which had riſen into ſeveral little Bladders; and then removing them, I clipt the Bliſters, laying over the *Empl. Meliloti ſimpl.* Next Morning a Slough made of the under *Lamina* of the Cuticle came off like a thin Jelly, and brought with it much of the Powder; I then dreſs'd up as before, but finding it heat and inflame the Parts about, as the Child lay along, upon thoſe Places where the Blackneſs yet remain'd, or where the Powder was drove deeper in, I lightly and very thinly ſtrew'd ſome *Præcipitat. ruber.* embrocating all round with *Ung. Samb.* and covering the raw Parts as well where the Precipitate lay, as where it did not, with my Cerate as aforeſaid; leaving this Dreſſing for near two Days, which when I came to take off, there came with it almoſt all the remaining Gun-Powder in a Sort of Slough, ſo that I had no Occaſion to repeat the Precipitate, the remaining likewiſe digeſting off with the ſame Cerate daily apply'd, and wiping the Parts pretty cloſe with a fine ſoft Rag: And by this Method, when the Redneſs (which was ſome Months) was worn off, and ſhe had uſed the

the vulgar Coſmetic of *Sperma Ceti* and *Ol. Amygd. d.* ſome little while, ſhe was reſtor'd to her former Complexion, to the great Joy of her Parents, not the leaſt *Stigma* of the Gun-Powder remaining.

Fab. Hild. for this End prepares his Epiſpaſtick after this Manner.

℞ *Cantharid. Pulv.* N°. vj. *Fermenti* ʒß. *Miſce in Mortario cum Gutta una aut altera Aceti fiatque inſtar Unguenti de quo fiant parva Emplaſtra quæ maculis applicentur, ab Oculis ſemper cavendo.*

After he has clipt the Bliſters he dreſſes with this Unguent.

℞ *Butyr. ſine Sale* ʒj. *Ung. Baſilic. Ol. Lil. alb. de Vitel. Ov. ā* ʒij. *m. f. U.* for moderating the Pain.

℞ *Ol. Amygd. d. Roſ. Ceræ alb. ā* ʒj. *Liquefiant & miſceantur. Poſtea adde Camphor.* ℈j. *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. parum. m. f. U.*

But if the Hurt be only from the Flame ſcorching the Parts of the Face, he uſeth the Oyntment beforemention'd, *Ex Sapone. Ol. Amygd. d. & Ol. Roſ.*

In Caſe of Hurts happening by theſe Means to the Eyes, Breaſt-Milk mixed with Roſe-water may be inſtilled warm thereinto frequently, having before-hand ſteeped in the ſame a little Saffron; after which lay over the whole Eye fine, ſoft and folded Linen Rags, expreſs'd from the following *Collyrium*, and kept moiſt with the ſame as they grow dry.

℞ *Aq. Roſ.* ʒiij. *Sem. Cydon. & Fœnugr. ā* ʒß. *Croci integ.* ℈ß. *Stent Infuſione Horas* iv. *dein exprimantur.*

To this Mucilage may be added likewiſe, at the Time of uſing, a little of the *Lac. Mulieb.* dropping of the ſame into the Eye, and then applying the expreſt Rags as aforeſaid: In Caſe of great Pain

Pain three or four Grains of *Opium*, but this cautiouſly, muſt be added, diſſolving the ſame beforehand in the *Aq. Roſ.*

The *Sanguis Columbinus* recently extracted and dropt in, is accounted a great Anodyne; at length the Cataplaſm here preſcribed may take Place of the wet Rags, being apply'd in like Manner over the Eye-lids.

℞ *Pulp. pomorum. dulc. ſub. Ciner. coct.* ℥ij. *Farin. Fœnugr.* ʒij. *Hordei* ℥j. *Coq. in Lacte Vaccino ad formam Cataplaſm. addendo in fine Croci* ℈ß. *cum Vitel. unius Ovi & parum Ol. Roſac.*

Laſt of all, to ſtrengthen the Eye-ſight weaken'd by the Defluxion,

℞ *Aq. Euphrag. Fœnic. Roſ. ā* ℥j. *Tutiæ præp. Sief Alb. ſine Opio, ā* ʒj. *m. f. Collyrium.*

Obſerve in the Uſe of the *Lac Muliebre*, to change the ſame daily on Account of its Proneneſs to contract Acidity.

One of the moſt unhappy Conſequences attending theſe Accidents, is, that the Cicatrices left are oftentimes unſeemly and ill-favour'd by the hard and rugged Scars remaining: Nor is it to be wondred at that the admirable *Rete* or Web-like Texture of the Skin, whoſe *Fibrillæ*, like the Warp and Woof of a Piece of fine Spun Cloth, are diſtorted, ſhrivel'd, or contracted by the Force of Fire, ſhould diſcover the bungling Patch-Work of the Surgeon endeavouring to repair the Breach, and ſhew the ſame Diſproportion or Difference betwixt his and the Creator's Workmanſhip, as there can be diſcover'd betwixt the firſt Weaving of a Piece of the fineſt Cambrick, and the puckering Work of a ſilly Child drawing up ſome Hole or Rent, which by ſome Accident hath been made therein: And indeed let the Artiſt be ever ſo good a Workman at this Sort of Fine-drawing, or Darning, his Seams will often lie uneven, high or low,

and

and his Work bind in ſome, whilſt it is looſe in other Places; ſo that it will be obvious to every one, that the Work is not of a Piece, when he has endeavour'd to match it the beſt he can. Nay, ſo very deceitful are theſe Scars, that when the Work is done, and the Patient thinks he is come well off, they ſhall riſe up under the new (and for the preſent ſmooth) Skin, after many Days; and that which for one Fortnight or Month ſometimes appeared ſmooth and ſoft like Fleſh or Skin, ſhall in another grow very rugged, and almoſt as hard as Horn. 'Tis for this Cauſe, the Author I have ſo often quoted, endeavour'd to keep the Skin upon the Stretch, whilſt the Patient was under Cure, forbidding all over drying Medicines, and preferring all along thoſe which are rather moiſt, ſoftening or relaxing, if poſſible to obtain a Cure thereby: For this Purpoſe he contrived ſeveral mollifying or lubricating Baths and Liniments to ſupple the harden'd *Cicatrix* left behind, and to reduce the ſame when ſufficiently ſoften'd, ſo far as poſſible by compreſſing the riſing Seams, with a Plate of Lead rubbed over with Mercury and bound upon the Parts; but of this and ſeveral other ingenious Inventions of that renowned Man, ſee more in his Works above recommended.

I ſhall finiſh this Diſcourſe of Burns with one remarkable Hiſtory by Way of Illuſtration.

A Maiden Gentlewoman about Twenty, remarkable for a good Face, and other ſuitable Qualifications, had the ſad Misfortune one Afternoon as ſhe was ſitting by the Fire Side at her Work, to be ſeized with an Epileptick Fit, and to fall upon the Stow in the Chimney, in which the Fire was new made up, and ſome freſh Coals laid on by the Maid, juſt before her going up Stairs on ſome Occaſion: The young Woman's Face was found over the upper Bar, one of her Hands upon the Coals, with her

Arm alſo againſt the ſaid Bar: Some of the burning Coals, by the Force of her Fall, were beat out and fell into her Boſom, chiefly againſt one of her Breaſts. The Ends of a Handkerchief ſhe had ty'd about her Neck, lying againſt the Grates, kindled tho' not into a Flame, yet burnt ſmothering up 'till it came to her Neck, and ſo proceeding to her Head-cloaths, conſumed them after the ſame Manner without Flaming, quite up to the Top of her Head.

The Maid ſmelling a Stink of Burning, ran down, yet had not Senſe in the Surpriſe to take her Miſtreſs off, but running out of Doors to call for Help, brought in ſome Neighbours, who coming in, took her off as dead, and a moſt diſmal Spectacle: However laying her on the Bed, ſhe was undreſs'd and the Cynders taken forth her Boſom, which had burnt deep into her Breaſt for a great Compaſs.

After a few Minutes lying, ſhe began to ſigh and lament, not knowing yet what had befallen her: Some of the good Gentlewomen had ſoak'd her well, I think with Sallet Oil, before I came; when I found her miſerably burnt all over her Face, eſpecially the Sides from her Head-Cloaths, which were like a Cynder, and ſo round half Way her Head and Neck, particularly her Throat, and ſo down to her Breaſt before taken Notice of: Alſo one of her Arms, Hand and Fingers. I ſhaped a Cloth-Maſk to her Face, and having gently wiped off the Oil with a Feather, went over all the ſame, Head, Neck, *&c.* dipt in equal Parts of *Ol. Lini rec. ſine igne extr.* and *Ol. Sambuc.* laying on the ſaid Maſk, and covering the other Parts, giving Direction between whiles to put more of the like upon the Outſide of the Rag, taking Care that none of it got into her Eyes, for which a *Collyrium* was preſently prepar'd of *Aq. Plantag. & Pulv. Troch.*

Troch. Alb. Rhaſ. ſhe was let Blood and diſpoſed to Reſt with an anodyne Draught of *Aq. Papaver.* ℥ij. *Syr. è Mecon.* ℥ß. *Laud. liq.* gut. x. Next Morning I viſited and found her as I expected very reſtleſs, her Face much tumefy'd, and her Eyes beginning to be ſhut up by the Fluxion upon the Lids: There were few large Bliſters, but bladdery Puſtules gleeting pretty much after they were open'd; the whole Skin of the Face, and all the Parts indeed, appear'd (if ſhe continu'd few Days) like to throw off in Sloughs, the Burns on the Arm and Breaſt black like a Coal or Cruſt which is burnt.

That Day being ſent for into the Country twenty-five Miles off, upon extraordinary Buſineſs, I left her one Night to the Care of Mr. *William Petty*, whoſe deſerved Character I have given elſewhere in this Treatiſe, having ſent in a Pot of my *Ceratum de Lap. Cal.* and other Medicines I thought needful for the ſeveral Burns.

Returning the next Day in the Even, I found the Face prodigiouſly ſwelled, and in ſome Places the Sloughs appearing as if they would ſeparate: The Cruſts upon the Arm and Breaſt I ſcarrify'd, and dreſs'd up with my Cerate cut into ſeveral Shapes and Forms ſuitable to the Parts.

That Night coming tir'd off my Journey, I went early to Bed, but about two in the Morning was called up to my Patient, whom I found diſtracted with Pain: I had taken with me a little Bottle of *Sydenham*'s liquid *Laudan.* and gave her thirty Drops in two or three Spoonfuls of a ſmall Pearl Julap ſhe had by her, as believing a leſs Number would not be able to quiet the *Orgaſmus* of the enraged Spirits, which had the deſired Effect.

The next Day about Eleven, I found her doſing with a ſtrong Pulſe and free Reſpiration, ſo that not ſuffering her to be wak'd, I return'd at two

and

and heard her lamenting before I got up to her Chamber. Having prepar'd my Dreſſings of all Sorts, as I might have Occaſion, with a Pan of Coals (for it was Winter Time) on the Inſide of the Curtains drawn cloſe about the Bed, I took off Dreſſings, and found ſeveral large Sloughs begin to looſen: I toucht their Out-ſides lightly with a Mixture of *Ol. Hyper.* and *Ol. Lini*, dreſt the Breaſt and Arm as before with the Baſilic; dropping into the Scarifications a little of the *Ol. Hyper. per ſe*; and over all the other Parts, my Cerate as before.

Thus I continu'd dreſſing, ſome of the Places where the Plaiſters were apt to wrinkle, twice a Day, the reſt once, 'till the Sloughs caſt off, and the whole Face, top of the Head, Neck, *&c.* were all raw; the Eſchars on the Arm and Breaſt ſtaid on ſome while after, altho' looſe about the Edges: I was forced to allow the *Laudanum*, 15 Drops Morning and Evening, which ſomewhat blunted the Extremity of the Pain, altho' one half of the Day, eſpecially for ſome Hours after dreſſing (tho' I uſed her as tenderly as 'twas poſſible) ſhe lamented like a Perſon (as indeed ſhe was) in the greateſt Agony. Upon which Account, obſerving the Opiate to begin a little to affect her in about two Hours after taking it, I ſo order'd her Doſe that it might take Place about her dreſſing Time or quickly after. Her Food was Barly-Cream, Panada, or ſmall Chicken-Broth: Her Drink a ſmall Sack-Whey, and Emulſions *ex Sem. 4. fr. maj. Sem. Papav. alb. cum Amygd. d. in Aq. Hord.*

The greateſt Care now was to keep down the luxuriant Fleſh in ſome, whilſt we were incarning other Places: Upon the right Eye-lid, the Slough caſting off, left only a fine and very thin Part of the inward Membrane, which I was much afraid would alſo have come away, and laid bare the Eye:

However

However it did incarn, altho' the Heat had been ſo great through the ſame, as to ſcorch the *Corneæ* and leave a Sort of *Albugo* on the one half of the Pupil, ſtill remaining. On the upper Part of the *Os Jugale* or between that and the Temple of the ſame Side, there was a very thick Slough threw off, leaving behind great Loſs of Subſtance, and which with the utmoſt Care I could uſe, would not incarn without endangering a Stricture, and pulling down the lower Eye-lid, altho' the ſmalleſt Matter imaginable: There being alſo great Fluxion upon the Eye, I contriv'd ſeveral *Collyriums*, ſome of the *Lac. Mulieb.* and *Aq. Roſ.* ſome of the Mucilage of *Sem. Pſyl. & Cydon. in Aq. Plantag. extr.* and laſtly others to dry up the Humour of the *Lap. Tutiæ ſubtiliſſimè lævigat. in Aq. Sperm. Ran.* adding a few Grains of the *Sacc. Saturni:* Notwithſtanding which I fear'd what happen'd, that there would be no preventing a *Lippitudo*, however inconſiderable, yet ſtill ſufficient to be ſeen upon ſuch a Part, where the leaſt Diſorder is a great Blemiſh to the Grace and Beauty of the Face: All the Surface of which even from the *Vertex* down to her Breaſt, taking in her Ears and far backwards behind on her Neck, being now as it were one continued Ulcer, it may be imagin'd the Pain muſt be in a Manner inſupportable, and that the ſtoical Apathy it ſelf (were ſuch a Thing to be found) muſt now buckle to humane Frailty and make its juſt Complaints, which were as well moderated by the patient Submiſſion of this young Gentlewoman (all Things conſider'd) as could with any Reaſon be expected.

The Diſcharge of Matter from the whole Ulceration was exceeding large, which together with the perpetual Pain and Anguiſh, there ſeem'd ſmall likelihood ſhe could ſubſiſt under, 'till the Parts were all ſkin'd over. Being deſirous that nothing

ſhould

ſhould be omitted that might conduce to her Recovery, and likewiſe of ſecuring (what I could) my own Reputation, together with her Life, from the Reflections of a Sort of People in the World, who when they ſee the Ruines of Beauty occaſion'd by theſe Accidents, imagine they might all have been prevented: I called in to my Aſſiſtance that very good Man, and excellent Surgeon, Mr. *Richard Blundell*, who was by, more than once, at our Times of dreſſing, conſented to what was done, and told the Parents that if ſhe did bear up or was not ſunk by the great Diſcharge, of which there ſeemed Danger, they muſt take her Face as it happen'd, there being no Poſſibility to prevent Scars and Seams ariſing after, upon ſuch dreadful Caſualties.

The Parents deſirous of her Life, ſeem'd eaſy, under ſo great an Affliction, at what might betide her Face, and left her wholly to the divine Benediction upon my Care and Medicines.

The Parts were all now ſo exceeding ſenſible that they would not bear wiping, tho' ne'er ſo gently, nay if I laid on only the downy Part of ſome ſoft Lint to ſuck up the Matter, upon taking it off again, ſhe would cry out moſt piteouſly.

It was remarkable that in ſeveral Places where the Burns were deepeſt, after caſting off the firſt Slough, and the Fleſh appearing freſh and red in ſome Parts under, yet in a Day or two we had a ſecond, and after that a third Slough to digeſt off: But in the Places that remained clear and well digeſted, the Dreſſings were all dry, compos'd of large Pledgits of the ſofteſt and fineſt Lint I could make, and when this would not keep under the ſpongy Fleſh, which was in ſeveral Places, I found no Catherætic more uſeful, and producing leſs Pain than the *Calx Vica*, which I was under a Neceſſity of ſprinkling in ſome Places, once in two or three Days,

Days, my outward Application being ſtill the Cerate I have ſo often mention'd.

The Buſineſs of the Morning (at leaſt great Part of it) was to provide Dreſſings of ſeveral Sorts againſt the Afternoon, when (all Things got ready) I ſpent near an Hour's Time each Dreſſing: Some Places requiring one Medicine, upon Plaiſters one way ſhaped to the Parts, others another, ſhaped otherways, that they might ſit cloſe and eaſy. Some were dreſt dry, as aforeſaid, ſome with *Diapompholigos*, others with *Unguent. Tutiæ*, others otherways; I try'd to bring in the Edges with a ſlight Touch of the Vitriol Stone, Alume Stone, Lint prepared from Rags dipt in a vitriolic Solution dry'd and ſcraped, but neither could be diſpenſt with for the horrid Pain, how lightly ſoever touched, laſting ſeveral Hours after: I then prepar'd ſeveral fine Cambrick Puffs half full of the moſt ſubtil Powders of *Tutia*, *Ceruſſa*, *Lap. Calam.* with theſe I lightly ſhook out their ſeveral Contents, as I ſaw Occaſion; I prepared Lint alſo after the Manner of the other, with an *Aqua Calcis*, with which and the *Calx* itſelf, where nothing elſe would do, I kept down the *Fungus*, and diſpos'd the Parts to ſkin, which came on but ſlowly about the Edges: A great Work, and almoſt endleſs, had not ſeveral of the Places about the Middle dry'd up, and, communicating with each other, forwarded the Healing. The Parts about the Neck and Forehead which were raw, appeared ſmooth, and as it were glaſed (the worſt and moſt difficult Sort to bear a *Cicatrix.)* About the former were ſeveral of theſe raw and glaſſy Parts, appearing like ſo many little Rivers, whilſt other ſmaller dry'd up, might be reſembled to as many *Iſthmi* or Iſlands lying between, by whoſe Means we not only diſcover'd, but reacht the Shoar, turning the ſaid Rivers quickly after into dry Land.

I need not go about to tell an Artiſt of the Variety of Work that muſt neceſſarily here happen, whilſt ſome Places wanted Digeſtion, others Incarning, others the keeping down of looſe and ſpongy Fleſh unavoidably ariſing, and laſtly others Drying with as little biting as was poſſible; and all ſo contrived as to ſit eaſy, and give the leaſt Diſturbance, with ſpecial Regard had to the Fingers, the Ears, Eye-lids, Noſtrils, Lips, *&c.* ſo as they might be preſerved in the beſt Figure, without Stricture, Contraction or Adheſion of the Parts together. The *Muſculi Maſtoidei* at their Origine from the Top of the *Sternum*, being burnt into ſeverely, upon caſting off the Eſchar, and incarning together with the Muſcles of the *Larynx*, formed after a round Hole or ſinking in; however, to prevent Contraction or drawing the Head to the ſaid *Sternum* or Breaſt-bone, I laid her as low as poſſibly ſhe could endure, and thus keeping the Muſcles upon Extenſion, tho' it was a little painful, that Inconvenience was prevented.

After the firſt Fortnight, I would willingly have diſcontinued the Uſe of the *Laudanum*, but having try'd her one Night without, her Complaints were ſo terrible and piercing, that there was no bearing the Chamber; wherefore I freely indulged her 15 or 16 Drops every 24 Hours for a Month longer, by which her extream Grief was a little moderated, altho' it was very difficult at ſome times to keep her out of a *Delirium*, by reaſon of her Reſtleſneſs and Watching, which together with her Pain had much waſted her, and brought her low: So that under theſe Circumſtances every Hour ſhe doſed, ſhe loſt an Hour of that intolerable Anguiſh; and I was glad by any means I could give her ſome Reſpite, altho' otherways with ſome little Hazard. Her Forehead and the Sides of her Temples, where the raw Parts lay likewiſe as it were glaſed, were

the

the laſt in ſkinning, together with the upper and outſide Part of the Cheek towards the Temple, where the greateſt Danger lay of contracting and pulling down the lower Lid of the Eye; one Side of the Apex or Tip of the Noſe being burnt down to the Cartilage, upon ſkinning over, lay a little flatter and thinner than the other. The Chin, which was burnt ſeverely, ſkinn'd indifferently ſmooth to Appearance, but ſticking after to the Membrane underneath, upon ſmiling eſpecially, hauls a little down the Corner of the lower Lip: Her Cheeks during the Healing lay alſo ſmooth and even, ſo likewiſe the upper Eye-lid, even that which was burnt almoſt quite through.

When the Parts were cicatris'd, I prepar'd an emollient and relaxing Liniment *Ex Rad. Alth. Lil. alb. Bryon. Lumbric. terreſt. Sem. Lini & Fœnugr.* decocted in the *Oleum ex Pedibus bovinis*, with which to anoint the Parts frequently, moſt likely to purſe up, wrinkle or to lye ſeamy; and for the diſcolouring of the Skin a Preparation of *Biſmuth*, *Pomatum*, *Sperm. Ceti* and *Ol. Amygd. d.*

Thus in about two Months Time was the Work finiſht, the beſt I could: She was reſtor'd whole and with Hopes to be freer from Scars than appear'd after: A neceſſary Caution to teach young Surgeons that they be not too forward in warranting their Patients ſhall come off ſafe from theſe Accidents: For 'tis the Nature of Burns not throughly to diſcover their Scars, 'till the new Skin expos'd ſome time to the Air indurates, together with the broken Fibres underneath, and being then contracted draws up in callous Seams, or ſticking to the Muſcles underneath, hinders their free Motion, more eſpecially in ſome particular Geſtures ſpoiling the Æquilibrium (one being out balanc'd by the other) on which the Symmetry, Beauty and Proportion of the Parts of our Bodies much depend.

About a Month after ſhe was healed, the Skin began to grow a little horny in ſome Places of the Chin, the upper Lip and one Side of the Cheek, whilſt the ſuſpected lower Eye-lid on the outer Corner, was pull'd a little down by the Cicatrix on the Out-ſide. Her Neck and Breaſt tolerably ſmooth, unleſs the former about the Throat purſed up into a round Hole before obſerved, but theſe Parts are all hid by the Handkerchief, a ſmall Patch below the Corner of the Eye-lid hides the *Lippitudo* which is inconſiderable: And ſhe ſtill appears after this fiery Trial, an agreeable Woman in Converſation, all which muſt own (if ſhe be not now) ſhe has been a pretty Woman.

If any Perſon (as ſome doubtleſs may be found that will) lay the Blame upon her Surgeon for leaving ſome unhandſome Seams or Puckerings; let thoſe boaſting Pretenders undertake the like difficult Taſk, and leave ſmoother or handſomer Work behind them. Nay, let them but preſerve Life under the ſame dangerous Occurrences, and I will overlook the Scars. The young Gentlewoman my Patient, and her Friends, were ſatisfy'd by my worthy Aſſiſtant that I called in, that there was nothing more could be done to ſave either Life or Beauty: And when a young Novice wanted after to go to work with his Cauſtick to level a Cicatrix, and a villanous Oculiſt to pick her Pocket of ten Guineas under pretence of removing the *Albugo*, ſhe rejected them with that juſt Scorn and Indignation they deſerved.

In this, as well as many other Caſes of Affinity therewith, after I had try'd many and thoſe deſervedly reputed extraordinary Medicines, I found none to compare with that which I call my *Ceratum de Lapide Calaminari*, of which I uſed I believe to this Patient near half a ſcore Pounds, and one Year with another, for twenty ſucceſſively,

about

about a quarter of a hundred Weight: So that having ſuch ample Experience thereof, I may be allow'd, I hope, to judge of its ſingular Properties and good Effects, in all cutaneous Ulcerations and Excoriations, either from Scaldings, Burning or Fretting of the ſaid Part by means of ſalt, acrid or ſharp Humours: Upon which Accounts, not ſtraining a Tittle beyond its deſerved Eulogy, I am bold to affirm it will do more in all theſe ſuperficial Hurts of the Body, than either *Ung. Tutiæ. Diapomph. Nutrit. Deſiccativ. Rubrum. Album. de Calce. Roſatum.* or all the Epulotick Medicines now in Uſe, and for which Cauſe I can, for the publick Benefit, ſincerely recommend it to all the Profeſſors of the Art, and do wiſh that the Apothecaries would keep it made up in their Shops, to deliver at ſuitable Price to indigent or poor People, inſtead of their ridiculous *Lucatellus Balſam*, and other improper Medicines which they call for ignorantly to heal their Skin deep Maladies.

I know the Medicine has been imitated by ſeveral, and I have ſeen ſomewhat like it in ſome Gentlemens Salvatories, but I know not more than two Perſons I ever communicated it to, as I was wont to prepare it for my own Uſe, and having laid down that Practice, now publickly impart it to be prepar'd as follows.

℞ *Butyr. recent. Menſe Maij. collect. & ſine Sale præp. Ceræ citr. optimè defæcat.* ā ℔iij ß. *Olei Olivar. rec. & puriſ.* ℔iv. *Lapid. Calamin. Select. ſubtiliſſimè triti & cribrati* ℔ij. ℥x.

Liqueſcant Cera & Butyrum in Vaſculo proprio, ſuper Ignem lentum unà cum Oleo, & liquefacta colentur per pannum Cannabinum in Vas alterum, ſtatimque inſperge Pulverem gradatim, continuò agitando Mixturam è fundo Vaſis, donec frigeſcere incipiat, & pulvis præ pondere ſuo, non amplius ſubſidere poſſit.

The Medicine thus prepar'd is of a good Conſiſtence and a true Cerate, ſerving both for Pledgit and Plaiſter, neither ſticking troubleſomely, nor running off or about, by the Heat of the Parts, but keeping its Body, and performing Things incredible: Whoever thinks fit to take it into Practice, will never repent it, nor perhaps (when he has experienc't it as I have done) think I have ſaid too much in its Commendation. This is the Medicine I have ſo often taken Notice of in ſeveral of the foregoing Chapters, under the Name of my *Cerat. de Lapide Calam.* which that I might contribute my Mite to the Surgeon's Treaſury of Medicine, I here have publiſht, and leave it to take its Fate: I am ſure no ingenious Perſon will deſpiſe it for its being leſs compounded and conſequently leſs pompous than ſome others, or for that it is only a *Tetrapharmacum.*

CHAP. XI.

Of Hurts inflicted on the Skin, by the Bites of venomous Creatures.

THE Nature as well of theſe, as of other Poyſons, having been profeſſedly treated on, and enquired into by ſeveral learned Men, but by none more rationally than our learned and excellent Phyſician Dr. *Richard Mead* *, I ſhall ſay leſs to the Manner of their affecting the Blood and animal Spirits, according to their differing Textures, ſingular Proprieties and

* *Mechanic. Account of Poyſons.*

various

various Energies: Speaking rather to the Hiſtory, and Practice in theſe Caſes approved by Way of Remedy for the Hurt.

Neither ſhall I think it needful either to touch upon the Hiſtory, or to lay down Remedies for ſuch Maladies as are occaſion'd by venomous Animals either Terreſtrial, Aquatile or Amphibious, foreign to our Country, or by which our People are in no Danger of being injur'd here at Home. Thus the ſeveral Kinds of Serpents mention'd by Authors, alſo exotic Inſects are paſſed by: Thoſe who would acquaint themſelves therewith, may, among divers others, conſult *Sennertus**, who hath given a ſhort Hiſtory of them, with their Diagnoſticks, Prognoſticks and Cure: Or the *Engliſh* Reader may peruſe Mr. *Ramſye* upon this Subject. Of ſome ſingular and more ſurpriſing, ſuch as that I mean of the *Tarantula* (a Sort of Spider of *Apulia*) the induſtrious *Baglivi* has given a large Account, as alſo Dr. *Mead* one more ſuccinct. Thoſe we have determin'd to take Notice of, are the Bites of Men, (if it be proper to call them ſo) of the Mad-Dog, Cat, Adder, and ſome other exaſperated Creatures, to be met with here; whoſe inraged Spirits impreſſing a Taint upon the *Saliva*, together with their Teeth let into the Skin, doth induce ſome Alteration upon the circulating Blood, and thence upon the nervous Fluid, (or ſometimes firſt upon this latter, as one would be apt to ſurmiſe from its ſpeedy and dire Effects upon the Brain) exciting oftentimes very odd *Phænomena*, among which are Stagnation of the Blood, Suffocation of the vital Flame, and final Ruine to the animal Fabrick.

By inraged Spirits, I do not underſtand every

* *Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 1. De Venen. ab Animal.*

light Fit of Anger or ſudden Paſſion, but ſuch a peculiar Diſorder as transforms them from their mild and benign Nature, to one ſo very malignant, that the whole *Syſtaſis* of the corporeal Soul is carry'd into a Sort of Fury, Outrage or Madneſs; and contaminating the Juices of the Body, more eſpecially the *Saliva*, with the ſame deleterious Quality, diſpoſes it when mixed with the Blood and Humours of other Creatures, to raiſe the like Commotion and put on the ſame Fury.

I know there are who will not have the Spirits or nervous Fluid to be the Vehicles of this Poyſon. But that the ſame being lodged in ſome certain Humours ſeparated and laid aſide in their proper *Receptacula*, is after brought into Action either offenſively or defenſively by the Creature who poſſeſſeth them: Thus in the Viper the yellow Liquor ſecerned by peculiar Glands and forced through the Teeth (perforated for that Purpoſe) at the Time of biting: In the Dog the common Slaver: In ſeveral others the Juices contained in their *Aculei* or Stings, as among Plants that which is let through the *Spiculæ* or little Darts, if I may ſo call them, of the Stinging-Nettle, are ſaid to be the real Venom, and to execute the Miſchief, which whatever or wherever lodg'd, carries along with it *Poteſtas maxima in minima Mole*, the Particles of the Poyſon being ſo very ſubtil as to convey ſufficient Force through a ſmall Puncture, at ſome times an almoſt imperceptible Perforation of the outward Skin, to raiſe a civil War in the animal Government, and ſo totally ſubvert its Œconomy.

Before I take Notice of ſome particular Bites ſuppoſed venomous, I have thought fit to premiſe, that as I by no Means doubt there are ſuch, yet I queſtion whether the Accidents ariſing from ſome of them ſo reputed, may not more rationally be aſcribed to the Nature and exquiſite Senſe of the

the Part hurt, its Uſe and Dignity, eſpecially if lighting upon a cacochymic Conſtitution, or very diſeaſed Body, in which ſome ſeemingly trivial Accidents prove exceeding difficult to cure, and are often fatal; thus I remember I had much Trouble to ſave a Finger (and I think might as well have cut it off, ſince I was forced to leave it ſtiff and uſeleſs) bit by another Man, but could fairly impute the Accidents to the Tendon and Ligament contus'd, and even gnawn in ſunder, rather than with ſome People, to the Venom of the Bite. *Fabric. Hild.* hath ſeveral Inſtances of the like Bites from Men, as you will find *Cent.* 1. *Obſerv.* 84 and 85. *Cent.* 4. *Obſerv.* 87. which created great Difficulty in Healing; and no Wonder, being upon the Joynts of the Fingers, among the Ligaments and Tendons: Nay, he himſelf doth own that tho' the Bite of a Man in common Paſſion is very dangerous, yet it is much ſhort of the cruel Symptoms following the Bite of another Man, before bitten by a Mad-Dog, or outraged by the Poyſon of ſome other venomous Animal.

Luſitanus * gives two remarkable Examples of theſe Bites, the one upon the Knee, upon which enſued Gangrene and Death, for which the Biter was prevented biting any more, being truſſed up or hanged: The other upon the Fore-finger, occaſioning an incurable Ulcer otherwiſe than by the Loſs of the whole Hand, which was forced to be cut off to ſtop the farther Putrefaction: But in both theſe Caſes the Symptoms may be aſcribed, as I think, to the Nature of the Parts, and the ill Habit of Body, rather than real Poyſon or Venom in the Teeth or *Saliva* of the Perſon biting; there being no Notice taken of other Appearances than

* *Prax. Med. admir. Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 82.

what

what ſometimes attend the common contus'd Wounds of theſe Parts.

The Caſe in *Meek'ren* * has indeed ſomewhat in it yet more remarkable, as to the Symptoms attending, plainly indicating very great Malignity in the Bite or Dyſcraſy in the Blood: But he not without ſome Reaſon imputes all to the former: The Caſe is this:

An Officer employ'd to apprehend a Thief, and about to take hold of him, the Rogue in great Fury got hold of his right Thumb with his Teeth, therewith not only making a Wound in the Fleſh, but Comminution of the Bone alſo; upon which the poor Man grew delirious before next Day, from the intolerable Pain extending from the Hand through the whole Arm to the Arm-pit and Shoulder-blade. The Wound was treated as venomous, and Alexipharmicks preſcrib'd inwardly, the Joynt being open'd down to the Bone, there diſcharged a ſharp and thin Ichor, and about the eighth Day appear'd all over him red Spots, attended with ſtinking Sweats, after which great Oppreſſion on the *Præcordia* and Faintings coming on, the next Day he dy'd in a Manner ſtupid; being ſwell'd preſently ſo exceſſively, and exhaling ſo intolerably an offenſive Smell, that his Friends were ſtreight oblig'd to put him in his Coffin, and inter him.

The Author imputing his Miſcarriage pretty much to his being let Blood and purged (againſt his Advice) by another Phyſician called, makes this Inference.

By this Inſtance may be gather'd the ſtrange Force of Poyſon communicated by inraged Creatures; as alſo what Advantage or Diſadvantage are to be had from purging and Sudorificks at theſe Times.

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* *Obſerv. Medic. Chir. Cap.* 67.

Two

Two Perſons quarrelling in a Tavern in my Neighbourhood, at length would, and (notwithſtanding Perſuaſions to the contrary, being in their Cups) did fight, in which one having got the other down, he, to revenge himſelf, catcheth faſt Hold of the other's Ear, and would not let go 'till with his Teeth continually gnawing, he tore away the lower Lobe with its Cartilage cloſe up to the Head. The Ear being found after the Fray, ſome of the Company had a Notion of its being ſewed on again, and they ſent for me, who told them it was by no Means practicable, conſidering its entire Separation, mangled and unequally torn by the Bite, and trampled under Feet in the Scuffle; however I ſtop'd his bleeding, and adviſ'd him to go Home to Bed.

No long Time after, a drunken Fellow running into a Tradeſman's Shop, and being there abuſive, the Apprentice would have turn'd him out, but meeting with ſome Difficulty by the other's Reſiſtance, it happen'd that they both fell; when the Villain ſeizing the young Fellow's Ear between his Teeth, bit off the lower Lobe in like Manner as the former, but ſomewhat more brutiſhly, as a true Ἀνθρωποφάγος, ſwallowing the ſame that it might be put out of Poſſibility of retrieving.

Now in both theſe Accidents, it was no Wonder bad Symptoms might ariſe from the mangled Cartilage, and the ſlow digeſting of thoſe Parts; as ſymptomatic Fever from the great Pain, Tumour, Inflammation, Gangrene, tho' this laſt was in both prevented, and the Parts dreſs'd up with *Balſam. Terebinth.* and *Liniment. Arcæi* (uſing at the Times of Dreſſing a good warm diſcutient *Fotus)* were at length digeſted, and after cicatrized with a Touch of the Vitriol Stone, and my *Cerate de Lap. Cal.*

But if either of theſe had been really venomous, more direful Accidents had enſued certainly, altho' the Wounds had been made only in the Skin without hurting the Cartilage, as in both.

The former of theſe two, of a frolickſome and forgiving Temper, made up the Difference for a good Treat, and pleas'd himſelf that by leaving his Ear at Home, (which he kept to look upon in a Bottle of Spirits) he was now able to out-wit, if not over-reach many People, agreeing at a certain Price, for as much of ſome particular Sort of Goods as would only reach from one of his Ears to the other.

The latter, altho' no real Compenſation could be made, had ſomewhat however more reaſonable and conſiderable Satisfaction.

But it is plain, that in neither of the Bites I have yet mention'd, or more that I could offer, (that of *Meek'ren* only excepted) altho' all of them made in Anger, and a Sort of brutiſh, or rather deviliſh Fury, there appear'd ſcarce other Symptoms than if the ſame had been occaſion'd by the blunt or rugged Teeth of a Pair of Forceps; nay, very often we find worſe from the Point of a Lancet glancing upon the *Aponeuroſis* or Tendon it ſelf of the *Biceps* Muſcle, in Veneſection, to the great Hazard, and ſometimes Death of the Sufferer, as well as loſs of Credit and Repute to the unfortunate Operator. *Sylvius* ſpeaks of an eminent Surgeon in *Holland*, who dy'd by a ſimple Puncture on the Outſide of his Thumb, occaſion'd by haſtily ſtriking the ſame againſt the Point of his Sciſſars, which he had let fall, and was about to take up again, not minding that as the Point of one Shank was ſtuck into the Floor, ſo the other was upright, which prick'd him no doubt upon the Tendon.

I will

I will not diſpute but that the Bites of Men may be truly venomous, but whether a common Fit of Anger or ſudden Paſſion will make them ſo, is diſputable, or any Thing ſhort of the higheſt Fury and Madneſs, occaſion'd by their being firſt envenom'd themſelves by the Force of ſome malign Diſeaſe, or the poiſonous Hurt inflicted by envenom'd Creatures.

Galen * takes Notice of thoſe Bites inflicted by one Man upon another, to differ nothing from other Ulcers, unleſs made by a highly diſeaſed Body in great Rage, and chiefly biting faſting, when his Teeth and Slaver are more eſpecially impregnate and ting'd with Bile.

But to come to Wounds which are on all Hands agreed to be truly venomous, and where the whole Scene is different, we ſhall begin with thoſe from the Poiſon of the Mad-dog, whoſe ſuperficial Hurts upon the Body, nay, (according to ſome) his very Slaver touching the Parts, are enough to affect it, and produce very dangerous (moſt commonly fatal) Symptoms.

The ſame *Galen* † ſpeaking upon this Subject, and rightly obſerving that there is no Difference, as to outward Appearance, between theſe and other Wounds, adviſeth that the learned Phyſician ſhould be conſulted, who will inquire whether the Dog inflicting the Hurt was thin, meagre, and as it were half ſtarved, his whole Aſpect wild and fierce, with his Eyes red and fiery, his Tail hanging down betwixt his Legs, foaming or ſlavering at the Mouth, out of which his Tongue hangs tinged of a yellowiſh Colour: Again, whether he runs againſt any Thing in his Way, ſometimes ſtanding ſtill as in a Maze, and ſtraight running

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* *De Compoſit. Med. per Gen. Lib.* 1. † *Lib. de Theriaca ad Piſon.*

out

out again without barking, unleſs hoarſly, ſetting upon any Thing or Perſon, whether Friend or Enemy; by theſe Enquiries, ſaith he, the Phyſician comes to know whether the Dog was mad, which finding ſo, inſtead of treating the Hurt as a ſimple Wound, he preſently cuts the Fleſh round about, that it may be longer in Healing, at leaſt not ſooner than forty Days, in which Time the Venom may be let out; or burns the Place with a hot Iron, after cutting into the Eſchar, that it may not be ſhut up, applying to the Part *Theriaca*, and adminiſtring of it inwardly at the ſame Time.

The Signs of this *Rabies*, as reckon'd up by ſome noted Writers, are ſuch as theſe following, *viz.* In the Beginning, great Anxiety or Thoughtfulneſs, alſo Peeviſhneſs, without knowing for what, Oppreſſion, with a Senſe of gnawing at the Stomach, Laſſitude of the Body and Impotence to Action; reſtleſs and diſturbed Sleep, great Fearfulneſs without Occaſion, ſometimes muttering and talking to themſelves; a Senſe of Pain ſtretching it ſelf from the wounded Part (altho' healed long ſince) to the Head; and when the Poiſon begins to work, there is a Diſtention of the Limbs, as in yawning, with Pain between whiles: The Face looks red, they foam at Mouth, their Eyes ſtaring, wild and frightful to look upon: They ſpit upon the Bye-ſtanders; they bark ſome of them, as it were, like Dogs, ſnapping to bite ſuch as are near them, even againſt their Will; as in the young Man mention'd by *Gentilis*, who deſir'd his Mother to keep off, leſt he ſhould happen to bite her, which he ſaid he could not avoid; whilſt others are delirious, rave and know not what they do: But this is common to all at the Height of the Diſeaſe, that they cannot bear to take in any Liquid, nor to behold the ſame offer'd to them, without extreme Trouble and great Agony. And as in the

Beginning

Beginning of the Hurt, it may be known (according to the ſame Authors) whether or no the Bite be venomous, by dipping a Piece of Bread, or other Thing in the Humour or Blood flowing from the Wound, and after giving the ſame to a Cock or Hen, if the Creature dies; ſo is it to be conjectur'd that the Wound may be ſuffer'd to cloſe up, when upon the ſame Experiment, no Injury accrues unto the Animal it is given to, and by whom the ſame is ſwallowed.

There are many Inſtances of theſe Bites to be met with in chirurgick Writers; ſome of which, more remarkable than others, I ſhall here inſert; from whence, as well the *Diagnoſticks* and *Prognoſticks*, as the *Methodus Medendi*, may without much Difficulty be collected.

Guilliel. Fabricius relates, that a young Man bitten by a Mad-dog was brought to him two Days after, whom he preſently ſcarify'd upon the Place, and apply'd a Cupping-Glaſs with much Flame, taking away what Blood he could get, and after waſhed the whole Arm with *Poſca*, in which were diſſolved a little *Theriaca* and Sea-Salt, leſt any of the *Saliva* ſhould remain about the Part; which, ſaith he, is ſufficient to produce this *Rabies*; after this he burnt deep with an actual Cautery upon the ſame Place, and was leſs ſolicitous of mitigating the Pain by any unctuous, much leſs any cooling or repelling Topick, in Hopes that the ſaid Pain, ſo long as it was moderate, might be uſeful, by inviting the Blood and Humours together with the Venom to the wounded Part, which was dreſs'd with Lint dipt in *Aqua Vitæ*, in which the ſame *Theriaca* was likewiſe mixed, and over all the following, like a Plaiſter.

℞ *Cepæ aliquantulum ſub Prunis coctæ, Fermenti, Pulv. Sinap. ā* ℥j. *Theriacæ* ℥ß. *Fol. Rut. & Scord. ā* Mß. *Miſce in Mortar. cum Melle q. ſ.*

The next Day he cut into the Eſchar in ſeveral Places, and all round, applying ſtill the ſame Medicine as before 'till it caſt off, when, to prevent the drying up of the Ulcer, he put in a Pea, continuing it as a Fontanel, and keeping it running for three Months, ſtrewing in, two or three Times a Week, ſome of the following Powder.

℞ *Pulv. Præcip. Lap. Bezoar. Pulv. Rad. Angel. ā* ℈j. *Miſce.*

This, he ſays, hath a ſingular Vertue to draw forth the Poiſon to the outward Parts, or to it ſelf.

Whilſt theſe Remedies were apply'd outwardly, he took (at due Intervals) ſeveral Alexipharmicks inwardly, as the *Confect. Damocratis*, *Theriac. Androm. C. C. C. Bezoar.* alſo the following Powder, as well by the Antients as Moderns, highly celebrated in theſe Caſes.

℞ *Ciner. Canc. fluviat.* ʒx. *Rad. Gent.* ʒv. *Oliban.* ʒj. *m. f. Pulvis.*

All this while, ſaith he, I neither bled nor purged, for fear of calling off the ſaid Venom from the Circumference to the Center, and thus the young Man was reſtor'd to Health, as alſo a Brother of his bitten by the ſame Dog.

But to ſhew the ſtrange and almoſt incredible Force of this Poiſon, the ſame Author, in his firſt Century and eighty-ſixth Obſervation, relates the Caſe of a Woman meeting a ſnarling Cur in her Way that catch'd hold of her Gown with his Teeth, and pulling the ſame about 'till he had torn it, he then left her without touching any Part of her Skin; ſhe ſuſpecting no Hurt could thereby ariſe, and ignorant of the Dog's Madneſs, ſets about the mending of her Cloaths; and having ſo done, as is uſual (eſpecially when the Sciſſars are not at Hand) bit off the Thread with her Teeth; from whence after three Months ſhe grew melancholy,

was perplex'd with ſtrange Imaginations, horrid Viſions and Frights, and ſoon after to be ſeized with the *Aquæ Pavor*, (the grand *Pathognomonic* of the Diſtemper) loathing both Wine and Water, then barking like a Dog, and not knowing her own Family, to ſnatch and catch at them with her Teeth, endeavouring to bite them, 'till at length ſhe expir'd under this Agony. And this, ſaith he (in his Letter to his Friend *Roſcius*) is the Truth and Matter of Fact, which thoſe who are ignorant of the ſtrange Efficacy of this Poiſon, and have not ſeen it, have been ready to call in Queſtion.

To illuſtrate this Caſe, and demonſtrate the Poſſibility of Infection after a ſlight Manner, he ſubjoins the Account of a young Fellow whom he knew (and there names) about twenty Years of Age, having, the Summer before the Writing hereof, in the Time of Harveſt, received a light Scratch upon his Thumb by a Cat, whom not ſuſpecting to be mad, and the Scratch ſcarce hurting the outward Skin, he (neglecting Remedies) took no Notice of it, but ſuffer'd the Place to heal of it ſelf, which was neither attended with Pain, Inflammation, or other Symptom: About the firſt Day of the *March* following, he began to grow melancholy, fearful, and diſturb'd with ſtrange Fancies, inſomuch that the Day after he durſt not, nor would ſtir out of his Houſe: Coming to him on the third, I found him *hydrophobical*, being ſo fearful of either Water, Wine, or any liquid or reſplendent Thing, that he could not come near them, nor ſuffer them to be brought to him; being aſk'd if he would drink, he cry'd out, and ran preſently to hide himſelf; his Face, Neck and Breaſt were much inflamed, mix'd with a livid or bluiſh Complexion; he had then great Sweats upon him, and was exceeding reſtleſs, throwing himſelf about from one Side of the Bed to the other, inſomuch

that three ſtout Fellows were ſcarce able to manage him: He would often make a Noiſe, and ſtrive to ſnap at thoſe about him, whom he had bitten if he had not been carefully prevented. He refus'd all Suſtenance, whilſt the very Sight of a Cup made him afraid and tremble, and thus pitifully departed the ſame Night: And therefore I think there is leſs Reaſon to doubt, ſays the Author, the Truth of our former Hiſtory: For if the Force of this Venom is ſo great as to communicate it ſelf by the Claws of the mad Cat, through the Skin, to its capillary Veins and Arteries, thence to the larger Trunks of the Veſſels, and ſo to the Heart and Brain, it will be much eaſier to apprehend that the ſame being receiv'd by the Woman's biting off her Thread, imbued with the Slaver of the Dog, ſhould have the ſame if not more direful Effects.

Luſitanus * tells us he knew two Children, who whilſt playing together upon the Bed, were both ſcratched by the ſame mad Cat, on their Feet, and four Years after died mad: So great and wonderful is the Force of this Poiſon, to lie conceal'd ſome Years, without being extinguiſh'd or overcome, at length exerting it ſelf to the Patient's Ruin.

In the ſame Obſervation he mentions a Gentleman walking along in the Streets, when a Crew of Rabble behind, had got a mad Dog bound with Cords, and leading in a Sort of Triumph with great Hollowing: The Dog being led up pretty cloſe to the Place, where the Gentleman was ſtanding to behold him, for fear ſome Miſchief ſhould enſue, he drew his Sword, and therewith ran him through, putting it up again into the Scabbard; when after eight Years, the ſame Perſon in great

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* *De Prax. admir. Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 87.

Paſſion,

Paſſion, upon ſome high Provocation, drew forth the ſame Sword, and therewith wounded three ſeveral People; all of which, their Wounds being cured for three Years paſt, without any other manifeſt Cauſe, began to refuſe Drinking, and quickly after growing mad and furious died raving. A Caſe but little differing from this, is recited by *Iſaias Meichſnerus de propriis obſervationibus*, recorded alſo by *Schenkius* †.

That the Scratch and Bite of the Cat, are alike miſchievous when mad, beſides the Hiſtory above, there are many others. *Amat. Luſit.* ‖ hath enter'd the Account of a Merchant, who with four more of his Family, being ſet upon by their Cat, and either ſcratch'd or bitten, were ſoon after ſeized with terrible Symptoms, and died every one of them. *Baccius* *, that he ſaw a Woman bitten by her own Cat, who in fourteen Days, notwithſtanding all Remedies, together with the actual Cautery applied upon the Wound in the Skin, unfortunately periſh'd. In their Church of St. *Marys* he takes Notice likewiſe of an Inſcription he had ſeen and read upon an ancient Monument, in theſe Words,

Hoſpes, diſce novum Mortis Genus, improba Felis,
Dum trahitur, Digitum mordet, & intereo.

There are indeed ſcarce any Occurrences we meet with, ſo ſurprizing as the Operation of ſome Poiſons upon the Blood and nervous Fluid, which variouſly transform, as it were, the whole Man, putting into him a quite differing Nature and Aſpect from his own, according to the differing Venom with

† *Lib.* 7. *Obſ.* ix. *de Ven. ex Animal.* ‖ *Cent.* 7. *Curat.* 65.
* *In Prolegom. Ven. & Antid.* p. 16.

which thoſe Liquors are imbued: Thus ſome appear aſtoniſh'd, whilſt others rage and grow furious: Some joyful and merry, others ſad and fearful: Some always ſleeping, whilſt others lie awake continually watchful: Some ſtill and ſilent, others perpetually talking and in Motion: Inſomuch that with the learned * *Roſcius*, a Perſon unacquainted would ſooner take them for the Effects of ſo many *Dæmons* having got Poſſeſſion, than mere Diſeaſes.

Zacut. Luſit. † tells a diſmal Story, citing afterwards *Baptiſta Codronchius* ‖ (who hath a great many of them) of a Perſon bitten by a mad Dog, who in the Night-time breaking his Bonds, fell upon his Keepers and bit them; after which they in like manner running mad, were all ſhut up, and dy'd in two Days Time, Biting and Barking at each other like ſo many Dogs. In the adjoining Obſervation there is ſomething as odd, of a noble Woman who forfeited her Life out of her abundant Concern (like ſome of our Ladies) for her Lap-Dog, whom ſorrowfully kiſſing after it was dead (being ſtrangled on the Occaſion of its growing mad) from the Slaver about the Cur's Mouth, grew mad herſelf, and in ſeven Days Time dy'd miſerably thereof.

The Caſe of *Baldus* the Lawyer, deſtroy'd by an (otherwiſe) inconſiderable Bite on the Lips, from a little Dog he kept to play withal, is generally well known and recorded by *Ambroſe Parey* §. *Cælius Aurelianus* ⁂ mentions a Woman running diſtracted from a bare Scratch on the Face, by ſuch another Cur, her Favourite. An Accident like that of *Baldus* we had not many Years ago in a noted Citizen here in *London*.

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* *Epiſt. ad Hild. Cent.* 1. *ejus Op.* † *Prax. admir. Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 85. ‖ *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 2. § *Lib.* 21. *C.* 14. *de Venenis.* ⁂ *Lib.* 3. *C.* 6. *de Morb. acut.*

Again,

Again, that which renders theſe Caſes ſtill more admirable, is the great Diſtance oftentimes before the Poiſon is brought into Act, after the Hurt inflicted. Thus ſome are ſeiz'd in twenty, others thirty, others forty Days, ſooner or later; ſome not till three Months after, others four, which was the Lawyer's Caſe; ſome not till twelve Months after. *Alb. Magnus* ‖ gives us to underſtand, that he knew a Man bitten with a mad Dog in the Arm, who after he had been well for ſeven Years, the Place began to inflame, and he died afterwards in two Days. *Alſaravius* affirms he knew it ſhew it ſelf after forty Years, which Belief ſeems countenanc'd by *Horſtius*; of which the Reader may farther inform himſelf from *Palmarius*, *Amat. Luſit. Salmuth. Anton. Muſ. Braſſav. Sennertus*, *Guainerius*, *Fracaſtorius*, &c.

That not only the Bite and Scratch, but the Slaver of theſe Creatures lighting upon any Part of the Skin, is infectious, appears from *Galen* *, who informs that their very Foam being touch'd, is enough to occaſion the Madneſs called *Hydrophobia*; which is farther confirm'd by *Matthiolus* †, who acquaints us, that he knew two Perſons thus affected, without any Wound by Scratch or Bite, only having the Spume accidentally falling on them. Of ſome infected by the *Halitus*, or Breath of this Creature, ſee *Aretæus* and *Aurelianus*.

The ſame *Palmarius* § declares, as upon his own Knowledge, that a Country-Man being bitten by a mad Dog, having the Uſe of his Reaſon at certain Intervals, deſiring to take Leave of his Children, as knowing himſelf a dying Man, it was granted, and he kiſſed each of them and died. And

‖ *Lib.* 7. *Cap.* 2. * *Lib.* 6. *de loc. affect.* † *Com. ad Lib.* 6. *Dioſcor. Cap.* 36. § *De Morb. Contag.* p. 166, 167.

from the Contagion of the Parent's Kiſs, in ſeven Days Time the Children running mad, died alſo.

Neither is this Madneſs incident only to Dogs and Cats, but to other Animals, as Wolves, Foxes, Horſes, Mules, Apes, Weaſels, Cocks, and ſeveral other Creatures, named by *Salius*, *Borellus*, *Bartholine*, *Hildan*, *Avenzoar*, *Valleriolus*; which laſt Author * inſtanceth in a Mule of his own, ſo furious and indomitable, that breaking the ſtrongeſt Harneſs, he would kick and bite any Thing that came a-nigh him: At length by the Subtilty of a Horſe-Courſer; muffling up his Head, he was brought to the Bank of the *Rhine*, and there by Force puſh'd into the River, over which when he had ſwam, and drank luſtily of the ſame, he came out perfectly tame and cured of his Madneſs: But for my part, ſaith the Author, I was reſolved to keep him no longer, leſt his Diſtemper returning, I might chance to have my Neck broke.

Beſides the Authors before nominated, *Aurelianus* takes Notice of a Perſon who grew mad, from a ſlight Hurt he had received from a Cock whilſt fighting: Of the ſame Nature alſo is the Example given by *And. Baccius* † for certain Truth, as follows.

A Gardener being unexpectedly ſet upon by an old Rooſt Cock with a ſharp Bill and red Feathers, receiv'd in the Encounter a Wound or Puncture on his left Hand, out of which there flow'd (whilſt I ſtood by and beheld them) ſeveral Drops of Blood; the very ſame Day he was ſeiz'd with a gnaſhing, grinning Poſture of his Lips and Teeth; and notwithſtanding Cutting, Burning, with the Application of Alexipharmicks of ſeveral Sorts, both in-

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* *Com. ad C.* 20. *de Conſtit. Art. Med. Gal.*

† *Prolegom. Venen. & Antidot.* p. 16, 17.

wardly

wardly and outwardly, to the Surpriſe of the Bye-Standers, as well as of the whole Neighbourhood, looking fierce with his Eyes, like thoſe of the Cock who had peck'd him, he died the third Day after: Upon which account, ſays the Author, Antiquity having mix'd ſeveral fabulous Stories with ſome Truths, I for my part believe there is no other Baſiliſk; and therefore on this ſingular Accident, as other learned Pens almoſt throughout *Italy*, have been employ'd in Writing Epigrams, I ſhall only add this Diſtich;

Dum furit in Dominum Gallus, perimitque Veneno
Commorſum, Ergo Alius non Baſiliſcus erit?

It were almoſt endleſs to recount the rare and wonderful Examples to be met with in ſeveral Authors; as *Baubinus*, *Fernelius*, *Fracaſt. Aretæus*, *Aurelianus*, *Matthiolus*, *Cardan*, *Palmarius*, *Albertus Magn. Luſit. Marc. Donat. Nich. Flor. Valleriola*, *Carantius*, and others, diſmiſſing whoſe farther Relations, we ſhall return to the Cure, or Remedies to be made uſe of; among which, after that of the Knife, Cautery, Cupping-glaſs with Scarification, commended by the beſt Practitioners, and ſeldom or never to be omitted; *Galen* * ſpeaks largely in Commendation of the *Cancri fluviatiles*; more eſpecially for the Dog's Bite, giving alſo the Manner of its Preparation, and aſſuring us that not one who had the good Fortune of taking this Remedy ever miſcarry'd.

Ambroſe Parey †, for an outward Application, directs the *Rad. Allii & Cepæ*, beaten up with common Salt and Turpentine, with which he cur'd the Daughter of *Madamoiſelle de Grone*, who was

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* *Lib.* xi. *de Simpl. Med. facult.* † *Lib.* 21. *C.* 14.

bitten grievouſly by a mad Dog in the Calf of her Leg: The Wound may alſo, according to his Advice, be waſhed with a Decoction of Docks, the beaten Herb afterwards apply'd; likewiſe the ſame boilied and given inwardly: With this ſingle Medicine *Ætius* tells us that he recovered ſeveral; (the ſame is reckon'd up among the Antidotes by Dr. *Mead* in his Mechanic Eſſays) Muſtard likewiſe diſſolv'd with Vinegar is preſcribed by the ſame Author, who orders a folded Cloth to be dipt therein and laid on the Wound, to be renew'd as there is Occaſion. Sorrel alſo bruiſed and applied, and its Decoction taken inwardly after the ſame Manner: Alſo the Flower of *Orobus* with Honey, Salt, and Vinegar, or Horſe-dung boil'd in the ſame, whilſt the Sick takes inwardly this following.

℞ *Rad. Gent.* ʒij. *Aſtac. fluviat. in furno combuſt. & in pollin. redact.* ʒiij. *Ter. ſigil.* ʒß. *Miſce. Detur.* ʒj. *in Decoct. Canc. fluviat. bibendo ejuſdem ſæpiùs in intervallis.*

But *Galen*'s Preparation, which was that of burning the Crabs alive upon a Copper Plate, till fit to be pouder'd, ſeems much preferable; not ſo much perhaps for the Planetary Influence, being prepared as directed after the Riſe of the Dog-ſtar, or when the Sun was enter'd into *Leo*; but on Account of the *Ens Veneris*, or Salt of the Copper, which mixing with the Aſhes, muſt doubtleſs (as Dr. *Mead* thinks) enhaunce their Virtues.

Amatus orders this enſuing to be laid preſently upon the grieved Part like a Plaiſter.

℞ *Cœpam unam acrem, Alliorum Caput ſeu Radicem mediam, Theriac. Opt.* ʒß. *Fol. Marrubii fœtidi, Meliſſæ, ā* p. i. *Rubiæ Min. Fermenti, ā* ʒß. *Omnia piſtentur & loco affecto ſuperponantur.*

With which he recover'd a Boy bitten by a mad Dog, and thence labouring with Rigour and great Fever.

Fever. The ſame Perſon for another Youth thus hurt, after he had order'd him to be plunged in the Sea, and brought Home, provides this Draught.

℞ *Decoct. Rad. Gentian. cum Vino* ℥iiiß. *adde Theriacæ opt.* ℈ij. and giving the Surgeon Caution about the Wound, that the ſame was not too haſtily ſhut up, the Lad recover'd.

The Wild or Dog-Bryar, by the *Greeks* Κυνορρόδον, by the *Latins Roſa Sylveſtris*; more particularly the Root has had that ſingular Virtue aſcribed to it in theſe Caſes, that it is recorded to have been of no human Invention, but divinely inſpired.

*Fulgoſius** obſerves three ſeveral Perſons, *viz.* a Biſhop, a Monk, and a *Roman* Matron, to whom this Remedy was revealed by Way of Dream, the Latter from ſuch Revelation ſending the ſame to her Son, labouring at that Time under the *Hydrophoby* in *Spain*, which coming opportunely to him, and being taken according to the Direction, he was reſtored: Somewhat like this is told by *Pliny* † of a Soldier, whoſe Mother warned in a Dream, recommends this Medicine to her Son in the Army under this Calamity, by which he recovered, and afterwards ſeveral others.

And thus (if we may credit an ancient anonymous Writer) whoever applies the *Rad. Allii* outwardly, and takes the *Roſa Sylveſtris* inwardly, ſhall be ſecure from the Symptoms of the Bites of the mad Dog.

Pliny moreover relates, that the Sponge growing out of this wild Roſe, being reduced to Aſhes, and mix'd with Honey, is one of the nobleſt Remedies for the *Alopecia*, formerly diſcours'd of in this Treatiſe.

Mead ſays it is this ſpongy Part of the Plant, that is the celebrated Antidote not only for this, but

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* *Gemma Coſmocrit. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 6. † *Hiſt. Nat. Lib.* 25. *C.* 2.

the Poyſon of the *Viper*, *Tarantula*, and others; upon which Account in *Sicily* and other Parts of *Spain*, they call it *Sanatodos*, i.e. *All-heal.*

Joannes de Aicholtzius §, quoted by *Schenkius* *, ſets down, from his own Obſervation, the Hiſtory of a Nobleman's Steward, bit in his Hand by a little Dog he was at Play withal; the Bite look'd as inconſiderable, leaving only two ſmall and ſuperficial Specks, the Impreſſion of the *Dentes Canini*, and healed preſently, being diſregarded, till a ſort of Horror ſeized the Patient, and he began to faulter and to be diſorder'd in his Mind about the ſeventh Day after the Hurt. The Dog after aſſaulted ſeveral others, but without hurting them, and ſoon after fell down dead, ſufficient Signs of his Madneſs. To the wounded Part of the Hand there was applied a Plaiſter of *Cantharides*, and after removing the *Cuticula*, the Skin was found plainly corrupt, and as it were burnt from the one Impreſſion to the other, which whilſt the outward Skin was whole, was not diſcover'd: Upon this putrid Part was ſprinkled the *Pulv. præcip. rub.* which was continued for a long time, and after the Slough was caſt off, the Ulcer was kept open as *Galen* directs for at leaſt 40 Days; during this, the Patient took conſtantly the ſame *Galen*'s Preparation of the *Canc. fluviat.* and was reſtored to Health for that Bout, dying after two Years, of an hepatick Flux.

Palmarius's Medicine is this following †.

℞ *Fol. Rut. Verben. Salv. Min. Plantag. Fol. Polypod. Abſynth. vulg. Menth. Artemiſ. Meliſſophyl. Beton. Hyper. Centaur, min. ā* p. æ.

Theſe are all to be gathered in their Prime, and being carefully dry'd, kept ſingly in Paper Bags,

§ *De Prop. Obſerv.* * *Lib.* 7. *Obſ.* 29.

† *De Morb. Contag.* p. 271, &c.

hanging

hanging them up where neither Sun nor Moiſture may come at them. At the Time of uſing, you are to take alike of each, and being pouder'd, the Doſe is from ʒß, to ʒj. ʒij. or ʒiij. as there ſeems Occaſion, with a double Quantity of Sugar, either in Wine, Cyder, Broth, or in the Form of an Electuary, made up with Honey, and taken faſting three Hours before Dinner.

With this he pretends to do Wonders, altho' the Sick be already ſeized with the *Aquæ Pavor*, in which Caſes if you have no proper Interval, you muſt force it down his Throat to preſerve him: But if that Symptom hath not yet ſeized him, provided he takes this Remedy, he may go about his Buſineſs, and eat and drink what he pleaſeth, without any Confinement. Obſerving as to the Wound, that the ſame be waſht with Wine, in which this Pouder is diſſolved or infuſed, two or three Times a Day, dreſſing it afterwards as another Wound, and after ſome Time ſuffering it to heal up. And thus continues he, after this Diſeaſe had baffled other Methods, and Phyſicians being in a manner laid aſide, whilſt the Diſeaſed had Recourſe only to their Prayers, yet After-Ages have found a Remedy, *viz.* this, which he calls *certum & minimè fallax Alexipharmicum.*

But when he makes that ſuperſtitious Remark, that the Wound muſt not be inflicted any where above the Teeth, or have been waſhed before with Water, I muſt confeſs, with me his Medicine is the more ſuſpected.

As great Virtues near upon have been aſcribed to our common *Pimpernel*, *Saxifrage*, or *Burnet*, inſomuch that the Huntſman to *Henry* II. King of *France* (taken Notice of by the ſame Author) affirmed to *Fernelius* (Maſter to *Palmarius*) that whoever eat this Plant either in Sallets or otherways prepared, for ſeveral Mornings after his Hurt, ſhould

ſhould undoubtedly be ſecure from Harm, and the *Hydrophoby* never would attack him: This Experiment he had often made upon the King's Dogs, who running Mad, or being bitten by others that were ſo, he always relieved by giving this Plant as a Medicine, and after cured ſome Men that were bitten, by adminiſtring the ſame.

In many of the *Roman* Catholick Countries, this Cure is taken out of the Phyſician's Hands, and transfer'd to the Shrines of Saints, unto which the Diſeaſed reſort as it were on Pilgrimage, and offer their Devotions. Thus both *Cœlius Rhodiginus* * and *Matthiolus* † take Notice of the Chapels of St. *Dominick* and St. *Bellinus*, much frequented by theſe People, who by the Exorciſms and certain Characters made uſe of by the Prieſts, are ſaid to be reſtored, as the laſt of theſe Authors affirms from the manifold Teſtimonies of ſeveral of them, and which he reſolves partly into the divine Benediction of the Prayers made uſe of by the Prieſt, and partly (if not chiefly) to the ſtrong Faith and Imagination of the Afflicted.

Joannes Jovianus Pontanus, in one of his Dialogues, remembers a Charm communicated to a certain *Spaniard*, which was wont to be uſed by the People of *Apulia*, the Country of the *Tarantula*, for the Relief of thoſe bitten by the mad Dog: Which for our Reader's Diverſion more than Inſtruction, we have here inſerted. But firſt you are to underſtand, that they were to go nine Times round the Town on the Sabbath, having taken no Reſt that Night, but ſtill calling upon St. *Vitus* as they went along, imploring his Aſſiſtance: On the third Night, their Prayers being heard and grant-

* *Lib.* 17. *C.* 28. † *Comm. ad Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 37. *Dioſcor.*

ed,

ed, the Diſeaſed were reſtored and the Madneſs removed. The Charm this,

Alme Vithe Pellicane,
Oram qui tenes Apulam,
Littuſque polygnanicum,
Qui Morſus rabidos levas,
Iraſque Canum mitigas:
Tu, Sancte, Rabiem aſperam,
Rictuſque Canis luridos,
Tu ſævam prohibe luem.
I procul hinc Rabies,
Procul hinc furor omnis abeſto.

This is doubtleſs the ſame *Vitus*, unto whoſe Tomb the People reſort, afflicted with that odd Sort of Convulſion, which from the Name of the ſaid Saint, was wont to be called, and is yet taken Notice of by Writers under that of *Saltus*, or *Chorea Sancti Viti.*

Much of the ſame Import, ſeems to be the Thong cut out of the Skin of the *Hyæna*, and bound about the Perſon's Arm bit by a mad Dog, obſerved by *Scribonius**, and greatly ſet by among the People, in the Iſland of *Crete*. Alſo the Tooth of the mad Dog hung about the Neck, as an Amulet; likewiſe the Skin of the She-Bear or Sea-Calf, uſed after the ſame Way with that of the *Hyæna*, whilſt (which muſt not be forgotten) the Dog's Liver fry'd or otherways prepar'd is taken inwardly. But leaving theſe, which ſeem little better than Trifles, we ſhall ſpeak to ſome other Remedies of more Note and intrinſick Worth, among which, as a Specifick, is reckon'd the *Alyſſum*, Gr. Ἄλυσσον *quod Solo aſpectu quaſi Rabiem cu-*

* *De Compoſit. Med. p.* 171, 172. *Lib. Comp.*

rat,

rat, ab à pr. & Λύσσα Rabies, by us it has the name of Madwort. It is called *Alyſſum*, ſaith *Galen**, *quod mirificè juvat commorſos à Cane rabido*, and being given to the Perſon bit, doth perform the Cure compleatly, and as he there expreſſeth it, *ex totius Subſtantiæ Similitudine.* Of the ſame, *Pliny*† thus writeth, *Alyſſum Nomen accepit, quod à Cane commorſo Rabiem ſentire non patitur, ex Aceto potum adalligatumque.*

The ſame *Galen* orders the Plant to be bruiſed and preſſed through a Sieve, and ſo to be taken a Spoonful in a Glaſs of Mead for 40 Days together, at leaſt for the firſt 7 Days: But now altho' Phyſicians are agreed upon the Virtues of the Plant, as efficacious againſt this Diſeaſe, yet do they differ in their Deſcriptions of the ſame; ſome take Part with *Dioſcor.* others with *Galen*, and laſtly others with *Pliny:* But *Galen* ſpeaking ſo highly in its Praiſe, it is beſt, according to *Sennertus*, that we adhere to him, whoſe *Alyſſon* is plainly explicated and deſcribed as well by *Tabernomontanus* §, as *Cluſius* ‖; that of *Dioſcorid.* ſaith Dr. *Mead*, being a Species of *Leucoium*, that of *Galen* a *Marrubium.*

Among other Simples are numbred *Scordium, Chamædrys, Rad. Gent. Sem. Rut. agreſt. Chamom. Centaur. min. Artemiſ. Ariſtol. Rad. Vincetox.* alſo *Puleg. Oxylap. Card. b.* being taken from ʒß. to ʒiß. at a Time.

Aſclepiades directs this.

℞ *Cin. cancr.* Part x. *Thuris* Part j. *Pulv. Gent.* Part. v. *Miſce.*

Of which he orders a Spoonful to be given for 40 Days together, or if ſome Days have paſſed, two Spoonfuls: But in this Compoſition he lays down

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* *Lib. 6. de Simpl. Med. facult.* † *Lib. 24. Cap. 11.*
§ *Lib. 2. Sect. 5. C. 5.* ‖ *Hiſt. Plant. rar. Lib. 4. C. 21.*

this

this Caution, *Obſervandum eſt, Cancros veros uſurpandos eſſe, qui ſunt Corpore rotundo, non noſtros Gammaros aut Aſtacos.*

Another Antidote is this following.

℞ *Elect. Mithrid. Pulv. Rad. Ariſtol. rot. ā* ʒj. *Ter. Sigil.* ʒß. *Muſcarum quæ de Napelli fructibus victum quærunt,* N° xx. *Cum ſuc. Citr. rec. q. ſ. Miſce. Doſis* ʒj. *ad* ʒiß.

Some Practitioners upon the Authority of *Avicen*, lay the greateſt Streſs upon ſome powerful Diureticks, even to the Piſſing of Blood, and (having firſt try'd the *Spica Celtica Valeriana*, *Aſarum*, *Scordium*, &c.) for that End direct Cantharides. The Country People mix the *Scarabæi* with Honey, or throwing away their Heads, put them into Oyl-Olive, half a Dozen or more to a Pint, and then drinking frequently of the Oyl ʒj. or ʒij. at a Time.

The keeping open ſeveral Bliſters, when there are Signs of this approaching Madneſs, is of great Service, being apply'd to the Arms, Thighs and Legs, and kept running for a long Time.

Of the Uſe of the Cantharides inwardly on theſe Occaſions, their Preparation, Doſe, and Way of Exhibition, conſult the foreſaid *Mead**, who hath cited *Baccius* and *Boccone* the *Italian* for the ſame Purpoſe.

But after all, the greateſt Streſs by many Authors is laid on the Submerſion or plunging into Salt or Sea-water, or where that cannot be done, the Bathing in that which is freſh: Which however *Cœlius Aurelianus*, *Avicen. Celſus* and others ſeem to depreciate and undervalue, has many learned and famous Men for Advocates. But finding already this Chapter like to exceed in Length, I muſt refer the Reader for farther Satisfaction in the Effects of that

* *Mechanick Account of Poyſons.*

Element upon human Bodies, at the Time of their Immerſion, and the mechanick Solution of the ſame Effects, to ſome late Treatiſes of cold Bathing, and to what Dr. *Wainwright* in his Hiſtory of Non-naturals, and Dr. *Mead* in his Eſſays aforeſaid, have deliver'd thereupon.

I ſhall finiſh my Diſcourſe of theſe Bites of the mad Dog, with two or three Caſes which happened here at Home, the one of a Patient of my own, another very remarkable and more particular, from Dr. *Liſter*; with a Third from Dr. *Howman*.

The former, which I preſented to the Royal Society by my good Friend and Acquaintance (at that Time) the deceaſed Dr. *Ed. Tyſon*, was as follows.

In the Year 1688. there was brought to us for Cure a Child of about 3 Years of Age, who had juſt then received a large Wound upon the *Maſſeter* Muſcle, by the Bite (as it proved) of a mad Dog: The Wound was treated with Digeſtives, and in a ſhort Time diſcharged a laudable *Pus*, incarning after, and in about three Weeks Time was cicatriſed, when upon ſhutting of it up, the Child was ſeized with a Fever and great Palpitation: The Night following he grew delirious, and the ſucceeding Day the Malignity had made ſuch Impreſſion upon the Nerves, as did excite very ſtrong Irritations in the Muſcles, by convelling of their Fibres: Neither was the Brain free from the morbid Taint, which manifeſted it ſelf in a ſtrange unuſual Diſtortion of the Eyes, and great Fierceneſs of the whole Viſage, conſtant *Vigil* and Trembling, with a repeated ſnatching up of the lower Jaw, as if he would have bit what came anigh him. His Voice was utter'd with a ſtrange Hoarſneſs, and reſembled that of a Dog Barking: He was moreover infeſted with a *Singultus*, and conſtant foaming at the Mouth, being no ſooner ſenſible of the Reflection of a Looking-Glaſs (which out of Curioſity

riosity I presented before him) but he threw his Head backwards with great Violence, and continued barking and snapping at all about him: The Evening ensuing, notwithstanding such Alexipharmicks as had been exhibited, he sunk under the Force of these cruel Symptoms. After Death the Belly presently was inflated, the Superfice of the Body appear'd livid, and the Muscles of the Face contracted so as to form the *Spasmus Cynicus*.

The second from Dr. *Lister* thus.

James Corton, of *York*, a very strong and well-built young Man, was bit with a mad Dog in the Right-hand; the Wound heal'd of it self, and the Thing was forgot. After about 5 or 6 Weeks, he complains of a Pain all over his Bones, but especially his Back and round about his Stomach, looks very pale, hollow ey'd, *&c.* The third Day after this Complaint, *viz.* Sunday, *March* 11, 168$\frac{2}{3}$, he called for Burnt-Brandy, drank it, went to Bed and vomited it up; after this he had a restless Night, and in the Morning found himself very ill, with a strong Rising in his Stomach, and tho' no Thirst, yet an Impotence to drink and even to swallow his Spittle, which was Death to him as he often said. *Diascordium* and a Bottle of Cordial-Water was brought to him by an Apothecary that Morning: The *Diascord.* he took, but was not able to drink of the Cordial one Spoonful. This on *Monday* Morning: About one a Clock that Day I first saw him, and found him upon his Bed, his Pulse very slow and sometimes unequal, but not unless frighted from the rising of his Stomach, his Flesh cold, his Tongue not dry but flexible and moist, a little white. I caused him to rise off the Bed and set him full in the Light, and then because he mightily complain'd of I know not what Sickness about his Stomach, I offer'd him of the Cordial, but he

ſtarted and trembled at the Approach of it: This I exceedingly admired; wherefore I called for a Glaſs of Wine or Water, and a Tumbler of Water was brought me up, which I gave him to drink, but he vehemently ſtarted at it, and his Stomach ſwell'd and roſe after I know not what odd and ſtrange Manner; and I could then find his Pulſe very trembling and diſturb'd; I ſtill urg'd him to drink, but as I put it forwards to his Mouth, he the more affrighted, drew back his Head and ſigh'd, and ey'd it with a moſt ghaſtly Look not without Shrieking and Noiſe. This ſoon convinced me that it was *Aquæ Pavor*, I forthwith order'd a Vein to be open'd in the Arm that was bit, caus'd the Wound to be ſcarify'd and drawn with Veſicatories, and the ſame Plaiſter to be apply'd to the Neck and Legs, and the Inſide of the Arms: I order'd the uſual and fam'd Antidotes to be given, as of *Theriaca*, *Cinis Canc. Ruta*, *Agaricus*, &c. in *Bolus*'s; for 'tis to be noted that ſolid Things in a Spoon he could take, but yet not without much Trembling, Fear and Caution, and an earneſt Requeſt that no body would ſuddenly offer them to him, but give them into his Hand gently, and then he would by Degrees ſteal his Hand ſoftly towards his Mouth, and of a ſudden chop the Spoon in, and ſwallow what was in it, *Velut Canis ad Offam:* And this he did more greedily and readily than any other Man could do. Of theſe Antidotes in *Bolus* he took ʒj. every Hour, and always in this Manner for at leaſt a Dozen Times taking.

Drink was proffer'd him in the Night, but he could not ſee it without Horrour, and the ſame Motions from his Stomach: Nay, he did affirm, that as often as by chance he ſwallow'd any Spittle, it went to his Heart, even as though he ſhould die that very Moment. This Night paſſed wholly without any Sleep or Reſt. *Tueſday* Morning I

view'd his Blood which was both as to the Serum and Cake well colour'd, and in ſuch Proportion as uſual in healthy Perſons, and of good Conſiſtence: He had now a violent Fever upon him and a quick Pulſe: Water was offer'd him by my Order, but in vain, he begging he might die unmoleſted, nothing being ſuch a Terrour to him as the Approach of Drink. I then with much Difficulty perſuaded him to caſt himſelf croſs the Bed upon his Belly (for he had his Cloaths looſly about him) hanging his Head over the other Side, perſuading my ſelf that this Poſture might be advantagious to his Drinking, ſince that in the erect Poſture of a Man, he could not ſo much as endure the Approach of Liquor; in this Poſture then of a Dog, he ſuffer'd a large Bowl, fill'd with ſmall Beer, to be brought under his Head, and imbracing it with Raptures of Joy, he declar'd he was infinitely refreſht with the Smell of it: That he now ſaw it with Delight, and aſſur'd us he ſhould be able ſoon to drink it all off: And he that but now thought himſelf a dying Man, talked pleaſantly, and ſaid many paſſionate Things to his Brother, Wife, *&c.* wonderfully extolling this Invention, and thanking me for it: He endeavour'd with great Earneſtneſs to put down his Head to it, but could not, his Stomach roſe as often as he open'd his Lips: At length he put out his Tongue and made towards it, as though he would lap: But ever as his Tongue never ſo little touched the Surface of Beer, he ſtarted back, affrighted: And yet all this while was pleas'd with the Thoughts of drinking, and would not ſuffer the Maid-ſervant to take it away from under his Head; and if ſhe did a little withdraw it, he ſaid he follow'd it by the Smell with Delight, ſnuffling with his Noſtrils. After a long Time, being mightily toil'd, he alledged that the faint Smell of the Small-Beer hinder'd him from

drinking, and therefore desir'd a Bowl of Ale, which was brought him: But after much striving and exerting his Tongue a thousand Times, he could not drink of it, and lapping with great Affrights, as oft as his Tongue touched it, he started back with his Head, bringing it down again gently to the Bowl a hundred Times, but all in vain: And in this Posture, what upon his Belly, what upon his Hands and Knees, he kept himself at least an Hour thus tantalizing himself, but it was not in his Power to drink. We then gave him a Quill which consisted of two or three Joynts, the one End in his Mouth, the other in the Liquor, but he could not manage it, nor suck no more than a Dog. I persuaded him to give over and lye down, which he did, and not long after my going away, he fell into a Convulsion Fit, bit and snarl'd and catch'd at every Body, and foam'd at the Mouth: After this Fit was over, he took an Elleborism in a Bolus, which was taken like the rest and very willingly by him: It wrought about three or four Times very plentifully, and he declar'd himself wonderfully at ease by it, but yet now and then fell convulsed, and then always insensible: And after four Hours I return'd to him again, and found the Minister with him, he talk'd very sensibly to him, prayed very earnestly with him, saying the Prayers after him, and desired the Sacrament, which in these Circumstances could not be given.

He was again solicited to drink, and he now readily enough put himself into the former Posture, and with as much Earnestness as ever, used all the little Shifts to drink, while the Bowl was under his Head, but all in vain: He had a little Silver Tumbler, fill'd with Drink, put into his Hand, which suddenly, when he had as it were stolen it near his Mouth, he would have thrown into his Throat, as he did the Bolus's: But it hit

againſt his Teeth, and fell into the Bowl: I cannot ſay he ever went to Stool or made Water all this Time, and therefore had a Clyſter given him, but upon parting with it, which he did immediately, almoſt as ſoon as given, he died convulſed: But his not making Water, as well as a troubleſome *Priapiſm* which he complain'd of when upon his Knees, might proceed from the Bliſtering-Plaiſters as well as the Diſeaſe.

That nothing may be wanting which relates to this Caſe; the Day after his Interment, I accidentally met with his Cozen, Mrs. *S.* who told me that her Daughter was in Fear, for juſt that very Day Fortnight before his Death, ſhe had been at his Houſe, and he would go home with her to her Mother's: That ſhe remember'd his Hand trembled and his Body ſhaked, that he was in a cold Sweat, and in great Diſorder, ſo that ſhe aſkt him what he ail'd: He told her that after his Work (for he was an Upholſterer) it had been of late uſual with him, and which was remarkable, the very Dog which bit him, came at that Time along with him to her Mother's Houſe, and was alive and well at the Man's Death.

To this we may add, that Mr. *Widdow*, a Mercer, doth affirm, that about the very Time that Mr. *Corton* was thought to be bit by Mr. *Sutton*'s Dog, a black Dog, which he verily believes to be the ſame, came and bit a Whelp of his in the Shop: The next Day the Whelp ran mad up and down the Houſe, and bit him and the Maid in the Leg and dy'd that very Day. About a Month after he was bit, he found himſelf not well, and was troubled with a Pain at his Heart, and had a Fearfulneſs and trembling upon him, and got no Reſt for three Nights: Upon which he had himſelf blooded, and found himſelf better: His Maid doth not yet complain of any Harm.

The Remarks which the learned Dr. makes upon this Buſineſs, are theſe, which however taking up a little more of our Reader's Time, yet ſurely every ingenious Man will think them very neceſſary to be adjoyned to this ſingular Hiſtory.

It is very hard, ſaith he, to give any probable Reaſon of this *Aquæ Pavor*: What *Galen (de Theriaca)* ſays of their much coveting Water, becauſe of the intolerable Thirſt upon them, agrees not with our Caſe: For this Man would often ſay he was not thirſty, which alſo appear'd by the Moiſture and Flexibility of his Tongue: Nor was he diſtracted as *Galen* would have them, but all the Time in his Wits, diſcourſing rationally. What *Julius Palmarius* means by the third Paroxyſm of an *Hydrophobia*, I cannot underſtand, for this Man had the Diſeaſe upon him continually from the firſt Moment to his Death, which was near 48 Hours without any Intermiſſion. *Dioſcorides* treats of it moſt ſoberly, and is to be credited. *Quidam, Qui jàm Aquæ Metum ſentirent, ſumpto Helleboro, ſimulac primum Morbi impetum experirentur, ſanati ſunt: Nam & jam vitio tentatos nemo unquam ſervare poteſt.* This very well agrees with our Caſe, the latter Perſon who had a Senſe of the Evil, had it prevented by bleeding, but our Man which had the Evil, that is the *Aquæ Pavor* upon him, not bleeding or the moſt famed Antidotes, or even Hellebore could in the leaſt ſave, tho' not very untimely given him.

The Caſe indeed ſo rarely occurs, that it cannot be obſerved in all due Circumſtances, in order to its clearer Underſtanding and conſequently Cure: We ſhall venture however to lay down ſome few Things to ſolve it by.

Firſt, That *J. Corton* had ſome of the organick Parts of his Body transform'd into, or affected after the Nature of a Dog, eſpecially the *Gula*, Tongue, *&c.* ſo that what was offer'd him in the

erect Poſture of a Man, was very frightful as well as difficult for him to take, becauſe againſt his new Nature, as much as it would be for us to get a Dog to drink, ſtanding upon his hinder Legs. But yet this is not all, for when he was turned upon his Belly, and would have acted the Dog, he yet could not drink, and tho' he frequently put out his Tongue and lapt, yet he could not endure to take any thing in his Mouth of Liquor, as though ſomething had hindred him within, therefore we might imagine he was alſo convulſed in thoſe Parts or ſwelled; but this we cannot grant, for the contrary does plainly appear, becauſe he could caſt any Thing into his Mouth and ſwallow it, as he did very many Times ſtiff Bolus's, more nimbly as to the Swallow, than any Man reaſonably could be ſuppoſed to do that was ſo weaken'd.

Secondly, That his Spittle was envenom'd, for as oft as he ſwallow'd it (his Stomach vehemently abhorring it) it went to his Heart (as we ſay) and was even preſent Death to him. And ſo liquid Things coming nearer to the Conſiſtence of Spittle might the rather *movere Salivam:* And therefore gave him a greater Terror and Difficulty to ſwallow than ſolid Things: And that his Spittle chiefly was infected with the Venom of the Dog, ſeems probable from theſe Reaſons alſo, 1. Becauſe the Dog bit him whoſe Spittle alone to be venomous to the Touch, there are many credible Inſtances in medical Hiſtory. 2. He was almoſt like a Dog in the Mouth, *viz.* where are the proper Organs of the *Saliva*. 3. The Bite of a Man ſo bitten, is alike infectious, but otherwiſe innocent. But it may be aſkt how comes it to infect his Spittle, and not other Humours in the Blood? I anſwer, the Blood in Part was undoubtedly affected, as the Accidents ariſing before the *Aquæ Pavor* (which yet is the only true Symptom of the

Diſeaſe) demonſtrate. Again the Blood is not one Liquor, but many, circulated together in one ſet of common Veſſels: And ſo it might infect that Liquor, which it was moſt a kin to, as the *Saliva* of a Dog to the *Saliva* of a Man.

The third and laſt from Dr. *Howman* as follows.

On *Wedneſday* at Evening, *Oct.* 1, 1684. I was call'd to a Patient at *Norwich*, who about ſix Weeks before had been bitten by a mad Fox, on the Right-hand: He began to be indiſpos'd the *Saturday* before, with running Pains, yet ſo well as to be abroad next Day at Church. On *Monday* his Pains grew more troubleſome, and the Day following much worſe, eſpecially on his Right-hand, Arm, Shoulder and Back: But not to Confinement. On *Wedneſday* (I know not by whoſe Advice) he took a Doſe of common purging Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs, which gave him 7 or 8 Stools, and made him very faint and weak: So I found him, and complaining that he could not uſe his Right-hand (it beginning to be paralytical) tho' his Pains were much abated there, and where elſe they had been moſt troubleſome, excepting only on the lower Parts or ſmall of his Back: Where they ſoon after vaniſht alſo. He told me, he bled freely at the Wounds the Fox had made, and that they healed without any farther Trouble, than now and then a little girding Pain on that Hand and Arm: And further ſaid (to pleaſe his Friends) he had taken a white Powder of an Apothecary, and believed himſelf in no Danger of what was feared (for I had diſcovered the Danger I apprehended in his Condition) tho' the *Aquæ Pavor* did not yet appear: His Heat was much increaſed, and his Pulſe intermitted every fifth or ſixth Stroak, but on the right Side only, which I again and again examin'd, finding no Variation. He alſo looked ghaſtly and thin,

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but his Eyes ſparkling and fiery: I preſcrib'd the beſt temperate *Antiſpaſmodick* and *Antiparalytick* Remedies I knew, to be mixt with the Specificks of common Uſe in an *Hydrophobia*, thus much on *Wedneſday* at Night. Next Morning he complain'd his Night had been reſtleſs, that he had wholly loſt the Uſe of his Right-hand, and tho' the Pains were more abated, yet he was very hot and uneaſy: His Pulſe then was much ſtronger than over-night, but intermitted on the Right-ſide only, as before: His Countenance was ſomewhat more ghaſtly, yet his Veins very full, as *in Initio & augmento Febris*, and no *Hydrophoby* appearing, I adviſed him to bleed ſix or ſeven Ounces at the Left-Arm (the Right being *Paralytical*) and the Continuance of what I had preſcrib'd before. He bled eight Ounces very freely, the Blood well colour'd but very thick. After I left him the great Symptom appear'd, and in my Abſence another was conſulted, who gave him many Remedies. At my Return out of the Country on *Friday*, at ſix at Night, his Heat was very great and his Pulſe very high, and intermitted then on both Wriſts, and if any Thing were offer'd him to drink, ſtanding or ſitting, he ſtarted as if his Head would have fallen backwards off his Shoulders, but when laid upon his Pillow could (tho' with great Difficulty and Uneaſineſs) now and then get down a Spoonful. He looked then very thin and ghaſtly, and ſeem'd ſhy or afraid of every Body that came ſuddenly near him, telling them that they ſtifled him or ſtopt or hindred his Breath in coming ſo haſtily to him. His Reaſon was all along very good, and (as ſome obſerv'd) better than in his Health; his Voice was broken and imperfect, as theirs whoſe Tongue and other Organs of Speech are growing Paralytical. I ſaw him again at ten that Night, when all Symptoms were growing worſe; yet he could then walk out of one Chamber

ber into another with very little Help, and between twelve and one next Morning he dy'd, without any convulsive Motions, Sighs or Groans, as if in a Moment there had been a total *Paralysis*.

For the Solution of these Appearances, as also for Information about other Remedies, much esteem'd in these Cases, together with some farther Examples of the same, we must refer our Reader to the *Philos. Trans.* abridg'd *, whence these were extracted, whilst after so much Tragedy, we present him with a Tale or two more pleasant. 1. From *Philostratus* in his Life of *Apollonius Tyaneus* †, where he acquaints us that a Boy being bitten by a mad Dog, and having all the Gestures and Actions of that Creature, barking and running about upon all Four, sitting upon his Buttocks upon his two hind Legs: *Apollonius* out of Pity to the Youth, calls for the People of the Town, and gives them a Charge to enquire after the Dog that bit him: They denying that they knew of any, and that the Hurt was done some Distance from the Town, he calls to one *Damis*, describes the Dog, and tells him he should find him stand trembling at such a Fountain, desiring the Water, but being afraid to drink: Take him, saith he, aside and whisper only in his Ear that I call him: Accordingly *Damis* performing his Message, returns with the Dog howling by him, who lying down at the Feet of *Apollonius*, he is commanded to lick the Boy's Wounds, who straight returned to his right Mind, knew his Friends, and drank Water from the Fountain; which is a Remedy for Madness, saith the Historian, provided the Person bitten dare meddle with it.

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* *Vol.* 3. *p.* 281, &c. † *Lib.* 18. *Hist.* 6.

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2. The Relation of *Nich. Florent.* * ſeems of a like Stretch with this, of that good natur'd Dog, that altho' run mad, was ſo obedient to his Maſter bidding him run ſtraight to a River two Miles off, and drown himſelf, taking Care he hurt no Body by the Way, that punctually performing his Maſter's Orders, he march'd off and never more was heard of.

3. *Sennertus* † hath borrow'd a comi-tragical Story from *Weinrichius*, who ſpeaks of a Maid that by ſeeing a Criminal publickly beheaded, was ſeiz-ed with the Falling-ſickneſs, being frighten'd at the Sight of the Execution; and for her Recovery having taken much Phyſick in vain, was at length perſuaded by the good Wives about her to drink Cat's Blood, as an undoubted Cure for that Diſtemper. After which ſhe appear'd in a Manner metamorphoſed into the Nature of that Creature, and at certain Intervals *(Credat Quis?)* would mew, leap, ſcratch and play as a Cat; as alſo privately ſet upon and catch Mice, and contract her ſelf ſo as to paſs through Holes *(anguſtiſſimis foraminibus*, ſaith the Author,) whilſt the Violence of the Diſeaſe laſted: But enough (if not already too much) of this.

It is the Opinion of ſome learned Men, that a Diſtemper of Kin to this, and producing the *Hydrophobia*, may be engendred in the Body without a Bite or Hurt from a Dog or other venomous Creature: *Marcellus Donatus* gives ſeveral Inſtances; *Pet. Salius* another; *Fælix Platerus* one very remarkable, of a Woman being ſhut out of the City, ſtaying upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion 'till the Gates were faſten'd up, and left all Night alone, was ſo ſcar'd or frighten'd, that being brought

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* *Serm.* 4. *Tract.* 4. *Cap.* 15. † *Pract. lib.* 6. *Part* 8. *Cap.* 31.

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next Morning to her Houſe, would neither ſwallow Wine, Water, Broth, or other Liquor, not being able to touch them or ſuffer them in her Sight, and after eight Days dy'd under this Conſternation, or rather Hydrophobical Diſtraction. *Malpighi* of another, *viz.* a Woman falling into an *Aquæ Pavor*, occaſion'd by a Bite ſhe receiv'd from her Child during an epileptick Paroxyſm.

We ſhall ſpeak next to the Bite of the Viper, the Poiſon of which Creature, altho' it produce not Symptoms ſo ſurprizing as ſome of thoſe mention'd from the Dog; yet doth it more ſuddenly diffuſe its Virulency to the Animal Juices, and raiſe a greater Hurricane in the nervous Fluid, by its toxick Quality, in few Hours, than the other in many Days or Weeks; ſo that there is no doubt a Difference vaſtly wide in the two Venoms: But to diſtinguiſh them ſpecifically, or aſſert in what their Eſſence doth conſiſt, or of what Sort of Particles their Salts or other component Principles are formed, is very difficult to explicate, and beſides our Purpoſe (if we could) to determine. That they offend not by their manifeſt Qualities, is affirm'd by many of the Ancients, who tell us of their being inimical to the human Frame, *in tota Subſtantia*, and that they operate thereon by ſome certain Qualities, which wanting this Knowledge of Unfolding, they call'd Occult: And it appears they were as little acquainted with the Manner and Place of its Secretion alſo, while they believ'd it made out of the Gall in this Creature, and carry'd by ſome fancy'd Veſſels to the Gums.

Signior *Redi* the *Italian*, more truly places the Seat of this particular Venom in a yellow Juice ſeparated by certain Glands about the Sides of the Head, and thence by a proper Duct, lodged in peculiar membranous Bags, ſituate on the Jaws; and at the Time of giving the Wound, projected with

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a certain *Impetus* from the ſame, through the Cavity of the Fangs, made hollow for that Purpoſe: Whilſt Monſieur *Charas*, a *French*-Man, on the other Hand, will not allow this yellow Juice it ſelf to be the Poiſon, which he placeth in the Orgaſm or Fury of the Creature's Spirits, irritated or provoked to revenge her ſelf on them that offend her, and makes the ſaid Juice the Vehicle only to convey it. To prove this, he ſaith himſelf hath often taſted the yellow Liquor of theſe Bags, without the leaſt Diſturbance, and to obviate the Objection that the ſame Poiſon taſted, or let into the Stomach, may have its Salts blunted or ſheathed by the Juices, and ſo become innoxious, when the ſame would have deadly Effects, let into the Blood by Means of a Wound: He ſays further, that he not only taſted it when his Mouth happen'd to be excoriated, but that alſo having wounded ſeveral Creatures, he inſtill'd this Liquor into the Wounds, which produced no ill Effects.

Dr. *Mead*, with great Reaſon, in his Eſſays takes Part with the *Italian*, eſpecially confirm'd by ſome other Experiments made by another Phyſician * at *Paris*, with the poiſonous Liquor, which proved deleterious to ſeveral Creatures, being collected and apply'd to the wounded Parts, as if the ſame had been caſt in by the Viper her ſelf inraged, altho' at the ſame Time he grants ſome Share at leaſt, the Spirits have in the Production, when he owns the Miſchief may differ among other occaſional Cauſes, according to the greater or leſſer Rage of the Viper, at the Time of inflicting the Hurt.

This Buſineſs is farther decided, beyond Controverſy, by the Experiments of Dr. *Francini* as well as *Areſkine*'s; the former of which are inſerted in

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* Dr. *Areskine.*

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the *Philoſ. Tranſact.* communicated by Mr. *Platt*; but recommending the Reader, deſirous of Satisfaction in the Anatomy of that Creature, as well as of its Poiſon, to the Peruſal of thoſe Authors: I ſhall produce ſome Caſes with the Method of curing, after having deſcribed the common Symptoms, which *Sennertus* reckons up as follows.

Firſt, *ſaith he*, from the Wound iſſues forth pure Blood; after a bloody *Sanies*, ſpumous or frothy and eruginous; the Part it ſelf not only ſwelling, but the whole Body alſo appearing according to the different Diſpoſition of the Humours diſpoſed to Corruption, now reddiſh, now greeniſh, livid or blackiſh: There is preſent great Pain, violent Heat, livid, with aduſt Puſtules ſometimes riſing about the Wound, attended with cholerick Vomitings, Vertigo, Hickup, burning Fever, Dyſury, cold Sweats, Trembling, Swooning, difficult Breathing, with other grievous Symptoms, killing the Patient in few Hours Time, at fartheſt in three Days: With theſe are reckon'd a quick, tho' low Pulſe, Pains ſometimes about the Navel, and the Colour of the Skin often changing Yellow, as in the Jaundice; but the Signs both *Diagnoſtick* as well as *Prognoſtick*, may be farther gather'd from the ſubſequent Caſes, the Firſt of which being very remarkable, we ſhall inſert from *Charas* himſelf *, who muſt be allow'd to have taken great Pains in theſe Enquiries, how fond ſo ever he might be of an *Hypotheſis*, which rather than abandon, he quitted, as it ſeemeth, even Truth it ſelf.

A Gentleman twenty-five Years of Age, had been by Chance, ſaith he, the Day before at my Houſe, when five or ſix Dozen of Vipers were brought thither; he would needs ſee them immediately;

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* *Exper. upon the Viper. Ch.* 1. *p.* 74, 75, 76, &c.

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and I being desirous to satisfy his Curiosity, drew out of the Vessel one of the Vipers; he was not contented to see her, but took her in his Hands, and kept her there for about a large Quarter of an Hour, suffering her to turn and wind her self about his Hand and Arm, the Viper not so much as offering to bite him, then he ty'd her about the Neck, and so having hanged her, pulled off her Skin and empty'd her of her Guts to examine them. I am assured that he would have been soundly bitten at that Time, if the Viper had been vexed; but not having been so, and being pleas'd to breathe another Air than that of the Vessel where she had been long shut in, she let her self be ty'd, after which she could not do that Mischief which certainly she would have done, if she had not been ty'd.

But this prov'd quite otherwise the next Day; for this Stranger being come again to my House, at the Hour of the Assembly, he saw one of the Vipers upon the Table, which had been held a long while between Pincers, and was much angered; he would take her with his naked Hand, though he was earnestly warn'd to forbear, it being represented to him, that he had been too bold already the Day before: He had no sooner taken her in his Hand, but she turn'd her Head to bite him and with one of her great bent Teeth, she laid hold on the lateral inward Part of his right Thumb, a little above the Situation of the Nail; the Pricking appear'd no more than that of a Pin, and it seem'd to us not deep, and on the Surface we only saw a very small Hole, with a little Redness, so it was not discernable but by its Colour: There was not upon or about this Hole any Sign of that yellow Liquor contain'd in the Bags about the great Teeth, and which is wont to be shed upon the Wound, when a Viper biteth deep; yet the Pricking caused

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ſome Pain to him at the very firſt, but the Finger ſwelled not of it, no Intumeſcence appearing, but ſome Hours after, as we ſhall relate more amply in the Sequel.

It was found proper to ſcarify the Part wounded, and to make ſtrong Ligatures above the Place bitten, both to ſtop the Effects of the Venom, and to diſcharge the wounded Part of the ſame; but the Patient oppoſed theſe Means, not believing them neceſſary, and he could very hardly be perſuaded to endure any Scarification: After which he endur'd alſo an Iron Spatule very hot, and heated over and over again, held very near to the prick'd Place, which was done to keep the Pores open, and to fetch back or draw out ſome Part of the Poyſon; mean while we made the Patient take two Drams of *Theriaque* in half a Glaſs of Wine.

In leſs than half a Quarter of an Hour after the Pricking, the Patient found ſome Debility, and call'd for a Chair; he grew at the ſame Time very pale, and his Pulſe was found very low, very quick, and even interrupted. Theſe Accidents were follow'd by convulſive Motions, and ſtiffneſs of his whole Body, chiefly of his Neck and the Muſcles of his Head; he then alſo complaining of a very great Pain towards his Navel, and there appear'd a Coldneſs in his extreme Parts, and in the whole Face, which was cover'd with little Drops of cold Sweat; his Lips alſo were ſwell'd, eſpecially the lower; and finding himſelf urged by the Pains about his Navel, and a Diſpoſition to go to Stool, he roſe, and having voided ſome Excrements, fainted away, ſoon after Vomiting not only all the *Theriaque* he had taken, but all he had eaten at Dinner, which was yet undigeſted; we made Haſte to ſuccour him, and found him ſo feeble that he was not able to go up again to the Chamber whence he was come down; and in Regard his Pulſe continu'd

weak,

weak, low, quick and unequal, and his Swoonings frequent as well as his cold Sweats, it was thought ſeaſonable to give him a Dram of Viper Powder in *Theriacal* and *Carduus Benedictus* Water, and to apply a great Plaiſter of *Theriaque* upon the Heart and Stomach; but he ſoon rejected what he had taken. One alſo came to give him ſome of the *Orvietan*, mix'd with new Powder of Vipers, but he vomited up that alſo, and deſired to be put upon a Bed, and to have other Help adminiſtred to him; during all which Time he neither wanted his Senſes, nor the Uſe of Reaſon, notwithſtanding all the Feebleneſs of his Body, and he had had great Averſion to the *Orvietan*, having no Faith at all in it, and not conſenting to take it, but out of Reſpect to ſome of thoſe that were preſent who had preſſed it upon him.

This Vomiting not giving Time to the Remedies, to convey and communicate their Virtue to the noble Parts, it was judged very proper to have Recourſe to the Volatile Salt of Vipers; becauſe that being very ſubtil, and exceeding fit to be quickly convey'd to all the Parts, even the moſt remote, the Patient might thence feel the Effects with more Speed and Efficacy, than from all the other groſſer Remedies, which having been rejected as ſoon as they were taken, had not had Time to be made effectual by the Stomach, nor to impart their Virtue where Need required.

We therefore cauſed to be diſſolved, a Dram of this volatile Salt of Vipers in Theriacal and Carduus Water, and gave him about a Quart of this Mixture; he kept it a little while, and then caſt up Part of it, mingled with Store of Phlegm very viſcous: We made him take another like Quantity of the ſaid Mixture, which he alſo kept for ſome Time, and then vomited up what might have remain'd of it in his Stomach, and therewith alſo

much Phlegm. We continu'd thus giving him more of the ſaid Compoſition as faſt as he vomited it up; and there were alſo given him ſeveral Clyſters to appeaſe the violent and ſtubborn Pains which he felt about his Navel; his Lips remaining ſtill ſwell'd, his Pulſe naught, and his Sweats cold, as well as his Faintings continuing very long: But having perſiſted in the Uſe of the volatile Salt, his Vomiting ceaſed, and he kept the eighth Doſe in his Belly, which was given him about four Hours after the Hurt; the Symptoms leſſen'd from that Time, the Cold beginning to retire, and giving Place to the natural Heat, which appear'd ſufficiently about five Hours after the Pricking; his Pulſe returned, and was even and ſtrong, but ſomewhat high. It was about ten o'Clock at Night that the moſt troubleſome Accidents diſappear'd. The Patient was happy in his Unhappineſs, in that he was thus ſpeedily ſuccour'd: I left him not before his mortal Accidents had ceaſed, and then he was carried to his Lodgings, whither I accompany'd him and ſaw him put to Bed; and by the Advice of thoſe Perſons who frequently viſited him during his Diſtemper, I made a Mixture of ʒj. of *Confect. de Hyacinth.* and of as much of the *Confect. Alcherm.* with ℥j. of *Syr. Limon.* and iv. of *Aq. Card.* which was given him at three Times, from three Hours to three Hours: There were alſo given him Slices of *Citron* ſugar'd, he took good Broths and drank Ptiſan made of the *Rad. Scorzon. Raſ. C. C. cum Syr. Limon.* He drank alſo ſometimes a little Wine, with the *Confect. Alcherm.* diſſolv'd both in his Broth, as alſo in the Ptiſan.

This is a Thing remarkable, that during all the great Accidents his Finger was not changed, and there appeared not any Swelling upon it, but that began when thoſe Accidents ceaſed. In the mean Time the Pains about the Navel continued, though they

they were in ſome little Degree abated, which obliged the Phyſicians often to preſcribe him Clyſters: His Belly was a little ſtiff but not ſwell'd, his Tongue was whitiſh but not dry, his Eyes faint and wan, his Countenance pale, and his Lips ſtill ſwell'd.

The Swelling of the Finger extended it ſelf that Night over the whole Hand, which was often anointed with the Oil of Scorpions compos'd by *Matthiolus*, and mixt with the Queen of *Hungary*'s Water; but notwithſtanding this anointing, the Tumour paſſed on to the Arm next Day, with Pain and Redneſs, and advanced to the Eye; it was thought fit to apply Fomentations made of the *Rad. Angelic. Imperat. Carlin. Ariſtoloch. cum Summit. Scord. Centaur. Abſynth. Hyperic. Calament. in Vino Alb. coct.* and withal to continue embrocating with the *Ol. Scorp.* Altho' all was done with great Care, yet there appeared no great Effect upon it, the Patient was ſqueamiſh and once vomited up his Broth, but this Vomiting continued not. He always uſed the ſame internal and external Remedies, and the ſame Food. But although he found his other Limbs in good Condition, and his Pulſe very equal and moderate, nor had any Drought, Heat, or Pain in the reſt of his Body, yet was that of the Navel obſtinate, and the Swelling and Redneſs of the Hand and Arm ſtill increaſed; and from the Beginning of the third Day it had ſeized on the Shoulder of the ſame Side, and deſcended to the Arm-pit upon the whole Breaſt, and all the neighbouring Parts, and even the Region of the Liver, notwithſtanding the continual Uſe of the Fomentations, and the Oyl of Scorpions. All thoſe Conſiderations joined to the hot Seaſon wherein we were, made us apprehend leſt the Gangrene ſhould ſtrike to theſe Parts. It was believ'd, that ſince the outward Remedies which had been judged moſt expedient, had proved ſuc-

ceſſleſs, Recourſe muſt be had to internal ones, which induced the Phyſicians to give him in the Evening of the third Day, ʒj. of the Root of *Contrayerva* in Powder diſſolv'd in Cordial Waters, with as much *Confect. Alkerm.* but we ſaw no Abatement of the Redneſs, Swelling and Pain; on the contrary we obſerved that the Swelling ſeem'd to ſeize on the left Side. After we had very well examin'd all Things, we found it very neceſſary to return to the Uſe of our inward Remedy, which had ſtruck the great Stroak, and had had a manifeſt good Operation, I mean the Volatile Salt of Vipers; this was on the Morning of the fourth Day after the Biting: So we gave him half a Dram of that Salt diſſolv'd in ℥iv. of *Carduus* Water, and we order'd that he ſhould be well cover'd to make him ſweat. This Medicine did work according to our Expectation and Deſire, for the Patient did not only ſweat abundantly, but found a very conſiderable Amendment in all the ill Symptoms that had remain'd: His Pain about the Navel was almoſt not ſenſible; the Tumour on his Lips, and that which was on the Region of the Liver, Breaſt, and under the Arm-pits, vaniſh'd; and that of the Shoulder, Arm, and Hand was much abated, as well as the Redneſs and Pain: We thence judg'd that we ſhould certainly cure the reſt; and to compaſs it, we gave the next Morning to our Patient a like Doſe of that volatile Salt, which made him ſweat again very largely; The Pain of the Navel ceaſed altogether; the Swelling of the Shoulder was wholly gone, and that of the Arm and Hand much abated, as well as the Redneſs and Pain; and not to leave the Cure imperfect, though the Patient found himſelf exceedingly amended, we gave him next Day another ſuch Doſe again, and the Day following one more, whereby the whole Swelling, all the Redneſs, and all the Pain of the Arm, Hand,

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and the Finger itſelf, were diſſipated; mean while there was apply'd to the Finger a little Plaiſter, to cicatrize the Inciſions that had been made there, and which were healed three or four Days after, which did not hinder the Patient from going abroad, and to do his Buſineſs as well as if he never had been bitten by the Viper.

Thoſe that ſhall read this Hiſtory, and examine all the Circumſtances of it, the ſeveral and ſurpriſing Accidents of the Biting of the Viper, which we ſaw, and the effectual Operation of the Remedies employ'd to remove them, will therein find ample Matter to exerciſe their Reaſon upon, and will ſoon judge that we had Cauſe accurately to inquire, as we have done, into all the Parts of a Viper, to know them well, and what they can do: To make a great Number of Experiments upon all its Parts, and to apply our ſelves to the Preparation of the excellent Remedies that may be drawn from the Body of this Animal, the extraordinary Effect of its volatile Salt, in Stopping and in Overcoming firſt of all the Venom which ſo violently exerciſed its Tyranny over the natural Heat, and all the noble Parts, and which doubtleſs would have altogether triumphed over them: The Activity, Penetration, and Force of the ſame Salt, going as it were to find out the Poiſon, and expelling it from the remoteſt Parts of the Body, where it had fortify'd it ſelf, and whence it had endeavour'd to regain the Place it had loſt, and where in the mean Time it ſeem'd to deſpiſe the ordinary moſt powerful Remedies. All this, I ſay, is ſufficient to make it to be wondred at, and Men will doubtleſs aver that the Ill which Vipers are able to cauſe, and which every one may eaſily avoid, is nothing in Compariſon of ſuch a Remedy as the ſame Vipers can furniſh, and which may ſerve not only to heal their Bitings, but alſo to overcome many other ob-

ſtinate Diſeaſes, againſt which the ordinary Remedies perform nothing.

When as *Charles* the IXth, ſaith *Parey**, was at *Montpelier*, I went into the Shop of one *Farges*, an Apothecary, who then made a ſolemn Diſpenſation of Treacle, where not ſatisfying my ſelf with looking upon the Vipers, which were there in a Glaſs, ready for the Compoſition: I thought to take one of them in my Hands, but whilſt that I too curiouſly and [as I thought] ſecurely handled her Teeth which were in her upper Jaw, cover'd with a Skin, as it were a Caſe to keep the Poiſon in, the Beaſt catched hold of the very End of my Fore-finger, and bit me in the Space which is between the Nail and the Fleſh, whence preſently there aroſe great Pain, both by reaſon of the Part endued with moſt exquiſite Senſe, as alſo by the Malignity of the Poiſon: Forthwith I exceeding ſtraitly bound my Finger above the Wound, that ſo I might preſs forth the Blood and Poiſon, leſt they ſhould diffuſe themſelves farther over the Body; I diſſolv'd old Treacle in *Aqua Vitæ*, wherein I dipt and moiſten'd Cotton, and ſo put it to the Wound, and within few Days I throughly recover'd by this only Medicine; ſome uſe Garlick beaten and apply'd, alſo Barley-Flower temper'd with Vinegar and Goats-Dung; ſome waſh with Vinegar, Salt, and Honey. *Galen* writes, that the Poiſon inflicted by the Bite of a Viper, may be drawn forth by applying to the Wound the Head of a Viper; but others apply the whole Viper beaten to Maſh.

The ſame Author (reciting the Story from *Matthiolus*) tells us that he ſaw a Country-man, who, as he was mowing by chance cut a Viper in two with his Sithe, which thinking to be dead, he

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* *Lib.* 21. *Ch.* 16.

took the one Half, whereon the Head remain'd, without any Fear in his Hand; but the enraged Creature turning about her Head, cruelly bit him by one of his Fingers; which Finger, as Men uſually do (eſpecially thinking of no ſuch Thing) he claps into his Mouth to ſuck out the Blood and Poiſon, and preſently fell down dead. A neceſſary Caution, one might think, to deter us from an over Curioſity about experimenting the Nature and Effect of the like Poiſons by the Tongue in Expectation they cannot hurt us that Way; for if the ſalival Juice by its particular Texture may have Force enough in ſome, to blunt the Edges of the venomous Salts, and thereby ſecure from Hurt, or ſome peculiar *Idiocraſy* in others; yet may it happen to light on thoſe leſs advantagiouſly defended or ſecur'd by either, on whom it preys and acts a diſmal Tragedy.

Thus I could inſtance in two Perſons, who I am ſatisfied loſt their Lives by taſting the Humour flowing from a cancer'd Breaſt, whilſt ſome others had the good Luck to come off unhurt after the like Curioſity.

But the Poiſon of the Viper is ſo very quick in its Progreſs, that ſome Authors have immediately propoſed a Ligature above the Part, to ſtop its haſty Progreſs, whilſt the Wound being ſcarify'd, is well drawn to diſcharge the Poiſon, or the Joint taken off before it creeps up farther: Thus *Galen** ſaith, whilſt he was at *Alexandria*, a Country-man, a little Way out of the City, being bitten on his Finger, bound the ſame hard above the Wound, and came running to a Phyſician of his Acquaintance, offering the ſame preſently to be cut off, which was done accordingly, and without taking of Medicine, he eſcaped any Symptom uſually at-

* *Lib.* 3. *de Loc. Affect.*

tending afterwards. I knew, ſays he, another being bit by a Viper as he was pruning his Vines, with the Bill he had in his Hand ſtraight cut off the bitten Finger, which was after cicatriz'd, and he recover'd without taking any Manner of Remedy to preſerve him, or prevent the Danger. On the other Hand where this expeditious Courſe has not been taken, either to ſtop the Progreſs of the Venom in the Parts, or fortify the Spirits againſt its Contagion by ſuitable *Alexipharmicks*, it's ſcarce to be credited how ſoon the Diſeas'd is got paſt Hopes of Recovery. *Braſſavola* * reports, he ſaw one bitten who dy'd in three Hours Time, his whole Body being cover'd with yellow, purple, and black Spots. *Amat. Luſitanus* tells of two young Lads, who in their Way meeting with a Viper, the one was boaſting that he could take it up in his Hand without Danger; and the other challenging him with Cowardiſe, for that he durſt not do what he brag'd of, the ſimple Youth takes it up, but had not held it long before the enraged Creature ſeiz'd upon his Finger, which the poor Boy finding dreadfully to pain him puts in his Mouth and falls to ſucking out the Blood: After which, in Oppoſition to all that could be done for him, he dy'd preſently. From the ſame Writer you have an Account of a poor Girl, who going barefoot with her Mother to carry Proviſion to ſome Harveſt Folks in the Fields, was bitten by a Viper as ſhe paſs'd along, on her right Foot; the Mother haſtening back again to the Town with her Daughter, was thinking by the Way what was immediately neceſſary to be done, and preſently it came into her Mind, to ſtay the farther Progreſs of the Poiſon, by binding of her Leg below the Knee;

* *Comm. ad Aphor.* 62. *Lib.* 4. *Hippoc.*

when

when after three Hours Time ſhe was brought (as the Author ſets down) to him, by which Time there were many red and livid Spots appearing on the Limb, ſome of which reach'd up unto the Thigh; the Girl, as the Mother related, had vomited up much Choler, and was now ſeiz'd with great Trembling, *Vertigo* and *Delirium*; upon which I order'd the Surgeon preſent to ſcarify the bitten Part, and round about, as deep as the Parts would allow of, and after to ſet on Cups with much Flame; from which great Quantity of black Blood and virulent *Sanies* were drawn forth. I likewiſe order'd the whole Leg to be ſcarify'd, and ſuffer'd to bleed 'till it ſtop'd of it ſelf; after which was apply'd a Mixture of Garlick and *Theriaca* to the Wound, ſhe taking at the ſame Time ʒiij. of the *Theriaca* in ℥v. of pure Wine, (a good round Doſe) forbidding Sleep as much as poſſible. (Yet here according to the Compoſition with us, were above Gr. ij. of pure *Opium* in the Draught) She took *Panada* at four Hours Diſtance boil'd up with Garlick: Next Day, altho' the Tremor continu'd, yet not ſo ſeverely; nor was there ſo great Oppreſſion at the Heart, the Malignity being call'd off from the more noble Parts to the affected Limb: After which ſhe was order'd to take faſting ℥iv. of the *Succus Fraxini* in her Drink, which doth excel all Antidotes whatever in theſe Caſes, as is notic'd by us (ſays our Author) in our printed Comments upon *Dioſcorid.* The ſame Compoſition as before was continu'd for three Days to the Wound; in which, as well as thoſe following, ſhe drank this *Succus*, and grew better, being entirely clear of her Tremblings and Diſturbance of Mind; yet from the deeper Scarifications about the Wound, there ſtill flowed a Sort of oily *Sanies*, and the Wounds themſelves look'd black; upon which, after four Days, I dreſs'd them with the *Stercus Caprinus*,

Caprinus, Pulv. Bac. Lauri, cum pauculo Euphorbio & Vino Confect. this being ſpread on Rags was apply'd to the Places, by which the *Sanies*, now turning eruginous, was well diſcharged, and this was continu'd for four other Days: Afterwards the enſuing Unguent.

℞ *Pulv. Ariſtol. l.* ℥ij. *Haſtulæ reg. ſive Aſphodel. Bryoniæ, ā* ℥j. *Galban. Myrr. ā* ℥ß. *Ol. Laurin. cum Cera q. ſ. M. f. Unguentum loco morſo, bis in Die, ſpleniis applicandum.*

This Remedy was continued for near a Month, the Cure being deſignedly protracted for greater Security by Diſcharge of the Venom. Laſtly being healed up with Baſilicon, the Child, to great Admiration, was reſtor'd to Health.

So great is the Subtilty of the viperine Poiſon reported, that in one of the Caſes of this Nature collected by *Schenkius* *, there is a rare Account of a Perſon going by the Hedge-Side, and ſpying one of theſe Creatures rolled round, which he thought was dead, he took the ſame upon his Stick, and after ſome Time caſt it from him: When after betaking himſelf to the looking after ſome Sheep committed to his Care, and ſitting playing with his Stick (or likely putting the ſame heedleſly up to his Mouth) in the Night there aroſe great Inflammation upon his Lips with a burning Fever, upon which, conſulting his Phyſician, he was reſtor'd, as if by Miracle, by only taking of the *Succus Galegæ*, which, as the Hiſtorian remarks, grew plentifully thereabouts.

Among other Properties aſcrib'd to Urine, by *Dioſcor. Avicen*, and ſome of the Antients, this hath been reckon'd one, that it is an Antidote for the poiſonous Bite of the Viper: To confirm

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* *Lib.* 7. *Obſ.* 10.

which

which *Z. Luſit.* * relates, that being called to a young Girl, bit by one of theſe Creatures in her little Toe on her left Foot, after about 3 Hours the Malady was found got up to her Knee, being ſwell'd with great Blackneſs, attended with Fever, Thirſt and *Delirium* between whiles. Firſt of all (ſaith he) I order'd the Parts to be ſcarify'd, and Cupping-Glaſſes put upon them, to draw forth the Venom: I gave her *Theriaca*, and anointed the Region of the Heart with the *Ol. Scorp. Matth.* She took alſo the *Succus Allii cum Vino*; the Parts were dreſt with the *Stercus caprin. Theriaca* and *Suc. Ceparum* apply'd plaiſterwiſe. She had alſo preſcrib'd for her, the *Succus Fraxini*, ſo much celebrated by *Paulus* and *Ruellius* for this Purpoſe: Theſe Remedies having been try'd for 15 Days, the Ichor ſtill flowing from the ſcarify'd Parts, the Symptoms no whit abated: I betook my ſelf to the *Theriaca* both inwardly and outwardly, being the only *Alexipharmacon* capable of encountering the viperine Poiſon, as *Galen* experimenting in himſelf † as well as in many others, doth teſtify. But finding yet no Advantage, I had recourſe to Urine; giving ℥ij. hot, of that freſh made by a Youth, mixt with a little Sugar, which ſhe took faſting, for eight Days together: And after, by this ſimple Remedy, was made whole. Let it not therefore (ſays the Author) be held contemptible, which altho' *Galen*, in one Place, calls *Auxilium abominabile & execrandum*, yet on urgent Occaſion, himſelf, as well as other great Phyſicians, have not diſdain'd to recommend it.

If it were lawful for me to give my Sentiments on the foregoing Relation, I ſhould incline to believe, that although the Symptoms might not be

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* *Prax. Admir. Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 94. † *Lib.* 3. *de loc. aff. Cap.* 8.

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vaniſht altogether, yet the Taint being ſubjugated or brought under by the former Regimen: The Piſs might come in luckily and run away with the Credit of the Cure. Be that as it will, I am ſure I would not lay my own Life upon that (juſtly I think by ſome of our Phyſicians) exploded Remedy, whatever *Avicen*, *Rhaſis*, *Pliny*, *Mercurialis*, *Georg. Val. Placent. Dunc. Bornettus*, or any others have offer'd in its Commendation.

Ardoynus * reports that the Herb *Coſtus*, taken from ʒß. to ʒj. with Wormwood-Wine or a Decoction of the ſame Plant, is the only *Bezoar* againſt the Viper's Infection. *Dioſc.* preſcribes the *Coagulum. Leporin. Allium*, *Porrum*, *Cepa:* Among the ſimple Antidotes alſo, are reckon'd by *Sennertus*, the *Rad. Aſphodel. Tormentil. Gent. Bryon. Ariſtol. rot. Terra Sigil.* either ſeparately taken or mixt together ʒj. for a Doſe, in a Glaſs of good old Wine or mixt with a little of the *Succus Rutæ*, which will do better. *Fracaſt.* † of one of theſe Simples, tho' outwardly uſed, gives this Relation.

Some Countrymen in cutting up of Herbs chanced to be bitten by a Viper lying underneath, and were preſently ſwell'd up, yet by the Application of the Herb *Tormentil* immediately to the Places, they were ſav'd from further Trouble or Danger.

But beyond all theſe, or even the Snake-ſtones themſelves (ſome of which were ſent over from *Java* by Sir *Philiberto Vernatti* to the R. S.) which have deriv'd the Name from their Power, as it is thought, to imbibe the Poiſon, laid cloſe upon the bitten Part: The viperine Preparations, ſuch as the Fleſh eaten diverſe Ways prepar'd, their Decoctions in Broths, Infuſions in Wine, their Powders, Troches, *&c.* but above all their volatile Salt

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* *Lib.* 6. *C.* 1. *de Ven.* † *Lib.* 3. *C.* 2. *de Morb. contag.*

chymically

chymically extracted, are deem'd the nobleſt *Antipharmaca*, to be exhibited in time inwardly, whilſt the Oyl prepar'd according to *Charas*, or the *Axungia Viperina* mention'd by Dr. *Mead*, may do more very probably, if as timely apply'd outwardly, than other local Applications: And thus indeed it is found that moſt Kinds of poiſonous Animals are themſelves their own Counter-Poiſon, even externally laid to the hurt Place, drawing forth the Malignity by a Kind of Sympathy: As hath been frequently ſeen in the *Ol. Scorp.* or the Scorpion it ſelf bruiſed and apply'd to the ſtung Place.

Matthiolus boaſts much of a Water he had invented, which was found to be a real Antidote as well againſt the Bites of the Viper, as all manner of Poiſon: The Truth of which was confirm'd to him by thouſands of Experiments, more particularly two bitten by the Viper, reduc'd to that deſperate Condition, that having agreed upon the Fraight, they were juſt entring *Charon*'s Boat, when by a Dram of his Bottle, the Voyage was put off and they were called back again: But leaving this his ludicrous Way of talking upon ſerious Matters, whoever is minded, may find his *Bezoardick* in his *Comment. ſuper Præfat. Lib. ſexti Dioſcor.*

We ſhall conclude what we have to ſay upon the Bite of this Creature, with the Narration of a ſad Accident, befalling one of our own Countrymen then abroad *, Mr. *Richard Bourdet*, an *Engliſh* Merchant at *Aleppo*, on the 4th of *Oct.* 1678, was bit by a Serpent on the left Wriſt, near the Pulſe towards his Hand: It ſeem'd at firſt like two Pricks of a Pin, he immediately vomited, and his Wriſt and Hand began to ſwell preſently. He had

* *See the Philoſ. Tranſ. abr. Vol. 2. p.* 813.

ſome

ſome few Days before a Looſeneſs, which perhaps this increaſed: He rode eaſily after he was bit about two Miles home: And as ſoon as he got to his Chamber, he ſaid he was bit by a Rat (and would not own it was a Serpent) though a *Turk* accidentally paſſing by, ſaid, he ſaw the Serpent hang at his Wriſt, as he pull'd his Hand out of the Refuge, hoping to have taken a Hare that he had courſed in there. He ſaid he felt no Pain, but a great Deſire to Sleep: His Arm continu'd ſwelling upwards, and grew black. Some little Remedies were uſed 'till the reſt of the Factory return'd, and then they began to cup and ſcarify his Arm, he having ſtill no Pain, but great Drowſineſs: But was kept waking, to uſe that little Time he had left, to prepare himſelf for Death, which he performed exceedingly well. At laſt the ſwelling came up to his Shoulder, and then he complain'd much, and within a Quarter of an Hour dyed. He was bit about ten in the Forenoon and dy'd about three in the Afternoon. His Body ſwell'd much after Death, and purged. The Snake was like a common Snake for length, his Colour dark ſandy, with black Spots: His two Teeth or Fangs are like thoſe of the Rattle-Snake on the upper Jaw, the Poiſon lies in the Gums: And whereever they fetch Blood of any Creature, they certainly kill, tho' in ſome Parts ſooner than others. The People of the Country ſay, that if as ſoon as one is bit by a Serpent, they ſhall ſuck immediately the Wound, they may be ſaved: But they muſt firſt rub their Gums and Teeth with Oyl, that none of the Poiſon may touch any Place where the Skin is broken, and ſpit out immediately what they ſuck, every Time waſhing the Mouth and taking more Oyl. This Serpent kill'd a Dog in about eight Minutes Time, biting him at the End of his Ear: And two young Turkies afterwards, in three or four

four Minutes each, biting them at the End of a Claw, and then we poiſon'd him with the Oyl of Tobacco out of a Reed-Pipe (that had been much uſed and not cleanſed for a Week or two) and he dy'd in about two or three Minutes, trembling as ſoon as the Oyl was dropt into his Mouth.

The Antients were under this Miſtake, that the Male-Viper made two Punctures and the Female four, at the Time of their biting: Whereas Anatomy diſcovers the Number of their Teeth uncertain in either Sex: There being ſometimes ſix or ſeven in each Side of the Jaw, as Dr. *Mead* takes Notice, and ſometimes fewer of a younger Growth and leſſer Size, beſides one, two or three on each Side (of the older and larger poiſonous Fangs) fixt perpendicularly to the firſt Bone of the upper Jaw, with which the youngeſt Vipers are provided, that ſo they may kill their Prey as ſoon as they come into the World.

To theſe we have already taken Notice of, we ſhall add the Toad, reckon'd uſually by Writers, among venomous Animals, tho' differing very probably in the Rankneſs of their Poiſon, according to the differing Places and Heat of the ſame they are bred in. Among us, ſome believe we are more afraid of them than there is Occaſion for, and there have been found thoſe who have been very familiar with them, and that upon ſome Wager or Frolick have eat them, and commend them for as great Dainties as the Frog: But let not theſe Peoples fooliſh Preſumption, who have by ſome ſingular Accident, as a full Stomach beforehand, or ſome *Idioſyncraſy*, eſcaped ſcot free (as we ſay) induce others to take the like Freedom, leſt they pay dearly for their Folly, as did a Perſon I knew many Years ago, who putting the Head of one of them into his Mouth for ſome Time, whether by the Bite or Slaver only of the Creature, communicated

nicated to his Tongue and Lips, had, that Night and the next Day, both ſo ſwelled, that he could not pronounce any Word plain for ſeveral Days after, and was in no ſmall Danger of being famiſh'd by reaſon of the ſaid Tumour affecting the back Parts of his Throat, with the Muſcles inſervient to Deglutition.

Signior *Redi* inſtancing in ſome who eat theſe Creatures without Harm, ſubjoins, that altho' the Toad may happen to prove no Poiſon in the whole, yet may it invenom outwardly, according to ſome Parts ſo and ſo ſtirred or put into Action; an Example whereof he gives in a Boy, who ſtumbling on a Toad, and after hurling Stones at it, ſome Juice from the bruiſed Toad chanced to light upon his Lips, whereupon they ſwelled each to about the thickneſs of two Thumbs, and he neglecting to uſe what might be proper to reſtore them, they have continu'd in that miſhapen Size ever ſince. *Philoſ. Tranſ. abr.* Vol. 2. p. 797.

Ardoynus * obſerves, that as he came from the Univerſity of *Bologna* in *Italy*, (where he had newly taken his Doctors Degrees) to *Peſaro*, he ſaw a young Man who having kill'd a large Toad with his Lance, (by what Way the Poiſon was communicated is uncertain, but) he fell into an abſolute Stupour of his whole Body, and lay ſnorting for two Days together without Pulſe. Had I known (ſays our Phyſician) as much then as now, I make no Doubt I could have recover'd him; from whence we may ſuppoſe the young Man dy'd.

As remarkable is that of *Ferdinandus Ponzettus* †, of a Perſon going over his Grounds with a Reed in his Hand, and therewith tranſfixing all the Toads he met with, throwing them out into the High-

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* *Lib.* 4. *C.* 7. *de Ven.*

† *Lib.* 3. *C.* 12. *de Ven.*

way: When on his Return Home to Dinner, he threw up all he eat, nor did his Vomiting leave him 'till he fed himſelf with the other Hand, that had not held the ſaid Inſtrument. But more tragical yet is the Story which *Mizaldus*, in his firſt Cent. of Remarkables recites (told alſo by *Jo. Boccatius*) of a Gentleman ſporting with his Sweetheart in the Garden near a large Bed of Sage, who inadvertently pulling off ſome Leaves, fell to rubbing of his Gums and Teeth, which ſo ſoon as he had done, he dropt down dead: The young Gentlewoman being carry'd before the Magiſtrate, upon Suſpicion of poiſoning the Man, told the Judge he had only rub'd his Teeth with ſuch a Leaf ſhe had brought with her, and deſperately in the Court began to uſe the ſame, with the like Event; ſhe dying alſo thereupon, that ſhe might not be thought to have deprived him of Life without whom ſhe could not live her ſelf. Upon which, by Order of the Magiſtrate, the Sage was order'd to be dug up and burnt, when turning the Ground behold a large and ghaſtly Toad appears, which Creature is ſaid to be much delighted with this Plant, and which he (ſays our Author) ſhould have firſt conſider'd who compil'd that Verſe;

Cur moriatur Homo, cui Salvia creſcit in Horto?

Though Toads want Teeth, ſaith *Parey* *, yet with their hard and rough Gums they ſo ſtraitly preſs the Part they take hold on, that they will force their Poiſon thereinto, and ſo over the whole Body by the Pores of the preſſed Part: Moreover they caſt forth their Venom by Urine, Spittle, Vomit or Slaver upon Herbs, but chiefly upon

* *Lib.* 21. *C.* 24.

Strawberries, which they are reported greatly to affect: Hence many have ſuddenly and ignorantly catcht their Deaths: A ſad Inſtance whereof he lays down, in the two Merchants near *Tholouſe*, who whilſt the Dinner was getting ready, walking into the Garden belonging to their Inn, and gathering ſome Sage-leaves, put them unwaſht into their Wine: After which before they had fully din'd, they were ſeized with a *Vertigo* and loſt their Sight, fainted and had Convulſions, they ſtammer'd with their Lips, and their Tongues appear'd black, looking frightfully, continually vomiting with cold Sweats, the Forerunners of Death, which quickly enſued. Their Bodies becoming after exceedingly ſwelled, by Reaſon whereof there was juſt Suſpicion that they had been poiſon'd, and the Hoſt with all the Servants and Gueſts at that Time in the Houſe, were apprehended, and being examin'd, they all conſtantly and with one Voice aſſerted their Innocency, affirming that they had all the ſame Proviſion with the dead Parties, of which they had eat and drank, only the deceaſed had put Sage into their Wine. A Phyſician was aſk'd the Queſtion whether Sage might be poiſoned, he anſwered affirmatively; but to come to the Purpoſe, it muſt appear whether any venomous Creature hath poiſoned the Plant with her Spittle or Sanies: This which was lightly pronounced and only by Conjecture, was by the Eye found true, for at the Roots of this Bed of Sage was found a Hole in the Ground full of Toads, who coming out upon pouring in hot Water, made it credible that the Herb was poiſoned by their Slaver or venomous Urine. Whereby you are to underſtand how indiſcreetly they act who devour either Herbs or Fruits freſh gather'd, without well waſhing or rinſing (at leaſt) of them.

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The ſame Author forbids the eating of Frogs in the Month of *May*, becauſe of the Report, that they then engender with Toads.

Baccius * obſerves that of a whole Family he knew, feeding upon Frogs, the Maſter only got his Death the ſame Day: He feeding eagerly as very hungry, upon an empty Stomach, by which the depraved Juices were ſtraight drawn into the Veſſels, whilſt they having had ſome other Repaſt before, the noxious Particles were longer before they could diffuſe and exert themſelves, being partly thrown off by Vomit, and partly by a plentiful Looſeneſs coming on, which were the Means of their Preſervation: And thus do our Mountebanks, ſaith he, who frequent the Market-places, having before-hand lin'd their Stomachs with Fat and unctuous Food, ſwallow down their Poiſon in the Sight of the People, to promote the Sale of their Trumpery and pretended Antidotes: Which keep floating in their Stomach 'till they have an Opportunity to retire and throw it up again. And yet there are ſome Perſons, by a certain Singularity of Temperament, or habitual Uſe of poiſonous Plants and Animals, are able without ſuch Defenſative, to digeſt and overcome them, even as Food or Nouriſhment that is wholeſome: Thus *Theophraſtus* notes of ſome People in *Thrace*, who eat whole handfuls of white Hellebore. *Mercurialis* tells of a Man that could take ℥iv. of Hemlock at once without receiving any Detriment. Thus the *Turks* are very familiar as well with the *Nux Vomica* as *Opium:* Mr. *Ramſye* ſays, himſelf knew a Gentleman about the Court of King *C.* the 1ſt, who would familiarly eat Toads raw as he found them, without the leaſt Inconveniency, be-

* *Prolegom. Ven. & Antid. p.* 38, 39.

ing rather Nutriment unto him, and admitting of perfect Concoction: Altho' *Parey* reports thereof, that it is not only deadly when the Venom is admitted inwardly, but even when ſprinkled on the Skin, unleſs they forthwith wipe the Place, and waſh it with Urine or Salt and Water.

Among the *Diagnoſticks*, he reckons the turning Yellow, Swelling, difficult Breathing, Vertigo, Convulſions, cold Sweats, Syncope, *&c.* to which *Sennertus* joins a growing pale and wan, vomiting, *Seminis profluvium*, falling of the Hair, and ſometimes dropping out of the Teeth, with great Stupor, ſaith *Haffenreffer* *, which ſhe communicates not only by her Urine, Spittle or Vomit, but her very Breath or *Halitus* emitted, will affect thoſe who ſtand too near her.

As to the Cure, if the Poiſon was receiv'd inwardly, Vomiting is propoſed for the immediate Diſcharge of the ſame, together with proper Clyſters, and afterwards the common *Alexipharmicks*, ſuch as the *Theriaca* or *Confect. Damocratis* diſſolved in a Glaſs of good Wine, whereby the Patient may be diſpoſed to Sweat, for which others propoſe ſome briſk Exerciſe, or the Uſe of warm Baths. *Sennertus* treats the Hurt outwardly much the ſame Way with *Parey*, ordering the Part to be well waſhed with Man's Urine, Water and Salt, after anointing *cum Ol. ex Vitel. Ov. vel Roſac.* The reputed Antidotes are Juice of Betony, Plantane, Mugwort, *&c.* *Pliny* writeth that their Heart and Spleen reſiſt Poiſon, but the bruiſed Toad or ſome Preparation thereof like thoſe of other venomous Animals, rightly apply'd, will ſympathetically (as reported) extract their own Poiſon.

Rondeletius in his *Tract de Piſcibus* affirms the

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* Πανδοχεῖον αἰωλοδέρμων, *Lib.* 3. *p.* 497.

ſame

ſame Things of the deleterious Property of this Creature, with others; yet he ſays they ſeldom bite, but caſt forth either their Urine, which they gather in a large Quantity in a great Bladder, or elſe their venomous Spittle or even Breath, againſt thoſe they meet with or aſſail: Beſides the Herbs which they taint with their ſaid Breath, but much more ſuch as are embued with the Slaver or Urine, are ſufficient to deſtroy thoſe who eat them.

The 'foreſaid *Haſſenreffer* aſſerts in general, that the Bites and Stings of the *Reptilia* are to be treated much alike with thoſe of the Viper, and ſerpentine Kind: The Spittle, Urine or other Sanies of the Toad, ſays he, muſt be cleanſed well away with Urine or Salt-Water, or if the Poiſon was taken inwardly, you are to procure Vomiting; and farther to take off all the Symptoms, he extols the *Confectio Diaſulphuris*, thus deſcribed by *Serapio*.

℞ *Sulph. citr. Sem. Hyoſciam. alb. Cardamom. Styrac. Myrr. ā* ʒj. *Opij, Croci, ā* ʒij. *Caſ. lign.* ʒvj. *Pip. alb.* ʒij. *Terantur, cribrentur & cum Melle conficientur, Doſis* ʒj.

For this Uſe he likewiſe takes Notice of the *Cancr. fluviat. cum Rad. Gent.* given inwardly, whilſt the Place outwardly may be dreſt with this following.

℞ *Alliorum* N°. iij. *Caſtor.* ʒj. *Terantur & cum Oleo veteri miſceantur, applicenturque Emplaſtri modo.*

Vel ℞ *Serapin. Caſtor. Aſ. fœtid. Sterc. columb. Calament. Puleg. ā* ʒiij. *Ol. Oliv. & Picis, ā q. ſ. m. f. Empl.*

Squilla item confert cum farina coct. & farina Orobi cum Aceto impoſit.

Vel ℞ *Nitri, Sinap. Sal. Commun. Sal Armon. cum Aceto forti fiat Linim.*

℞ *Allii, Salis, Sterc. Colum. ā* p. æ. *Superponantur inſtar Emplaſtri.*

The vulgar Opinion, according to one of the laſt named Authors, is falſe, *viz.* that the Toad-ſtone, ſo called, is found in their Heads, which is eſteemed good againſt Poiſon: With which Dr. *Brown** ſeems to concur, not for the Impoſſibility of the Thing, which is ſo very common in the Heads of Codds, Carps, Perches, alſo Snails, but for that this other is conceiv'd rather to be a mineral Concretion, of Kin to the *Aſteria* or *Lapis Stellarum.*

That the Toad piſſeth, according to the Belief and uſual Accounts of Authors, is falſe, ſays the Doctor, (in the ſame Chapter;) for to ſpeak properly, ſhe doth not urine, nor contain thoſe urinary Parts which are found in other Animals to void that ſerous Excretion, as may appear unto any that exenterates or diſſects them: For therein will be found neither Bladder, Kidnies or Ureters any more than they are in Birds, which altho' they eat and drink, yet for the moiſt and dry Excretion have but one Vent and common Place of Excluſion, and with the ſame Propriety of Language, we may aſcribe that Action unto Crows and Kites, and this is verify'd not only in Frogs and Toads, but for ought I can diſcover, that may be true which *Ariſtotle* affirmeth, that no oviparous Animal, that is, which either ſpawn or lay Eggs, doth Urine, except the Tortoiſe. The Ground or Occaſion of this Expreſſion might hence ariſe, that Toads are ſometimes obſerved to exclude or ſpirt out a dark liquid Matter behind, which indeed we have obſerved to be true, and a venomous Condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called

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* *Vulgar Errors, Book* 3. *Ch.* 13.

their

their Urine, not only becauſe they want thoſe Parts of Secretion, but becauſe it is emitted averſely or backward by both Sexes.

That this Creature dry'd, and laid behind upon the Neck, ſtops bleeding at Noſe, is an old Tradition; but whether it effects otherwiſe than by the Fear (which of any Kind, is known to moderate the Courſe of this Fluid) the Patient may labour under from the Knowledge of ſo horrid a Creature's touching him, is by my ſelf truly held diſputable, who have never ſeen any great Feats it did, where this Fear was abſent, or the Subject of the Experiment incapable of it. But if this Way it be uſeleſs, there are two other Preparations highly valuable in the Judgment of ſome able and learned Phyſicians, to compenſate in ſome Meaſure, its Malignity or Poiſon, the one is the *Pulvis Æthiopicus* mention'd by Dr. *Bate*, and to be found in the *Pharmacop.* thus directed, with the Vertues ſpecify'd.

℞ *Bufones Viventes* N°. xxx. *vel* xl. *Comburantur in olla nova ad cineres Nigros & fiat Pulv. ſubtiliſſimus. Doſ.* ʒß. *vel ultra, in Variolis*, &c. *Vel in Moribundis Auxilio certè fuit. Sunt quoque qui mirè hunc commendant in Hydrope curando.*

This Preparation is reported alſo to afford Help in Cancers, being taken internally and apply'd externally on the Ulcer, imbibing the corroſive Humours and overcoming the Malignity of the ſame.

The other, with which we ſhall cloſe this long Chapter, tho' not the only, is a prime Ingredient in the antipeſtilential Amulet, highly recommended for that Purpoſe by *Guil. Fab. Hildanus* * and in his Letter to *Sennertus* † thus ſet forth.

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* *Epiſtolarum Cent. Epiſt.* 96. † *Cent.* 2. *Obſ.* 34.

There is no Room for you to doubt, but that the Amulet prepar'd of Arſnick, the Powder of Toads, *&c.* worn about the Neck in Time of Peſtilence, hath real Force againſt that Infection, by Way of Preſervative. *Coſmus Slotanus* that famous Surgeon and my honoured Maſter, held in greateſt Eſteem with his Prince the Duke of *Cleeve*, had always the ſame in great Repute, after long Experience thereof, as he often affirm'd to me, on Perſons of all Ages; upon which I after order'd it my ſelf with great Advantage.

And in his Letter to *Aubertus* he writes thus.

This Amulet is worthy Recommendation, and ſo highly eſteem'd, that in Times of Peſtilence, Pope *Adrian* himſelf would never be without it.

The Form of the Pope's Amulet, together with that of his Maſter *Slotanus*, tho' not of ſo great Price, yet of equal Value, he deſcribes as follows.

The Pope's Amulet.

℞ *Pulv. Bufon. ſ. a. exſiccat.* ʒij. *Arſenici chryſtal.* ʒß. *Rad. Dictam. Tormentil. ā* ʒij. *Margarit. non perforat.* ʒj. *Coral. Hyacinth. Smaragd. ā* ʒß. *Fiat Omnium Pulv. deinde cum Mucilag. Gum. Tragac. formentur Paſtilli, obducantur cum Syndone rubra, & ſupra Regionem Cordis portentur ſupra Camiſiam.*

Amuletum Slotani.

℞ *Pulv. Bufonum prius in Sole, deinde in tegulis calidis, exſiccat.* ʒj. *Arſenici chryſtal. & flavi ſive Auripigm. ā* ʒß. *Rad. Dictam. alb. Tormentil. Gum. Euphorb. ā* ʒij. *Croci* ʒj. *Camphor.* ʒß. *Redigantur in Pulv. & cum Mucilag. gum. Tragac. fiat Poſta, ex qua formentur Maſſulæ hujus Figuræ* ♡, *ſuſpendantur è Regione Cordis*

Cordis & continuo geſtentur, ita tamen ne Cutem attingant, alioquin Veſicas excitare ſolent, præcipue ſi Corpus incaluerit *.

Of theſe let every one believe as he thinks fit.

CHAP. XII.

Of other Hurts from venomous Inſects and invenom'd Inſtruments happening to the Skin.

AMONG the lower Claſs of animal Beings, called Inſects, whoſe Bites or Stings are reckon'd venomous, is the Spider: Which altho' in ours, or ſome colder Climates, they are leſs dreaded, yet even with us, there are ſome (according to the Obſervation of the curious Dr. *Liſter* †, and ſuch are generally of the *Octonocular* Kind) whoſe Bites are pernicious, and not to be contemned. Which Experiment was made by the renowned *Harvey* **, as we may find by the following Paſſage. "Having for Tryal "ſake prickt my Hand with a Needle, I after rubbed "the Point of the ſame Needle with the Tooth of "the Spider, and perforated the Skin therewith in "another Part of my Hand, but could diſtinguiſh no "Difference in the Senſe of the Punctures, however "there was one remarkable enough in the Skin; for "in the invenom'd Puncture, the ſame was ſoon "raiſed up into a Tubercle, looking red with Heat "and Inflammation, riſing up as it were to ſhake off "the inflicted Evil". But the Spider ſwallowed and

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* *Of the Manner of the Operation of this Remedy ſee* Willis de Febrib. † *De Aran. Ven. Cap.* 6. ** *De gen. Anim. Exercit.* 57.

received

received into the Stomach, whether of Man or other Animals, is not always alike hurtful, of which *Mouſett* * gives a ſingular Example, and which may be infer'd from their being ſo much coveted by ſmall Birds, to whom they are the greateſt Dainties, and which they pick up without Diſtinction. A farther Proof of their being inoffenſive otherwiſe than by their Bites, we may take from their Webs, ſo much in requeſt among the Antients, and at this Day by the common People, apply'd to recent Wounds, on Account of the Flux of Blood, which are, according to *Celſus*, a noble Agglutinative for ſmall Hurts: Nay, there are ſome who hold the Humour flowing out of their Bodies, as a great Secret for theſe Purpoſes, ſo far are they thought from being hurtful by ſuch. A yet farther Indication is ſet down by that learned Author, in that the Eggs of theſe Inſects being depoſited on ſome Fruits or Herbs, are frequently (as may be made apparent) taken in, tho' unobſerv'd, and well digeſted by the moſt tender Stomach.

Signior *Redi*, as in the Caſe of the Toad, takes Notice of this Creature, that altho' it prove poiſonous when inſtilling its Juice into the Wound, yet may it not happen ſo at all Times when taken into the Stomach; to confirm which, Dr. *Fairfax* alledges Examples of ſeveral Perſons well known to him, (himſelf having been an Eye-witneſs to ſeveral of the Experiments) who have commonly ſwallowed Spiders, even of the rankeſt Kind, without any more Harm than happens to Hens, Robin-red-breaſts and other Birds, making them their daily Commons †.

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* *De Inſect. p.* 227, 237.

† *See the Philoſ. Tranſ. abr. Vol.* 2. *p.* 797.

Swammer-

Swammerdam *, in his Deſcription of this Creature, ſays, that thoſe Parts which are called by ſome others its Teeth, he rather takes for two ſtrong and ſpiked little Claws, or the pointed Parts of two little and leſs conſpicuous Feet, rather than Teeth properly, not much differing in Structure from the Sting of the Scorpion, with which they prick the Part in like Manner with him; and if ſo, ſaith he, there will be little other Difference than this, that the Spider carries its double *Unguiculi* or *Aculei* in the fore Part of the Breaſt, whilſt the Scorpion darts out his ſingle one from the hinder Part of its Body. Theſe *Unguiculi*, according to our Author, are made up of two little Joynts or Claws, with which they not only catch their Prey, but transfix and wound the ſame, after ſucking up the Juices of their Captives or Priſoners taken. Dr. *Liſter* takes Notice of thoſe forked Claws, but ſaith they proceed out of the Mouth it ſelf of the Creature: *Goedart* ſays nigh thereunto; whilſt Dr. *Mead*, (as curious an Obſerver as any,) tells us †, that the Spider which lives upon Flies, Waſps, and the like Inſects, is provided with a hooked *Forceps*, placed juſt by the Mouth, very ſharp and fine, with which he pierceth the Fleſh of thoſe little Creatures caught in his Web; and at the ſame Time infuſeth a Juice into the Puncture, by which Means the Animal being kill'd, he ſucks out the Moiſture from the Body, and leaves it a dry huſky Carcaſs.

Mr. *Van Lewenhoeck* would have the Poiſon diſcharg'd from the Claw it ſelf, at the ſame Time the Wound is inflicted, contrary to *Mead*; who upon repeated Tryals doth affirm, that having fix'd its Claws upon the Prey, he obſerv'd a ſhort white

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* *Hiſt. Inſect. gen.* † *Mechanic Account.*

Proboſcis

Proboſcis thruſt out of the Mouth, which inſtill'd a Liquor into the Wound.

Jacobus Hoefnagel (taken Notice of, as I remember, by *Swammerdam*) Painter in Chief to his Imperial Majeſty *Rodolph*, hath exactly colour'd by the Life, five and thirty ſeveral Species of this Inſect, with three hundred others, which are ſince cut upon Copper, and printed with the ſaid Emperor's Licenſe and Privilege, being not inferior to thoſe of *Goedart*.

But if our *Engliſh* Spider be not ſo venomous, yet thoſe of ſome other Countries are reported to be ſo in a very high Degree; inſomuch that *Scaliger* takes Notice * of a certain Species of them, (which he had forgotten) whoſe Poiſon was of ſo great Force as to affect one *Vincentinus* through the Soal of his Shoe by only treading on it. Even in *Gaſcony*, he obſerves, there is a very ſmall Spider, which running over a Looking-Glaſs, will crack the ſame by the Force of her Poiſon.

Remarkable is the Enmity recorded between this Creature and the Serpent, as alſo the Toad: Of the former it is reported, that lying (as he thinks ſecurely) under the Shadow of ſome Tree, the Spider lets her ſelf down by her Thread, and ſtriking her *Proboſcis*, or Sting into the Head, with that Force and Efficacy, injecting likewiſe her venomous Juice, that wringing himſelf about, he ſtreight grows giddy, and quickly after dies.

When the Toad is bit or ſtung in Fight with this Creature, the Lizard, Adder, or other that is poiſonous; ſhe finds Relief from Plantane, as is ſaid, to which ſhe reſorts, and from whence that Plant is reckon'd one of the Specificks.

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* *Exercit.* 186.

In her Combate with the Toad, the Spider uſeth the ſame Stratagem as with the Serpent, hanging by her own Thread from the Bough of ſome Tree, and ſtriking her Sting into her Enemy's Head, upon which the other inraged, ſwells up and ſometimes burſts. To this Effect is the Relation of *Eraſmus*, which he ſaith he had from one of the Spectators, of a Perſon lying along upon the Floor of his Chamber in the Summer Time, to ſleep in a ſupine Poſture, when a Toad creeping out of ſome green Ruſhes, brought juſt before in, to adorn the Chimney, gets upon his Face, and with his Feet ſits a-croſs his Lips: To force off the Toad, ſays the Hiſtorian, would have been accounted ſudden Death to the Sleeper, and to leave her there very cruel and dangerous; ſo that upon Conſultation it was concluded to find out a Spider, which together with her Web and the Window ſhe was faſten'd to, was brought carefully, and ſo contrived as to be held perpendicularly to the Man's Face; which was no ſooner done, but the Spider diſcovering his Enemy, let himſelf down and ſtruck in his Dart, after betaking himſelf up again to his Web; the Toad ſwell'd, but as yet kept his Station; the ſecond Wound is given quickly after by the Spider, upon which he ſwells yet more, but remain'd alive ſtill: The Spider coming down again by his Thread gives the third Blow, and the Toad taking off his Feet from over the Man's Mouth, fell off dead.

And ſo much for the hiſtorical Part; I ſhall ſay ſomewhat now with relation to the Effects and Cure of the Poiſon; an Inſtance of which I remember when a very young Practitioner, being ſent for to a certain Woman, whoſe Cuſtom was uſually when ſhe went to the Vault by Candle-light, to go alſo a Spider-hunting, ſetting Fire to their Webs, and burning them with the Flame of the

the Candle ſtill as ſhe purſued them. It happen'd at length, after this whimſy had been follow'd a long Time, one of them ſold his Life much dearer than thoſe Hundreds ſhe had deſtroy'd, by way of Revenge upon her for ſo many Murthers ſhe had committed; for lighting upon the melting Tallow of her Candle, near the Flame, and his Legs intangled therein, ſo that he could not extricate himſelf, the Flame or Heat coming on, he was made a Sacrifice to his cruel Perſecutor, who delighting her Eyes with the Spectacle, ſtill waiting for the Flame to take hold of him, he preſently burſt with a great Crack, and threw his Liquor, ſome into her Eyes, but moſtly upon her Lips; by means of which flinging away her Candle, ſhe cry'd out for Help, as fancying herſelf kill'd already with the Poiſon: However, in the Night her Lips ſwell'd up exceſſively, and the one of her Eyes was much inflamed; alſo her Tongue and Gums were ſomewhat affected; and whether from the *Nauſea* excited by the Thoughts of the Liquor getting into her Mouth, or from the *venenate* Impreſſion communicated by the nervous *Fibrillæ* of thoſe Parts to thoſe of the Ventricle, a continual Vomiting attended: To take off which, when I was call'd, I order'd a Glaſs of mull'd Sack with ℈j. of *Sal Abſynth.* and ſome Hours after a Theriacal Bole, which ſhe flung up again. I embrocated the Lips with the *Ol. Scorp.* mixt with *Ol. Roſ.* and in Conſideration of the Ophthalmy, tho' I was not certain but the Heat of the Liquor, rais'd by the Flame of the Candle, before the Body of the Creature burſt, might as well as the Venom, excite the Diſturbance; (altho' Mr. *Boyl*'s Caſe of a Perſon blinded by this Liquor dropping from the living Spider, makes the Latter ſufficient) yet obſerving the great Tumefaction of the Lips, together with the other Symptoms not likely to ariſe from

from ſimple Heat, I was inclining to the Belief of a real Poiſon in the Caſe; and therefore not daring to let her Blood in the Arm, I did however, with good Succeſs, ſet Leeches to her Temples, which took off much of the Inflammation, and her Pain was likewiſe abated, by inſtilling a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon. & Papav. Alb. in Aq. Roſ. extr.* yet the Swelling on the Lips increaſed, upon which in the Night ſhe wore a Cataplaſm prepared with a Decoct. *Scord. Rutæ, Fl. Samb.* thicken'd with *Farin. Orobi:* In the mean time her Vomiting having left her, ſhe had given her between whiles a little Draught of *Aq. Card. b. Scord. C.* with ſome of the *Theriaca* diſſolved; and upon going off of the Symptoms an old Woman came luckily in, who with Aſſurance ſuitable to thoſe People (whoſe Ignorance and Poverty is their Safeguard and Protection) took off the Dreſſings, promiſing to cure her in two Days Time, altho' ſhe made it as many Weeks, yet had the Reputation of the Cure; applying only Plantane-Leaves bruiſed and mix'd with Cobwebs, dropping the Juice into her Eye, and giving ſome Spoonfuls of the ſame inwardly, two or three Times a Day.

The ſame young Woman told me, before this Accident happen'd to her, the Smell of their Burning oftentimes ſo affected her Head, as that the Objects about her ſeem'd often to turn round; ſhe grew faint alſo with cold Sweats, and ſometimes a light Vomiting; yet ſo great was her Delight in Torturing theſe Creatures, and Beating up their Quarters, that ſhe could not forbear till one of them thus alarmed hers.

Something a-kin to this was the Caſe related by *Nic. Nicholus**, of a Man he ſaw at his Inn in *Flo-*

* *Serm.* 4. *Tract.* 4. *Cap.* 23.

rence,

rence, burning a large black Spider in the Flame of a Candle, and ſtaying ſome Time in the Place, from the very Fume thence ariſing, grew feeble, and fell into a fainting Fit, ſuffering all Night great Palpitation at Heart, and after a Pulſe ſo very low as was ſcarce to be felt. He was recover'd, ſays the Relator, by giving him *Theriaca* mix'd with the *Species Diamoſchu* and *Pulv. Zedoar.* In the ſame City *Nic. Florent.* relates, there happen'd a ſad Misfortune in a certain Monaſtery, by which many of the Monks received their Death, by drinking Wine incautiouſly out of a Veſſel, in which a certain venomous Spider was found drowned; notwithſtanding what hath been before related of their being inoffenſively taken into the Stomach; but theſe latter very likely, might be widely differing, if not in their outward Form, yet in their inward compounding Particles, or their malign Nature and Properties.

Galen taking Notice of this Inſect, ſubjoins this Interrogation; Who would think ſo ſmall a Creature ſhould work ſo mighty an Alteration upon the whole Body of Man, as we find ſhe does, only by a little Dart or Sting juſt entring the outward Skin, by which certainly ſhe conveys a poiſonous Moiſture, or ſomething however more ſpirituous, yet ſtill venomous to the Blood? But if we conſider that this Skin being nervous, has Communication with other Parts, it will be eaſily reſolved, that a ſmall Drop of Poiſon let into this outward Membrane, may impart its Force after the manner of a Vapour, or *Aura Spiritalis*, to far diſtant Places of the Body; by which we ſee, that in thoſe darker Ages as to anatomical Diſcoveries, it was then believed the ſame was perſpirable and permeable from the Circumference to the Center, *& vice verſâ.*

Sennertus

Sennertus * takes Notice of the Signs of this Bite or Sting, to be a Stupor or Numbneſs upon the Part, with a Senſe of Cold, Horror, or Swelling of the Abdomen, Paleneſs of the Face, involuntary Tears, Trembling, Contractions, a perpetual Deſire to make Water, Convulſions, cold Sweats; but theſe latter chiefly when the Poiſon has been received inwardly.

As to the Cure, not ſlighting the uſual *Alexipharmicks* taken internally, he ſays the Place bitten muſt be immediately waſh'd with ſalt Water, or a Sponge dip'd in hot Vinegar, or fomented with a *Decoct. Malv. Orig. Serpil.* after which a Cataplaſm muſt be laid on, prepared *ex Fol. Laur. Rut. Porr. Farina Hord. cum Aceto coctis*; alſo *Allium & Cepa contuſ. Sterc. Caprin. cum Ficubus ping. Comedat Allium, & Vinum liberalius bibat.* But if the Poiſon were admitted into the Stomach, Vomiting muſt be procured for its ſpeedy Diſcharge, and then ſome proper Antidote preſcribed, among which *Geſner* commends beyond all others the pureſt, whiteſt, and fatteſt Roſin reſembling Frankincenſe. *Fracaſtorius* Bole and Vinegar taken inwardly, with which he recover'd a Perſon ſtung or bitten in the Neck by a venomous Spider †. See more in *Zuinger. Theatr. hum. Vit.* 475. alſo *Panarol. Pent.* 1. *Obſ.* 45. *De Morſu Aran. lethali.*

The next we intend to ſpeak to, is the Sting of the Bee and Waſp, however ſlighted by ſome, very troubleſome and dangerous to others: For the Deſcription of its Parts, I ſhall refer the Reader to ſome of the above-named Authors in their Books *de Inſectis*, ſuch as *Leewenhoeck, Swammerdam, Goedart, Mouſett, Jacobus Hoefnagelius:* The Sting, the Part we are principally con-

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* *Pract. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 24.* † *Lib. 2. C. 2. de Morb. contag.*

cern'd with, is elegantly and truly deſcribed by Mr. *Hook*, formerly of *Greſham* College, in his curious Tract which he calls *Micrographia*. Dr. *Mead* ſaith that by the naked Eye (but it muſt be a very good one) it may be perceiv'd to let through its Venom, in which himſelf by the Glaſs hath diſcover'd great Numbers of floating Salts, which mixing with the cutaneous Juices, raiſe a troubleſome Ferment, not appeas'd or laid for ſome Time: The Manner of the Operation of theſe Salts upon thoſe Juices, is thus explicated by the laſt mentioned Perſon, whoſe Modeſty gives it the Name of no improbable Conjecture †.

That our Blood conſiſting chiefly of two Parts, a ſimple Lymph, and an infinite Number of ſmall Globules, containing a very ſubtle and elaſtick Fluid; theſe acute Salts, when mingled with it, do prick thoſe Globules or *Veſiculæ*, and ſo let out their impriſon'd active Subſtance, which expanding it ſelf every Way, muſt neceſſarily be the Inſtrument of this ſpeedy Change and Alteration; and from ſuch an *Hypotheſis* as this, ſaith he, (it may be not very eaſily from any other) we may account for many of the ſurprizing *Phænomena* in the Fermentation of other Liquors.

Bees, Waſps, and Hornets, ſaith *Parey* *, cauſe great Pain in the Skin wounded by their Stings, on account of the Venom they dart into the Wound at the ſame Time, yet are they ſeldom deadly unleſs ſetting on People in Swarms; and thus according to *Sennertus*, as well as our Author, they have been the Death of Horſes. Their Stinging is found likewiſe to be more or leſs troubleſome, accordingly as they have prey'd aforehand on other venomous Animals, out of which that

† *Mechanical Account*, p. 15. * *Lib.* 21. *C.* 26.

poiſonous

poiſonous Liquor is prepar'd, and ſeparated, 'till upon Occaſion the ſame is darted down by their Sting: And thus according to *Pliny*, after they have fed upon poiſonous Plants, or upon the Bodies of Serpents, their Venom is much improved.

It is allow'd on all Hands, that the Sting of the Waſp is moſt pernicious, the Symptoms of whoſe Puncture are obſerv'd to be great Pain preſently felt upon the Spot, which continues if the Sting be left, as ſometimes happens, 'till the ſame be drawn forth, the Part ſwells, looks red, and riſeth into a little Puſh like a Bliſter: If the Sting be left behind, the ſame is to be drawn forth as ſoon as may, by opening the Skin, and picking of it out, if it cannot be got forth by ſucking; after which bruiſed Creſſes may be apply'd to the Place, which are proper to diſcuſs the Humour. Ox-Dung macerated in Oil and Vinegar, and apply'd hot, is *Galen*'s Medicine, and recommended by ſeveral others: Some apply the Creatures themſelves bruiſed, or (which ſeems better, being a great Medicine with *Fab. Hild.*) an Oil prepared with them after the Manner of the Oil of Scorpions. Vinegar, Honey, and Salt is a Remedy order'd by *Parey*, apply'd exceeding hot, with Cloths alſo dipt therein, and laid upon the Place: *Sulphur vive*, ſaith he, temper'd with Spittle, is approved alſo for the ſame.

The milky Juice of unripe Figs incorporate with Honey, or which is better, with *Theriaca*, is a Medicine of the ſame Author's; who by way of Preſervative adviſeth to anoint with the Juice of Mallows and Oil; for then, ſaith he, theſe Creatures will not aſſault nor ſting you.

It is reported of this Inſect (whether fabulous or not, I ſhall not think my ſelf anſwerable) that finding a dead Viper, ſhe dips her Sting in the o-

ther's Poiſon, and thence the firſt Invention of poiſoning the Heads of Arrows.

Sennertus orders a Cataplaſm to the Place ſtung, *ex Farin. Hord. Malv. Plant. cum Aceto præp.* and for the internal Adminiſtration (citing *Ardoynus)* the *Suc. Coriandri cum Saccharo*, which is moreover recommended by another of the Ancients, as the only Bezoar for the Sting of the Bee or Waſp. But if after all, great Fervour or Heat ariſe herefrom, by Means of the Venom, you are to treat the Patient as if labouring of a malignant Fever.

Some of our Country People apply hot Cowdung upon the Part, others anoint only with Honey, or lay on ſome bruiſed Mallows, with which they pretend to remove all Hurts of this Nature, tho' I have known them foil'd, and ſometimes diſappointed.

*Z. Luſitanus** gives this following Account of a Boy, who playing ignorantly near the Bee-hive, one of them ſtung him moſt ſeverely over his Eyebrow, on which immediately enſued great Pain, Tumour and Inflammation; I being call'd in for my Aſſiſtance, from the Authority of ſome of the Ancients, preſcribed the Cataplaſm of boil'd Mallows mix'd with Women's Milk: for this is not only a good lenient Medicine, but is ſuppos'd to have a ſingular Property againſt this Venom; but finding great Heat and Redneſs ſtill increaſing, I laid on ſome green Bay-Leaves, another of the Specificks: Returning home from Dreſſing him, I conſulted my Authors, and the next Day ſcarify'd and dilated the Parts for the eaſier Diſcharge of the Venom, as *Halyabbas* directs: Dreſſing him up *cum Ciner. calid.* according to *Alzaravius*, adding thereto, by the Direction of *Ponzettus*, *Fermenti*

* *Prax. admir. Lib.* 3. *Obſ.* 83.

aliquod;

aliquod; and in the Interim *cum Chriſtophoro de Honeſtis*, he took inwardly the *Suc. Coriand. cum Sacc.* approved highly in theſe Caſes by *Avicen.* Finally leaving no Stone unturn'd (tho' if he had turn'd over the Indications and fewer of his Authors, very likely the Child had far'd better) the Boy grew ſtill worſe; for being plethorick, and of a groſs Habit of Body, the Fever and other Symptoms got Ground in Spite of all Endeavours from Alexipharmicks and Topicks; the Diſeaſe ſpreading towards the Temple, and affecting the Parts round about with Gangrene; upon which, ſcarifying the ſame deeply, the Venom was diſcharged, and the Diſtemper giving Way, after much Labour and Difficulty the Youth eſcaped.

A noble Woman, ſaith *Fab. Hild.** ſitting at her Dinner, in the Dog-days, was ſtung with a Waſp upon her left Wriſt; after which immediately aroſe ſo intenſe and ſevere a Pain, that ſhe fell into a fainting Fit, and was carry'd from her Table to her Bed; where recovering her Senſes, ſhe perceived the Pain ſtill increaſing and ſtretching it ſelf up by the Arm all over the Body; upon which there aroſe ſmall Bliſters full of clear Water, as is uſual upon Burns. In the Evening, as alſo the next Morning, her Huſband order'd her to be anointed all over with ſome excellent Oil of Scorpions he had by him, and a plentiful Sweat being promoted with a good Doſe of the *Lapis Bezoar*, ſhe was ſhortly reſtor'd, not without the Loſs of the outer Skin peeling all over her Body.

Thus, continues he (in his Letter *ad Dm. Georg. Fabrum)* we ſee how ſmall an Inſect may carry a Poiſon ſtrong enough, being convey'd to the noble Parts, to create much Miſchief; a plain Admoni-

* *Cent.* 4. *Obſ.* 77.

tion to us, that we neglect not the Sting of a Waſp, one of which I have known degenerate into an incurable Ulcer, oppoſing the Endeavours of ſome of the greateſt and beſt Artiſts, which Caſe may be found at large in Obſerv. 78. following.

In Anſwer to this Epiſtle, *Faber* returns a like Hiſtory of a Caſe happening at *Patavium* (a City of the *Venetians*, where he liv'd with his Maſter *Jul. Caſſer. Placentinus*) to a Gentlewoman, ſtung on the *Metacarpium*; after which enſued great Pain, Inflammation, Fever, *Delirium*, bilious Vomiting: This Accident he obſerves to have been increaſed by the great Heat of the Weather, and befalling none of the beſt Habits of Body: However, to remedy the Symptoms and remove the Diſeaſe, *Placentinus* both ſcarify'd and cauteris'd the Part, directing *Bezoardicks*, and whatever elſe was thought requiſite; and by theſe Means, with great Difficulty, freed her from the moſt imminent Danger. In his following Obſerv. 80. the ſame *Hildanus* tells us, that being ſent for to a ſtout young Country Fellow, on the ſixth Day after he had been ſtung on the Cheek, near the leſſer *Canthus* of the Eye; he found the ſame from the exceeding Venom of the Sting, over-run upon that whole Side of the Face, with a livid or black Colour and perfectly gangren'd. Having order'd a Clyſter to be ready, he ſcarify'd all the gangren'd Parts, and dreſt them with *Ægyptiacum*, and other Medicaments proper in that Caſe: At the ſame Time he bled him, and order'd a *Cholagogue* the next Morning, *ex Infuſ. Rhabarb. Syr. Roſ. ſol. & Elect. è Succ. Roſ.* on which the Symptoms remitted, and continuing all neceſſary Applications to the Face, ſtill purging betwixt whiles with the ſame Infuſion, he recover'd him; whilſt at the ſame time another, with whoſe Name he acquaints us, upon ſuch an Accident, falling into ill Hands,

and

and ſuffering great Pains, came off at laſt with one of his Eye-lids inverted, and a total Loſs of Sight ſome Time after.

The Leech, by the *Latins* named *Hirudo*, is well known among us, being uſed very commonly to ſupply the Place of a Lancet, in thoſe who from Fear will not, or in ſuch whoſe Veins being inconſpicuous and imperceptible, cannot be let Blood otherways.

They are likewiſe of good Service after the other general Evacuation, to derive the Blood from ſome particular Part, or empty it from others where it lies ready for a Diſcharge, if ſuch Diſcharge be found neceſſary that Way to be made. Thus in ſevere Head-achs, or Defluxion from the Eye, as Ophthalmies, they do good Service, apply'd to the Forehead, Temples, or behind the Ears: And thus alſo in a Suppreſſion of a wonted hæmorrhoidal Flux, where the Veſſels are turgid, or full and painful for want of their cuſtomary Diſcharge, they are uſed to give Vent and promote the Evacuation, by applying them to thoſe Parts: But yet not without Caution and Deliberation firſt had, as has been taken Notice of in our Chapter of the Piles. But the Uſe of theſe, however ſeemingly innocent, has not been free from Dangers and many great Inconveniencies, as we find in ſundry Writers: They are ſaid to be at ſome Times, or rather in ſome Places, truly venomous: Of which Kind I reckon are meant thoſe taken out of ſtanding or putrid Waters, ſtinking Pools and Ditches: On the contrary, thoſe from pure and clear Waters, with their Backs greeniſh and their Bellies reddiſh, as *Charrier* obſerves, are of themſelves inoffenſive, the Black and Hairy being rejected as venomous. If any Accident attend the other and harmleſs Kind, it is likely more imputable to Miſmanagement, either forcing them off violently, by which their

Teeth are left behind, raiſing after ſome untoward Accident, as Inflammation, Abſceſs, or the like: Or ſetting them upon Parts ſubject to Influx, or on which much Humour is already fallen, when no Wonder there ſhould be more ſtill this Way invited, to the Hazard of Apoſtemation, Gangrene or Mortification, the Caſe probably of *Meſſalinus* the *Roman* Conſul, who *Pliny* * ſaith loſt his Life by affixing Leeches to his Knees, but tells not upon what Occaſion they were there fixed, only that their Heads were left behind in the Place: Which might be the Fault of the Attendant, as well as of the Leech. For 'tis not the Nature of this Creature, ſo far as I have obſerved, to leave either Heads or Teeth behind them, if they are let alone to fall off themſelves, when fully ſatiated with their Repaſt, the Blood they ſuck; nor will they do it, I believe, if diſturbed from their Work only by the common Salts or Bitters laid about their Snouts, the Particles of which, ſo ſoon as ever they perceive, they eaſily let go their Hold without need of any Force to occaſion their Separation, which by no means is to be promoted by pulling them, or handling them with Violence: There have been indeed fatal Conſequences attending their Application, as we have obſerved before in the latter End of the fourth Chapter of the ſecond Part of this Treatiſe: But theſe were purely owing to their incautelous, not to ſay ignorant, Application, as appears manifeſt. So that when duly circumſtantiated, one of the greateſt Troubles I have had with them, has been to reſtrain their bleeding after they come off, which ſometimes creates a little Trouble, eſpecially when ſet to ſome froward Children, about the Neck or other Parts

* *Lib.* 35. *C.* 10.

where

where convenient Bandage cannot be apply'd to ſecure the Dreſſing: At which Times they will ſometimes bleed longer than we would have them, notwithſtanding common Applications to prevent it: And when the Flux ſeems to be reſtrain'd, if the Blood be hot and thin with a quick and high Pulſe, as in Fevers, a Fit of Crying ſhall undo the Work and break through all afreſh. Thus I remember when I firſt began to practiſe, being ſent for five Miles out of Town to attend a Gentleman's Child in the Summer-Time, I got there by four o' Clock, and ſet on a Couple of Leeches, which after they had done their Buſineſs fell, and the Places were ſuffered to bleed ſome little while after; the Blood running down apace by Drops, I apply'd ſome *Farin. Trit.* with a Compreſs dipt in *Oxycrate*, and gave the Nurſe a Charge to keep her Fingers cloſe upon the Parts, as they grew warm ſtill dipping them in cold Water. It was low under the Ear they happen'd to fix, and the more difficult to bind any thing on: Leaving this Charge, I took my Horſe and rid two Miles farther, when returning to the Houſe in about an Hour, I found the Nurſe taking on that the Child would bleed to Death, and ſurely the Leeches either were not good, or they were not ſet right. The Infant ſeemed truly by the Cloaths to have loſt a pretty deal of Blood, and was turning pale: Which made me hope I ſhould have leſs Trouble to repreſs the Flux: The ſame uſually ceaſing upon any *Syncope*. I perceiv'd the good Woman had been at Work with Cobwebs, *Bole Armeny*, Tinder, and ſuch like. I ſent ſtraight to the Apothecary for a bit of crude Vitriol or Alum, and diſſolving ſome of the ſame in a Spoonful of Water, dipt a Compreſs of Lint therein, and ſtrew'd over it ſome fine Powder of the ſame Vitriol, which I kept cloſe with my Finger for a

Quarter

Quarter of an Hour: When during this Compreſſion the Child bled not a Drop, but recovering its Fainting, and growing reſtleſs, as being held in the ſame Poſture, it fell into a Fit of crying and holding the Breath, ſtraining the Muſcles of the Neck, by which, altho' I kept my Finger cloſe, it ran down again as at firſt: I then made up afreſh Compreſs and ſtopt it again, ſhifting my Fingers by Turns to eaſe my ſelf, and thus I continu'd for near an Hour: Hoping by this time we had a little Eſchar or Slough made by the Vitriol. Upon taking off my Finger it ſeem'd to ſtop to my great Satisfaction. I then left more Pledgits for the Nurſe, and ſent to the Apothecary in the Town, to give him Inſtruction if any freſh Eruption ſhould happen: When going to take Horſe at the Door, the Nurſe looking towards the Place, found all in freſh Blood, having made its Way through the Dreſſings. I then gave my Horſe to the Servant to put again into the Stable, and return'd into the Houſe, taking off the bloody Cloths, I clapt cloſe down another Compreſs to ſecure it, whilſt I order'd the Apothecary to bring me a little Vial of his *Ol. Vitrioli:* Which being come, I ſhook it up againſt the Cork, and clapt the Bottom of the ſaid Cork upon one Orifice, which it was only big enough to cover, then upon the other, which ſeem'd in a Manner ſecure. Upon the Touch with the Cork, the Child, through the Smart, cry'd much: However the Orifice ſeem'd thereby ſhrivel'd up, and the Bleeding next to nothing. I then apply'd a freſh Pledgit upon the Orifice which had bled laſt, the other being perfectly ſtopt: And ſaw the Child's Head bound up again, yet notwitſtanding, before the Nurſe had made an end, altho' there was a Linen-bolſter made of ſeveral Folds of Cloth, the innermoſt ſprinkled over with *Farina*, the Blood was got through: It being now late, and Time

for

for me to think of going Home, whilſt I was muſing what I had beſt to do, I eſpy'd a Tobacco-Pipe in the Chimney-Corner, and putting the ſame into the Fire, not letting the Nurſe know my Intention, I order'd her to take all off again: The poor Woman affrighted took no Notice, but when the Dreſſings were off, and the Pipe as I thought hot, I fetch'd it from the Fire, making them believe I would let the Blood drop upon it, and that Way ſtop the Bleeding: When taking my Opportunity whilſt her Head was turned another Way, and the Pipe heated a ſecond Time, being brought me, I ſuddenly clapt the End of it red hot as it was upon the Bleeding-hole, which I juſt touch'd, and threw away the Pipe, the Child not crying ſo much as at the Vitriol. After this finding all ſecure, I apply'd nothing but a little dry Lint and a Bit of defenſative Emplaſter, leaving behind me ſome of my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* to cure it as a Burn, ordering her only to take Care ſhe forced not off the Dreſſing, 'till it grew looſe of itſelf; getting then on Horſeback I made the beſt of my Way home: And in few Days after, heard my little Patient had bled no more, the Cruſt caſting off, and healing with two or three Dreſſings. And this indeed was the only Caſe I ever met with, ſo troubleſome and perplexing after ſetting on of Leeches, and which ſhall ſuffice me to have ſpoken of them.

There are ſeveral other little Inſects, whoſe Bites or Stings upon the outward Parts are very troubleſome to us for a ſhort Time, ſuch as thoſe of the Gnat, and Piſmire or Ant, with ſome others: But the Diſturbance from theſe lighter Hurts going off generally of themſelves, like thoſe from the Nettle and Cow-age: Or if (which is very rare) any unuſual Symptom ariſeth, requiring ſomething alike Treatment with the others beforemention'd,

tion'd, we ſhall take no farther Notice of them: Nor yet of ſuch Hurts as are inflicted either ſuperficially or otherwiſe from poiſon'd Inſtruments, which require much the ſame Method to withſtand their Malignity, and ſecure the vital and animal Parts from the ſame their deſtructive Influence, with thoſe occaſioned immediately by the venomous Creature, from whence the Poiſon was borrow'd. Thus *Ariſtotle* [*Lib. de Mirab.*] acquaints us, that it was cuſtomary with the *Scythians*, whom we call *Tartars*, (a People in the northern Parts of *Aſia* famous (I ſhould ſay infamous) for ſuch Practices) to hunt the Vipers after they had brought forth their Young, which having taken they ſuffer'd to pine and waſte, 'till their Bodies were turned into a putrid *Sanies*, after which they took the Blood of a Man, and mixing them together in a Pot cloſe cover'd, they bury'd the ſame in Dung, to forward its Corruption: Then taking off the ſerous Part of the Blood, together with the viperine Sanies ſwimming on the Top, they reſerved it for their deadly *Toxick* or Venom: And whoever it was given to, ran immediately ſtark mad, howling and crying like ſo many Wolves. More of this, with the Antidotes, may be found in *Langius Tom.* 1. *Epiſt.* 68. *Pliny Nat. Hiſt.* Lib. 11. C. 52. *Schenkius* Lib. 7. Obſ. 11.

In like Manner the *Indians* at this Day, as Dr. *Mead* obſerves from *Bontius*, make uſe of the Venom of the Lizard called *Gecco*, which they hang up by the Tail, and whipping, exaſperate him 'till he diſcharge his Poiſon: In which they tinge their Darts, and a very ſlight Wound from the Weapon, according to the Hiſtorian, is ſpeedy Death. Now the Remedies proper to overcome the Hurts given by the poiſonous Animal it ſelf, will very probably beſt conduce to the healing thoſe made by an Inſtrument imbued with the Poiſon from that Animal:

mal: And in likelyhood it may ſeem, the Poiſon from the Animal, exalted by Rage and Fury, when it inflicts the Wound, ſhould exceed that Poiſon which is collected after Death, and unaſſiſted by thoſe outragious Spirits, unleſs the Want thereof be furniſhed by the deviliſh Art of the *Venifici*.

To ſupply however in ſome Things, the Defects of this Chapter, we ſhall preſent our Reader with a Piece of Antiquity from *Damocrates*, Author of the fam'd Confection: Who hath compris'd ſundry Antidotes uſed in thoſe Days, againſt the Wounds and Stings of venomous Creatures in Verſe agreeable to thoſe Times.



DAMO-

DAMOCRATIS,

Ad Reptilium & Canis Rabidi Morſum,

ANTIDOTI;

Ex Galeni Lib. II. de Antidot. tranſcripti. Cap. xv.

NUNC autem tradere Medicinas volo
Quæ morſus tantum venenatos ſanent
Cornutæ, Viperarum, Aſpidis, Cherſydri:
Ictus Ferarum, & puncturas quoque
Apum, Veſparum, Scorpii, Phalangii.
Hac Arte ſtruas. Iridis bis quatuor
Aſſume drachmas primum; tum Zingiberis,
Succi Panacis, & Succi Papaveris,
Radicum Libanotidis, Semen Trifolii
Cujuſque Creticum tamen, bis quatuor.
Ariſtolochiæ, longam dico, & Rutæ
Agreſtis Seminum drachmas duodecim.
Radicum Vitis albæ ſex & decem:
Serpilli vero pariter & Smyrnii,
Pontoque miſſi nobilis Caſtorii,
Tantundem: Sed Eryngii, & Seminum Apii,
Æthiopici præſertim, & adhuc novi,

Cujuſque

Cujuſque drachmas appendo ter duas:
Ervique candidi, & mundi bis duodecim.
Hæc cuncta ſicca, & tranſmiſſa cribro,
Excipe Vino. Parvos inde fac orbes
Rotaſve parvas. Unicam drachmam dabis
Hujus Medicamenti, ex Hemina Meri
Boni, non commiſti, pinguis, & non novi.
Facit dimidium reſolutum Aqua.
Tumori Ventris, atque turgido Colo,
Et quibus incerta cauſa quicquam dolet.

Alia.

Valde bonum Remedium, quo uſos etiam
Ipſos bibendo novi commorſos malè
A Viperis nuper captis, quos vocant
Pſyllos (gens hæc Natura non fermè ſolet
Pati Serpentes, neque aſſueta timet)
Dediſſeque aliis valde commorſis malè.
Mollem ſiccabis umbra Meliſſophyllon:
Siccatum tunde, moxque drachmas accipe
Inde bis octo, tum longæ vel rotundæ
Ariſtolochiæ, drachmas adde decem,
Siccæ tamen: Chamædryos decem quoque.
Myrrhæ & bonæ, & trolodyticæ item decem.
Iſtæc contuſa ſubtili cribro excute:
Mellis quod ſatis dulcis adde, & uncias.
Dato quod pendet drachmam vel plus parum,
E Vini purioris cyathis decem.
Quidam è longo atque recenti Folio
Exprimunt Succum, ſicque menſura pari
Vinum conjungunt, atque bibatur jubent.
Menſura utriuſque ſint Cyathi decem,
Parum vel minus, aut parumper amplius.
Impoſitum quoque folium attritum prodeſt

Alia.

Cum hæc ad alias feras quidem.
Tum vero eſt Viperis efficax Remedium.
Semper repoſitum habeas Coagulum
Cervini Pulli, recens ſit præcipimus.
Antiquo recens Stomacho plus convenit.
Drachmam repoſiti Cyathis duobus
Vini Falerni, & aquæ ſat quæ videatur,
Admiſce. Præbe quibus dentes intulit
Serpens, mox vigilent ambulentque impera.
Ac, ſi demorſa non hoc prohibeant loca,
Balneas petant, ubi per tempus aliquod
Maneant: Egreſſique haud multum poſtea
Rurſus, ut dixi, capient Coagulum.

Alia.

E genere eorum, quæ adverſantur Venenis
Antidotus ea eſt, quæ ad rabidi morſum Canis
Facit, latrandi morſum inferentem amentiam,
Et Aquæ & Potûs omnis inanem Metum;
Uſque adeo, ut ſi Aquæ tantillum videat,
Et convellatur Æger, & ſtatim tremat.
Hic & Vigilias inter & Amentias
Juges degendo commorietur brevi.
Ac quamvis primo effugiat metum aquæ,
Tamen mox ipſum tales heu caſus manent
Repente, quales ſolent commorſos diu.
Ergo ne tales in Pavores incidas,
Velim tam ſacram Medicinam pares.
Nam ſi quis ipſam quo dicam bibet modo,
Nullam commorſus ſentiet Inſaniam.
Confice hoc pacto. Cancros fluviatiles
Sarmentis Vitis Albæ, ſed viniferæ,
Combure, & tere, tritos ſerva pyxide.
Rurſus cribratam bene Gentianam,

Alio

Alio conde Vaſe. Cum uti opus erit,
Inſperge cyathis Vini ſuavis tribus,
Myſtra duo parva Cancrorum cineris, &
Gentianæ unum, ſicut dixi, contritæ.
Jejunus hoc commiſtam ſorbeat tribus
Æger diebus nullo intermiſſo, jube.
Lux prima ſi quo caſu præterierit,
Duobus aliis ſimplicem Menſuram
Trades: Secundo duplum die porriges
E Vini cyathis, ut dixi modò, tribus.
Quibuſdam rurſus & tranſacto tertio
Videtur, tantum Morſu vaſtatos gravi
Tres ſemper Gentianæ dandos Obolos,
Secundus adſit donec & Vigeſimus,
Tribus è Vini cyathis vel plus parum.

Alia.

Hanc quoque ad eos, qui timent aquam ſibi
Dicebat Niceratus conſtare, & ſimul
Amicis, qui mirandas judicare
Medicinarum Proprietates queant.
Lycii patarici optimi tres Obolos,
Præſtaret Indicum, ſi id adeſſet tibi,
Dies jubebat viginti duos dare
Jejuno, ut dixi, nuper morſo, & ex aqua.
Facere ſuccus Britannicæ fertur idem
Datus, quo Lycium præcepimus modo.
Hoc quidam etiam multum admirantur: Duo
Urſinæ fellis Myſtra, duobus Aquæ
Admiſta cyathis, diebus tribus datum,
Manè cum primum illuceſcit, ante cibum.
Ad Morſus rabidi Canis, præſertim ubi
In rabiem complures incidunt Canes,
Emplaſtrum, quo adverſus Saniem utor, habe,
Quæ è morſu exit, juvabit, & ſi quid nigrum
Vulneribus ineſt, aut livens. Vulnus ubi
Circum ſcalpſeris, Emplaſtrum pone ſuper

Per longum tempus, atque Vulnus dilata
Medicamento quod Cruſtam, & Ulcus ducat.
Facit ad aliarum ferarum nihil minus,
Quæ virus linquunt, Ictus, atque Morſus:
Et Tela pravo madefacta toxico:
Et Ulcus omne, ſic vocant, moris mali.
Terræ ampelitidis nigræ drachmas cape
Bis quinque, bis viginti. His adde Argenti bonæ
Tantundem Spumæ, & tantundem Bituminis,
Tribus prædictis par ſit pondus Olei.
Attica pendat propolis decem quater.
Ariſtolochia, & Symphytum, & Marrubium,
Eleniumque, & Chamelæon bis hæc duas.
Tres Iris alba ſicca, tres & Smyrnium,
Tres Galla non matura: Sex Alumen, &
Polium, quæ chalbanum uno vincat Obolo.
Decem & duas thus pendat, & dimidiam.
Chalcitis uſta drachmas tantum quatuor
Pendat, Centaurion tenue ter duas,
Bis quinque, & decem affunde Mellis Attici
Confice diligenter, & præſens aſta:
Nam valde, ſi contemnas, utitor cito.
Ergo Ampelitim Terram, & Argenti Spumam
Concrede Vaſi fictili magno & novo.
Olivo affuſo. Mox igne leni quoque,
Denſari cum videbis, Alumen, atque
Chalcitim ſparge: Vaſque ſeorſum aliud
Colliquet Mella, Chalbanum, & Propolin:
Ac ſi quid aliud liquandum adſit, liquat.
Hæc ubi ſatis ferbuerint, transferas.
Olivo juncta cum ferbuerint parum,
Nec plus inquinant, inſpergere pulverem
Quem tuſa Radix, quem caulis herbæ dedit.
His actis, ſtatim vas ab igne transferas.
Et commiſcendo, ubi refrixerit parum,
Effuſum valida Emplaſtrum ſubiges manu.
Subactum ſerva, ſed contectum Corio.

Vulneri cuſpis quod intulit hoc prodeſt,
Veneno cuſpis illata. Prodeſt quibus
Serpens Venenum intulit, atque Fera.
Unuſque idcirco eſt omnium curæ modus.
Omnibus Carnem vulneratam protinus
Scalpello circumcide, vel igne amputa.
Ventoſam poſt hæc, ni locus vetet, infer,
Acutiſque & urentibus Medicinis
Vulnus ſervabis latum multo tempore.
Hoc nos in libro docuimus alio,
Illis ſcribentes, qui Medicinas volunt
Conficere, quæ urentibus & ſcalpro fiunt.
Utatur idem Antidotis, quas docui
Bibendas illis, quos commorſit Vipera.
Bibendum trade, & hinnuli Coagulum.
Bibendum trade Gentianam rabido
Cane commorſis, ac quæ dixi reliqua
Iſtis prodeſſe, nam hæc conveniunt quoque.
Cyrenes Succus, is ſi non adſit, dabis
Quem Medi mittunt, quantum pendet Obolus
Duobus è calentis Cyathis Aquæ.
At Gentianæ quod tres Obolos trahit,
Multum Radice Succus eſt præſtantior.



A SHORT
APPENDIX

Concerning the Efficacy of

Local Remedies.

HAVING finiſh'd what I had to ſay upon certain Diſtempers, wherein the Skin is either primarily or ſecondarily ſome Ways affected: I hope the Reader will not be diſpleaſed, if I add a few Words concerning the Force of ſome outward Remedies, if not wholly ſubduing by themſelves, at leaſt aſſiſting towards the Removal of certain internal Maladies. By which I would not be underſtood, as if a Plaiſter, Pultis, or Liniment laid upon the Outſide of the Skin, and extending its Virtue no farther, could produce any great Matters: But that ſome ſubtil Particles from the ſame, inſinuating themſelves by the Pores, may get into the Blood and nervous Juice; by altering whoſe Texture, one Way or other, ſome very con-

ſiderable Change may be induced, as certainly as from the Medicine taken in by the more obvious Paſſages. But ſuch is the Misfortune, that as on the one ſide through Bigotry, Superſtition, and Over-credulity, we want not thoſe who are apt to impute too much, as in the *Torquis Infantum*, and the ſeveral other ridiculous *Periapta*, Characters, *&c.* worn as Charms for Agues, Epilepſies, and the like: So on the other, ſome Gentlemen have been ſo very ſhy, not to ſay incredulous, as to ſlight and diſregard all other external Application, how ſerviceable ſoever and expedient they have been found; and 'tis common for them to overlook the *Pericarpia*, *Subplantalia*, or any of thoſe we call the *Epithemata* in their Practice.

Indeed, as I never could lay much Streſs on the former, ſo having ſeen at ſome times very remarkably good Effects from the latter, I think they ought not to be caſhier'd, but rather recommended. Nor do I think I need much Labour to convince thoſe who by their Skill and Knowledge in the animal Structure, are already ſatisfy'd that its Mechaniſm is ſuch, as will afford an Entrance very eaſy to the finer Parts of the outward Medicine, into its inmoſt Receſſes: Being much further'd by the Warmth of thoſe they lie upon, and entring the Pores in the Form, at leaſt, of an *Halitus*, if not more ſubſtantially.

It may be difficult, I know, to explicate the *Modus*, or Way of their Operation upon the ſanguineous or nervous Fluids, after they have enter'd: But 'tis eaſy to prove they do both enter and operate, by their conſequent Effects.

Thus, beſides the many Inſtances might be produc'd from Authors of undoubted Credit, I my ſelf have known two Children kill'd, by an Over-purgation from barely rubbing in a little Ointment (poſſibly that *de Arthanita)* upon their Navels, recommended

commended by a wiſe Woman to kill Worms: The Particles of which getting into the Pores and intangling themſelves among the nervous *Fibrillæ* of the ſubjacent *Viſcera*, lay conſtantly and inceſſantly, like ſo many *Stimuli*, provoking the Bowels to ſhake them off, which not able to effect, and their Forces ſpent, notwithſtanding all Aſſiſtance called in from lenient and anodyne Clyſters, Reſtringents, and Opiates, to get a Truce with the Enemy, an univerſal Convulſion, as the laſt Effort, came on, and Death quickly enſued after.

Fernelius * makes mention of ſuch an Ointment, that being daubed on the Belly, purges violently: But you cannot (as *Bonet* wiſely obſerves) make Trial of it, or the like, without Cenſure or Loſs of Reputation. Of this and its Conſequence read *Fab. Hild.* his Diſcourſe *De Dyſenteria*, Cap. 8.

The Effects of Quickſilver rubbed on the outward Skin, are too well known to want any Recital: I have hinted at ſome of them in the foregoing Treatiſe, when worn only in a Girdle; and the ſame will alſo furniſh very ſurpriſing Effects, if not of that, yet of other Poiſons, apply'd outwardly.

Now if, as appears plain, the Particles of one Sort of Medicine, entering our Bodies, by means of the cutaneous Pores, are able to excite ſuch inteſtine Feuds as are very difficult, if at all, to be appeaſed without the Deſtruction of the whole animal Fabrick: It will ſurely be allow'd, that thoſe of another Kind, may both enter the ſame Way, and by their friendly or agreeable Natures, compoſe the jarring Principles, and amicably allay the Storm or Hurrican raiſed from within.

From theſe Words a certain *Toy-Medicine-Monger*, or a Dealer in *Phyſical Baubles* has taken the

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* *Enchirid. Med. Pract. p.* 240.

Liberty to amuſe his Reader with a Perſuaſion that I am a Friend to *Amulets*, and other his ridiculous *Appenſa*, for the Cure of Diſeaſes, as I am told he hath publiſh'd in one of his ſmall Pamphlets, diſtributed *Gratis*, but with a View of bringing great Gain to himſelf. 'Tis true, he has Modeſty enough to tell the World, that I am a Friend where *Evidence* forceth me.

In anſwer to which I think my ſelf concern'd ſo far as to reply, that I never met with ſuch *Evidence* in any of his *ludicrous* Argumentation: nor will there be found any Parallel between the Effects of Remedies I am now treating of, apply'd immediately to the Skin of any Part of our Bodies, either in Form of *Fomentation*, *Ointment*, or *Emplaſter*, or any other of the *Epithems*, ſo named by Phyſicians, and his apiſh Fopperies of *Beads* or *Gout-Stones*, the former to be hung about Childrens Necks, the latter worn in the Garments of as childiſh People: For altho' it may be very poſſible that an Ointment rub'd upon the Skin, ſhould *purge*, *cauſe Reſt*, *raiſe a Salivation*, or the like; yet will none of them have any ſuch Effect when carry'd about us.

It muſt be own'd, that ſome have been ſo ſimple to forbid *Cantharides* being worn in the Pocket, becauſe the ſame in Plaiſters have ſometimes occaſion'd the making of a bloody Water: "But theſe, as our learned Dr. *Friend* * ſays, "are rather the "Figments of dreaming Perſons, than Diſputes "of Phyſicians.

The great Principle of *Attraction*, by which our new Philoſophy ſolves all the *Phænomena* of natural Bodies, was by its Author † never intended to be thus abuſed, who how ſtrenuous an Advocate

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* *De Febribus, p.* 138. † *Sir* Iſaac Newton.

ſoever

ſoever for the ſame, yet always allows, that as there muſt be a definite Make, and Peculiarity of Texture in Bodies, thus acting upon one another; ſo alſo a determinate Space between, or Proximity of each to other before they operate or aſſociate: none of them being capable of exerting themſelves *extra Sphæram Activitatis.*

But indeed I think it is paying too great a Regard to Trifles to dwell longer upon a Subject calculated merely to delude the Ignorant, and to pick their Pockets; or in other Words, by putting a Child's *Play-thing into, attracting* their Money *out of* them.

To reſume now the Thread of our Diſcourſe, and confirm our former Poſition, I well remember [for 'tis not long time ſince] when ſundry cordial and ſtomachick Remedies had been given (altho' the beſt of our commonly ſuppoſed *Anti-emeticks*) without taking Effect, upon a perpetual *Niſus* of the Ventricle to throw up its Contents; a Flannel wrung hot out of a Decoction of Mint and Wormwood, with ſome of the Aromaticks, preſently allay'd the Hurry, and quieted the Orgaſmus of the enraged Spirits, which had occaſion'd this Inverſion of the periſtaltic Motion.

*Greg. Horſt.** tho' he owns it above his Comprehenſion, acknowledgeth the ſame good Effect enſued the wearing Wormwood only in the Socks, which both corrected the Weakneſs of Stomach in a certain Nobleman, and took off his Nauſea or Loathing.

The like good Effects are common from the warm or hot Epithemes laid upon the Region of the Abdomen, in the Cholick and Iliac Paſſion, as alſo in Dyſenteries and other Fluxes, taking Riſe

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* *Epiſt. Med. Lib.* 2. *Sect.* 3. *De Morſu Canis rab.*

from the exorbitant Motion of the nervous Fluid, ſtirred up either by *Flatus* or ſome ſtimulating Humours this Way derived, when the Medicaments taken inwardly have not ſucceeded.

Nor is it any thing ſtrange, that the *Effluvia* from an outward Medicine entering our Bodies, ſhould work ſuch conſiderable Alterations, if we conſider that the efficient Cauſe of the moſt ſurprizing and aſtoniſhing Diſtempers within, ſuch as the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, and ſundry others of the convulſive and hyſteric Kind, conſiſts as it were in Vapour, and borders ſo nearly upon immaterial Beings (if I may be allow'd the Word) whilſt the moſt deſtructive ones alſo from without, as in the Plague and other Peſtilential Diſeaſes, have thoſe which are as imperceptible to our Senſes for their Parent. If it be objected, that thoſe latter are let in by the more large and open Paſſages of the Mouth and Noſtrils, we anſwer, Each Pore of the Skin is a ſufficient Paſſage, which if letting in the mercurial Globules before obſerved, will ſcarce deny Admittance, or prove impermeable, to much finer Corpuſcles, both ſalutary and deſtructive.

It is our Buſineſs at preſent to evince that they may, and do get in, even by thoſe cutaneous Pores, and being enter'd, do alſo produce very conſiderable Changes and Alterations. Thus in the Caſe of Agues, whoſe Fits are often ſtopt by the only Application of certain Medicines to the Wriſt; the learned *Willis* thus diſcourſeth.

* Thoſe Empirical Remedies, which are ſaid to cure intermitting Fevers, are of that Sort, which drive away the approaching Fit without any Evacuation, ſuch as ſome of the *Epicarpia*, or Medi-

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* *Willis de Feb.*

cines

cines apply'd to the Pulſe in the Wriſts; *Supplantalia*, to the Feet; *Epithems* and Amulets to the Region of the Heart. Some of theſe ſo commonly known to help, that their Effects are ſometimes warranted under ſome Forfeiture conſiderable. Now as to the Mode of Operation, ſaith he, it is clear that thoſe external Applications do impart ſome Force and Action to the Blood and Spirits, by which the Turgeſcency, or Swelling up of the Blood with the Feveriſh Matter and Fermentation, are ſtopt, (*viz.*) from the Medicine ty'd about the Body, certain little Bodies or *Effluvia* are communicated to the Blood, which do very much fix and bind together the Particles thereof, or alſo as it were precipitate them by fuſing and ſhaking them: And by either Way the ſpontaneous growing hot of the Blood is prevented, as when cold Water is put into a boiling Pot, or as when Vinegar or Alum is flung into new or working Beer, preſently Fermentation ceaſes, and the Liquor acquires a new Taſte and Conſiſtency, whereby it becomes fit to be drunk, as if it had been kept to ripen a long time. That theſe Agueſtoppers in particular do work after ſome ſuch Way, is plainly ſeen, for that many of them of principal Note do excel in a ſtyptic or binding Force, or elſe with a precipitating Virtue. But be this as it will, it is certain and indubitable, that the febrile Paroxyſm is often ſtopt by outward Application, even where ſtrong Faith or Imagination have had no Share. A remarkable Inſtance of which, we have (taken Notice of ſome Years paſt) in the famous cinnabarine Plaiſter, laid (tho' not to the Wriſts) upon the Stomach: I mean that of Dr. *Bates*, which he intitles the *Emplaſtrum Febrifugum Magnum*, of which his Tranſlator (ſeldom ſhort in thoſe Encomiums) tells us, that in a hundred Examples together, it hath not failed once.

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It is ſufficient to my Purpoſe, that it cureth four in ſix, and that I have known it do, in all Ages, Sexes and Conſtitutions, as well Quotidian, as Tertian and Quartan. So that from the Premiſſes we think it reaſonable to infer, that many of our Epithems, whether in the Form of Plaiſter, Fotus, Liniment, or otherwiſe; and apply'd either to the Forehead, Temples, Heart, Stomach, Belly, Wriſts, Feet, or other Parts of the Body, are neither to be laid aſide, nor thought by any means uſeleſs.

We ſaid ſomething before of the Antipeſtilential Amulet; but that, with the Manner of its Operation referr'd to, being a little remote from our Purpoſe, however well-affirmed in its good Effects, as not acting upon the Skin itſelf, but only by a Kind of Sympathy, concentering, as ſome imagine, the peſtilent Effluvia to itſelf, that they may not enter thereinto: We leave every one to think as they pleaſe: Whilſt among the external or local Remedies, we reckon the *Stillicidia* often practiſed by the Antients, and highly approved by *Galen**. Somewhat of Kin to this is our Bath-Pump, found to be exceeding ſerviceable not only for ſome Diſtempers of the Head, but in many obſtinate and fixed Pains upon the Joints: But theſe are ſo well known, that I need ſay no more of them, nor of the Baths themſelves, whether cold or hot, which I call alſo local, and of which many, I believe, may be ſaid to act by inſinuating their Particles into the Blood, as well as by their Specifick Gravity, or their manifeſt Qualities of Heat and Cold, either relaxing the Fibres, or giving them a greater Tenſion and Elaſticity.

Of Unguents outwardly apply'd, we have given a Hint before, which was brought only to demon-

* *Meth. C.* 22.

ſtrate,

ſtrate, that by the Pores of the outward Skin there was ſufficient Paſſage for ſome Parts of the ſame (however clog'd or inviſcated with others in the Compoſition) to inſinuate themſelves into the Body, there exciting their Force, which however deadly by the Raſhneſs and Ignorance of the Director, is no Bar againſt the ſalubrious Advantage to be obtained, from another Medicine of the ſame Form, tho' of a different Quality, apply'd by Order of the ſkilful Phyſician.

If Ointments find Admittance, we have no Reaſon to doubt but Oils will, which are leſs viſcous and more diffuſive, and if they enter not ſubſtantially, yet by their *Minima Medica*, or the ſubtil Particles with which they are ſaturate, we find they gain an Entrance, and work conſiderable Alterations.

When I was called to relieve a Youth ſuffering under an Iſchury, not without Suſpicion of a Stone in the Bladder, and had order'd a Terebinthiate Clyſter, I preſcribed a forcing Aperient and diuretick Apozem, alſo Emulſions and Mixtures of the *Aq. Saxifrag. Parietar. Fœnic. Raph. C. Tinct. Sal Tart. cum Syr. de 5 Rad. & de Alth.* but all to little Purpoſe: I then directed a Semicupe of a Decoction of the emollient Herbs, with the *Cicer. rub. Bacc. Laur. & Junip.* as ineffectually. I made him ſtand with his bare Feet upon a Stone-Pavement, but without Succeſs: After which I paſſed a Catheter into the Bladder, and having drawn off near a Quart of Water, ſearched, but found no Stone. In two Days Time he began to grow bad again, when a Perſon coming in by Accident, and hearing the Complaint, told the Parents he would ſend in a little Bottle of Oil, which, he would lay his Life, ſhould cure him. Accordingly the next Morning, the Oil being come, I was ſent for, and ſaw the Operator bathe him very gently with it

hot

hot upon the Region of the Bladder, *Pubes* and *Perinæum*, for near a Quarter of an Hour: During which his Bed being warm'd, he was cover'd on thoſe Parts with a Piece of Flannel, and put therein. I waited ſome little Time, but ſeeing no Effect, took Leave: And being ſcarce got out of Doors, was deſir'd to walk up Stairs again, where I found the Boy upon his Knees, piſſing luſtily near the ſame Quantity I had drawn before with the Inſtrument. Before the next Day the Small-Pox came out, of which this Symptom was the only Precurſor, as ſometimes falls out, but being here alone, was not ſuſpected: Yet notwithſtanding all the Experiments had been try'd, the Boy recover'd. This Oil was gueſſed by the Apothecary then preſent, to be no other than the *Ol. Scorpionum*. But whether that, the *Ol. Formicarum*, or any other, 'twas apparent it had a very quick Operation upon the Bladder, either ſtimulating the ſame to an Excretion, or otherways relaxing and putting the Sphincter upon opening and diſcharging its Contents.

The *Oleum Formicarum*, uſed after the ſame Manner, is reported to occaſion venereal Erections, beyond all thoſe Remedies directed inwardly, whether Perfumes, *Aromaticks*, *Analepticks* or others, preſcrib'd as *Aphrodiſiacks*.

But farther to confirm the Efficacy of Medicines outwardly apply'd, for the removing of inward Illneſs: Meeting with two Paſſages anſwerable to my Deſign, the one from *Rolfincius*, the other from the famous *De le Boe Sylvius*, I have taken the Freedom to inſert them: Thus then, the Former *.

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* *Diſſert. Anat.* 1034.

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The Uſe of the cutaneous Veins comes all to this, that what Blood remains over and above the Nutrition of the Skin, may be carried back by them to the larger Branches, and Trunk of the *Cava*. Hereby the Vertue of Topicks apply'd to the Wriſts, tranſmitting their Particles and Atoms through the Pores of the Skin, may be communicated to the Blood, yea to the Heart it ſelf. Thus alſo the deadly Poiſon of things laid to the Skin by Stealth, tho' never ſo ſlightly, come quickly to affect the vital Parts, being carry'd with the Blood by thoſe Veins which convey that Liquor back unto the Heart. Again

Thoſe Phyſicians, ſaith *Sylvius* *, are not to be heeded, as being more ſubtil than ſkilful, who reject the Uſe of all Ointments, Plaiſters and Liniments, becauſe it does not ſeem probable to them, that fat and oily things can penetrate through the Skin, Membranes and Muſcles of the Abdomen, that encompaſs the Contents. But though this ſeems improbable, at leaſt difficult, yet daily Experience witneſſeth, that internal Diſeaſes of the Abdomen or Belly, are daily cured only by the Uſe of Ointments and Liniments. Now tho' the laudable Effects of Oils and oleous Things may ſuffice to prove their Penetration through the Skin and other Parts, yet the Ways alſo may be determined by which oily Things may penetrate, even to the inner Parts, namely the Pores of the Skin: From which there is a Paſſage to the Veſſels and conſequently to the Heart. For ſeeing all the Parts of the Body are made up of various Particles, like natural *Minima*, and therefore of Atoms join'd or wrought together; it is not probable, ſeeing they are diverſly ſhaped, that they are ſo exactly fitted

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* *Prax. L. 3. C. 3. Sect. 105.*

to

to one another, but that there is every where a Paſſage through them, for fluid Bodies, and eſpecially for ſuch as are volatile: Which *Hippocrates* alſo obſerv'd, when he pronounced the whole Body to be pervious; and any one may obſerve that views either the Bones, Griſtles or other Parts, and notes them to be porous, eſpecially when obſerving the ſame with Glaſſes, and compares them with things made by Art, linen or woollen Cloths: Which tho' never ſo cloſe, yet are pervious withal; for he will then acknowledge and conclude, that there are every where Pores, ſometimes larger ſometimes ſtraiter, even in all natural things.

Farther yet to manifeſt the Effect of an external Application upon the Blood, *Phil. Salmuth.** takes Notice of a Perſon falling out of his Chariot, who was bruiſed, more eſpecially in his Arm: By which tnere ſeemed Danger of a *Paralyſis*; for Prevention whereof his Spine was anointed with hot Oils, and warm Plaiſters were after apply'd: Whence he was immediately ſeiz'd with a Fever, which left him as ſoon as the Applications were removed. When they were firſt apply'd, he ſaid, he felt ſenſibly the Heat proceeding from the Application (getting into the large Veſſels, ſaith the Author, which run that Way, and ſo ſtraight to the Heart.) After ſome Weeks, that he might not loſe the Uſe of his Arm, he conſenting, they apply'd again ſuch like Topicks, and the Fever again returns: Upon which, laying them aſide, they endeavour'd by other Means to help him.

That Plaiſters laid on ſeveral Parts of the Body, are not only uſeful to cure the Hurts of the Skin, but to quiet and allay the inordinate Motions of the Blood and Spirits, and to open the Paſſages of

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* *Cent.* 1. *Obſ.* 79.

ſome

ſome obſtructed *Viſcera*, is manifeſt not only from the febrifuge Plaiſter before-mentioned, but alſo in thoſe *de Cymino*, *Meliloto*, *de Baccis Lauri*, in the *Pleuritis notha*: Alſo in that *de Galbano* for the Hyſterick Diſorder, and in the *Ammoniac.* either *ſine*, *vel cum Cicuta*, by which alone, in Time, very conſiderable ſchirrous Tumours in the Liver and Spleen are inſenſibly waſted. We have known that Plaiſters to the Wriſts have ſtopped the Fits of Agues; and we have Reaſon to believe that others to the Feet, upon other Accounts beſides Fevers, are not without their Advantage; and that ſome Diſorders of the Head, how remote ſoever therefrom, are hereby (together with other Remedies) excellently well provided for, on that of the Community there is between theſe Parts, as well as others, by Means not only of the Blood-veſſels, but the nervous *Fibrillæ* alſo; ſo that ſome have apply'd Plaiſters to the Soles of the Feet to cauſe Reſt, inſtead of taking an hypnotic Draught; and I have known others by the Uſe of a *Pedilavium*, who have more certainly and pleaſantly procur'd to themſelves the ſame, when the common Doſe of *Laudanum* would do nothing to that Purpoſe; and whether this ariſe from the bare Humidity or relaxing Property of the Bath or Waſh, taking off the Criſpature or over Tenſion of the *Fibres* (on which Watching depends;) or from ſome narcotick Particles in the Compoſition, wherewith it is ſtock'd, getting into the Blood and hence to the Brain, ſubjugating and fettering the Animal Spirits, and preventing their wonted Excurſions for ſome Time, (on which Sleep) it matters not to our preſent Purpoſe, ſince the Effect either Way, is produced by the topical Adminiſtration.

But if the more groſs and emplaſtic Medicaments thus apply'd, can make their Way, at leaſt ſome

Parts of them into the Blood and nervous Fluid; what may we not expect from the liquid Epithemes, whoſe Parts may be rendred yet more rare and tenuious by the Admixtion of ſome ſpirituous Ingredients, by which they become ſo diffuſive as inſtantly to penetrate the whole Animal Compages, and diverſly (according to the Intent of the Phyſician) to alter and rectifie ſome Diſorders of the ſame.

The Benefit of Friction, which conſiſts of Motion and Heat, whether or no the ſame be raiſed by rubbing the Body with a coarſe Cloth, or the Fleſh-bruſh, has Advantages inconceivable and ſcarce credible, by which the Obſtructions of the Pores and cutaneous Glandules are opened, their ſtagnating Juices broke into ſmall Particles, diſſolv'd and render'd fit to be carry'd off in Perſpiration, in the Room of which, as my Lord *Verulam* well obſerves, new Juice will ſucceed with new Vigour to the Body: And Longevity, ſaith that great Naturaliſt, is this Way moſt certainly promoted. But of obſtructed Perſpiration, the Parent of much the greater Number of our Diſtempers (and by thoſe Means excellently removed) ſee more in our Chapter aforegoing of the twofold Perſpiration.

To this belong the *Sinapiſmi*, *Phanigmi*, or *Rubificantia*, apply'd unto wither'd, cold and paralytick Members, with an Intent of rouſing up the native Heat and to bring Nouriſhment to the Parts emaciated.

The Application of young Pigeons, or other Creatures ſlit in two alive, and immediately apply'd to the Soles of the Feet, ſometimes to the Top of the Head, are reckon'd among *Epithems* none of the leaſt ſerviceable, in malignant Fevers, Convulſions, *&c.* The Vent of a Pigeon apply'd cloſe to the Fundament of young Children, in

ſome of the like Caſes, has a ſtrange Force of Attraction (if the Expreſſion be allowable) in which the Suction ſeems as ſtrong as in the Cupping-glaſs, and whether from the malign *Effluvia* drawn out of the Body of the diſeaſed into its own, or from the Creature's Reſpiration, during the Interval, ſome how impeded and intercepted, ſo it happens frequently, that it lays down its own Life to preſerve another's. Nor will any of theſe Remedies appear ridiculous to him who conſiders that the greateſt and moſt learned Phyſicians as well among the Ancients as Moderns, have countenanced their Uſe in their own Practice: An Inſtance among the latter, and ſeemingly more unlikely than ſome others, we may obſerve in the thinking *Sydenham*, who in the moſt acute and torturing Diſeaſe affecting poor Mortals, I mean the Iliack Paſſion, thence call'd the *Miſerere*, doth, among other Remedies, adviſe a young Kittling to be laid alive upon the naked Belly, and there continued for ſome Time.

It hath already been made to appear, as well from ſome of the Ancients, as from a learned and worthy Phyſician among us*, that many conſiderable Cures have been wrought without either external or internal Medicine, only by a due Uſe of one of the *Non-naturals*, I mean that of Exerciſe or Motion; and from theſe Hints it will appear, what great Aſſiſtance may be had (I do not ſay the whole Benefit or Advantage) in many Caſes from local Medicine. Even at this time a-Day a great Part of the World, *viz. China* and *Japan*, give very few, and thoſe very ſimple ones, laying their chief Streſs, and undertaking to cure almoſt all Diſtempers, by *Acupuncture* and *Inuſtion*,

* *Dr.* Fuller *in his Med. Gymnaſt.*

as appears from the printed Account of *Wilhelmus ten Rhyne* *, a Phyſician of good Note, who had travel'd thoſe Parts, and has cauſed accurately to be delineated (in his *Mantiſſa Schematica)* the Front, Side, and poſterior Views of the Outſide of a human Body, with the Places on which they burn their *Moxa*, and perforate with the Needle, expreſs'd in Lines and Points rather mathematical, or as ſome would incline to think magical, than anatomical.

The Date of this Acupuncture I find not; nor whether it be an Operation peculiar to the *Chineſe* and *Japonois*; but the Practice of Inuſtion is as ancient as *Hippocrates*, being uſed by himſelf, as alſo by *Galen*, *Celſus*, *Paulus*, *&c.* yet for many Ages much diſuſed, till again revived by *Severinus*, and *Epiphanius Ferdinandus*, who tells us, that he always had recourſe thereto in deſperate Caſes, and recovered thoſe hereby, that by all other Remedies were juſtly deemed incurable. The Method of practiſing this Way is deliver'd at large by the foreſaid Authors, being alſo deſcribed by *J. U. Horn*, *P. Martian. Salius*, and diverſe others.

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* *Diſſert. de Arthrit. & de Acupunct.*

The Manner of the Operation of ſome external Applications.

THAT our Treatiſe may be render'd yet ſomewhat more uſeful, to the Practitioners more eſpecially of Surgery, by inſtructing them to account for the Way or Means by which their outward Medicines take Place, or obtain their Ends; we have here at the Cloſe of all, ſubjoin'd the following compendious Explication from *Zypæus* * thus.

Medicines emollient or ſoftening, produce their Effects by relaxing the Parts which ſtick together, and looſening them by their gentle Heat and agreeable Humidity.

Medicines indurating or hardening, have this double Manner of Operation, (*viz.*) either diſperſing the more tenuious and diſſipable, as in the *Schirrus*, by their too great Heat; or by retaining or coagulating, and as it were congealing the ſame, by their over-cold Particles, as in the *Œdema*, they more firmly unite and join the Parts together.

Rarifying Medicines are ſaid to operate, for that by their kindly Warmth they enlarge the Pores of the Skin, and ſend forth the Humours at the ſame Time, which by the ſaid Heat they have raiſed into a Sort of Steam or Vapour.

Condenſing Medicines on the contrary, by their Coldneſs, reſtrain their Motion, ſo that falling as

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* *Fund. Med. Part.* v. *C.* 4. *Art.* 14.

it were together, they are more closely joined and connected to each other.

Adstringents have such a particular Conformation of their Particles, that they are able to draw and bind those about them to themselves, fastening them as if with little Wedges, or tying them close with Cords, upon which Account they are most commonly of a cold Nature.

Aperients, by their slender and sharp-pointed Particles, are able to insinuate themselves deeply into the Body, where breaking in sunder the more crass and terrene, they enter their Pores, and open the obstructed Passages; and of such there are both hot and cold.

On the other Side, such as thicken and incrassate, work their Effect by their more gross and ramous Parts, mixing with and entangling others that are more moist and liquid, and uniting or joining themselves therewith, encrease the Consistence of the same, these are generally cold in Quality.

The *attenuating* or *inciding* Medicines (somewhat of Kin to the aperient) are such, as by their acute Parts, divide and cut in sunder the viscid or tough Humours, breaking them into Particles smaller and more fine.

Emplasticks are such as by their soft but hooked Corpuscles adhere easily to the Parts of the Body, and cementing them together, they shut up the Pores, and so consequently inhibiting the *Effluvia* from breaking forth, they hasten Suppuration.

Attemperants, called of the *Greeks* Ἐπιεραστικὰ, are something like the former, being so constituted, that by their soft and smooth Particles they inwrap the acrid or sharp Humours they meet with in their own Lentour, blunting therewith their Edges, and sheathing as it were their Points; or else are so formed as to admit their pointed Parts into

into their own Pores, and convey them together with themſelves out of Doors: Or, laſtly, to blunt or break off the Points and Edges of the ſame, and thereby render them incapable of giving farther Diſturbance: *And after this Manner our Authour will have it, that Crabs Eyes, teſtaceous Powders, and other harder Bodies, attemperate Acidities.*

Detergents may be ſaid to operate by their hard, rough, and pointed Particles, ſcouring and cleanſing away the Filth ſticking in the Paſſages, againſt which they happen to be impelled, or upon which they faſten.

Repellents, by their cold and binding Quality, extinguiſh both the Heat, and impede the Flux of Humour to the Parts, ſhutting up the Ways, and driving back the Humour, by which means the Tumour or Swelling is often leſſen'd.

Attrahents, or ſuch as draw forth the Humours, (to which belong Pyroticks, burning and bliſtering Medicines) exert their Force, and bring about their Effects by their great Heat and Subtilty of Parts, opening the Pores, attenuating the Humours, and forcing them from their Receptacles: Some of them only ſwell and inflame the Part, whilſt others exciting great Quantity of the ſerous Latex to ouze forth off the Glandules, and impelling the ſame againſt the Cuticle, whoſe Denſity confining them, and keeping them in, they raiſe the ſame into a Bladder; or elſe when of a more intenſe Degree of Heat, like that of Fire, they burn the Part into a Cruſt or Eſchar.

Maturatives are thoſe, which by their moderate and agreeable Heat and Moiſture are fitted to choak up the Pores; and by adhering cloſely, and at the ſame Time ſhutting in the Native Heat, which is thereby encreaſed, they convert the extravaſate Humours into *Pus* or Matter.

Stypticks, or Medicines to ſtay Bleeding, work their Effects by their binding, cooling, and drying Properties, being likewiſe ſo framed as to adhere and ſtop the Mouths of the Veſſels open'd, and to diminiſh the Motion of the Blood and Spirits, being related to the Reſtringents and Refrigerants. After this manner act alſo ſuch as incraſſate or thicken the Blood, Opiates and cold Water apply'd to the *Teſtes* or other Parts.

Sarcoticks, Incarnatives, or ſuch as engender Fleſh by their mild Heat, and gentle Deterſion, conſerving the natural Warmth of the Part, and removing the Filth from the Wound or Ulcer, make Way for a more commodious Influx of nutritious Humour, and convert the ſame into good Fleſh.

Cementing, *Agglutinating*, or *Conſolidating*, dry more powerfully than the former, and are leſs deterſive, by their adſtrictive Force as it were glewing together the Lips of the recent Wound.

The proper Medicines under each general Denomination, being eaſily met with (if not already known among Authors) handling the *Materia Medica*, we have here thought fit to ſet the Bounds of this Diſcourſe and Place.

The E N D.

A TABLE OF THE CASES Obſerv'd in the foregoing TREATISE.

N. B. Thoſe mark'd with the Aſterisk are taken from Memoirs of the Author's own Practice.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IF the Reader will be pleaſed to allow for thoſe in the Author's Underſtanding, the Printer's Miſtakes in this Edition will be found, I hope, ſo trivial as to need no Table of Errata's.

BOOKS

