

Synopsis medicinae ; or a summary view of the whole practice of physick / [John Allen].

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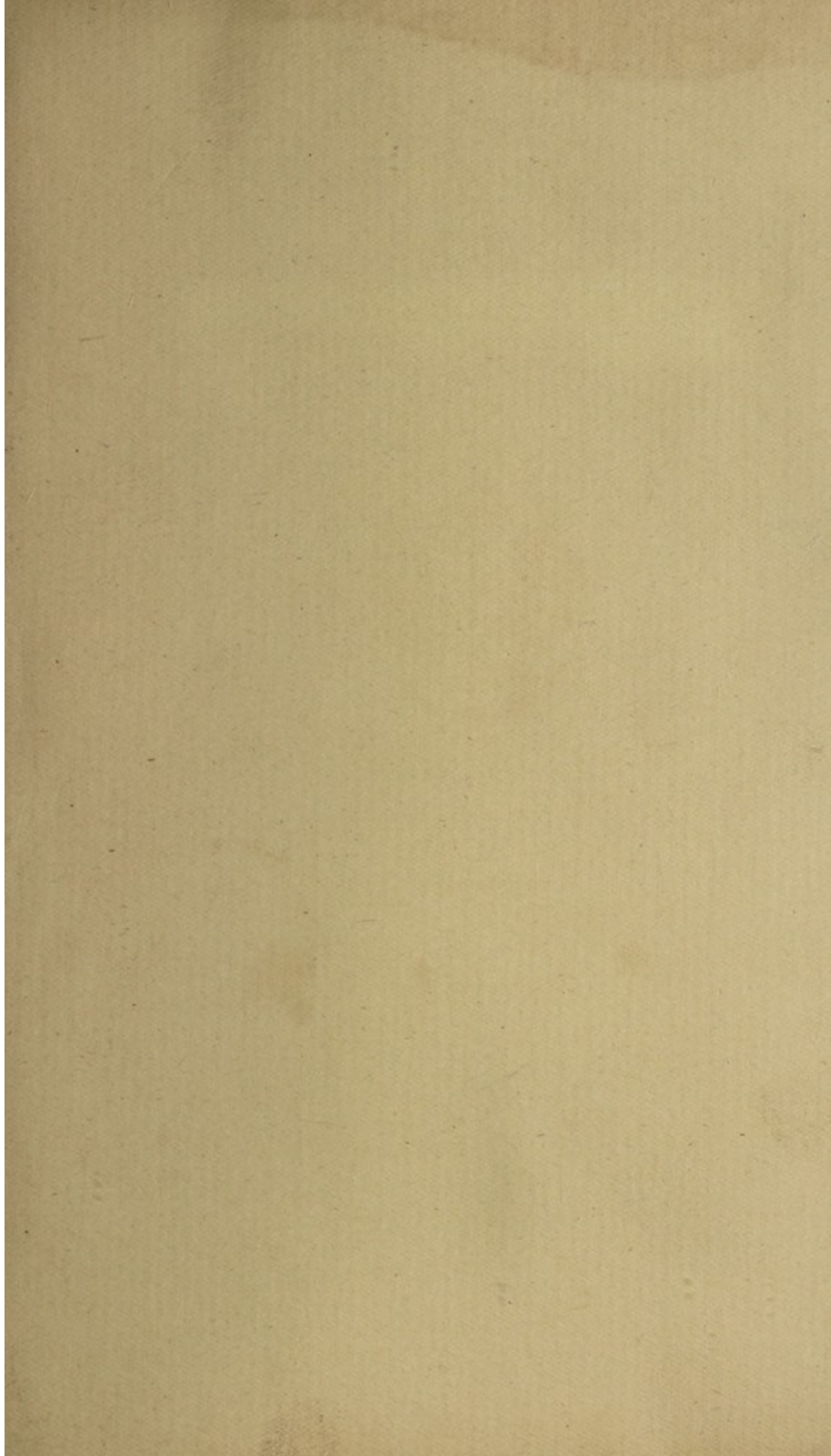
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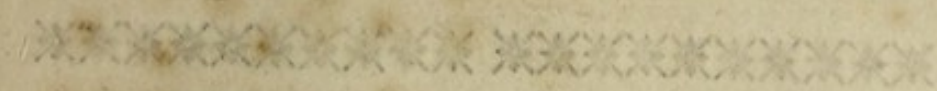
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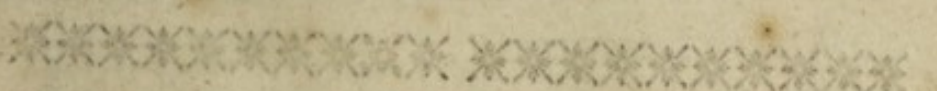
VI



THE Public may be assured, that
 the Original LATIN MANUSCRIPT
 of the third Volume of
 the Synopsis MEDICINÆ by my late
 Father Dr. JOHN ALLEN, from which the
 following Work is translated, is in the
 Possession of the Publisher Mr. ROBERT
 DAVIS, in the Author's own Hand-writ-
 ing; And that it has never been yet pub-
 lished either separately or in any former
 Edition of the Synopsis.

BENJ. ALLEN.

Printed by R. DAVIS, in Pall-mall.





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Bridgewater, Feb.
2, 1756.

BENJ. ALLEN.



K. m. 12

Synopsis Medicinæ;
OR A
SUMMARY VIEW
Of the Whole
Practice of Physick;

Being the SENTIMENTS of the
Most Celebrated AUTHORS in all Ages,
RELATING TO
DISEASES, their CAUSES and CURES;
With most CASES in
SURGERY and MIDWIFERY.

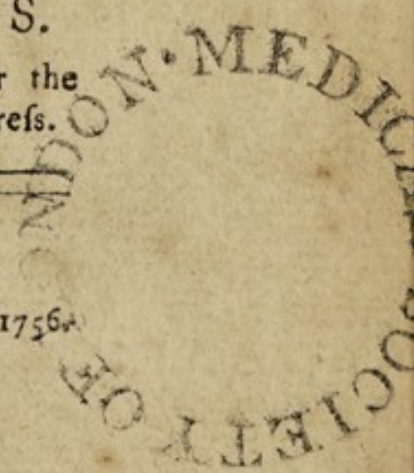
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Some OBSERVATIONS very Rare
and Uncommon; and
A Curious Treatise on all Sorts of POISONS.
Being REVIEWED and ENLARGED
With various Cases, Histories and Cures
in this Volume.

By JOHN ALLEN, M. D. and F R S.

Translated from a Latin Manuscript, left under the
Doctor's own Hand-writing, and prepared for the Press.

L O N D O N :

Printed for ROBERT DAVIS, in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, 1756.



The TRANSLATOR'S

P R E F A C E.

THIS Summary View of the whole Practice of Physick, being a Supplement or Additions to two Volumes on the same Subject by the *late ingenious and learned* DR. JOHN ALLEN, of which I here give you a Translation, was at the Doctor's Decease left com-

The TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

pleat in his own Hand-writing, prepared for the Press, which will also soon be published for the Satisfaction of those Gentlemen who have purchased the Latin Edition, and would chuse to *drink at the Fountain Head.*

I HAVE taken due Care to have the Translation as exact as the Idioms of the different Languages would admit of; and I think I have not in any Case mistaken the Doctor's Sense: That will be very soon submitted to the *Public.*

I WELL knew the Doctor, and have frequently been a Witness of his *Humanity, Tenderness, and Regard* for his Patients. He was a Gentleman

Gentleman of great *Learning*, *extensive*, *long*, and *successful* Practice.

THE Collections and Observations he has made in the following Sheets, calculated for the Benefit and Advantage of Mankind, under the various Ills of Life, incident to human Nature, give a better Idea of his *Character*, than an *unnecessary* Panegeric can convey.

I HAVE only to observe, that the Doctor has made a full REVIEW of his SYNOPSIS, and from his own *Observations* and great *Reading* has made such *Additions* and *Improvements* to it, as will be extremely acceptable to such, who are possessed of his former Volumes.

THE several Articles as numbered in the following Tract are the same, as in the two former Volumes of the Doctor's *Synopsis*, long since published, and have proper References to the several Subjects there treated of, so as to make a Part of them, and is strictly connected with them.

IN the Doctor's own Words I take my Leave, *may what he has learnt from others, or from his own Experience, conduce to the general Welfare of all Mankind, which to every private Good must always be preferred.*



Synopsis Medicinæ ;

OR A

SUMMARY VIEW


Of the whole

Practice of Physick.

CHAPTER I.

Of FEVERS.

Article 1. at the End.

 F all Disorders, wherein Medicine is of such Advantage to Mankind, none is more general and frequent than a Fever: There is no Age, no Climate, no Constitution of Body exempted from it. And as a Fever

Fever,
of all Disorders,
the most frequent.

is frequent, so it is most of all *dangerous*: for it principally affects the Fountain of natural and enlivening Warmth, and totally destroys it; and unless that fiery Heat be in Time by Art or Nature extinguished, the Patient must drop.

Article 2. at the End.

A Fever
the In-
strument
or Effort
of Nature
to relieve
us.

No one lives a Day without a Fever; thus two or three Hours after a Meal, or after larger Draughts of Wine, or from too great bodily Exercise, we are seized with a *slight Fever*: For a Fever is an Effort of Nature, by which it endeavours to remove that which at first brought it on; a Fever, therefore, is to be considered, not as an *Enemy*, but as a *Friend*. Hence he may be thought an experienced Physician who supports the Fever as long as it ought to be supported, and keeps it in such an *Æquilibrium*, as to remove the Disorder; hence they must proceed very wrong who endeavour totally to extinguish the Fever, e'er it has performed its Office.-----*From the Collections of Dr. Boerhave's Students.*

It

It is so ordered by the divine Goodness, that almost all Distempers ultimately tend to the Advantage of the Patient, either to establish in future a better State of Health, or prolong their Existence. In acute Diseases this is extremely conspicuous; so also it frequently happens in chronical Cases, that the Suffering of one Part, nay, its very Destruction, often contributes to the Preservation of the whole. Thus, if the Blacks who live in the Caribee Islands, and may be afflicted with a Leprosy in one Leg, and should bear the Misfortune with such Impatience, as rather to submit to an Amputation, the same Distemper is shortly to be expected in the other. (vid. Art. 1201) He who will not bear with Patience the Pains of the Gout in his Limbs, but will endeavour to remove it, may find it a more severe Adversary when it has seized the Head or the Bowels. *So dangerous it is rashly to interrupt the Purpose and Designs of Nature.*

Article 10. at the End.

A sanguinary or nervous Fever.

I AM very sensible there is another most useful Division of Fevers, and which seems more accommodated to Practice; namely, a *sanguinary* and *nervous*, which are absolutely different and distinct from each other. A sanguinary Fever is always attended with a remarkable Heat, and Ebullition of the Blood, a quicker, and stronger Pulse than usual, and very often has some *Inflammation* attending it. A nervous Fever is more mild as to the Heat and Velocity of the Pulse, attended with Languors, Depression of the Spirits, difficult Circulation of the Blood, painful breathing, Sighing, Anxiety, a weak, creeping, and intermitting Pulse, Hiccups, with various other Symptoms, of the worst Sort. Very frequently, soon after the Beginning of these Fevers, *Cutaneous Eruptions* break forth, red like the Bite of a Flea, purple, violet, and black Spots, spiry, chrystal and milliary Pimples, &c.

Article

Article 11. at the End.

IT is greatly to be wished that some experienced Physician, most conversant ^{Constitu-} in Practice, and every way qualified for ^{tion of the} such an Undertaking, would attempt ac- ^{Years.} curately and faithfully every Year to write the *History of Diseases*, according to the Method of our excellent *Author*. (*Sydenham*). If this was done, it is scarce to be conceived, what Advantages would from thence arise to the Practice of Physick, as well for distinguishing the several Species of Diseases, as the Cure of them. As I wrote this, a Treatise came into my Hands, published by the learned *Doctor* ^{Dr. Hux-} HUXHAM, a *Physician at Plymouth*, who ^{ham's} has performed this Work with great Ap- ^{Commen-} plause, agreeable to the Example of the ^{dation.} most intelligent *Sydenham*; by which Attempt he has well deserved of the Faculty, and the greatest Thanks are due to him. This Work came forth under the Title of *Observations on the Air, and Epidemical Diseases, &c.* most worthy of Perusal.

Article 12. at the End.

As far as we learn from the Books of *Hippocrates*, he only considered the Force of a Fever, and, if that was tolerable, he gave Ptisans, recommended Abstinence and Rest, that Nature might by Coction, Separation, and Expulsion, perform the Cure; but if the Fever was so great, as to threaten the most imminent Danger, he moderated it. If the Fever seemed to fail, he removed the Complaint by warming Medicines: But if there was *something divine* in the Disease, he gave some other Remedies, which to himself only were known, this Remedy the wise Man has not communicated. This we learn from an Epistle of *Artaxerxis*.

Article 14. at the End.

General
Rule.

THE following general Rule in the Cure of Fevers is worthy of Observation. *viz.* That Persons in a Fever of a thin and *lean* Habit are best cured by lubricating Emulsions; but if they are *fat*
by

by cooling Ripe Fruits. From the Observations of Boerhave's Students.

Article 20. at the End.

A N excellent Author observes that a ^{TheEvent} Fever terminates in *Death*, another ^{of Fevers.} Disease, or in *Health*. In *Death*, by a too great Relaxation of the Solids, or some Fault in the vitiated Liquids, as cause Obstructions in the vital Passages, or in those Canals by which new Liquids should be supplied in the Room of those that are lost. Hence Inflammations, Suppurations, and Mortifications in the Bowels, the Heart, the Lungs, the Brain, Ulcerations in the first Passages like a Thrush, are the frequent Cause of Death in a Fever. It terminates in another Disease, when either the Vessels are hurt by too violent Agitation, and the more liquid Parts are wasted, and the Residue inspissated, and the muscular Action becomes too weak to dissolve the coagulated Mass, or by depositing some critical Discharges in the obstructed, dilated or broken Vessels: Hence arise red Spots, Pustules, Erisipelas, Measles, Small-pox,

pox, Tumors, Buboes, Swellings in the Ears, Abscesses, Gangrene, Mortifications, Schirrous Tumors, &c. Lastly, It terminates in Health. First, When by its own Force the material Cause of the Fever is subdued, loosened, rendered fit for Motion, and to be carried off by insensible Perspiration. This is the Method of *Resolution*: Or, Secondly, If Matter of the same Quality, which has been so loosened, and rendered fit for Motion, shall yet retain some Part, whereby the equal Circulation of the Blood is obstructed, it stimulates the Vessels, and hence it is expelled by some sensible Evacuation. Hence Sweating, Vomitting, Diarrhæas, Urine, after its State and Digestion, a Crisis being almost formed in Fourteen Days. And, Lastly, If the febrile Matter which was rendered fit for Motion, shall be again assimilated with sound Fluids, it then circulates without any Crisis, or any other Distemper.

Article 21. after the Words, Drinking
Water.

ACIDULATED Water allays the fe-^{Drinking}
verish Heat, and corrects the alkalizate^{in Fevers;}
State of the Blood and Humours. As
long as an importunate Thirst continues,
the Pulse is quick and strong, the Skin
parched, plentiful Discharge of Urine, a
Stricture of the Vessels, a Constancy of
Strength, provided not in an advanced
old Age, but otherwise to those who
have lived temperately ; so long you may
with great Advantage give acidulated Wa-
ter (now and then mixed with a little
Rhenish Wine) to the Patient, but this
requires great Skill and Judgment. Water
does both cool, dilate and relax, whence
joined with Acids, it becomes the safest
and most excellent Sudorific in Fevers.
Boerhave says “ I give *Rhenish Wine*, di-
“ luted with Water, thus the Water cools
“ more than without Wine.”

Article

Article 21. after the Words, Aromatic
Volatiles.

Of Diet
in Fevers.

THIS is a general Rule in Fevers, *viz.* to Children and old Men more is to be given, from those of a middle Age more is to be taken away. The stronger the Fever, the Food ought to be the more diluted; and the weaker or more remiss the Disorder, the more solid the Food. To those in Fevers who have been accustomed to live with Frugality, the fewest and lightest Things are to be given, they are hurt by putting a little too much Wine in their Water. But they who are great Feeders, and have lived luxuriously, are not so contented, but require a more free Way of Living. It is a bad Method suddenly to change a Custom of Living, tho' it may be from a worse to a better. Hence sick Persons, accustomed to large Meals, are never to be treated with total Abstinence.

Article 39. at the End.

SYDENHAM has justly observed that in young Persons a Puffing or Inflation of the *Abdomen*, and in adult Persons a Swelling of the *Legs* indicates the Solution of a Fever; Pain in the Tonfils, Hoarseness, Hollowness of the Eyes, and an hippocratical Face, are Forerunners of Death.

Signs of
the Solu-
tion of the
Disease.

Article 64. at the End.

IT is well known that sick Persons labouring under some Disorders, are taken *with a strong and importunate Desire* of eating, drinking, or doing somewhat, and are impatient of all Contradiction. Such Desires, however absurd they may appear to By-standers, and if indulged extremely hurtful, nevertheless sometimes (when they are very obstinate) they may be consented to *as the Voice of Nature*; as I have frequently experienced, when the sick Person has secretly satisfied his strong Desires, it is with great Advantage. But when and how far the sick Person ought

Immerfi-
on in the
Sea.

to be indulged, is a difficult Question, and not to be solved without the Advice of an experienced and able Physician. I therefore ask whether plunging in the Sea is to be granted to one in a burning Fever or not? I leave the Thing undetermined, and proper to be submitted to Judgment on future Experiments.

Article 65. at the End.

A burning Fever from violent Exercise. A BURNING Fever may be produced in any Animal, even the *Plague* itself, which is a burning Fever, within three Hours towards Sunset. If a Horse be violently exercised, he will contract a perfect Fever and Swelling in his Body, and fall down dead; as if he had been seized with the *Plague*, with all its attendant Symptoms, and all his Blood will pass from the Veins into the Arteries, not into the Great but the Serous; his Eyes will grow yellow, which is the principal Appearance in acute Disorders. I am of Opinion that there are no better Remedies in burning Fevers than *Acids and Sowerings*, if they be given no longer than to correct

correct the Alkalys, and Motion of the Blood ; but if they are given so long, as to occasion a Stimulus, as by their Acridness they will do, they excite a Fever.

Article 67. after the Words, Easily overcome.

NATURE cures a burning Fever by ^{The Cure} Hæmorrhages, Vomitting, and Sweats, &c. ^{to be learnt from Na-}
A Physician therefore will observe what ^{ture.} Way Nature attempts a Relief, and give proper Assistance, for there are no Specifics, no Remedies to restrain a Fever of that Nature.

Article 67. at the End.

FROM Observation it appears that ^{burning} Dogs, Cats, and the like Animals, if ^{Fever} they are killed by Hunger, before they ^{from} die, always have a violent burning Fe- ^{starving.} ver, arising from the highest Putrefaction of the Fluids.

Article 102. at the End.

What to
be done
to lessen
the Cold.

To lessen this Symptom, give before the coming on of the Fit *light Ale with a little Ginger*, which will dilute the Blood, and occasion the Cold of the next Paroxyfm to be less. The following Prescription is very efficacious to this Purpose, as it dilutes and separates.

℞. *Aq. Hord. lib. iij.*
Oxymel Commun ℥iij.
Sal. Polychrest ℥ij.
Vin. Rhenan. ℥iv.
misc. Dof. ℥j.
vel ij.

EVERY Quarter of an Hour, after the Fever, the Patient may drink twice the Quantity, and so go on for two Hours after the Fever; this Regimen observed, he will be free; it always succeeds, and is the best Medicine to abate the Cold, and every Way the most conducive to it. *From the Collections of Dr. Boerhave's Students.* (See Art. 46.)

Article 103. after the Words, *mitigates the Heat.*

To lessen the feverish Heat the *Ligature of the Limbs* is of Service. It is a notable Remedy, before the Circulation of the Blood was known, but from thence the Reason of it is better understood. The Ligatures ought to be light, that they may only compress the Veins, as in Bleeding: The Ligature being removed, the Blood flows back, but easier and colder. *From the Collect. of Boerhave's Students.* But I am in Doubt about this Affair, with Submission to so great a Name, Whether that *Ligature or Binding* may be brought into Practice or not. I fear whether Nature would not be interrupted in performing her own Work, when perhaps the Intention of that *Heat* is to prepare and expell, what possibly that slow Return of the Blood, and as it were a short Stagnation in the Limbs, would much obstruct.

Article 105. after the Words, *kindly loosening.*

The Use of Vinegar to allay Thirst. THE best Drink in Fevers (*Boerhave* says) is made of *Aquâ Hordei, Oxymel Simpl. & Rob. Sambucin.* to which it will sometimes be proper to add Rhenish Wine. If the Thirst increases, it will sometimes be proper not to drink too much ; in this Case nothing gives more Relief than to take Vinegar into the Palms of your Hands, to snuff it up the Nostrils and to wash the Mouth with it. It is scarce to be imagined of what Advantage this will be in allaying Thirst.

Article 111. at the End.

Symptomatic Sweats to be restrained. SWEATING in the Beginning of an acute Fever presages ill, and if it continues robs the Blood of its serous and diluting Part, the remainder thickens, whence arise fatal Obstructions, the Blood not yielding to the Force of diluting and loosening Medicines, whence may be produced every Kind of acute Disorders.

At

At present, amongst the lower Class of Practitioners, the *Opinion of Paracelsus and Helmont* has blinded their Understandings, *viz.* That in Fevers the only Way that Nature attempts the Cure is by Sweating. *Hippocrates* never used Sudorifics, but treats wholly of Purges, Vomits, Glysters, and Fomentations, but says nothing of Sudorifics, unless it be in chronical Cases, in acute Disorders never. Sweat is the thinnest and most liquid Part of the Blood, nor can the inflamed and thickened Mass be discharged by sweating, but the thinnest and most ferous Part, in which the thicker Part of the Blood, whether in a good or bad State, circulates. *From the Observations of Boerhave's Students.*

No Secretion more weakens a Man than sweating. Hence in Fevers of an ill Quality, by younger Physicians, not duly considering the Case, the Patient falls a Sacrifice, and at the same Time drowned with Sweat. The same may also happen by Sweats raised by Art, if they are continued to too great a Length,

Of Fevers.

which the Physician will take care to avoid. *Hippocrates* wisely observes when he says, “ We equally mistake by taking
“ away or adding too much.”

Article 113. at the End.

FOR want of Rest in a Fever, the *Italians* frequently strew Leaves and Flowers of Trees on the Bed ; or they place large Branches of Trees in a Tub of Water, which produces the best Cooling. Apoplectic Persons die by too much Watchfulness, for a Coma frequently follows.

Article 115. after the Words, Opium no ways profitting.

EXPERIENCE testifies that *Music* has been sometimes used with great Success in the Cure of a feverish Delirium, as the Patient has fallen into a sweet Sleep, arising from the harmonious Concert. After this Method a certain Musician in *France* was cured of a Delirium in a Fever. *History of the Academy of Sciences.*

Thi

This Remedy is not therefore to be despised. It has been observed by some excellent Practitioners that Persons under an inflammatory Disorder, have scarce perceived any Delirium when taken out of Bed, but when they have returned thither, have been again seized with it. This *Sydenham* intimates.

Article 115. at the End.

LET us hear what *Boerhave* says to his Pupils, arguing after this manner. If the sick Person is seized with an *acute Fever*, it must be well observed whether the Heat has or may occasion a Delirium, if so, take him out of Bed twice or thrice in a Day, and put his Feet in warm Water; by this Method I have cured a Hundred Persons, who began to be seized; for hereby the inferior Parts being relaxed, the Veins are rendered more open and large, not in the least urging on the Blood, by which Means there is not too great a Pressure on the Brain. After this *Washing of the Feet*, it is customary to apply living Fish or Pigeons, cut open. These Applications

Applications to the Feet some Physicians extol as *Specifics*; but Epispastics are rather to be chosen, such as *four strong Yeast with Onions roasted under the Embers, with a small Matter of the Raspings of Horse Radish. Nay, all four Herbs mixed with Salt and Vinegar.* Upon such Applications, there appears a Redness and Tumor, which occasions a great Derivation of Humours. A noble, divine Medicine, by which I have cured so many miserable Patients: And if Physicians did not neglect this Method, many would escape, who now drop under their Hands. The following Method is of great Service to those in a Fever, who are in the Flower of their Age, *viz.* If young Men of a full Habit, in the *Small-pox*, then I wrap up in Flannels, soaked in fresh Milk, the Feet, the Tarsus, and Metatarsus, and all the inferior Parts of the Legs, or with a Poul-tice of Meal, or an emolient Decoction: These Things I apply so long till the Skin peels off, the Part being half mortified, which I no way regard, provided I can determine the Blood thither, which I do in all Distempers, where I apprehend the
 Danger

Danger of a Delirium, as in the *Confluent Pox*, and in these it never fails me; and without it, the Patients grow delirious.

Article 116. at the End.

ANOTHER Symptom in a Fever is a Tremor in the Extreme Parts. The febrile Tremor is some Tension of the Muscles, immediately followed with a sudden Relaxation, and again a Tension, so that the Muscles are as it were distracted between the Spasms and Convulsions, and the Paralysis or Tremor. The same Draught above described in the Cold of a Fever, is of Service here. See Art. 102. of this Vol.

Tremor
of the ex-
treme
Parts.

Article 116. at the End.

From Reading and Observations.

THE *Arabians* were the first Inventors of blistering; it was never used by them unless it was to rouse the Sleepy, and such as were somewhat relieved from the Disease; as is to be seen in *Orabafius*. But at this Day it is of the most frequent and general

The Use
and Abuse
of Blisters.

general Use in all acute Diseases, and in some chronical Cases applied ; so that the modern Use of them, is not to be doubted, has gone too far, which Mistake ought to be avoided by the Judgment of the prescribing Physician. But there are some Regulations to be given to the younger Physicians, who are less experienced, that the Advantages and Disadvantages may in some measure appear. Such as follow :
Blisters increase the febrile Heat, manifestly excite a greater Thirst, and brings on, in many Constitutions, a troublesome and painful Stranguary, and sometimes an Incontinency of Urine when the Stranguary is gone off, as I have observed in Practice. In a sharp and too warm a Constitution of Blood, they do great Hurt ; therefore in Fevers of a dry and warm Summer, they exasperate the Complaints of those who are afflicted with Watching and Phrensis, and very often hasten their Death. In thin and lean Habits of Body, they are to be cautiously used. On the contrary, in Fevers which are attended with a very slender Pulse, the Extremities cold, Anxiety, and other Signs of
Coagu-

Coagulation, near a-kin to Comatous Disorders, in such Cases it is almost incredible of what Service Blisters are. Lastly, in the Words of *Baglivi*. “ Diseases in
 “ which Blisters are more proper than
 “ in others, are malignant Fevers, arising
 “ from a Coagulation or Viscidity of the
 “ Humours, sleepy Disorders, Catarrhs
 “ or Defluxions arising from a viscid
 “ Matter, and threatening a Fluxion on the
 “ Lungs, or other nobler Part, or upon the
 “ Nose, the Eyes, the Throat, the Breast, &c.
 “ Fixed Pains, miserably afflicting some
 “ Part, some Cutaneous Disorders, wandering Pains, Convulsions without a
 “ Fever, Epilepsies, and other Diseases
 “ of a nervous Nature. Finally, in all
 “ other Cases where there is a Necessity
 “ of loosening, taking away, Derivation
 “ or quickening, &c. they may be made
 “ use of according to the Nature of the
 “ Disease, or the Experience of the
 “ Physician.”

Article 117. at the End.

As to the Cure of these Fevers in general, it would be wrong to prescribe any
 Evacua-

The Cure
of erup-
tive Fe-
vers.

Evacuations, unless under the most pressing Necessity, besides Vomits, Sweats or Blisters. Too cool a Regimen, or too warm, are both to be avoided as pernicious: We should endeavour to steer between the two Extremes. Here, agreeable to the Example of the great *Hippocrates* and the wise *Sydenham*, we must endeavour, and warily take care, by what safer Way we can proceed. Nature is not to be irritated, but gently to be led in the Way she is disposed. Our helping Hands are only to be lent when Nature greatly labours under any Complaint. In the Beginning of a Disorder, it will be sometimes Prudent to administer an Emetic, of which the Physician will be the best Judge. Medicines ought to be very few; if the Languors and Faintings are very oppressive, rather than distilled Waters, a Glass of Wine, *i. e.* pure and unmixed Wine may be drank with or without a little Saffron infused. Aromatics and Medicines more than ordinarily warm are prejudicial. A middling Dose of *Gasccon Powder*, or of *Raleigh's Confection*, not often thrown in, will be sufficient to procure

cure and support a due Perspiration. Blisters are to be applied through the whole Course of the Disorder, one after another, as the Case shall require. Some have escaped by Aphthæ or Thrushes coming on in the Nature of a Crisis (which in such Case are to be wholly left to Nature.) In others the Eruptive Fever has taken the Appearance of an intermittent, and thereby laid the Foundation of a Recovery.

Article 130. at the End.

IN this Case we have the Attestation of the most famous Boerhave. As the external Skin, so the Eyes, all the Membranes of the Nostrils, all the Teguments of the Mouth, the Aspera Arteria, the Bronchia, the Æsophagus, the Stomach, the Intestines, the Liver, the Spleen, the Lungs, have been found affected with these Pustules. *Aphor.* 1403.

Small Pox
seize the
Bowels.

Article 134. After the Words I have learnt by Experience.

IN Infants, and those of tender Age, the Testacea (as the best Physicians have observed

Testacea.

observed

observed) perform the Office of *Laudanum* more friendly, and with greater Safety, abating the febrile Heat.

Article 140. at the End.

Tripe Li-
quor. THE dry and scabby Incrustation of the Small Pox, in the Declension of the Distemper, does sometimes give great Uneasiness to the Patient: in this Case Broth made of Tripes, and made use of as a Fomentation, has been of singular Service, as Dr. *Lobb* says.

Article 144. After these Words, may be marked.

A restrin-
gent Bal-
sam.

THE following restraining Balsam was in frequent Use by a certain Physician.

℞ *Ol. Vitriol.* ʒv.

Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.

Gradually mix them in an open Vessel, then add a little at a Time *Spirit. Vin.* ʒij shake it a little in a Vial, it becomes a Balsam of a red Colour, keep for Use. The Dose 30 or 40 Drops in any convenient Vehicle for any Sort of *Hæmorrhage*. The Flow of the *Menses* (unless

(unless in a *malignant Small-Pox*) although not at the stated Periods, is not a Symptom always so terrifying; as it frequently happens to Women during the Time of their Pregnancy, and in a few Days, without the Help of any Medicine, of its own Accord stops.

Article 145. after the Words, yield to
Medicine.

IN the Small-pox a like Thing has *Spina Ventosa* been observed as in a *Spina Ventosa*, an ^{*tofa*} Inflammation of the Membranes of the Bones, and the Cure ought to be the same; namely, the Blood is to be filled with a Decoction of the Wood Guaiacum; afterwards the Patient is to be thrown into profuse Sweats. See Article 1288.

Article 149. at the End.

IN Eruptive Fevers an accidental *Diarrhæa*, or one more frequently brought on by giving a Cathartic, if not always the Case, from the Observation of all Persons, hastens Death; for this Evacuation,

Purging
in Small-
pox scarce
to be ad-
mitted.

from whatever Cause it arises, is plainly opposite to the Design of Nature (which is to drive it through the Skin.) But notwithstanding this Observation, some skilful Physicians, as to the Small-pox at least, have departed from this Rule, heretofore received by universal Consent, and have attempted once or more, to purge the Patient, almost sunk with the *secondary* Fever, but what the Event has been, others, beside myself, have seen. As to myself, after Twelve Years Experience, since the Publication of my Book, I am still of the same Opinion which I have there delivered. But it may be said, that many who were purged, recovered; so it may be; but, I believe, many more have died. It is reported, that our merry *Wagstaff* should say, “ There are some
 “ in the Small-pox, whom our Phy-
 “ ficians cannot cure; and others, whom
 “ the most officious Nurses cannot kill.” But I would not reproach any one. No Physicians heretofore thought, that a Person in the Small-pox was the worse, or more dangerous, although he had not received the Benefit of Nature for Ten or
 Eleven

Eleven Days: this was fully confirmed by Experience. It is indeed allowed, that a Peripneumony or a Phrensy coming on after the secondary Fever, does sufficiently point out Bleeding; but, nevertheless, Purging is not immediately to be directed; as it is widely different from regular Practice in those Disorders abstracted from the Pox: But under the fore-mentioned Circumstances, Bleeding premised, a Lenient Glister ought to be administered. I have seen Purges given by the Mouth, but very often with a doubtful, not to say, fatal Effect. Time will teach us better, and after Ages will bring the Truth into Light.

Article 157. at the End.

As to the Prognostics of the Small-pox, but few and scattered Observations have been taken Notice of in the former Edition; therefore shall subjoin a few in these Annotations which were omitted.

Prog-
nostics of
the Small-
pox.

1. The Eruption of the Pustules too soon or too late from the first seizing (namely, before the Third, or after the Fourth or

Fifth Day) is a bad Symptom; and yet worse, if they appear in the Extremities or Trunk of the Body before they do in the Face. 2. Spots, now large, then small, yellow, red, blueish, purple, black, are always bad, in every Species of the Pox, and the nearer they come to Blackness the worse. In the Erysipelas Kind, just after seizing (as it often happens) if they shew themselves, it argues an high State of Malignity; in Three or Four Days the Patient dies, labouring under the greatest Dejection of Spirits, and frequent Sighing, and in some Cases attended with frightful Hæmorrhages. Medicines of the Alexipharmic Kind, Blistering, &c. do but hasten Death, just at the Door. 3. The more the Spaces between the Pustules grow pale, or of a dusky brown, the Event may be expected the worse, and presages that a fatal Quinsey or Peripneumony will arise, unless a Salivation or a large Tumor of the Hands or Feet takes place. 4. The other Symptoms being not very favourable, during the Time of Maturation, a too sudden *Incrustation* of the Pustules about the Chin, Nose and Lips,

Lips, threatens Danger; it indicates an Hectic Heat, and Death at hand, about the Eleventh or Twelfth Day, counting from the Eruption. 5. In the Declension, when the Pustules begin to form themselves into Scabs, it is a good Sign, when the Patient greatly complains of the Trouble of the Ulcerations, and cannot suffer himself to be touched or moved but with the greatest Uneasiness. 6. Sometimes the Patient, towards the Close of the Distemper, shall, in the Opinion of the By-standers, be out of Danger, and they are ready, with great Confidence, to pronounce that he will soon recover; nevertheless, the Scene of a sudden is changed, he grows as it were stupid, very warm, and unexpectedly departs. Many Persons, in the Confluent Kind, from the mere Quantity, and without a Delirium, or remarkable Fever, die. In other Inflammatory Disorders, as well as this, a little before the fatal Catastrophe, the Spirits being quite wearied out with struggling, and exhausted, the Vehemence of the Symptoms is abated, and the Patient seems to enjoy *a good State of*

Health, and says he is much better: but not long after (perhaps, from an internal Gangrene) he is no more. Of this Admonition, as a young Physician who would preserve his Reputation, be not unmindful.

Article 159. at the End.

Innoculation

INOCULATION of the Small-pox (according to Dr. *Douglas* of *New-England*) took its Rise among the *Circassians*, a People inhabiting near the Borders of the *Caspian Sea*, who were fond of preserving the Beauty, rather than the Life of their Females. They were sollicitous of gaining some Advantage by every Traffic; and for Ages past have sold their Daughters to the *Turks* and *Persians*; and, in order to sell them to a better Advantage, inoculate them very young: The handsomer they were, the more Price they yielded. From hence this Operation passed into *Turky*, first among the lower Class of People. People of Fashion at *Constantinople* (as *Pylarin* says) did not know it till the Year 1701. *Timon*, afterwards,

in

in the Year 1713, and the following Year *Pylarin*, transmitted to the *Royal Society* at London an Account of Inoculation. Among the *Curious* it was for some time considered with Admiration, till, at length, in the Year 1721, Dr. *Maitland* began the Practice at London. From the Month of *April* to *December* Eleven were inoculated with happy Success. In the Spring of the next Year an Experiment was made, by the *King's Command*, upon Six Children; and, not long after, upon Five others, but not with equal Advantage, tho', all things considered, with great and laudable Success. These Experiments succeeded so happily, that, upon good Advice, *their Royal Highnesses the Princesses AMELIA and CAROLINA* underwent the Operation, and, by the Blessing of God, had a *favourable Small-pox*, and recovered. In the same Month were inoculated *Spencer*, the only Son and Heir of Lord *Sunderland*, and a certain Servant of the Lord *Bathurst*; but, unfortunately, both died. This ill Success greatly injured the Reputation of *Inoculation*, though it did not quite abolish the Practice:

Of the Small-pox.

For in the Space of Three Years, throughout all *England* (as *Dr. Jurin, Secretary to the Royal Society, remarks*) not more than Four Hundred and Seventy-seven were inoculated, of whom Twenty-nine did not receive the Infection, Nine died, and many, after the Small-pox, were afflicted with various Disorders, as Boils, Abscesses, sordid malign Ulcers, consumptive Habits, &c. The Proportion of these, to those who were perfectly cured, is uncertain, but, I believe, not less than One in Ten, as appears from *Douglas's Calculation*. The following Years the Proportion of those who died was greater: At length, the Practice by Degrees is much out of Use amongst us, and seldom is heard of; so that the Encouragers of it have not been able to bring it into universal Practice. From this short History may be observed, that I was not much mistaken, when I said, or rather foretold (Art. 159.) *that this Practice would scarcely agree with the Genius and Reasoning of the present Age*. In general, it may be remarked, though it be out of Dispute, That it is a safer and more easy Method of having the Pox by Inoculation, than
by

by accidental Infection, as fewer die by it: yet, from this Circumstance alone, the Practice is not presently to be admitted; for there are other Difficulties attend it.

1. From Inoculation there does not arise a certain and infallible Help in the Disease; for, sometimes, the worst, and most fatal Sort come on, and some die. 2. It is uncertain whether the genuine Distemper is produced or not; sometimes none; sometimes very doubtful and uncertain. 3. The consequent Disorders, just now mentioned, are equally calamitous as those of the Pox contracted in the natural way. 4. It may also be suspected, that the Seeds of other Disorders, with the Pox, may be transplanted. 5. Inoculation may occasion the spreading the Infection far and wide through the Nation.

THEREFORE, all Things rightly considered, it is a difficult and extensive Disquisition. But we may observe, that *Physicians of Credit and Reputation, void of Artifice, Fallacies, and the Love of Riches will neither persuade to, or dissuade from Inoculation,*

Inoculation, but leave it undetermined. Whence one may pronounce very easily, That the Dispute is not yet adjusted. See Art. 155. at the End.

Article 168. at the End.

MANKIND are seldom, if ever, afflicted more than once with the *Small-pox*; scarce One in Ten Thousand. (See Art. 154.) But the Case is not so with the *Plague*, with which they are visited more than once, and when visited a Second, Third, or Fourth Time, they die, as Dr. *Hodges* remarks.

Liabie to
the Plague
more than
once.

Article 175. after the Words, *the best Preservatives.*

Preserva-
tive from
Infection.

Otto Tachenius, to preserve himself from the Plague, took daily *Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell*; this is the sharpest Acid: He was hence preserved from the Infection, though he visited many Persons in the Plague, and still enjoyed a good State of Health as long as the pestilential

lential Infection continued. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 183. at the End.

THE first Species of the Plague seems as if it should be called a *Fever of the Spirits*, which immediately kills without any Signs. The Second is the *Purple Fever*, from which none escape. The Third, which produces the *most painful Carbuncles*; out of this very few escape, and then it ends in a burning Fever, and in this Case the Patient scarce lives beyond Six Days; if the Fever goes on farther, it looses the Nature of a burning Fever. All who go off in a burning Fever are seized with an *Inflamation of the Lungs.* *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

Three Degrees of the Plague

Article 192. at the End.

DURING the last Plague in *Holland*, it was observed, that if they placed before their Door *Suffumigations of Sulphur, Vinegar and Nitre*, none of the Family were seized with the Plague. In *Asia* they

Suffumigations against the Plague.

they take the following Method for Cure: Shutting their Chamber Door, in an open Chimney they place Vinegar in such Degree of Heat that it may exhale; and it is observed, that those Places are never infected with the Plague, where there is Vinegar; for when the Air has imbibed the Particles of Vinegar and Nitre, it prevents the Putrefaction. It is also adviseable in the Plague to wash all Garments with Vinegar before they are put on the Body. *Sea Salt* thrown into the Fire, or on burning Coals, gives the same Vapour, and equally strong, as Nitre; all the Salt is made Volatile, so that the Air is wholly impregnated with the Spirit of Salt, and, on this account, greatly resists Putrefaction. This was a mighty Secret with some gainst the Plague. *From the Collection of Boerhave's Students.*

Postscript

Postscript at the End of Book I.

Of bad Signs or Prognostics in Acute Diseases.

AMONG others, these are the principal: Namely; constant watching, profound Sleep and Lethargic, a Delirium, Loss of Memory, Acute Pain, Insensibility of Pain, Noise in the Ears, Vertigo, Eyes looking heavy, involuntary Tears, Eyes endeavouring to shun the Light, are distorted, and one seems larger than the other, or if the Whites appear red or turgid with black or livid Veins, or has any Filth about them, or the upper Part swollen, if they appear hollow, nasty or obscure, or if the whole Colour of the Face is changed; trembling, Convulsions, Shakings, Palpitations of the Heart, Anxieties, Inquietudes, Sighing, strong Pains in the Bowels, the extreme Parts cold and with Difficulty warmed, foul and blackish Tongue, livid, thick, nasty, without Thirst,

Bad Signs in Fevers.

Thirst, or when the Patient labours under a burning inextinguishable Thirst, to abhor Food, not to keep it in the Stomach, but to discharge it by vomiting; a languid Pulse of the Arteries, an hard, throbbing, unequal, intermitting, and failing Pulse; breathing deep, rare, small, thick, intermitting, inordinate, high, cold, stinking, and which seems to come from the Shoulders and the Breast; ill-conditioned Stools, giving no Relief the critical Day; sweating greatly without Relief, small, continual, not in the whole Body, but in the Head and Forehead; Cold in the Clavicle of the Breast; black Drops of Blood from the Nostrils, and thick at the critical Day; also large Evacuations of Blood that give no Relief; bilious, yellow, green, black, foetid, virulent, dusky Vomitings that give no Relief; the Hypochondria tense with Pain, attended with a jaundice Complexion in the Body before the Seventh Day: If you observe any Eruptions, few and small, increasing in Number, and Largeness, livid, black, returning inwards, disappearing without any Reason, plentiful

plentiful and large without Relief; Tumours behind the Ears, called Parotids, in the Groin and other Parts, small and not increasing, or large and not tending to Suppuration, and of all in a short Time, no Evacuation preceding, returning inwards and disappearing; Urines watery, turbid, not clear, thick, black, with black Suspensions, white, lucid, in Phrensy, with a Suspension at the Top, livid, Jaundice Colour without any Relief, greasy, oily, with a Sediment like thicker Bran: Immoderate Discharges, liquid and fœtid, which Physicians call colliquative, fat, bloody, black, bilious, thin, not much lessening the Fever; thin Spittle, bilious in dropical Persons, and in Suppurations, bloody from the Lungs, livid, black, dusky, very viscid, and brought up with great Difficulty, no ways easing the Pain, and wholly suppressed by internal Inflammations of the Bowels. These, and such like, after it appears that the Disease is too powerful for Nature, demonstrate to us the highest Danger. Prosper Albinus *of the Presages of Life and Death.*



CHAPTER II.

Inflammatory Diseases ;

Or A Second Collection of Diseases.

Article 199. at the End.

Proæ-
mium of
Inflama-
tory Di-
sorders.

THE same Event in inflammatory Cases of the Bowels and Parts very remote from the Superficies of the Body is to be expected. The first Curative Intention of an internal or external Inflammation is of the same Purport, if it can be effected.

Inflama-
tory Fever

A FEVER which accompany's an Inflammation, is called, *Inflammatory*, as long as it continues it in a State of Inflammation ;
but

but it cannot with any Propriety be called a *putrid Fever*. After an Abscess is formed and filled with Pus, and in Time breaks forth, a *Fever truly putrid and purulent* arises, so called from some putrid Particles, absorbed by the Blood and exciting a Fever. This Fever frequently terminates in an *Hætic*, and becomes a ^{Hætic:} chronical Distemper, unless the Patient should be soon carried off, or the Calamity be removed by an *Incision* (paracentesis) or some other Medical Helps. Of this Sort is the *Secondary Fever*, in the Small-pox; which frequently ends in Death, or degenerates into a Consumption; unless fortunately by Bleeding (or as some will have purging) the Patient be relieved. See Art. 146, 147, &c.

Article 202. after the Words, *brings on a Straitness of Breathing.*

IT is known that all the Aspera Arterio-pulmonaria to the Bronchia and the pulmonary Vessels is covered with an internal muscular Coat, which is full of Blood Vessels and subject to Inflammations. Every

Of Inflammatory Diseases.

Part inflamed suffers Pain, grows warm and swells; but the cartilaginous Substance prevents the Tumour from appearing outwardly, so that it may be without Tumor, and yet bring on a Suffocation. See Article 479. of a *suffocating Catarrh.*

Article 205. at the End.

Broncho-
tomy.

OF *Bronchotomy* some ancient Physicians among the *Greeks* and *Arabians*, have wrote, concerning the Method of its Operation and the Advantages of it, but neither the one nor the other, as appears from the History of Physic, have ever brought it into Practice. *Antonius Musa Brasavolus* of *Ferrara*, who lived about the Year 1540, was the first who attempted the Operation, once or twice in a *desperate Quinsy*, from which Time *some French and Scotch Surgeons*, but very few, have attempted and performed the *Laringotomy*. Of late Years at *Adrianople*, Dr. *George Martin* performed it on a young Man, under a dangerous *Quinsy*, where no Tumor appeared, with happy Success. As to Circumstances and certain Cautions attending

Of Inflammatory Diseases.

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attending the Operation, see the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 416.

Article 206. after the Words, passing into
a *Pleurisy*.

IT terminates in a *Pleurisy*, or *Peripneumony*, according to the *Aphorism* of *Hippocrates*. In those who have been cured of a *Phrensey*, the Disease passing to the Lungs, they die in seven Days; but if they pass over those, a Suppuration succeeds, and they become purulent. Sect. V. *Aphorism* the 10th.

Quinsey
turns to a
Peripneumony.

Article 221. at the End.

THERE is no Disease wherein unskilful Physicians are more mistaken; they imagine that there is somewhat of Malignity, when it is only a Stuffing of the Lungs. From the Unskilfulness of the Physician I have seen many sent out of the World, namely, by giving the *Jesuits Bark*, or by some other disagreeing and incongruous Medicines in this Disease. If only

Frequent
Error of
Physicians

Of Inflammatory Diseases.

the first Rudiments of Physic, and who from a Neglect of the Knowledge of Diseases from natural Causes, turn Empirics, unskilful Apothecaries, &c. should commit a Blunder in this Affair, it would not be greatly to be wondered at: But I have known some educated in *Academical Learning*, and have been honoured with a Degree, who have fallen into the same Error; among the rest a certain Physician afflicted with a *Bastard Peripneumony*, who killed himself with Jesuits Bark. Therefore let all Persons be cautious, diligently and honestly attend to the Nature of the Disorder, as it is much safer and more honourable not to administer any Remedies, than such as are pernicious. We learn from *Boerhave*, that “Honey diluted with
 “ a large Quantity of Water does best of
 “ all cure the Phlegm.” There is scarce a more excellent Remedy in this Disorder than the *Oxymel Asthmatic of Floyer*, especially if the Fever be light and mild.

Article 222. After these Words, continually drank.

IT is cured (says the same excellent ^{Cure.} Author) First, by a gentle Loofening, if the Habit is lax, the Humour kind, not too great Sizenefs, the Part affected bronchial, or not greatly pulmonary. Secondly, by *quick Spitting*, free, plentiful, yellow mixed with a little Blood, thick enough, easing Pain, &c. this happens when the Seat of the Disorder in the Beginning is the Bronchial Artery, and not greatly in the Lungs. Thirdly, *A bilious Flux of Bowels*, giving Relief, throwing out almost like the Spittle already described. Fourthly, by a *plentiful Urine*, thick, settling, giving Ease, the Sediment first red, by Degrees whitening, made before the seventh Day. *Happy Constitution which relieves the Disorder by one of the four Methods; and an experienced Physician, who so orders the Body, that Nature may direct itself one of the Ways; and happy the Patient, if he be not disturbed with unskilful*

Of Inflammatory Diseases.

Applications, which may render the subsequent Cure uncertain.

Article 228. after the Words, is *to be sought.*

Suppuration.

IN a Pleurisy, if after the fourth Day the greatest Pain continues, Breathing with great Difficulty, a perpetual Cough, the Patient will not be cured by loosening, but the Part will suppurate. *From Boerhave's Observation.*

Article 232. after the Words, given to the Patient.

Cupping and Blisters to the Part ag-grieved.

DR. *Huxham*, a learned Physician of *Plymouth*, hath lately published the following History. A worthy Minister who is yet alive, and enjoys good Health, many Years since was seized with a most severe *Pleurisy*. He was relieved by large Quantities of Blood drawn off, and four Times repeated, Anodynes and Fomentations, but little, in a short Time vehement Pains returned; at length a light Scarification, and lightly with cupping

ping Blood drawn off, I directed a Blister to be put on the Part. What was the Event? In a few Hours the Pain altogether left him, nor did it afterwards return. I confess those little Ulcers are with Difficulty cured, but that is of little Consequence, when Death otherwise, in a short Time, would have been the Remedy? “To this Practice the
“ Experience of Dr. *Turner* agrees, see
“ *a Treatise of Fever*, p. 54, Ed. 3d.
“ and also of some other Physicians and
“ Medicafters.”

Article 237. after the Words, Experience
of the Author.

A NOISE in the Breast proceeds hence when the Air-Vessels are so pressed by the Blood-Vessels, that the Membranes rub one another, and the Vessels fret on each other.

Article 242. after the Words, Mayern,
p. 178.

SEE also *Sharp's Treatise of Chirurgical Operations.*

Article 251. after the Words, goes into
Madness.

A Trans-
tion into
Madness.

A TRUE Phrenzy is such a Disease in the Brain, as an Erisepelas is in the external Part. It is almost a constant Observation in Phyc, that if a true Phrenzy passes over the Seventh Day, it leaves in the Brain such a Disposition of depraved and obstructed Fibres, that afterwards the Madness continues their whole Lives, namely, a *Madness without a Fever*. From the Collection of *Boerhave's* Students.

Article 252. after the Words, *and Ni-
trous.*

Tama-
rinds.

A DECOCTION of Tamarinds with the Juice of Lemons and Nitre is an excel-
lent

lent Medicine in a *Phrenzy*, of which the Patient may, with Safety, take such large Draughts, till he labours under a *Diarrhæa*, by which the Distemper has been removed, and from thence no Danger is to be apprehended. *From the Writings of Boerhave's Students.*

IF a Phrenitic Person was before subject to an Hæmorrhoidal Flux, the same must be brought on if possible. As to the Manner of procuring them, see Article 1264.

A PHRENZY has been sometimes happily cured by a large and sudden Bleeding at the Nose. *Severinus* therefore in Imitation of Nature, cured many of this most grievous Calamity, by cutting the *Temporal Artery*. The Reason seems to be this, because Bleeding takes away only the Force of the Blood returning towards the Heart, but the Section of an Artery takes off the Force of the Blood flowing from the Heart. See Article 323.

Article 245. at the End.

A pathog-
nomonic
Sign.

IN a Paraphenitis the Patient suffers great Pain, nor can he breath without great Vociferation and Complaint even once, which to me appear *Pathognomonic* Symptoms of this grievous Affliction. I never saw but one Person in this Disorder who was relieved by bleeding, and, as I well remember, almost to Death. As to the other Medicine by me prescribed, it is now at too great a Distance to remember.

Article 260. at the End.

I BELIEVE I have seen more than Fifty Persons afflicted with a schirrous or cancerous Tumour in their Stomachs, who, after they have been afflicted with a violent Inflammatory Disease, have complained in this Sort, namely, the Pain was tolerable at the Stomach, if they eat nothing: But if they took any Thing inwards, they complained as if burning Iron had been applied; they could eat nothing,

as the Pain afterwards was so intolerable. By many Experiments I fancied I learnt, that there had been formerly an *Inflammation of the Stomach*, and from thence a *Schirras* which turned to a *Cancer*, I was confirmed in this Opinion by attending to the Symptoms. Young Physicians think they can easily remove these Complaints, but are mistaken ; for by Medicine the Pain is encreased ; all sharp and bitter Things are very prejudicial. This Disease first happens to Women of an atrabilious and melancholy Disposition, who have in their whole Habit a cancerous Tendency. For their Food let them take Broths of Flesh, or Barley-water, or Gruel made with Oatmeal or Rice, with a little Sugar. Their Diet ought to be most exact ; sometimes I have prescribed, that, for a Month together, they should take nothing but Flesh Broth ; for their ordinary Liquor Whey, Emulsions, and use of the Spaw Waters, *From the Collection of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 262. at the End.

AN Inflammation of the Intestines translated to the Brain (as *Hippocrates* teaches) is fatal, for it will yield to no Revulsion.





C H A P. III.

Affections of the Head and Nerves.

Article 275. at the End.

TH E same excellent Author, mentioned in this Article, *in his Treatise of the English Malady*, p.

15. treating of all nervous Disorders, makes an excellent Remark, namely, “ That

“ from long and constant Observation

“ it was beyond all Doubt with him that

“ no nervous Disorder ever attended

“ young Persons, unless from a mani-

“ fest or latent strumous and scorbutic

“ Habit of Body ; which contained not

“ only a Viscidity but Sharpness, nor

“ does

Arises
from a
Struma or
Scurvy.

“ does it happen to old Persons, who
 “ were found from their Birth, unless
 “ acquired by a scorbutic Taint and ill
 “ Habit.”

Article 276. after the Words, or the
 back part of the Head.

History of Pain in the Head. A CERTAIN Gentleman of *Bampton* in *Devonshire*, for two Years was afflicted daily with a monstrous Pain in his Head, nor could any of our Physicians give him Relief, he therefore consulted the celebrated *Æsculapius* of *Holland*, that excellent Man, agreeable to his great Humanity, wrote to him in *English*, in this manner,

S I R,

“ I HAVE considered with the utmost
 “ Application and Thought, the Nature
 “ of your Disorder, and from thence am
 “ induced to believe that the severe Pain
 “ fixed in the *back Part of your Head*,
 “ arises from too great a Constriction of
 “ the

“ the Membrane of the *Dura mater*,
“ whence from a continual Vibration
“ of the Arteries, the very sensible Fibres
“ there are continually, as it were,
“ pulled asunder. That I may relieve
“ you from this Affliction, I would re-
“ commend the following Method. First,
“ every other Evening immerse your
“ Feet in warm Water, and continue
“ them there for the Space of Half an
“ Hour, preserving the Water in the
“ same Degree of Heat ; then rub your
“ Feet with a Woollen Cloth and go to
“ Bed. Every Morning wash your Head
“ with cold Water, especially the Part
“ affected. Every Morning, an Hour
“ before Breakfast, take five of the *Pills*
“ *below marked with the Letter A.* Be-
“ sides every Day, every third Hour thro’
“ the whole Day, take one Spoonful
“ of the *Liquor B.* Lastly, the seventh,
“ eighth, and ninth Hour in the Mor-
“ ning, take the Third Part of the me-
“ dicated *Whey, marked with the Letter C.*
“ And in this Course of Medicine con-
“ tinue the whole Month of *May*, and
“ Half

Affections of the Head, &c.

“ Half of *June*, from whence a Cure
 “ may be hoped.

I am yours, &c.

H. B.

A. ℞. *Aloes purissim.* ʒj.

Rad. Ari. ʒʒ.

Castor gr. vi.

Myrrh ʒʒ.

Nitr. gr. xxij.

Terebinth gr. ij. (q. f.)

Misc. f. P.

Sing. Pill. ad Pondus gr. iij.

B. ℞ *Aq. Sambuc. Simp.* ℥ij.

Rob. Bacc. Sambuc. ʒiv.

Sal. Polychr. ʒij.

Sp. Cochlear ʒvi.

Tart. Vitriol ʒʒs. m.

C. ℞

C. R̄ *Agrim. recent. Beton.*

Chærefol, Gramin, Comm. Couch

Grass, Scabios, an. M. fs.

Cum Sero Lact. recent. ℥iv.

fiat Levis Decoction, cui per pan-
num press.

Admisce. Sal. Polychr. gr. ix.

make it fresh every Day.

Article 280. at the End.

CHRISTOPHER BENNET, an excel-
lent Writer concerning a Phthisis, in his
Treatise of Consumptions, says, I knew the
Offspring of a noble Family, who were
afflicted with an *Hereditary Defluxion*, re-
turning like the Menstrua; the preced-
ing Symptoms were a melancholy Dispo-
sition, a Coldness of the extreme Parts;
followed with a *beating heavy Pain of the*
Head, with great Faintings. During this
Struggle, the offensive Humors in the
Blood were secreted from the lesser to
the larger Vessels, and the Stools were
attended with a very foul Smell, like the
Burning of Flesh. This Evacuation being

An un-
common
History
of the
Head-ach.

over, all Complaints were appeas'd, Strength restored, and the Spirits chearful, &c. till the next periodical Return, when the same Tragedy was acted over again.

Article 310. at the End.

An un-
common
History.

A CERTAIN Woman, a Beggar in *Paris*, had an *open Scull*, if the Brain was a little compressed, all Objects appeared to her fiery, if a little more she was blind; if yet stronger she slept: Hence all Things which have a Tendency to bring on an Apoplexy, *that is to occasion a Stupor on the Brain*, stop all Pain; for remove the Compression, the Insensibility is removed. *From the Collection of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 313. after the Words, Frictions,
Ligatures.

Ligatures. THEY use to make slight *Ligatures*, upon the Patient, whilst sitting in a Chair (for apoplectic Persons ought not to lie down on their Beds) but let them not
be

be too streight, upon the Arms and Thighs, such as when they attempt Bleeding; thus the Veins will swell and the Arteries drive on the Blood, the Blood will be accumulated, the Pressure on the Head lessened, which is a great Secret with some Physicians. An *Apoplexy* arising from an *Epilepsy* is almost always fatal, I never knew one recover out of it, for it denotes that the Brain is already ruined by the *Epilepsy*. *From the Remarks of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 321. at the End.

THIS Conjecture is farther confirmed by an Observation the last Year, namely ^{Effect of Frost.} 1739, during the Winter and in the Spring, many apoplectic Persons died, as was obvious to every one's Observation.

Article 351. at the End.

A CATALEPSY is so rare a Disorder; that it is generally thought among an Hundred, yea six Hundred, scarce a Physi-

cian can be found who ever saw a cataleptic Person, therefore the History of such Cases, if any offer, ought to be diligently examined. Sennert *Pra. Physic, Lib. I. C. 30.* See the APPENDIX.

Article 362. at the End.

Wry
Mouth.

IN a wry Mouth, the Seat of the Disorder is not in the Side of the Face contracted (as is commonly thought) but in the other Cheek, where the zygomatic Muscle or Distorter of the Mouth is relaxed, whence in the opposite Side the antagonist Muscle suffers a Convulsion. And from this Consideration may be drawn the true and genuine Cause of this Disorder otherwise stubborn, and the Method of Cure, namely, by Remedies of a very opposite Nature. Thus an old Apothecary, whose Mouth was turned towards his left Ear, I advised that he used to his left Side warm emollient Fomentations and Ointments the most relaxing: And on the contrary to his right Side he should use cold, astringent Fomentations and Liniments of a binding Nature,

History.

Nature; by which Means, in a short Time, a proper *Æquilibrium* was restored to the Antagonist Muscles, and the former Shape of his Face returned.

Article 136. at the End.

A YOUNG Gentleman of *Southmoulton*, aged about Two or Three and Twenty Years, without any manifest Cause, fell into the *Hiccups*, to a most grievous Degree, all of a sudden, in other Respects well and healthy. This Distemper continued very troublesome longer than usual, so that his Life was in Danger. Not only the *Diaphragm*, but the *Larynx*, *Æsophagus*, the *Stomach*, and the whole *Breast*, were violently affected. The Paroxysms continued for an Hour, or an Hour and half, Night and Day, cruelly tormenting with *Clamour* and *Anxiety*. Several *Physicians* were called in, who used their best Skill to remove the Complaint. *Bleeding* was repeated, *Mercurial Purges*, *Antiepileptics* and *Antispasmodics* of various Sorts, were made use of for a Month or Six Weeks; but all in vain; under all this

Hist. of
Hiccups
cured.

Affections of the Heads, &c.

Medicine he received not any Relief, My Opinion was asked what I thought proper. *The Contumacy of the Disorder, and the Difficulty of Cure*, I was sufficiently apprised of: It is a Calamity seldom happens, and very obstinate I well knew. I duly considered the *Affair*. *Universal Evacuations* having been already sufficiently tried, I directed the following Method of Cure; and that I might obtain the wished Success, I first of all forbid the Use of all Flesh, and Malt Liquors, and instituted the following Regimen of Diet; namely, *Milk, and all Sorts of Milk Diet, Bread and Butter, Rice, Millet-Seed, and all Preparations of Oatmeal*. For his ordinary Drink, *Milk, with a double Quantity of Bristol Water, a little Wine diluted with the same Water, Common Tea, or rather in its stead, of Sage*. I indulged him in the Use of all these Things; at the Close of my Advice, I observed, *that the more exactly he kept himself to a Milk Diet, the more certain and speedier Cure might be hoped for*. As to Medicines I judged very few to be necessary. I directed only *A few Grains of Calomel to be taken*

Affections of the Head, &c.

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taken in one Scruple of the Extract of the Leaves of Black Hellebore every Fourth or Fifth Day; and in the violent Paroxysms, Three or Four Spoonfuls of Fuller's Musk Julap. In a short Time the Disorder abated; and, at length, not more than One Month, it wholly left him. Towards the End of the Cure I prescribed, Extrac. Ecphract. Fulleri, with some Drops of Elix. Vitrioli. And by this Method the young Gentleman, under the Blessing of God, by a Milk Diet, was perfectly cured of this Stubborn Disorder, which, I believe, otherwise had been incurable.

Article 388. at the End.

THE Summary of this History from Hist. of the Physician was thus: The Patient for ^{an Epi-} many Years had been afflicted ^{lepsy} *with this* cured. *falling Disease*, nor could obtain Relief from the best Advice; but from Observation and Experience, he found the lighter his Food, the more mild the Fits: At length he brought himself to *drinking only Water*, whence the Disease was weaker, and the Paroxysms less frequent.

He then determined, in order to eradicate the Distemper, that he would confine himself to a *Vegetable Diet*; upon Experiment, he found himself, in a short Time, free from his *Epileptic Fits*: But this Sort of Diet, besides its too great Flatulency, he perceived not friendly and agreeable to his Stomach; he, therefore, omitting all Sorts of Food or Liquors whatever, *confined himself to Cow Milk*, which was extremely grateful to him; and lived Fourteen Years, not only free from the *falling Sickness*, but all other Disorders; and if, by Accident, he had not received a Fall, might have lived to a good old Age; but by lying in *damp Sheets* he got a *Pleuritic Disorder*, and too much confiding in his Method of Living, and neglecting Bleeding, he died in the Flower of his Age.

THE same Dr. *Cheyne*, in his Treatise of the *English Malady*, p. 253. has given us a fuller and more accurate History of this Physician. He says, that he lived more than Twenty Years, hale and strong, not only free from the Epilepsy, but from
every

every other Disorder whatever. He eat nothing but *pure Milk* for that whole Period; as to the Quantity, he took a Pint for his Breakfast, and the same for his Supper, but for his Dinner two Pints, without any Bread or other Mixture: And thus, without any other Food, he preserved his Life with Chearfulness and Pleasure. At length, by unhappy Advice, he exchanged this salutary Method of Living, as it were given to him from Heaven, for an Animal Diet, the *angry Deity Æsculapius* left him, and he died. See the *Place above cited.*

Article 398. at the End.

FROM *Cheyne's*, and others Observations, it is evident, that *Assa-Fœtida*, given frequently and liberally, does answer the excellent Virtues of *Opium*, efficaciously appeasing Anxieties and Oppressions, and procures Rest, and the other Advantages of *Opium*, &c. leaving no Faintings and Oppression as *Opium* does.

The Virtues of Assa-Fœtida.

Article

Article 422. at the End.

Conti-
nence of
Socrates.

Socrates permitted no Passion but Joy to engage him ; but *Sopirius*, a *Physiognomist*, upon seeing him, said, he was subject to *great Anger* ; his Disciples laughed at him : but *Socrates* said, it had no Regard to his Mind, but his Body.

*Wou'd you to lasting Happiness aspire,
Then nothing wish, and little more admire.*

HOR.

Article 424. at the End.

OF the Virtue of Music in a *Delirious Fever* (See Art. 115. above.) That there is a great Efficacy in the Harmony of Music to render the Mind sedate and composed, antient Testimony and modern Experiments sufficiently evince. *Celsus*, in his 12th Chapter, says, that *Asclepiades* was wont to appease the Passions or Diseases of the Mind by Music. We read in sacred Story, that by *David's* playing on his Harp, *Saul* recovered from his Trance,

Trance, and grew well, the *Evil Spirit* departing from him. It is very certain, this *skilful Musician* neither *Priest* nor *Prophet*, did not direct the Servants, that is, the Physicians of *Saul* to be called in to this Affair.

Article 426. at the End.

Madness
quoad hoc.

IT is a well known Case, that some Persons are mad as to a particular Case or Object of the Mind; i. e. they indulge some particular Imagination disagreeable to their Reason. I knew a Divine, in other Respects of a sound Mind and good Genius, who believed that his rational Soul was departed from him, and that an empty Body, constituted solely of Matter, remained with him; but, nevertheless, continued to perform regularly the Duty of his Function, and published a Book with great Applause. The more you oppose and laugh at Persons possessed with such Imaginations, the more you fix them in their absurd Reasoning, and the more you oppose, the more they believe it; they cannot bear the Consultation of a Physician;

Physician; hence, some imagine it is better to soothe them, assent to their Reasoning, and affect their Madness, by which Means every Thing may be obtained that you ask of them. “ In like manner (as the “ famous *Boerhave* observes) a certain “ Empyric cured many Men in *Holland*, “ for he considered Men as possessed of “ the wild Nature of Beasts, and by the “ same Methods he brought them into “ Subjection: For when Persons were “ first brought to him, he granted them “ all Things; but when they began to “ be outrageous, then he called in some “ Help, and they were beaten with Sticks “ and Whips till the Delirium left them, “ and then he granted them all that they “ desired; but before they again began “ to rave, they were again treated in the “ same Manner; so, at length, for fear “ of the Correction, they were often “ cured.” But, it is credible, that this is only for a Time; the Mind may, for the present, be restored, but the Foundation of the Disorder is not removed.

Article 441. at the End.

MADNESS only differs from Melancholy in Degree, and that often takes its Rise from it. I think both these Disorders may be cured in a Year's Time (unless they have it from their Birth, and is an hereditary Complaint) if the Physician be careful, and exhibits proper Medicines; for within that Time, the whole morbid Matter will be rendered fluid, and cast out of the Body. Why I am of this Opinion, is, because I had a young Student under me, who, for Two Years, was kept bound: His Friends would have put him into a public Hospital, but were dissuaded from it. I directed to give him nothing but *Whey, Water* and *ripe Fruits*. Having continued the Use of these Things for a Year; in the Heat of the Summer I had Advice brought me that he was almost dead; upon Enquiry of the Messenger how he was, he told me, that he had discharged a full Bucket of black Matter, that he lay upon the Ground, and appeared to be *Compos Mentis*. I then

Hist. of
Madness
cured.

Affections of the Head, &c.

then wrote to the Physician, my Friend, who had the Care of him, that he should give him Water with Bread, and a little Wine to comfort and strengthen him, and he was restored sound, and to the Use of his Reason. Hence, I have never despaired; but an whole Year is required; but what would one not do for the Preservation of human Lives; though it was better for such a Person to die than live. *From Boerhave's Observations.*

Article 443. at the End.

**Virtues of
Camphire
and Nitre.** THE Experience of Camphire is worth Remark. Dr. *Tyson*, the last Physician, save one, of *Bethlem Hospital*, he (as Dr. *Turner* says in his *Syphilis*, p. 133) after many Experiments of it, of which, at first, he had a good Opinion, was some time in Doubt whether it was of Advantage or not, was, at length, satisfied, that the Virtue of it did not answer his Hopes and Expectations; and his Successor, in the Place of *Camphire*, substituted *Nitre*, which is also approved by other Physicians,

Article

Article 444. at the End.

THOSE who are bitten by a Mad Dog do not sometimes fall into Madness till the fourteenth, fifteenth, nay the twentieth Year : But those Persons have *every Year* some Assaults, tho' they know not the Cause, nor what is the Calamity : But this is to be observed, that the nearer the Bite is to the Death of the mad Animal, the sooner and the worse the Calamity will be, for he generally dies within six, seven, or fewer Days.

The Disease a long Time before it appears.

Article 447. at the End.

BURNING with an hot Iron (if it be very hot and soon done) scarce gives any Pain : For it seems to the Patient as if something cold was applied to the Part, as I have had from their Mouths, upon whom the Experiment was made.

Article

Article 449. at the End.

WHAT Dr. R. *James* has communicated in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 441. concerning the *Hydrophobia*, is worth Observation. It is acknowledged that there yet remains a *Medicine* among the *Desiderata*, that will effectually stop and cure *the Bite of a mad Dog*, and the *Hydrophobia*. This the excellent Author thinks he has found, *viz. Turbith Mineral*.
 The first Experiment was made upon Mr. *Floyer's* Hounds, he says, with great Success. Afterwards he and some Friends made the same Experiment, of the same Medicine, on a vast Number of mad Dogs, without any Disappointment in one Case. For Dogs, the Dose of Turbith was about twelve Grains, at first giving a Dose daily, for some Days. Some small time after every other Day : At length, a little before the new and full Moon, repeating it.

The Vir-
tue of
Turbith.

HE produces only three Examples of the same Medicine given to Men, namely,

a Girl and two young Men grievously bit. To those was given, at proper Intervals, some Doses of Turbith according to their Age, and they were perfectly free from the *Hydrophobia*. Whoever is desirous of seeing more of it, let him consult the Place cited.

Article 452. at the End.

IT is an Observation of *Bonetus*, from a certain Author, that if Men die of the *Bite of a mad Dog*, or a *Burning Fever*, (See Art. 62. in the Notes) they have all the Blood in the Arteries and none in the Veins: The contrary happens in *Chronical Diseases*, as the same Author has observed, where all the Blood is in the Veins and none found in the Arteries. It depends upon the same Principle as *Boerhave* somewhere says; “ Men dying a violent Death have “ all their Blood in the Arteries; but if “ they go off by a lingering Death all the “ Blood is in the Veins; for certain, in “ the first Case, the Blood was too much “ pressed in the Arteries to be thrown “ into the Veins.” From whence one

Afflicted
with an
Hydro-
phobia die
a violent
Death.

may collect, that they who drop by an *Hydrophobia*, or a *Burning Fever*, die as violent a Death, as they who are hanged.

Article 446. at the End.

THEY who labour under an *Hydrophobia* are not driven to such horrible Terrors from *the mere Sight of Water*, as is generally received: I was present with one under such a Disorder, who could bear to see a Basin full of Water, nay, would plunge his Hands in it, and said he was refreshed, and was willing to drink; but when it came to his Mouth he was convulsed, and deplored his Misery that he could not drink: I solicited him to try; he said, he would do what he could, and took the Cup, and turning his Face aside, he put it to his Lips; but it was a dreadful Appearance! all the Muscles of his Face and Mouth were convulsed, he could not drink, saying, “ You do not know the Convulsions and “ Anxieties I endure.” I am therefore of Opinion, that such Persons *only dread the Water because they are so convulsed upon swallowing*

swallowing of it. I then desired him to swallow his Spittle; he said, he could not; because it is putrid and nauseous; and they are as averse to swallowing their Spittle, as we should be to the putrified Viscera of an Ox. (For this Reason they cannot swallow any thing without great Convulsions, because the Saliva, in which rests the Distemper, passes into the Stomach with whatever is swallowed.) *From the Observations of Boerhave's Students;* where you will find a Treatise of this Disease, very valuable, from N^o 1128 to 1146.

A *Postscript* to the preceding
Articles.

Concerning the *Hydrophobia*, after Art. 461.

WHATEVER some would think boasting, or others with their big Words would pretend, we learn, by sad Experience, that *the Hydrophobia, or Dread of Water, yet remains an incurable Affliction.* It may be said, after the Wound is given, there

Postscript.

is very often a Method to prevent and intercept the Disorder ; this may possibly be done ; but not so often as is generally believed ; unless the Poison be taken out of the Wound by Excision, Burning, or Extraction, before the Blood is infected, it is doubtful whether it can ever after be removed : What I would here be understood to mean, is, as if I had said, continually keeping the Wound open, frequent Immersion in the Sea, internal Remedies of any Kind, and howsoever cried up to guard against the Distemper, little or nothing avail. This, however, I well know, will be scarce allowed to me ; but, by the Leave of the most Learned, I affirm nothing, but only doubt of the Thing.

Hydro-
phobia
feldom
or ever
cured.

IT is not easy to know whether the Bite was really given, or not ; whether the Poison is introduced to the Blood, or not ; unless the Symptoms of the Hydrophobia come on, and appear soon after, in the Articles 451 and 454 made mention of ; the First terrify the experienced Physician, the Last confute the Presumptuous ;
and

and the Case is brought to this, that both pronounce it incurable. And it is greatly to be lamented, that such a terrible Scene should be presented before Physicians of great Learning and Judgment, without Hopes of Remedy. He, good Man, astonished with Commiseration, cannot administer any Relief to the miserable Patient, with Hopes of Success.

IN so dreadful a Calamity, not to be removed by any Medicine, as yet thought of, it is to be hoped, that no one, who has the Health of Mankind at Heart, would have him in Contempt, who should, with Submission, propose a new Method, hitherto unheard of. Well then, *Nature and Reason our Guides*, the Way is to be found out. No Physician, I believe, will deny, but that the greatest, and only Part of the Malignity, lies in the Saliva, which is so hateful and nauseous, as the Patients declare, that when they attempt to swallow a few Drops, they are immediately seized with horrid Convulsions, and in the utmost Danger of Suffocation. See Art. 455.

A new
Method
of Cure.

Indica-
tions.

FROM hence follow the subsequent Indications. *viz.* 1. That no Saliva is to be swallowed, but immediately to be spit out. 2. That a Discharge be obtained by the Salival Glands. 3. During the Salivation, that the Patient be supported by some Nourishment, by some Method or other. 4. To supply the Salivation, and to draw forth the virulent Humours, a sufficient Quantity of Fluid be introduced to the Body. To answer these Intentions, great Care is to be taken at the coming on of the Delirium, or somewhat before, if possible, that the Patient be prohibited strictly from swallowing any Aliment, or Saliva. A Salivation is to be rose by some mercurial Ointment rubbed in: At proper Intervals a nourishing Glister is to be injected, such as that of *Fuller*, otherwise Chicken Broth, or Asses or Cows Milk, &c. by which Helps Life may be preserved for several Weeks. *See the Nourishing Glister of Fuller.* Lastly, sufficiently to supply a Fluid to answer the Expence of a Salivation, if there be
Occasion,

Cure.

Occasion, pure and light Water, of the same Warmth with the Blood, is to be injected in the Vein of the Arm, daily, by a *Syphon*, or every other, or Third Day, more or less, oftener, or more seldom, according to the wasting. After this Method the Patient should be treated till he recovers. *Hippocrates* says, "To
" Extreme Diseases, Extreme Remedies
" are the best in their Kind." *Aphor. vi.*
Sect. 1.

I SAID above, that the Dread of Water is not of the Essence of this Disorder. (Art. 446.) The same I apprehend also of the Burning Fever coming on in the last Stage of the Distemper, that the same arises from *Hunger and Starving*, rather than from Madness. For Creatures raving mad refuse to eat or drink any thing, and being killed by Hunger, before Death, a *Burning Fever* and *Delirium* always come on. See Art. 67.



CHAPTER IV.

Diseases with a Catarrh.

Article 481. at the End.

Broncho-
tomy.

WHOMEVER die of this Disease are plainly suffocated, and die as it were strangled; Breathing, of a sudden, is wholly stopped, the Face grows black, &c. as it happens to those who are hanged. Hence, I am apt to believe, as far as can be collected from the Observation of Persons dying, that *Bronchotomy* is the last Help that can be offered to restore the Patient, as in a *Quinsey*. (See Art. 205.) Of this Affair our *Chiefs*, our *Heads* and *Princes*, *Physicians*, &c. permit me to say, are proper Judges.

Article

Article 488. after the Word *Lozenges.*

THE following Remedy is very advantageous, and, by my own Experience, ^{Family} _{Receipt.} has been frequently approved in a *recent* Cough, taken, as they say, from a Cold; especially to Infants and young Persons.

℞ *Mellis puriss.* ℥ i.

Coque paulisper & despuma, deind add.

*Mal. Limon. unà cum Corticibus in
laminas transversim sect. N^o ij.*

*Coque donec Cortex mollescat, addendo
sub finem Croc. minutissime incis. ziss.*

When they use it, let the Patient eat some of the Peel; and take a little of the Syrup often in a Day to stop the Cough.

Article 493. after the Words, *go to
the Bottom.*

THE Pus, that is discharged, is various, ^{Variety of} _{Spittles.} subsiding, or swimming in Water; what swims is good, what sinks is bad; for it denotes that the substantial Part of the
Body

Diseases of the Breast.

Body is thrown off; dissolved is worse; sweet better than sharp; greasy is bad; ill smelling and livid is worse; smelling like burnt Flesh worst of all; for it denotes that all the Flesh is turned to Pus. In Practice almost all these Signs will be observed.

Article 493. at the End.

Ulceration of one Lobe of the Lungs.

SOMETIMES one Lobe of the Lungs shall be affected with *Tubercles*, and afterwards *Ulcers*, the other remaining sound; in this State of the Case, that Side is warmer, and also sensible of some Weight: Lying down on the sick Side is more eligible than the Contrary; therefore his Sleep is more easy; the Pus is easier concocted, and more readily expectorated, and the other Symptoms more friendly.

Paracentesis.

A PHTHISIS from the Ulceration of one Lobe of the Lungs, where it adheres to the Ribs, a certain Writer of our Country, in his *Treatise of a pulmonary Phthisis, lately published*, thinks may be cured by a *Paracentesis*, or *Incision of the Breast*,

Breast; but I fear it would be too hazardous an Experiment.

I KNEW I young Man, from a grievous ^{History.} Fall from some Height, received a Contusion on his Breast, the left Side; in Process of Time, an Abscess was formed, which, whether it was broke, or was opened by an Incision, I know not, (for the young Man was not then under my Care) the Ulcer was cured; perhaps, too hastily; there followed a *Cough*, and a *Consumptive Disposition*, with Signs of the Lungs Adhesion. Notwithstanding, he lived more than Thirteen Years, and at the End of that Period, an *Abscess* again arose in the same Part, whence flowed a large Quantity of Pus; the Ulcer was kept open, but at the End of Three Months, he died in great Misery.

Article 500. at the End,

As to the various Kinds of Milk, with ^{Of Milk:} respect to their medical Virtues, they may be counted in the following Order, according to their Value; namely, *Human Milk,*

Diseases of the Breast.

Milk, Asses, Goats, Sheep, Mares, Cows.
We must not forget here to observe, that the *Whites of fresh Eggs* is esteemed a better Remedy than any Milk by some Gentlemen of great Characters. With what Pains and Application the most excellent *Boerhave* has endeavoured to find out the Nature of this *admirable Animal Fluid*, may be seen in his *Elements of Chemistry*. He has demonstrated their great Similitude and Affinity with the liquid Serum of our Blood, and from hence intimates, that there are in it many excellent medical Virtues. Upon the same Foundation others have attributed to it many surprizing Advantages, under the Names of a *Pabulum* and *Remedy*; but I ask, Did this Affair ever go farther than *Theory*. *Edward Barrey*, indeed, asserts in his *Treatise of a Consumption*, that there is not a better *Pabulum* more adapted to repair and restore a Constitution in an *Atrophy*; nothing more distant from all *Acrimony*; nothing so fit, or more accommodated to correct the *Dyscrasy* of consumptive Humours; from the Affinity which it has with the Serum of the
Blood,

Blood, it requires almost no Labour in Digestion, and by a light Exercise is converted into Blood. Our Author affirms, that he has given the *Whites of Eggs in a Dyssen-*
scorbutic Dysentery, an almost desperate *tery*.
Case, with great Success. See Notes on
Art. 879.

Cappivaccius was sometime called to the Prince of *the Family of Ursin*, the Heir of ^{Women's} the Kingdom, who was in an Atrophy, ^{Milk.} and left by all his Physicians: He advised him to get two healthy young Women, who gave suck, and directed that they should both be kept to proper Exercise and suitable Diet, (for if a Woman is kept idle, the Nourishment is not good, and, consequently, the Milk in a bad State.) He was constantly to lie with them, and suck nothing but their Milk, and to take the Benefit of their Exhalations; by which Means, the Prince was so far restored, that he was removed from them, lest, weakening himself, they should prove with Child; for, afterwards, to the Joy of the Family and Kingdom, he had Children.

Article 503. at the End.

Remedy
for a
Marasmus

THE following elegant Remedy for a *Marasmus* was communicated to me by a Friend, which I have found, by Experience, of great Service, *viz.*

℞ *Rafur. C. C.* ℥ss.

Ichthyocol. ℥ij.

Viper Ital. N^o ij.

Limac. contus. ℥i.

Rad. Ering. ℥ij.

Sacchar. Cand. ℥ss.

Coq. in aqua fontan. ℥ij.

Ad tertiæ Partis Consumptionem Colatur.

add. Succ. Aurant. à Sevellâ allat. ℥ij.

Vin. Rhenan. ℥i.

Dosis coch. iv. vel. v. ter in die.

Article 534. at the End.

Various
Hæmop-
tosis.

A TRUE Hæmoptoe is casting up of Blood in coughing, *viz.* from the Larynx, the Aspera Arteria, the Bronchia, or the Lungs, 1. If from the Larinx, a Titillation

lation is perceived at the upper Part of the Trachia, whence arises a Cough, and a few Drops of Blood are thrown up, mostly without Danger. 2. If the Trachea itself be the Seat of the Disorder, the Titillation will be deeper, a little florid Blood will be thrown up, nor is there any Sense of Oppression on the Breast; this Sort is easily cured, because the Lungs are not affected. 3. If the Blood comes from the Membrane incompassing the Bronchia, then it is attended with a Mucus. I may also pronounce this Sort favourable; because the Disease lies in the Bronchial Artery, and not in the Lungs; and, certainly, such Spittle, with little Streaks of Blood, are often seen, without Danger, in a continual Stuffing up of the Head. In these Cases the Force of the Blood is to be lessened, lest, by its too great Impetus, the Vessels may be more dilated. 4. The last Species is, when a Branch of the Pulmonary Artery is broken, the Blood immediately passing from the right Ventricle of the Heart, is deposited in the little Bladders. In this Case frothy and florid Blood is thrown out with a deep titillating
Cough,

Cough, in great Quantities, and with short Intervals. If this Bleeding arises from an external Cause, it is not always mortal; but if from an inward Cause, let the Physician beware that he does not promise too much, for scarce One in a Thousand ever escaped; for this Bleeding arises from the Bronchial Artery torn, not broken by external Force, but wasted by a salt and acrid Blood; and is therefore always mortal. *From the Collection of Boerhave's Students.*

Articles 545. at the End.

The Vir-
tue of
Apples.

OUR Countryman, Dr. *Lobb*, in his *Treatise of Menstruums for dissolving the Stone in Mankind*, mentions the Cases of two Horses afflicted with the Cholic, cured by eating of *Apples*, of which one Gallon, Morning and Evening, was the Dose. I have also found that the eating of Apples has been of great Service, and has somewhat relieved, if not wholly removed, that obstinate, putrid Discharge of Pus by the Glands of the Nostrils, which our *Farriers* call, the GLANDERS. The Reader

Reader will excuse me, especially as I hope, when I reason with myself, by such Sort of Indications, a new Way may be opened to higher Discoveries.

Postscript of old Age.

Article 558. at the End.

OLD Age itself is a Disease or rather a Legion of them; and to speak with The Diseases of old Age. *Cicero*, as one must struggle against a Disease, so also against old Age. The Diseases old Men are most subject to, are generally chronical, and accompany them to their Graves, of which *Hippocrates* makes Mention, Sect. III. 31. And these are, Difficulty of Breathing, Distillations with a Cough, Stranguries, Diffuries, Pains of the Limbs, Pains of the Kidneys, Vertigo's, Appoplexy, ill Habits of Body, Itchings of the whole Body, Watching, Loofness, Running of the Eyes and Nose, Dimness of Sight, Glaucomas, hard of hearing. These and many seem to require some

Helps from Medicine, or at least some palliative Relief: But often the Expectation is vain and fruitless. For Relief in those Cases, an exact Diet, and regular Way of living brings more Help, and does more to preserve Health and prolong Life, than any Medicine can effect.

Quantity
Quality of
Food and
Time of
eating.

OLD Age coming on, the Quantity of Food is to be lessened, for the Heat of old Men is weaker than to be able to digest a large Quantity of Food. As to the Quality of Food for old Men it ought to be like that for Children. As to the Times of eating, it were to be wished that old Men would eat but twice a Day, and that at the Distance of nine Hours, and that they drink at their Meals or just after, and besides that, nothing: And this I advise, because so much Time is required in digesting our Food, changing it into Chyle, circulating into the Mass of Blood, and to break it into minute Particles, that a small Portion (and indeed a small Portion ~~it~~ is) that serves for the Nourishment of
the

the Body, the other Part much the largest is carried off by the various Outlets, but I have learnt for many Years past by undoubted Experience, that this cannot be done in less than nine Hours.

WINE is called the Milk of old Men, whence *Plato, in his Book of Laws*, says, ^{Wine!} that God has given Wine to old Men as an auxiliary Medicine against the Severity of old Age, and to renew their Youth: But there is Care to be taken, that too great a Quantity is not taken. And here, by way of Conclusion, let me add *that Saying of Lister*, which I would have well observed.

“ OLD Men should exercise the
 “ greatest Temperance, and live with ^{How to} live long;
 “ the utmost Caution, for old Age is
 “ justly mentioned among the Diseases.
 “ Whereas the greatest Part of Mankind
 “ imagine, that Places, this or the other
 “ Sort of Food, is the Cause of long Life:
 “ They diligently inquire where the old
 “ Countryman lived, what he eat, what
 “ he drank, living so many Years. But it

“ was owing to the Providence of Heaven
 “ (and his own Prudence) that he lived
 “ the whole Course of his Life, like to
 “ himself, nay sustained Life hardly under
 “ an unclement Sky, his Provisions at
 “ Hand : Seldom any Accidents befel
 “ him from the Necessities of Life, because
 “ more remote from Temptations ; Citi-
 “ zens fare otherwise, and are distracted
 “ with the Affairs of Life.” *Lifter’s*
Comment. on Sanctorius, S. 1. Aphor. 83,
and 84. “ So that if any one would live
 “ long, let him accustom himself to La-
 “ bour and Exercise : And if he desires
 “ to see old Age flourishing, how rich so-
 “ ever he be, let him live like a poor
 “ Man,” whose Provisions are scanty at
 home. Large Fortunes are rather Obsta-
 cles than Promoters of Virtue. And
 like Wine and too much Light, intoxicates
 and blinds a good Man. This is not only
 true in regard to Virtue, but also as to the
 Health of the Body.

W H I L S T we are treating of Tem-
 perance (it is greatly to be lamented) that
 there

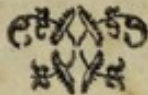
there are so many Impediments, Obstructions, and Remoras, in the Way that prevent us from pursuing the right Path! Among which I know not a greater than a Departure from the received Custom and Manner of Life. Common Custom, the most arbitrary Directress of human Affairs, has established over us a prevailing Tyranny, and has introduced into the World, two very pernicious Evils, of all others the most cruel, namely, *Flattery*, and an *officious Complaisance*, the most malignant Part of a just and proper Affection. And *Intemperance* the great Reproach of our Natures. The first roots out all Trust and Confidence in others; the other introduces an adverse State of Health, Headachs, Redness of Eyes, Gouts, Consumptions, and every Evil, whereby Life may be curtailed. Every virtuous Man is weary of the Burthen, but quite at a Loss by what Methods to free himself from the Evils. What benevolent Mind will attempt to reduce the Tyrant *Custom*, under the Laws of *Reason*? It bids Defiance to the Authority of Princes and the Wisdom

of Philosophy. *Cicero* says, the Force of Custom is most powerful, it epidemically infects all Nations, nor can I perceive an End of its Tyranny.

O T H O U pernicious *Custom*, which has occasioned to me, thro' all my Life, the greatest Uneasiness and Disturbance ! May Heaven put a Period to thy Reign and Influence, that the Happiness and Prosperity of a sickly and weak ~~Community~~ *Constitution* may at length be established on better Principles.

L A S T L Y, whoever is of a strong and firm Mind, and Master of himself, let him first learn to restrain and bridle his *own Appetite*, then with the utmost Efforts oppose *Custom*, as the most dangerous Enemy, and not be at Rest till he has conquered both : For by this Method only an invincible Temperance is to be acquired ; and thus going on in this one Path, he may reach to an easy, comfortable and good old Age. On this Article the Reader

der may please to consult *Carnaro the noble Venetian*, who lived beyond an Hundred Years, and has wrote an excellent Piece of *the Art of prolonging Life*, and rectifying a weak Constitution.





C H A P. V.

Diseases of the Heart.

Article 570. at the End.

Anxiety
of Heart.

TO the foregoing Diseases of the Heart, may be added *Anxiety of the Heart*, which is also called *Seizing the Heart*: It is a Symptom far more intolerable than the Pain: It is, as it were, an inexplicable Sensation quite destructive of all the Thoughts of the Mind. In this *Anxiety* a great Weight is perceived round the Breast, as if the Heart was pressed with a great Load, Nothing is more terrifying than the Complaints that arise from

from Anxiety ; so that the Afflicted is always in Danger of dying, for every one dying labours under Anxieties. As to the Cure of this Symptom (*Boerhave* says) ^{Useful} one ought to attend to the following Dis- ^{Distinction.} tinction, *viz.* If an *Inflamation* occasions the Anxiety, then *emollient and diluting* Medicines only are of Service ; but if it took its Rise from a *Spasm*, or *Convulsions*, then *Antispasmodic and Opiate* Medicines more advantageously take Place. From the Neglect of this Distinction great Errors have arisen in the Cure of *Anxiety*.

Postscript to Diseases of the Heart.

Article 578. at the End.

As the regular Motion of the Heart ^{Irregular} does wholly depend upon a due Influx of ^{Motion of} Spirits by the Nerves ; so by a varied and ^{the Heart.} interrupted Influx of them it is greatly altered. The Motion of the Heart is quickened by unusual Exercise, the Drink-
ing

ing of spirituous Liquors, &c. But lessened by great Hæmorrhages, Fasting and Grief, &c. It is violently moved by sudden Passions arising, as Anger, Joy, Terror, &c. The Spirits with too much Violence and Impetuosity rush into the Heart; the Motion is interrupted and sometimes suppressed by hysteric and epileptic Affections, so that during the Paroxysm, it is usual in epileptic Cases for the Patients to beat their Breasts, and by such repeated Shakes, to excite the Motion of the Heart.

BESIDES the above Motions of the Heart, there is (as the famous *Lower* observes) another yet more grievous and afflicting than the rest, *a Sort of Paralytic Affection of the Heart itself*. This Affec-
 Stoppage of the Stomach. tion, altho' hitherto scarce heard of or known by any Name, yet occurs oftner in Practice than is thought of. From abundant and careful Observation, it has long since been very evident to me, this is the very Disease commonly called in the Bills of Mortality, published weekly in *London*,
 THE STOPPAGE OF THE STOMACH. Such as are Afflicted with this Symptom, altho'

altho' they greatly complain of an Oppression in their Stomach ; yet when desired to shew the Part affected, they apply their Hands to the Seat of the Heart, plainly pointing out that the Complaint lies in that Part. Moreover, besides the great Oppression of the Heart from the Stagnation of the Blood, during the Paroxysm, the Pulse can scarce be perceived : And tho' the Patient in the mean Time, does scarcely breath by means of a Consent of Parts, and the Symptom may by the unwary, be taken for an *asthmatic Paroxysm*, yet it differs as to the Part affected, the Signs of the Disease, and the Cure ; for the least Loss of Blood is very pernicious and fatal, they cannot bear bleeding. This Disease often happens to weak and scorbutic Habits of Body, especially to those, who addict themselves to drinking Brandy, and other spirituous Liquors, *which above all others so vitiate the Texture of the Blood, if not break and impoverish the Spirits*, that the smallest Loss of Blood is the most fatal Calamity.

THIS

THIS paralytic Affection of the Heart, altho' it frequently discovers itself by a weak and creeping Pulse, yet on its periodical Returns, the Paroxysm by Intervals does more grievously afflict them, and continues longer.





C H A P. VI.

Diseases of the Abdomen.

Article 591. at the End.

IT is observable that vegetable Putrefaction comes nearest in Form and Manner to *animal Digestion*. Vegetables, when they putrify, go into a Pultice of an animal Nature, undergoing the same Change as if they had passed thro' an animal Body. Hence Grass, taken out of the *Maw* of an Animal which chews the Cud, is altogether like, and has the same Appearance, as that left in the open Air, and thrown in the Heap and left to Corruption

Natural Digestion like spontaneous Putrefaction.

Bile pro-
motes Di-
gestion.

ruption or Putrefaction. The Bile, which is a spontaneous Substance, is thought to be the Menstruum that dissolves our Food ; which when vitiated or defective, proper Digestion goes slowly on, or at least is much lessened. All bitter Medicines, as an Help to the Bile, promote and sharpen Digestion. The *famous Boerhave*, from his own Experience, says the *Gall of small Eels* is very good, and as it possesses the most intense Bitter, is the most efficacious Remedy against Indigestion.

Article 595. at the End.

To stop
Vomiting

IN Practice I have observed that something *bitter*, sweetened with something of a grateful Taste is of great Efficacy in stopping Vomits, when other Things have been tried in vain, of this Sort, for Example, is a Mixture of *Tinct. Stomach Amar : Quincei, et Syr. Aurantiorum vel Cydoniorum.*

Article

Article 601. at the End.

HEART-BURNING sometimes arises from a sharp Bile fretting the Stomach. ^{Heart-burning.} In this Case it is cured by drinking Water acidulated with Lemon or rather Orange-juice. Testaceous and alkaline Medicines in this Sort of Heart-burning exasperate the Complaint.

Article 614. at the End.

FEW Physicians, and fewer among the common People know how much it contributes to Health and Long-life daily to attempt the discharging of the Bowels of their Contents. It therefore is greatly the Interest of every one to be solicitous about it; it must be acknowledged that Physicians cannot promise but an imperfect and lame Cure by the Help of Medicine to an habitual Costiveness. For *loosening*, especially *purging* Medicines (whatever present Relief they may afford) do undoubtedly increase the Complaint. We should consider that some Motions of
our

Diseases of the Abdomen.

our Bodies, tho' not so immediately subject to the Directions of the Will, yet by Use and Custom, they become habitual, by solliciting Nature, at stated Periods, to her own Work. *Custom is a second Nature.* The Time best accommodated to this Work seems to be immediately after Breakfast. At the same Time, as much as possible, for a few Moments laying aside all anxious Thoughts. Let all Persons carefully remember this Advice, especially *Students, melancholy Persons, and such as are engaged in a Multiplicity of Business.* Upon this Foundation I have known many to whom it has happened agreeable to their Wishes, and I doubt not, as far as we may be permitted to conjecture, but all Persons would find the same Success, if daily at a stated Time, whether they had a Call or not, they visited *their Houses of Ease.* In Process of Time they would find Nature easy and obedient to their Call. This Experiment we have confirmed in the Writings and Example of our famous *Lock.* See his Treatise of Education, p. 27, &c.

Article 615. at the End.

I HAVE observed, with many others, ^{Observa-} that such as are of a loose Habit, ^{tion.} *are not of great Strength of Body or Mind, nor are they long lived.*

Article 618. at the End.

WE have an accurate Distinction of ^{Various} Diarrhæas in the following ^{Diarrhæas} *Commentaries* of Boerhave in the *Coll. of his Students*, they are reckoned in this Order: A Diarrhæa (says that great Man) has different Matter to discharge, whence, according to the various Sorts of Secretion, there are different Denominations of Diarrhæas. If a Mucus passes off from the Intestines, then it is a *mucous Diarrhæa*, as in a *Tenesmus* arising from Convulsions, that Sort of Mucus is perpetually carried off from the Rectum; that *Diarrhæa* may also be *Catarrhus*, as a *Catarrh* from the *Head*: This Mucus common Physicians think, ought to be carried off, when, rather, it ought to be preserved. If the

Diseases of the Abdomen.

Lympha goes off, then it is called, *Serous, Lymphatic, or Watry*, and, according to its different Colour, is called, *a Serous Yellow, or Serous Ash-colour Diarrhæa*, which is thought the worst Sign; then the Saliva of the Mouth, Stomach, Intestines, Pancreas, nay, the Hepatic Juice go into the Bowels and so pass off, whence the Body grows perfectly dry, and the Sick die within Five or Six Days at farthest. *Celsus* calls this Disease, *pure Dejections of the Bowels*, from whence arise *great Faintings* scarce to be removed. If *Phlegm or glutinous Matter* passes off, it is properly called, *a Vitrous Serous Diarrhæa*; because that which goes off is *shining* and hard like *Glass*; but this very rare; tho' *Galen* notes it, and is a mortal Sign; I never saw it but once in all my Practice.

“ I HAVE but once observed this
 “ Symptom, which happened to a Gen-
 “ tlewoman in a *Timpany*, from a Purge
 “ of *Elaterium*, which gave two Stools;
 “ when a large Quantity of this *glutinous*
 “ Yellow was discharged, but without
 “ any Relief; for after a few Months,
 “ worn

“ worn out with the Disorder, all Medicines proving ineffectual, she died.”

IF the Pus goes off, it is a *purulent, sanious, or ichorous Diarrhæa*; for Sanies is a thin Ichor discharging from an Ulcer, sharp and not thick, as is Pus. If it proceeds from the Liver or Hepatic Vessels, it is called, a *Bilious Diarrhæa*; but if with the Bile somewhat thinner, it is called, an *Hepatic bilious Dysentery, or an Hepatic Flux*. If the Pus comes from the Liver, or other ways, it is called, a *Purulent Diarrhæa*; for Pus passing with the Blood from the Liver, or from the Arteries of the Mesentery, evacuates itself by the Intestines; this does not always denote that the Seat of it is in the Intestines.

Article 620. Of Ippecacuanha.

EVERY Diarrhæa not proceeding from an Inflammation, nor from wasted or suppurated Viscera, may with great Safety and Certainty be cured by this Remedy; but we ought to be very certain, that the Patient does not labour under a wasted

Viscera, or is apprehensive of the Destruction of one. Of Ippecacuana see farther, Art. 638.

Article 625. Of the Pomegranate.

A Glister
of Pome-
granate
Peels.

I FREELY acknowledge, and would have it remarked, that I have had sufficient Trial of this Remedy: and that it has given the most surprizing Relief to several Patients under my Care. But I shall always remember the Limitations and Restrictions in this Case of Dr. *Fuller*, viz. “ Beyond all other Astringents this
“ Glyster is most prevalent in stopping a
“ Diarrhæa, which happens without Pain,
“ and does not arise so much from the
“ Quantity of the Matter and its acrid
“ sharp Nature, as from a Relaxation and
“ Lubricity of the Intestines.”

Art. 638. Of the Virtues of Ippecacuanha.

Ippeca-
cuanha.

THIS is the Medicine for which *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, rewarded *Helvetius*.

Helvetius. But it is to be remarked, that this Medicine is not a Specific in this or any other Disease, but removes a Diarrhæa or Dysentery as far as it removes the offending Humour, and by this Means removes the Cause of the Complaint. See Art. 620.

Article 640. at the End.

MONS^R *du Halde*, in his *History of China*, greatly commends a Remedy in this Disorder, easily prepared; namely, let the Patient under the Disorder of a *Tenesmus*, drink often of *Vinegar*, in which a sufficient Quantity of Tea has been boiled, and he will be instantly cured. Vol. II. p. 223. I never, indeed, tried it; but, because it is somewhat singular, I have made Mention of it, that an Opportunity may be offered to others of a Trial.

Singular
Remedy
for a Te-
nesmus.

Article 665. at the End.

I HAVE had communicated to me, by a Friend, a certain universal Remedy for

any Sort of Cholic; namely, the following Nettle-Water.

A peculiar
Remedy
for the
Cholic.

℞ *Urtic. virid. cacuminibus semine vigentibus q. s. ad. Implend Cupream Vesicam, Cerevis. Commun. & fortisan par. æq. ut Herba Operiatur, Liquori stillatitio add. urt. recen. Man. i. vel. ij. et Denuo Distillatur, et usui servetur. Dosis sit coch. iv. vel. v. cum coch. i. Aqu. Mentb. simpl. urgente dolore;* and to be repeated every Third or Fourth Hour, as Occasion shall require.

THE Virtues of this Medicine I have sometimes tried, and not in vain; for it almost constantly relieves the Pain, and, I wish I could have said, that it eradicated the Disorder.

Article 667. Of Quicksilver.

Quick-
silver.

QUICKSILVER, beyond all Controversy, has the most excellent Virtues, not only in the *Iliac Passion*, but also in Obstructions

structions of the intestinal Glands, and the Mouths of the Lacteals (as abundant Experience demonstrates.) And almost in all Distempers of the Alimentary Duct, when other Remedies are of no Advantage; but in other Disorders I am not apprehensive it can give any Relief. It is a Medicine truly innocent, provided it be given pure and free from Adulteration.

BELLOSTE makes mention of a large Quantity of Quicksilver that he had given in the *Iliac Passion*; namely, to two or three Pounds, nay, he once gave five Pounds, that by that large Dose he might help on the other which had been given and had not removed the Obstruction. He adds, that he had known so many Pounds remain in the Body for four or five Days without any Damage.

A large
Dose a
long while
in the
Body:



C H A P. VII.

Of Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

Article 699. after the Words, *above all*
Aqua Calcis.

Diabetes
Cure.

IN a Diabetes the Urine is limpid and thin, and almost insipid, unless it be in the last Stage of the Disorder, when it is somewhat sweet (See Art. 693. at the End.) Whence one may conclude, that some *Alkaline Salts* are somewhere lodged in the Body; whether they may be the Cause of the Disorder, may be disputed; however it be, this is evident by Experience, namely, That *Lime-Water*, drank for a few Days, frequently changes the
Urine

Urine from *pale and limpid into a Colour.*
And it is acknowledged, that this Remedy,
amongst others, has an excellent Virtue in
removing a Diabetes.

Article 705. at the End.

AMONG many Thousands that have
been under my Care for Forty Years, I
do not remember above Four or Five under
this Disorder. About a Year since, a ^{History.}
Man of a tender Constitution, sometimes
visited with slight Fits of the Gout, was
more frequently attacked with severe Cholic
Pains, being then in his *Climacteric*, fell
into a *Diabetes*. For Two or Three
Weeks before he consulted me, he had a
great Discharge of Urine, with a trouble-
some Thirst, great Languors, and great
Loss of Spirits. The Urine he discharged
was perfectly clear, not the least coloured,
not salt, and, at length, sweet; yea, as he
said, extremely sweet.

I GAVE him going to Bed a Bolus, with
a few Grains of *Calomel*, and directed *daily*
to chew Rhubarb a little before Noon,
ab ̄i. ad ʒß. I allowed him *to drink*
Bristol

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

Bristol Water with rough red Wine, and thus, without any other Medicines, in Ten or Twelve Days, the Distemper was almost wholly removed. In order to perfect the Cure and to strengthen the Viscera, I directed *Infusum Chalybeatum Amarum*, (See Art. 48.) with a few Drops of *Elixir Vitrioli*. He grew well, without a Relapse.

Art. 718. How Ulcers are distinguished.

Di-
stinction
between
Ulcers of
the Kid-
neys and
Bladder.

THE famous *Sydenham* expresses the Thing somewhat different; an ill-smelling Pus, or Blood, sometimes branny, or membranous Skin, like Bits of Bran, are discharged with the Urine, (but if it be in the Kidneys, little Bits of Flesh sometimes harder;) a perpetual Dyfury, and a continual Pain afflicts the Part: But if the Ulcer be in the Kidneys, there are clear Intervals of the Dyfury and Pain, the Pus discharged is also in larger Quantities; it is white, light, and the least fœtid; the Urine subsides like to Milk; and sometime after its Discharge, the Pus separates from it, and sinks to the Bottom. *Process. integr.* p. 91.

Article

Article 734. at the End.

THE Water in which *Onions* have ^{Virtues of} _{Onions.} been boiled, is very efficacious to dissolve the stony and fabulous Concretions in the urinary Passages, (as we learn from Boerhave.) That *Onions* have this Virtue out of human Bodies, we have confirmed by the Experiments of Dr. *Lobb*.

Article 735. at the End.

WHAT has been observed by this excellent Person, may seem very probable, but nevertheless such a Menstruum, that may with Safety be injected into the Bladder, remains as yet a Secret. In the mean while, various Medicines, to be taken inwardly, promising great Things as to their Power and Efficacy, in breaking or dissolving the Stone, have been obtruded upon us, but indeed no ways answering Expectation.

THE

History
of the Earl
of South-
ampton.

THE following Case relates to this, and is worthy of Remark. *The Earl of Southampton, in Charles the Second's Reign,* was afflicted with a large Stone in the Bladder. The Distemper having been a long Time upon him, without any Prospect of Cure. He, by the Advice of his Physicians, determined with himself, so undergöe the Operation of *Cutting*.

IN the mean Time a certain Woman was brought to him, who said, she had a certain infallible Remedy, to dissolve the Stone: And to procure greater Credit she produced Testimonies of several Cures. The *Earl* immediately made Use of them, with what Success the following will shew. The Medicines had a very extraordinary Effect, yet in its Event fatal.

FROM the Use of the Medicine a fabulous Matter and stony was daily discharged with the Urine, from whence great Hopes were entertained of a Cure; but the Pains were urgent, and more and more

more encreased: But the Earl, buoy'd up with former Hopes, bore with incredible Patience the most grievous Torment, in the use of the Medicines, till at length he expired in great Misery. After his Decease the Body being opened, the Cause of his Death plainly appeared, namely, the exterior Coverings of the Stone, being smooth and almost polished, in which Nature providentially lays the Stone, this by the Erosion and Wearing away of the Medicine, was every Way eaten and hollowed, whence rough, angular, and sharp Points appeared, that at length it became an intolerable Companion, it wounded and lacerated the Neck of the Bladder, produced an Inflammation, a Fever, and a Gangrene, Mortification and Death ensued. See *Burnet's Hist.* of his own Time, Vol. I. p. 249.

AT this Time, whilst I am writing, there is another *Woman* rose up for the Cure of the *Stone*, Mrs. *Stephens*, a *WOMAN*, as if to the Female Sex only the *Priviledge* was granted by Nature of dissolving and lessening the Stone. It is very improbable that

The ly-
thontrip-
tic Medi-
cines of
Mrs Ste-
phens.

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

that we should shear Wool from the Afs ; but in this Platonic Year I doubt not but some Prodigy will be produced : But, to be serious, I am in great Doubt whether any Remedy exhibited by the Mouth, or injected into the Bladder, will be equal to such an arduous Undertaking, or will turn to the Advantage of the Afflicted in those Cases or not. A skilful Physician, who will rightly consider the preceding History, may be of my Opinion, altho' at present it might appear a Paradox. There remains therefore, as in the Time of the *great Hippocrates*, only two Remedies for this most grievous Calamity : First, *Cutting* to whom it will be agreeable ; but to those to whom it is not convenient, Secondly, the other Remedy is Patience, the Cure, but, I fear, only palliative of all Disorders, from this Consolation, *That Patience renders easier what cannot be cured.*

F A R be it from me that, out of Envy, I should, with Ill-nature, rail and revile others, or lightly esteem any new Experiments in the medical Art, or despise
what

what has been found out by others. For I am well satisfied that some Improvements may be made in the Knowledge of Medicine to the End of the World ; so that there will be an Opportunity offered to those born a Thousand Years hence of adding something. Experience leads us to true Knowledge. We appeal to the Testimony of Experience to determine the Point. That there may be such an happy and fortunate Method, I from my Soul wish, for the great Comfort and Advantage of Mankind : Nor can I wish more sincerely than that some Remedy may be found out equal to so great a Calamity, if this does not succeed. In the mean Time *the Medicines of this Author, purchased at so great a Price by the Public,* it will not be disagreeable to me here to transcribe, comprehended under three Forms, *viz. Powders, Decoctions, and Pills.*

Mrs. Stephens's Medicines

The POWDER.

Test. Ovorum Gallin pint iij. Calcinentur in Crucibulo satis Amplo per octo fere horas, Powder.

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

horas, donec Colorem Griseum induant
 et Acrimoniam salinam acquirant :
 deinde in Vase fictili capaci reponantur
 loco arido ad Menses duos ut in pulverem
 verè Calcarium redigantur. Ad Eundem
 modum etiam Calcinetur eadem
 Quantitas Cochlearum Hortensium cum
 testidibus suis ad horam unam, ut in
 Pulverem Cinereum vel potius nigrican-
 tem Convertantur.

℞ Hujus p. j.

Test. Ovorum Calcinat ut suprà p. vj.
 f. pulv. subtilissimus in Lagenis vitreis
 probe obturrtis usui servatus.

D E C O C T I O N .

Decoction

℞ Sapo. opt. Lucento allat. ℥ivß.

Coronop. Ruell. ad nigridinem usti
 Coch. i.

Mellis Commun. q. f.

Contundantur in Massam.

℞ Hujus Massæ, fol. vel flor. Chanom.
 fœnicul. Dulc. petroselin. Bardan.
 ana. ℥j.

vel

vel ob foliorum Defectum earundem Herbarum, Radic. sicc. tantundem coque in aquâ pluvial. Ibiv.

⌘ *Biborium Colatur, add. Mellis purissim. q. s. ad gratum Saporem.*

P I L L S.

℞ *Cochlear Hortens. ust. ut supra, sem Dauc. silvestr. Bardan, sem Fraxini cum Capsulis; fruct. spin. alb. Cynosb. ana. p. æ.*

Pills

omnium ad nigredinem ust. fiat, pulv. subtilissimus Deinde.

℞ *Pulv. Hujus Cochl. j.*

Sapon. à Lucento allat. ℥iv.

Mellis Commun. q. s.

Contundantur in massam pilular. & ex sing. unciis formentur Pillul. 60.

T H E Method of taking these Medicines, and some Cautions as to their Use, are given as follows by the Author. If there be a Stone in the Kidneys or the

Dose.

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

Bladder, the Powder is to be taken three Times in a Day, to fifty-six Grains in a Draught of white Wine, or Cyder, or PUNCH, and to drink after it half a Pint of the Decoction after each Dose. [*That is to say, of Caustic Ashes, about ʒijʒ. and of Soap ʒj. 8-10. per Day.*]

THESE Medicines in the Beginning, frequently produce Pain, in which Case you are to give a *Paregoric*, and to be repeated as Occasion shall require.

DURING the use of these Remedies, a Diarrhæa is carefully to be guarded against, which destroys their Efficacy. A Diarrhæa coming on, the Dose of the *Powder* is to be lessened, and the Dose of the Decoction to be encreased: If this does not take Place, a Physician is to be consulted to stop the *Diarrhæa*.

Regimen
and Cau-
tions.

LET the Patient abstain from Salt Meats, red Wine, Milk, and exercise, and drink but sparingly of any Liquors; that the Urine may be more fully impregnated with

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

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with the Virtues of the Medicines and may be longer retained in the Bladder.

IF the Decoction creates a Nausea on the Stomach, in its stead may be taken the sixth Part of the *Pill above described*, after each Dose of the Powders, [*That is, besides the other Ingredients Sapo. ad ʒij. 1-4th formâ pilularum, is daily to be swallowed.*

IN weak Habits and Constitutions brought low by Diseases and old Age, you are to lessen the Dose of the *Test. Ovorum*, and increase that of the *Testudinum*, nay, in that State, all Things are to be taken in lesser Quantities till Strength is restored, [*lest the Patient be oppressed and perish by the Abundance of the Medicine rather than the Distemper.*] Hitherto of the Powder and Decoction.

THE principal Use of the Pills is in the *Nephritic Paroxysm*. The Dose is No. V. every Hour, [*viz. ʒij. a Day, according to the Example of the witty Tho. Brown, in the Shades.*]

Pills.

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

Article 737. at the End.

FROM Lithotomy and the Section of Bodies it appears, that, when two or more Stones are found in the Bladder, you will find them almost always *polished* and smooth: But if one only, rough and angular. This however, it may be explained mechanically, seems to be the *kind Providence of Nature*, that the more grievous the Calamity, the more tolerable it may be.

Article 742. at the End.

New Method of cutting for the Stone.

THE new Method of *cutting for the Stone*, which the *celebrated Cheselden* has brought to the greatest Perfection, is comprehended in the following *Summary of Douglass*, which gives a compleat Idea of the Operation.

THE aforesaid excellent Surgeon, having observed that fewer *Women* than
Men

Men died, who had been cut for the Stone after the usual Manner, rightly judged it must be owing to the different Structure thro' which the Stone passed, and greatly owing to the bad Management of those Parts (but little differing in both Sexes;) he hence concluded, if the Parts of the *Men*, which were to be dilated, could by any Art be brought into the same Disposition as the *Women*, the Operation in future would be more safe and easy; the Event answered his Expectations,

SUPPORTED by these Reasons, in future he determined, by a previous Section, to divide with the Knife all the Parts that made any Resistance, and were liable to Laceration; namely, by a lateral Section he divided the membranous Parts of the *Urethra*, which is narrower than in *Women*; *the transverse Ligament*, which has a firmer Structure than in *Women*, the *prostate Gland*, which in some is very hard and compressed, and surrounded in every one with a tendinous Membrane, of the most compact Texture, which binds very closely the whole Campaigns, as it were

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

with a *Capsula*. In this manner having removed all *Resistance*, the Parts to be dilated easily give Way, and the Operation succeeds as safe in the *Men* as the *Women*. Thus by this new Method with the *Men*, they are not liable to some Inconveniences, as *Dilatation in the Women*, which is attended with some Danger from too great *Extension of the Parts*, whence is a doubtful Issue, lest the *Urethra* and the *Orifice of the Bladder* should be lacerated, whose Sides in *Men* he divides, and thence prevents the Danger. Of the Advantages and Disadvantages, and the various Precautions to the Operation, you may consult a *Treatise of Sharp's of Chirurgical Operations*.

Article 745. at the End.

The Benefit of Vomiting to remove the Stone.

VOMITING is the most frequent Symptom of Descent of the Stone. Nature has so directed it, that the Physician may know the Stone is in Motion; there is a Concurrence of physical Causes which Nature excites to expel the Stone, and therefore is not presently to be stopped, but

but rather to be promoted for some Time, by drinking warm Water, as long as the Pain is not very violent : For in this State, emollient and oleose Glysters premised, we must immediately have Recourse to *Opiates*, that the Ureters may be, as it were, *Paralytic*; by which Management the Stone goes off unexpected and without Pain, the Patient at Ease and asleep.

Article 746. after the Words, almost *continual Strangury*.

IF the fabulous and calculous Urine be not continually discharged, as *Boerhave* observes, the whole Body will grow stiff with Cold. All with their Urine void web- by Matter.

Article 766. at the End.

A NEW Instrument has been invented for the Inconveniency of Urine in Men, (at least new to me) whose Description and Use you may see in *Sharp's Chirurg. Operations*, p. 110. It is an Instrument of an easy Make, called a Neck (*Fugulum*) of Steel, covered with *Velvet*. The Au-

Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

thor says it fully answers Expectation, and can be worn without any Trouble. Would not the Instrument be better if made of Ivory, or Ebony? "I knew a Girl, now
 "fourteen Years old, troubled with this
 "Misfortune from her Infancy, if not
 "from her Birth, which could not be
 "removed by any Medicine. Women
 "handled indiscreetly in Child-birth,
 "who contract this Disorder, remain
 "almost always incurable."





C H A P. VIII.

Or the Eight Asssemblage of Diseases.

Of the Dropsy, &c.

Article 792. under the Title *Cachexy*.

A CACHEXY and Cachochymia are ^{Distinction.} frequently confounded, and with some, mean the same Thing: But, strictly speaking, the Change of Humours, from a natural State to a morbid Habit, is properly called a *Cachochymia*: But if the

the Solids also are affected, it is called a *Cachexy*, or an ill Habit.

Article 799. at the End.

Seat of an
Anasarca.

A N Anasarca according to some, is the Degeneration of the Humour, naturally oily, that fills the fat Membrane with Water, which extends it. It is not to be doubted, but the Adipose Membrane is the Seat of the Disorder.

Article 811. after the Words, *Active Cathartic.*

I N a Dropsy, if there be a great Lensor of the Humours, *Mercurius Dulcis*, joined with some Hydragogue, as the Root of Jalap, becomes the most useful Purge. This Medicine greatly attenuates, for Mercury is the most quick and active, searching all the Meanders and minute Passages of the Body ; Jalap is added, that the Water may pass off by Stool, and not by the salival Glands. *From the Notes of Boerhave's Students.*

Article

Article 813. at the End.

BOERHAVE was of Opinion he could ^{Dropsy.} cure a Dropsy, tho' the Patient might have an hundred Pints of Water in him, provided the Viscera were strong. 1. If he abstained from Drinking. 2. If twice or ^{Cure.} thrice in a Day he took care to be well rubbed. 3. If the Air was warm. 4. If he eat well-baked Biscuit, for this does not occasion Thirst. 5. If to this Bread he added a few Grains of Salt and some Aromatic, which resists Putrefaction and dries; and, if he must drink a small Matter, it ought to be the most generous Wine, as *Greek Wine*, into which he should put Bread well-baked. Taking these Things, he should move his Body as much as he can; by this Means the Water will pass downwards, the Blood rendered thicker, the Vessels contracted and strengthened. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

Article

Article 820. at the End.

Paracentaesis.

IF the Physician is disposed to draw the Water out of the Abdomen, it must be braced up with broad Swathers, and the Instrument called the *Trocar* may be introduced where the Perforation is intended; then compressing with the Ligatures so much, as you draw out Water, thus the Abdomen is compressed as much as the distending Cause is lessened. And so by Turns all the Water may be drawn off: Otherwise the Patient suffers a *Deliquium Animi*, great Fainting. *To be seen in all Chirurgical Authors.*

Ascites with Anasarca joined.

WHEN the Dropsy called *Ascites* is complicated with an *Anasarca*, as frequently happens, Experience tells us, it is better to evacuate the Waters by a *Scarification of the Legs* than to attempt the Paracentesis.

Article

Article 836. at the End.

A COLLECTION of Water in the ^{Dropsy of} Cavity of the Breast may arise from a dou-^{the Breast.} ble Cause, namely, from the Lymphatics ruptured, or the resorbing Vessels obstructed; for Water always distills into the Cavity of the Breast and is again resorbed; so that if the resorbing Vessels are obstructed, there arises a Dropsy of the Breast: sometimes the Lymphatic Vessels (which *Lower* has demonstrated to be very plentiful there) throw off their Serum. This Sort of Dropsy is more frequent than is imagined. This Disease discovers itself first by Difficulty of Breathing, a livid Countenance, Cheeks swelled; if the Patient cannot rest on his Back but with great Inquietude, and is almost suffocated. Lastly, if the Causes of an *Empyema* have appeared, and is afflicted with a Swelling of the Abdomen and OEdematous Legs, when neither Pleurisy, Paraphrenitis, or Peripneumony has preceeded; if these Signs attend him, the Cure is to be attempted

Of various Dropsies.

attempted, as a Disease of the Breast and its Dropsy; hence the Breast is to be opened by a *Paracentesis*, that the Waters may pass off. See the Chapter of Wounds of the Breast, and of an *Empyema*, in the Observations of Boerhave's Students.



C H A P. IX.



Article 870. at the End.

C H A P. IX.

Or the Ninth Assesblage of
Diseases.

Of the Scurvy.

Article 869. at the End.

THERE is another remarkable Symptom frequently appearing in the Scurvy, omitted in this Article, *viz. varicous Rings* or *Ulcerations at the Veins under the Tongue.*

Varicous
Annula
under the
Tongue.

The ancient Dutch Phyficians, when any scorbutic Persons consulted them, they always enquired whether the ranine Veins

were

were varicous, extended, swoln and livid; if they were, they despaired of a Cure. And *Eugalenus* acknowledges this to be the worst Symptom attending a Scurvy.

Article 879. at the End.

Whites of Eggs IN a Scurvy, besides the unctious Stools mentioned in this Article, *bloody Diarrhæas*, or rather Hæmorrhoidal Fluxes, attend them (see Article 636, and 1263) which use to bring on a *scorbutic Atrophy*. In this *scorbutic Dysentery*, (for so they call it) Dr. *Barry* has found, by Experience, the Virtue of *Whites of Eggs*. He says, he gave the Whites of new-laid Eggs in a white Decoction, prepared with *Aq. Calcis*, to the great Advantage of the Patient in a desperate Case. See his *Treatise of a Phtisis, and farther of the Virtues of Whites of Eggs, Notes on Article 500.*

Article 885. at the End.

THE learned Dr. *Arbuthnot*, our Countryman, of late in his *Treatise of the Nature of Aliments*, expressly says, that the Marrow

Marrow of Animals is a specific Remedy
for the scorbutic Crackling of the Bones,
p. 126.

Article 893. at the End.

A L L Kinds of *Spots*, in the Scurvy and
the Plague, are in common; *Diemerbroek*,
one of the best Writers of the Plague,
says, that he has seen the same Sort of
Spots in the Scurvy as in the Plague,
without any ill Symptoms arising from
them.

Article 905. at the End.

S P I R I T of Sea-salt is of such great
Advantage and Comfort to Sailors, that
nothing is more so, *viz.* when by Means
of short Allowance of wholesome Flesh
and fresh Water, they are forced to eat
putrid Flesh and stinking Water, that they
may avoid the Scurvy and other Diseases
consequent thereto. Let them wash that
Sort of Flesh only with Spirit of Salt,
which will insinuate itself between the
Pores of the Flesh and depurate it from

its Rottenness, and make it wholesome.
The same may be said of stinking Water.
See Glauber's Complaint of Navigators.

Article 907. at the End.

An anti-
scorbutic
purging
Ale.

THE following Anti-scorbutic purging
Ale has been most useful in my Practice,
nor do I know a better, *viz.*

℞ *Rad. Lapatb. acut. Bardan.* ana. ℥ij.

Rhabarb. Fallapii. ana. ℥vi.

Hellebor. nigr. Polypod. Quercin ana.

℥℞.

Fol. fennæ ℥iv.

Cort. interior. sambuc. Mij.

Ebul. M. ij.

Bacc. Junip. Sem. Danc. ana. ℥i℞.

Anis. ℥℞.

f. saccul. pro Cerevisiâ Cong. IV.

It wonderfully helps an acrid Scurvy;
purging Ales do move little or nothing by
Stool, if they begin to grow sour, says
Le Mort.

Of the Gout.

Article 915. at the End.

IT is very merry what Dr. *Turner* reports of an old gouty Person of his Acquaintance. After he had laboured under the Gout for twenty Years in his Hands and Feet, frequently diverting himself *playing at Cards and Dice*, whilst at Play, humourously enough used to mark his Game, not with a Fossil, but Animal Substance, *viz. Chalk* taken out of his own Joints, nor to his Death did he want Plenty of *such a Substance*, to answer his Purpose.

Gouty
Chalk.

Article 923. at the End.

The slender Meal with Viands neat
and clean,
Brings smiling Health, and leaves the
Mind serene.

HOR.

K 2

IT

The Use
fulness of
Labour.

IT is said by *Moses*, *Thou shalt eat thy Bread in the Sweat of thy Brow, till thou returnest to the Earth.* This has been thought among the Vulgar as a Sort of a *Curse*, but it has a much better Interpretation, and ought to be considered as one of the Blessings of *the wise and beneficent Author of Nature.* For *Exercise, and a spare and slender Diet*, are as necessary to preserve Health, as the vital Air is to living, and without which there is no Happiness.

IN this Life I have always esteemed those most happy, *whose daily Labour is sufficient to procure them necessary Food and Rayment.* Next to those, tho' *rich*, such who imitate them and voluntarily undergo Labour, and content themselves with a spare and slender Diet. Amongst the Poor, such as refuse Labour, are given to Appetite and live on Plunder, and also the *Rich*, indulging Luxury and Pleasure, and by neglecting all Labour and Exercise, and live idle, I esteem the most unhappy of all Mortals. Both Sorts are obliged perpetually

perpetually to combat with the Anxiety of Mind and Body.

I AM Greater, and born to greater Things, than that I should be the Slave of my Body, says the *triumphing Philosopher*.

Article 929. at the End.

IT was said by a certain Person, *the Gout is the Conqueror, Lord and Prince of all Diseases*, and by another it was wisely observed (perhaps not wrongfully) *That the Italians kept sober from Venery, and the Germans from Drunkenness, the English from both Causes, have the Gout.*

The Em-
pire of the
Gout.

Article 947. at the End.

I HAVE advised it (says *Boerhave*) with great Advantage to gouty Persons, that they should rub themselves every Morning and Evening with warm Flannel Cloths, beginning at the Joints. It is a simple Medicine, but I have seen more Advantages from it than from all the Pre-

Friction
of the
Joints.

scriptions of Pharmacy ; and it agrees with Theory, by gentle Friction or rubbing to shake off the Matter, beginning to lodge on the Joints ; for, Years ago, I have freed many from this Disorder ; for the Resistance is not only taken off, but the Body externally opened in its Pores. By the same Method many other Disorders may be removed, if Frictions were more in Use, but they are too much neglected.

Article 954. at the End.

Cure of
the
Sciatica.

WHEN the Acetabula are affected with the Rheumatic Evil, it is as if all Remedy was excluded from every Part, and then the Patient halts, and is lame. If it does not cease in Seven Days by the Medicines given, then a Blister is to be applied, *which is never more convenient than in this Disorder* ; hence it appears, that it is not an Inflammation of the Arteries of the first Kind, but, rather, of the Lymphatics ; therefore, if it does not yield to these Medicines, you must apply an actual Caustery to the Part : Take an Iron, to which a Case is fitted, the Iron well heated, apply
it

it to the Flesh through the Case, and so the subjacent Parts are burnt, till some Resistance is perceived; but the Patients will scarce feel Pain, it appears to them as if *something Cold* was applied, provided the Iron be sufficiently heated. By this Method all such Disorders may be cured; and I am of Opinion, that if this Remedy was always used in the Disorder, we should not have One in an Hundred lame. *From the Writings of Boerhave's Students.*

Of the Venereal Disease.

Article 961. after the Words, *or not.*

IT is no ways to be doubted, that this Disease is of greater Antiquity than that noted *Æra of the French besieging Naples.* Antiquity of the Venereal Disease Our Countryman, *Becket*, a skilful Antiquarian, plainly demonstrates, that the *Venereal Disease was for some Years in England before the End of the Twelfth Century in the Reign of Henry the Second. See the Compend. of the Philosoph. Transact. by Jones, p. 381.*

Article 963. at the End.

Few Re-
medies
suffice.

As to the Cure in general, whatever some bold Quacks, a despicable Race of Men, may impudently boast of their *Secrets and Panaceas* for extirpating this Disease, yet wise Practitioners allow of very few Medicines for internal Use; the Chief of them scarce more than Four or Five, *viz. Mercurius sublimatus, Dulcis, Calomelas, sive aquila alba dicta Turpethum Minerale, Æthiops Mineralis*, and, perhaps, *Argentum vivum* mixed with some purging Mass; and lastly, the *Decoctum è Lignis*. These they find sufficient; the rest, however extolled, they esteem little worth. It must, however, be confessed, there are other Medicines used by some Physicians, not of a low Character, not to be despised. Such are *Mercurius vitæ, Arcanum Corrallinum, Mercurius precipitatus flavus*, &c. but these are not safe, and we judge less necessary.

Article 964. at the End.

SEEING this Disorder, when fresh contracted, does at first shew itself by a Gonorrhæa, it is highly necessary that a safe and methodical Cure of the Calamity be attempted, in this State of the Disorder, that a *Confirmed Pox* may be guarded against. Rejecting therefore, as vain and weak, all the *Secrets of Empirics*, by the Experience of the ablest Physicians and Surgeons, it is abundantly manifest, that the Cure of a legitimate *Gonorrhæa* is to be begun by a Purge, and to be perfected by Astringents, as well internal as external, strictly abstaining *a Coitu*. In strong Constitutions, *Pill é duobus ab Æi ad ʒß cum Calomel gr. xij. vel xvi.* every Day, or every other Day, answer well; but in weaker and more delicate Constitutions, milder Purges are to be made Use of, as *Pulv. rad Rhei, Cremor Tartar. infusum Sennæ, Tamarind, &c.* It is also necessary in these Persons, at certain Intervals, to give a mercurial Bolus over Night, when the Purge is intended the next Day.

Article

PURGING going on, in this Manner, till the Flux is quite stopped (which is most to be wished) or, at least, so far diminished, that the Matter discharged be small in Quantity, of a good Colour, and proper Consistence, whence one may conclude, that the Virulence of the Disease is removed: In this State, giving a little *Bals. Capivi*, in the Form of an Electuary, with the *Conserve of Roses*, the Cure will be perfected; this Balsam is every way preferable to others of the *Turpentine Kind*, or other Balsams much more astringent.

BUT if the Gonorrhæa cannot be brought to that favourable State just described, as to the Quantity, Colour, and Consistence, of the Matter discharged, it will be convenient to have Recourse for once or twice to a stronger Derivation, or to a third Dose of *Turpethi Mineralis*, to be exhibited at due Intervals, lest a Salivation should come on. Lastly, you must have Recourse *ad Copaibam*. If the Gonorrhæa be complicated with other Symptoms, as *Heat of Urine*, *Buboes*, *Inflamation*

tion of the Testicles, or Cancerous Ulcers, for these you must seek elsewhere for appropriate Medicines.

Article 968. at the End.

THE Physicians and Surgeons of the last Age, in order to raise a Salivation, had Recourse to *Fumigations of Cinnabar*,^{A Fumigation of Cinnabar.} but the Thing was attended with Difficulty, Uncertainty and Danger, for which Reason the Practice was disused. From this, *D. Turner, M. D.* a Person of an incredible Industry and ready Ingenuity, went much into this *Method of Fumigation*, not indeed to raise a Salivation, but for other Purposes in Symptoms of a terrible Nature, and otherwise most difficult of Cure; namely, *Excoriations, foul Ulcers of the Penis and Pudenda, Excrescencies about the Fundament, Ulcers of the Throat, Palate and Nose, and in other Parts, of a very ill Quality, &c.* To these, Fumigation affords some opportune and expeditious Relief, by stopping the Progress of the Calamity, subduing its Virulency, removing the Malignity, drying the Ulcerations,

cerations, and disposing the fungous and carious Parts to a Discharge, &c. *Mayern, Harvey, Wiseman, &c.* Besides *Cinnabar*, they made Use of, in their Fumigations, several Gums and Aromatics, but these are rejected by later Practice, as answering no Purpose; now they use only *Facitious Cinnabar*, from half a Drachm to a Drachm, more or less, put upon thin Plates of Iron, heated so as to burn, but not red hot; thus the Patient, if the Disorder be in the inferior Parts, may receive the Fumes through a perforated Chair; but if in the upper Parts of the Body, a Canopy or Curtain hung round will keep in the ascending Fumes, this Fumigation is repeated daily, till the desired Effects are obtained.

Article 972. at the End.

Caution.

THESE Ulcers of the *Mouth, Palate, and Nose* may be cured with the greatest Safety and Success by this *Cinnabarine Fumigation* (as in Art. 698.) but, during the Fumigation, you must take Care that Fumes are not too plentifully drawn into the
the

the Mouth; for this may excite a troublesome Cough, and almost strangling. Wherefore, I am of Opinion, an Instrument may be easily contrived, by which Means the Smoak may be more or less lightly blown upon the ulcerated Part.

Article 975. at the End.

WHATEVER some Medicafters and Quacks may impudently boast of themselves, and their Secrets, every honest and ingenuous Phyfician, and Surgeon, with one Voice allow, that *a Confirmed Pox* can scarce ever be extirpated without a Salivation. The Method of Salivation, by Quickfilver internally given, or outwardly applied, are various and well known, amongst which, it is fufficient to remark, that Salivation by *Mercurial Uñtion*, is more efficacious than the rest, especially in great Complaints, and where it has been of long standing. In undergoing a Salivation, however raised, there are sometimes Accidents arise very troublesome to the Patient, and to the Phyfician, such as *Diarrhæas, great Sicknefs at the*
Stomach,

Cure of
accidental
Symptoms
during Sa-
livation.

Stomach, Swellings of the Jaws beyond Measure, Ulcerations, intolerable Pains, dangerous Hæmorrhages, &c. However, these Symptoms may be brought on by the Mistake and Incaution of the Physician making too much Haste; it must be confessed, that under the Care and Inspection of the most Skilful, they may sometimes, though more rarely, happen. As to the Diarrhæa, or Dyfentery, they are to be removed by *corroborating, strengthening Medicines and Opiates*, formerly mentioned under those Articles, *Evacuations* only omitted. Whoever has a right Judgment, must know, that these Medicines are not to be administered but with a sparing Hand, and under the most pressing Necessity, because they thicken the Humours, and almost put a Period to the Spitting. Sickness is frequently very great, and Pain at the Stomach, Anxieties of the Breast, from a too violent hastening the Spitting: Hence infinite Evils, *enormous vomiting, Heart-burning, Swoonings, cold Sweats, Restlessness*, beyond Measure, and almost afflicting to Death. In order to guard against such grievous Complaints,

plaints, and that it may not be brought to Extremities, the Physician, whilst raising the Salivation, should frequently recollect that Adage, *Haste slowly*. The Calamity once brought on, no Opportunity is to be lost to free the Patient; *Emollient Glysters* are to be injected, *the Stomach to be strengthened, the Spirits revived*. The *Fotus Stomachicus* of Fuller for external Use and an *Epethema* to the Seat of the Heart, *Ex Theriacâ Andromachi. Spir. Lavend. Comp. & Ol. Garyophyllorum*: Internally, besides *Burnt Wine*, with *Aromatics, Cordial Medicines, Distilled Waters of Mints, rightly prepared*, which is an incomparable Medicine, and has somewhat peculiar in it above others, to assist, in the most speedy Manner, the Complaint. (as *Boerhave* says.) In a threatening Suffocation, the following Lohoch, given by a Spoonful at a Time, has been of excellent Service.

℞ *Ol. sem. Lin. frigide Express* ʒiʒ
Oxymel Scillitic. Syr. Balsamic.
Aq. Cinamom fort. an ʒi.
Lact. Sulphur ʒi. *Misc.*

Also

Also a Gargarism *ex Decoct. Ulmi*, &c. to be injected with a Syringe, *Emplastr. Epispastic. Nuchæ*, &c. Under a Salivation the Jaws suffer greatly. Here the Pains are to be alleviated by *Emulsions, Chick Broth, Jellies of Hartshorn, warm Milk*, &c. The fungous Protuberances by *Mistura ex Melle Rosarum* ʒi. & *Spir. Vitriol. gut. xv. vel. xx.* with which they are to be touched. To deterge and digest the Ulcers, the following Mixture is proper.

℞ *Mell. Rosar.* ʒi.
Tinct. Myrrh. floris. Ungentor.
Ægyptiac. an ʒi. f. Mistura.

with which the Parts affected are to be anointed three or four Times with an armed Probe. The lighter Hæmorrhages are not to be slighted ; but if considerable, Medicine must take Place ; sometimes the Blood will impetuously break out of the Sockets of rotten Teeth ; *in this Case a Probe armed with a Styptic* is to be introduced into the Cavity, or the Hæmorrhage is to be stopped with an *actual Caustery.*

The

The Event of a Salivation does not always answer the Intention of the Prescriber. In the Beginning it sometimes rises with too much Force, threatening Suffocation, as before observed. Sometimes it continues much longer than wished, not stopped, but with Difficulty. Hence the Patient is in great Danger of an *Hæctic Fever*, or a *Marasmus*; in this Case *acrid Glysters and milder Purges*, especially *Rhubarb and Chrystals of Tartar* are convenient: It will also be advantageous to take a Dose of *Flower of Brimstone* twice a-day in *Conserve of Red Roses*, drinking after it a Glas of the *Tincture of Roses and Red Wine*. Some give *Diuretics*; these not answering, *Asses Milk*, and *Testaceous Powders* are of Use; and, if an *Hæctic Constitution* threatens, the *Peruvian Bark*.

Article 985. at the End.

THIS Affection is more frequently called, *an Humoral Hernia*, but it frequently arises from a *Gonorrhœa* unseasonably shut up. To this Tumor, there must

Of the Venereal Disease.

be a proper Bag prepared, sufficient to support the Testicle and the Applications to it. And there is scarce a better Remedy than a *Cataplasme of Bean Flour, with Simple Oxymel, mixed with a little Oil of Roses or Elder.* After this Application, let the Patient be smartly purged, with *Pil. ex duobus*, and it is probable that the Flux, in a little Time, will again return: But if, notwithstanding this, the Fluxion of Humours is increased, and there is a Suspicion that it will turn to an *Abscess*, it will be advisable to make a Revulsion, to give a Dose of *Turpethi Mineralis*, once or twice, but so not to bring on a *Salivation*,

Article 988. at the End.

Heat of
Urine.

FOR the Heat of the Urine, a very troublesome Complaint, besides the Medicines, already mentioned in this Article, the following Bolus is of good Service, Bleeding being premised.

℞ *Sal.*

℞ *Sal. Polychrest.* ʒj.

vel. ʒʒ.

Camphor. gr. iv.

Sperma Cet. ʒʒ.

Syr. de Althæ. q. f.

f. Bolus.

To be taken twice or thrice a Day, drinking after it a Draught of *Emulsio. Commun.* *vel. lact. et Aquæ simul Coctarum.* In more heavy Complaints, you may add, *Syr. de Meconio vel papav. Rhæad.*

Article 990. at the End.

AND especially *Turner's Syphilis.* My Praise of
learned Reader will perhaps suspect that Dr. Tur-
ner:
in this Chapter, I have borrowed some
Things from *that Treatise*: Be it so, it
gives me an Opportunity, again, of approv-
ing of the Author and his Works; nor
could I with greater Inclination, or for
juster Reasons, recommend any Author to
the Reader.

Article 991. at the End.

Gummous Swellings, Tophi and Nodes As I have said nothing in this Treatise of the Cure of *Nodes*, I thought it convenient in this Place to do it in a few Words, contained in the following short Note.

THESE gummous Swellings, sandy Concretions, and Nodes, as they are the Symptoms of an inveterate Pox, are exceeding difficult of Cure. If these Protuberances are recent, not too large, or deep, perhaps by the Application of *Mercurial Plaisters* they may be discussed and dissolved; and to this Purpose I do not know a more excellent one than *Emplastrum de Ranis cum quadruplo Mercurii*, as rectified by *Quincy*; at the same Time, entering upon a Salivation, more effectually to root out the Disorder: But if they have taken deeper Root, and have penetrated into the Substance of the Bones, you are not to depend on those Things, nor on *Salivation*, tho' performed by *Uction*: But it is absolutely necessary to open the Places, with a *Cantery*, and lay it bare even to the Bone,

Bone, that the Caries, or Rottenness, by Exfoliation, agreeable to Art, may be wholly removed, which being done, a *Salivation* will be of great Help to extract the Malignity, to promote the Exfoliation of the Bone, and perfect the Cure.

The End of the First P A R T.



L 3 S Y N O P S I S



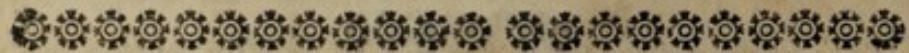
S Y N O P S I S

Univerſæ Medicinæ Practicæ,

OR A SUMMARY VIEW OF

The whole Practice of Phyſic.


P A R T II.



C H A P. X.

Or Tenth Aſſemblage of Diſeaſes.

Article 1028. at the End.

 E read in *Sydenham* a Thing
worthy of Remark (*Proceſſ. In-*
tegr. p. 49.) viz. “ Obſerve
“ what often happens (he ſays) that
“ when

“ when an *Opthalmy* does not yield to
 “ bleeding and purging however repeated,
 “ in this Case a *Paregoric* of *Syr. e Meco-*
 “ *nio* ʒj. given every Night, perfect the
 “ the Cure without any other Helps.”

The Remark of this excellent Man I doubt not the Truth of, tho' I have never tried it ; but he appeals to Experience, and therefore I thought it worthy of a Place in these Commentaries.

Article 1031. after the Word, *Holt*, &c.

THE Mineral Waters in the County Mineral Waters in Somerset. of *Somerset*, besides the *Bath* and *Bristol*, are *Alford*, long known (and which in Nature and Quality agree with the *Epsom*) and some others lately found out, such as *Lidford*, stronger in their purging Quality than the former. *Holt* and *West Ashton*, much weaker in their purging Quality. The two last are pretty near of equal Strength, and to the foregoing are said to be nearly related. The *Holt* Waters, tried with the Powder of Galls, does turn somewhat obscurely Purple, sometimes not. With volatile Alkalines they grow
 L 4 Milky,

Diseases of the Eye.

Milky; with lixivial Salts it is mixed with whitish Clouds; with Acids they undergo no Alteration. One Gallon and a half evaporated to Dryness, produces $\text{z}ij$, and ðij . as the Residium, and the Salts exposed to Crystallization, produce pointed and prism-like Spicula.

THESE Waters, in *Strumous Affections* produce singular Advantages, as daily Experience testifies. And in removing and curing some heavy scorbutic Complaints, internally and externally used, are of excellent Virtue. They are said to cure the *Hæmorrhoides* and other Disorders, but this I know not. They sharpen the Appetite, as all other Mineral Waters, where the Viscera are found. From lbj . *ad* lbij . in the Morning, and whilst at Dinner one Glass or two should be taken.

BESIDES the foregoing Virtues, the *Ashton Waters* are of great Service, in various Disorders of the Eyes; also in *bleeding and putrified Gums*, and in the *breakings out of Infants and Adults*, and for the Cure of *old Ulcers in the Legs and other Parts*, &c.

It

It is said also to cure the *Leprosy*, and *Rheumatism*; but of these and other Disorders more Time will inform us of its Effects.

Article 1061. at the End.

AFTER about forty Years Enquiry and Dispute amongst Authors, it is agreed between them, that a *Cataract* and a *Glaucoma* are one and the same Disease; or strictly speaking a *Cataract* is a mere Non-entity; this is confirmed by the Dissection of many dead Persons. If you would see more of this, consult Sharp's *Chirurg. Operations*, p. 155, &c.

Cataracts
and Glaucoma not
two
Diseases.

Article 1080. at the End.

BY the same happy Experiment, I cured my eldest Son, then about four Years old, of that disagreeable Cast: It is now about six Years since it was removed, namely, by closing or blinding the sound Eye for fourteen Days.

Cure of a
Strabismus or
Squinting.

Article

Article 1086. at the End.

Of Spectacles.

BESIDES the two Rules given in this Article for prolonging the Sight, some add a Third, namely, *the early Use of Spectacles*: But, if I am not greatly mistaken, they are greatly misled in this Affair, see Article 1094.

Article 1092. at the End.

Cauteries.

IN the most dangerous and almost incurable Diseases of the Eyes, a Caution behind the Ears is a Remedy without its Equal. *Belloste*, from whom I have it, always affirmed, that by the Efficacy of a *Gutta serena* might be cured. “ Next
“ to this, in Efficacy, is a Caution on the
“ back Part of the Head, as low as the
“ Hair grows, continuing the Ulcer; or
“ inter scapulary Fontanells.

Article 1094. at the End.

The Advantage of Spectacles doubted.

No one is ignorant, that young and unexperienced Men, and old People, who have

have not yet accustomed themselves to *Spectacles*, when they first put them to their Eyes, declare that they see worse than with their naked Eyes; which is most probably true on the first Application: For Vision is for some Time very confused, whilst the Spectator is busied in fitting his Eyes, changing the Figure of them, and varying the Situation of the chrystalline Humour, and thence putting on a new Appearance, namely, by removing or placing the Chrystalline Humour nearer or farther off from the Retina, as Occasion requires, that the Point of the concurring Rays, flowing from the Object, may not fall too near or too far from it. Hence it is very credible, the Eyes may be somewhat injured; seeing the Experiment is very troublesome to them, especially such as are not used to it. And after the Experiment, it leaves some Disturbance upon the Sight, and in Length of Time, Vision is somewhat impaired. If the Case be thus, they must be mistaken, who contend for the early Use of Spectacles, to preserve the Sight.

I MYSELF, tho' advanced in Years, never use Spectacles; nor do I intend it but under the most pressing Necessity. I advise others the same, that they refrain as long as possible from the Use of Spectacles, if they desire to preserve their Sight. Notwithstanding, I confess, in very old Age, as mentioned in this Article, it is of very great Service; and also, in some other Affections of the Eyes, it is to be admitted; especially in old Persons, whose Eyes, from the Decrease of the Humours, depart more *from a globular, to a plain Figure*; the Point of Vision in old Age, receding at a greater and greater Distance; whence they see better afar off: To such Spectacles are very convenient, and afford them great Relief. See Article 1086.

Article 1104. at the End.

Hæmorrhage.

IN stopping a violent and desperate Hæmorrhage, the chief Concern will be in weakening the Heart. It is almost incredible, with how little Blood a Man will live, provided he is at Rest, and does not

not grow too warm. Therefore one should abstain from any Thing acrid, and stimulating, from Cordials and heating Medicines ; a thin and cooling Diet is to be given, and lenient Broths. Mutton boiled with Rice, Barley and Oatmeal, &c. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 1113. after the Words, *very white.*

QUINCY says, that *Tartarum Vitrio-* Dentifrice
latum, beyond all other Things, whitens the Teeth, which is very true. But it is a very corrosive Medicine, and therefore too prejudicial to the Teeth, to be brought into frequent Use. Seldom only, now and then, it may not be amiss to use it, not forgetting that Axiom, *It is the Essence of Medicine to be seldom used.*

Article 1117. at the Beginning.

C E L S U S says, the Pain of the Teeth Pain of
may be reckoned amongst the greatest Teeth.
Torments. *Galen* says, it has been so
violent

violent in some Persons, that, with great Impatience, they have wished for Death. The Reader will therefore be obliged, if I communicate another Remedy for such grievous Pain, from a very famous Gentleman. Who says, By that excellent Remedy of *Paracelsus*, by which I have gained such Reputation, and for which so many Thanks have been returned to me, for the Ease obtained in the most severe *Tooth-ach*, is prepared *from the Root of Pellitory, the Flowers of Henbane and Tormentill, with the sourest Vinegar, to which are to be added Camphire and Opium to be dissolved in it.* This Medicine, continued in the Mouth for the Space of one Minute to the grieved Part, all Pain immediately ceases, as it is the most penetrating Remedy, and, as it were, binds the Nerves, and renders them insensible of Pain. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.* “ The Reader will
 “ observe this Prescription is imperfect,
 “ therefore I have sought out the Place
 “ in *Paracelsus*, where the Form of it
 “ is thus :

℞ Rad.

℞ Rad. Tormentill Semin. Plantag. staphid.
 agr. [Stavesacre] an. ʒʒ.
 Rad. exterior. Hyosciam. Succ. papav.
 an. ʒʒ.
 reduc. in Decoctionem cum aceto.

“ Use it warm. Whether Camphire and
 “ Opium are to be added, or omitted, is
 “ to be left to the Judgment of the Pre-
 “ scriber.”

THE Pain of the Teeth, occasioned by Euporif-
 a Defluxion of bad, vitiated Humours, ton, or ea-
 like a Catarrh, when the Teeth are not sily pre-
 hollow or rotten, is often with great Ease medy for
 removed, by the following *easily prepared* the Teeth.
Remedy, which I wish was known to all.
 viz. *Hold Water as warm as you can in your*
Mouth for a Minute, then spit it out, and
immediately take cold Water into your Mouth,
and continue it there also for some Time, and
repeat the Operation seven or eight Times;
 holding hot and cold Water alternately,
 and spitting it out. Whilst you are doing
 it, the Pain will considerably encrease:
 But the Experiment will be advantageous,
 and

and with Success, and seldom failing, as I have often seen with great Pleasure.

Article 1117. after the Words, *have done the same.*

THE Root of *Iris* must be taken fresh out of the Earth ; for dry, it in great measure looses its Virtue. Therefore, as the Root of the *Iris* is not always at hand, the following *Balsam* I would recommend to all Persons, which I have approved by multiplied Experience.

Balsam
for the
Teeth.

℞ *Bals. Peruv.* ʒj.
Gum. Styracis ʒij.
Benzoin. Ol. Amygd. dulc. Impreg. ʒiiij.
Aloe. succotim. Myrrh. Elect. Thur.
rad. Angel. flor. Hyperic. an. ʒʒ.
Spir. Vin. rectific. ℔j.
digere in Arenâ. s. a. ut fiat Tinctura
Spissa vel Bals. tenue.

This Remedy for the *Tooth-ach*, *Cholic Pains*, and *green Wounds*, has taken mightily of late Years ; when you use it let it be applied to the aching Tooth and Gums,
upon

upon some fine Linen warm, then change it for fresh, and so it is to be worn constantly till the Pain abates.

Article 1132. at the End.

IN *Hardness of Hearing*, especially when it proceeds from taking a Cold, the following *appropriate Oil*, I have known often used with good Success.

℞ *Butyr. recent. mense Majo. produēt* & Oil for
à sero optimè purgato illoti tamen & Hearing:
insalsi. ℥iij.

LET it be exposed to the Sun daily, as long as the Weather favours, and till the *Broom flowers*. Then

℞ *Flor. Genistæ ℥ij.*

Butyr. predict. ℥iij.

et unà Contundantur in massam, quæ reponenda est, donec floret Sambucus.

Deinde add Flor. Sambucin. elect ℥j.

Iterum Contundendo ut antè.

IT will be better if all the Butter be melted by the Sun, before you put in the Flowers. The Dregs of the Butter will go to the Bottom, which throw away. This done melt the Mass on warm Cinders, and there keep it till it begins to bubble, then it strain and keep for Use. When you use it, drop *two or three Drops of it warm into the Ear, and stop up the Passage with a little Lint, or Cotton.*

Article 1133. at the End.

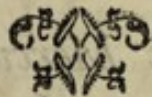
THE Uvula sometimes suffers an *Inflammation*, but very seldom a *Relaxation* (as vulgarly believed). Of this Disorder let us attend to *Boerhave's* Reasoning.

“ The Uvula when inflamed (he says)
 “ grows larger, then its Muscles cannot act, and swallowing is obstructed;
 “ hence it is called the *Uvula hanging down*. Physicians then conclude that
 “ there is a *Relaxation*,” but I know not, whence their Opinion arises, as it proceeds

ceeds from a proper *Inflamation*, hence Medicines of *Pepper and spirituous Things* are not to be applied to the pendent *Uvula*. *From the Collections of his Students.*

CHAPTER XI

of the Blevench Affe...
Diches...
...the Words...
...are dangerous...



...O indeed...
...dangerous...
...from the following History...

A young...
Twenty Year old...
He, by the Advice of some...
put on a...
a few Days, his legs and Thighs grew...
beunbled and intemible, and not long...
after deprived of Motion, when I was

History of
the lich
and its
Cure.



CHAPTER XI.

Or the Eleventh Assemblage of
Diseases.

Article 1182. after the Words, Ointments of *Argent. viv.* are dangerous.

QUICKSILVER GIRDLES **S**O indeed are *Mercurial Girdles* very dangerous, as you learn among others, from the following History.

HISTORY OF THE ITCH, AND ITS CURE. A YOUNG Townsman of mine, about Twenty Years old, had, by Infection, the *Itch*. He, by the Advice of some Quack, put on a *Quicksilver Girdle*, whence, in a few Days, his Legs and Thighs grew benumbed and insensible, and not long after deprived of Motion; when I was called

called to him, I endeavoured to remove this Disorder by *Vomits*, *Antiparalytics*, *Antiscorbutics* and *Blisters* for some Weeks. But these Things proving ineffectual, by the Advice of his Friends, he went to the *Bath*, to drink and bathe in the Waters. These Things not having any Effect, he returned, and was again under my Care. His leaving such good Expectations from the *Bath*, and considering, with the utmost Attention, the Cause of his Disease: I concluded that a *gentle Spitting*, if any thing, was most likely to remove the Disorder, by detaching the mercurial Particles from the Nerves and membranous Parts. I therefore gave him some Doses of *Mercurius Dulcis*, and once of *Turpethi Mineralis*; the *Salivation* went happily on, and with great Success in the Cure of the Disorder: He was perfectly restored, and from that Time lived in Health for Forty Years, without halting. See Art. 1610.



CHAPTER XII.

Or the Twelfth Assesblage of
Diseases.

Article 1225. at the End.

Medicines
too warm
are repre-
hended.

THE ingenious Dr. *Alexander Stuart*, my very good Friend, gently reprehends the common Way of using Fomentations too warm, nor without Reason; for Heat, that is, too much, thickens and coagulates the Humours of our Bodies, as that worthy Author has plainly demonstrated. Wherefore, it is not to be doubted, but that the Warmth of them should be such, as in our circulating Blood, or, perhaps, in some Cases, not much

much to exceed *that Standard* in *Fomentations*, *Cataplasms*, and other external *Applications*.

Article 1252. at the End.

IN some Aneurifms, Nature forms anew, as it were, an *Heart and Auricle*; then it there forms callous Partitions and musculous Parts; and this provident Nature does to hinder any Concretions, which, by this Means, are prevented; so that a Man may live a long Time with such an Aneurifm. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

The Care
of Provi-
dence.

Article 1255. after the Words, *does not alter in the Skin.*

AN *Aneurifm* is distinguished from an *Imposthume* by this Sign, *viz.* An Aneurifm compressed with the Hand, the whole disappears; if again relaxed, the Tumor returns, which is not observed in an *Imposthume*.

Di-
stinction

Article 1269. at the End.

Bleeding
in the
Hæmor-
rhoids.

BLEEDING, in the Beginning of this Disorder, not only removes it, but prevents its Return. This I have learnt by long Experience in myself and many others, *nipping it in the Bud*, as one may say: Lessening the Quantity of Blood in the first, second, or third Attack; which I recommend to all young Physicians (especially such whose Business require them much *on Horseback*) as a Remedy that seldom or ever fails.

Article 1273. at the End.

Tincture
of Myrrh
in Edema.

IT will be of Advantage to anoint the OEdematous Part with *Tincture of Myrrh* made with Spirit of Wine.

Article 1275. after the Words, *or any external Parts.*

Seat of a
Schirrus.

BOERHAVE, in his Lectures to his Students, affirms, that a *Schirrus* is always seated in the Glands, and never found in
the

the fleshy Parts ; and that the Cause of a *Schirrus in the Viscera* is more frequently a Contusion or Inflammation : When the Disease is formed, some Weight is perceived ; and if the Evil be in the Intestines, an Itching is perceived ; if in the *Liver, Pancreas, or Spleen*, then not an Itching, but a vermicular Motion, like grinding, is felt.

Article 1276. at the End.

A SCHIRRUS in the Womb is a most inveterate Calamity, and brings many others with it, which finally end in Death ; because, by Means of the Swelling, there is no Passage given to the redundant Humours. The strongest Purges are hurtful ; it frequently degenerates into an incurable Cancer ; it renders a Woman all her Life after barren and sickly.

Schirrus
in the
Womb.

Article 1282. at the End.

A LATE Writer, from his own Experience, greatly commends *Emplastrum Mercuriale Pharm. Londinens. ultimæ Editionis*,
Mercurial
Plaster.

Of a Spina Ventosa.

Editionis, in whose Composition, almost the fourth Part is Quicksilver. He says, it is wonderfully efficacious in suppurating, deterging, and wholly curing strumous Complaints. I confess I never had any such Experience.

Postscript to Article 1287.

Origin
and Pro-
gress of
the Di-
stemper
Spina Ven-
tosa.

THE Description of a *Spina Ventosa* with Authors is very loose and uncertain; I shall therefore present the candid Reader with the following, taken out of *Boerhave's Commentaries*. A *Spina Ventosa* is a carious Corruption of the Bone, arising from an internal Cause. Hence the corrupting Humour first arises in the Marrow, after that in the Bone and Periosteum, then in all the Coverings, and all together are inflated. The Phænomena of this Disease in the Beginning are such as follow. 1. A dead, deep, obstinate, corroding Pain, not increased with a Touch, but enraged by Motion and the Warmth of the Bed. 2. A Tumor sensibly increasing, without Inflammation yet, and the
Signs

Signs of Suppuration ; but only spongy or windy, fluggish or obstinate. 3. The Tumor, when broken, or opened, has no Pus, and all Parts are spongy and inflated ; the Mouth stinks as intolerable as putrified Lard ; then the Humour breaks out replete with Matter of an Ash-Colour, ichorous and purulent, bringing with it Pieces of the Bone, the Marrow appears putrified in many Places. It frequently has its Rise from the *Rickets*, the *Venereal Disease*, or the *Scurvy*, and always has almost an *Hectic Fever* attending it.

As to the Cure internally, neither *Antiscorbutics* nor *Mercurials* are of any Service. Decoctions of the *Wood Guaicum* mingled with our Humours, endues them with a balsamic Virtue, nor do they ever putrify. That Wood is so resinous, and penetrating, that it can imbibe all the Humours ; but the Decoction is to be taken in such large Quantities, that almost all the Blood is this Decoction ; with the same Decoction a copious Sweat is often raised. The Diet ought to be thin ; let the Patient live only upon Biscuit and
Figs,

Figs, which will wonderfully promote a Cure. Nothing fat or unctuous is to be taken inwardly, or applied outwardly, for that would pave the Way to a Mortification. The external Cure is almost in the same Way as in a *Caries of the Bones*. Art. 1370.

Article 1288. Postscript to Strumous Disorders.

Touching for the Evil. IT will, perhaps, be thought by some a Defect, that in a former Work I have taken no Notice of the Virtue of the *Royal Touch*, in order to remove strumous Disorders. My Answer is in Readiness; it exceeds my Faith, and as yet I am an Unbeliever. I well know that the *English* and *French* Histories are stuffed with innumerable Cures of this Sort. So the *Legendary Monks* have recorded greater Miracles.

THERE have been great Disputes between us and the *French* about the Antiquity and Origin of this imaginary Article, nor are they yet agreed; but this is very certain,

certain, that it crept into both Nations in the Time of Ignorance and Superstition. In the mean time, we more clearly see its Declension. Sympathetic Powders, Amulets, Witchcraft, Inchantments, Magic Poetry, whole Herds of Ointments, the Application of a dead Man's Hand, the *Royal Touch*, and the like, fell with us about the same Time, and were deservedly buried in the same Grave of Oblivion.

BUT a late Author, not long since dead, says, some one in his Art of Surgery (otherwise an elegant and ingenious Writer) has taken great Pains strenuously to vindicate the *Royal Touch*: But it is to be remarked, that the Arguments he makes Use of, depend chiefly on the Authority of the famous *Wiseman*, who lived in *Charles the Second's* Reign, when many superstitious Whims had not wholly taken Leave of our Island. He takes Notice of some Cures performed by the Hands of *Queen Anne*. The famous *Bernard*, being at that Time the *Queen's Surgeon*; he brings one Example of a strumous Ophthalmia, cured, of which he was

Virtues
attributed
to the
Blood of
Charles I.
and to the
Hair of
the Im-
postor
Prince of
Wales.

was an Eye-witness ; but voluntarily owns (as an ingenuous Man would speak the Truth) that the same *Bernard*, among certain intimate Friends, has often ridiculed and laughed at the Story. It would be diverting enough, though to some it might appear invidious, and a Violation of sacred Majesty, if I should, in Order, relate, on this Occasion, the Number of Miracles performed by the *Blood of Charles the First, called the Martyr*, preserved in Linnen and Handkerchiefs. But I chuse rather to say what is most true, and fell under my own Knowledge. It is reported, that the Hair cut off from the *Impostor Prince of Wales* was distributed to the *Milliners*, and sold for a great Price among the common *Quacks*, as an infallible Remedy for the Cure of the *King's Evil*, if you please, by only a gentle Touch. In our Neighbourhood, an Experiment was made on a *chopt Lip* ; but, let Heaven and Earth hear ! it was attempted with much Hope, but vain in Efficacy, and not without the Diversion and laugh of Spectators. Ignorance and Superstition,

Superstition have in every Age, and ever will be fruitful of Miracles.

Article 1290. at the End.

IT is to be remarked of the Extirpation of a Cancer, that of Ten Patients on whom the Operation has been performed, there are scarce Nine it does not grow again; but this does not sometimes happen till after a long Interval. I knew a Woman, from whose Cheek Dr. *Wiseman* extirpated, by Caustic, a Cancer, called, a *Noli me tangere*; she was then about Eleven Years old (See Cap. 22.) but she lived more than Fifty Years free from that Disorder, but was at length seized with a deplorable Cancer in her Womb, of which she died in great Misery.

Cancers
use to
grow
again after
Excision:

CANCER is called by some one, *Caminus*, through which the cancerous Matter flows; therefore, suppose one cancerous Breast cut off, and the Wound healed, this malignant Matter will go to the Arm-pits, the Womb, and other Places of the Body.

Article

Article 1291. at the End.

Regimen
and Diet
in a Cancer

A PHYSICIAN, by his Advice, may render a Cancer tolerable for a long Time, *viz.* by recommending the most exact Moderation *in the Things called, Non-naturals.* The *Affections of the Mind* are chiefly to be governed; all *Salts, Acids, and Aromatics* are to be avoided; the Symptoms as much as possible lessened: If the *Broth of fresh Flesh*, without Salt, be taken, *viz.* Mutton Broth, with a little Juice of Citrons, this wonderfully eases the Pain; an Ounce of the Oil of Sweet Almonds, three or four Times in a Day, is of Advantage; drinking Water is best; if any thing be added, it does not serve, but hurt the Patient. For external Use, the best Medicine is *poisonous Hemlock*, to which, when beat into a Pulp, add a little *Allum, Nitre, or Frog-spawn*, to make a Poultrice to be applied to the Tumour, which abates the Pain. *From the Writings of Boerhave's Students.*

Article

Article 1296. at the End.

BOERHAVE has rightly observed, in his Students Collections, that of Ten Women afflicted with *Cancers in their Breast*, scarce One, but received the Disorder by a Contusion: So it may be said of *Cancers in the Womb*, that of Ten Women afflicted with it, Nine of them arose from a Contusion made in the Womb by the Carelessness of the Midwives.

Contusion
the fre-
quent
Cause of a
Cancer.

After Article 1310.

AN umbilical Rupture, called, an Omphalocoele, or Exomphalos, is a Tumor of the Navel from the falling down of the Intestines or Omentum, by Means of the Relaxation or Rupture of the Peritonæum. It sometimes grows to a large Bunch, exceeding a Man's Head, which Evil is altogether incurable. Women are more subject to this Calamity than Men. This Species of Ruptures, when it newly happens, in very young Persons is often

Herniæ.

cured, in middle Age seldom, in old Persons never, which is mostly true in all intestinal Ruptures. It scarce admits of any Cure, but what is performed by *nice Bandage*. I have only to remark, that lying on the Back in Bed, and continued a good while, does sometimes, beyond all Expectation, perform the Cure. The same is found not less serviceable in *other Species of Ruptures*, which I myself have found by Experience. Hence it proceeds, that some *Bed-ridden* Persons, and such who have been confined to their Beds a long Time, by Reason of fractured Bones, have unexpectedly received a Cure.

Art. 1311. after the Words, *Spirit of Wine*.

Rupture
to reduce.

BELLOSTE suspected, that there was some Mistake in the common Method of reducing an intestinal Rupture, viz. by applying for this Purpose, as usual, warm and emolient Fomentations, which increases the Calamity, by foolishly attempting it. He argues, that it ought to be done by a Method quite contrary to it, namely,

namely, to attempt the Reduction by cold Astringents, and says, that the timely Application of cold Water only will suffice: And this he affirms, that he has found to do it by repeated Experience. It is to be done in Time, otherwise there is some Danger of hastening a Mortification on the Part.

Article 1312. at the End.

NOTWITHSTANDING what is said, Section. I do not in the least doubt, but that the Thing may be effected with happy Success, if the Section be performed in Time. To this Purpose the Reader may seriously consult what is written by *Claudius Amyand*, the King's Surgeon; and I believe he will be of the same Opinion with me. (See *Philosoph. Transact.* N^o 443.) I wish the Reader would consult the Place, where he will find many Things, not only of *Ruptures*, but also of *Wounds and Ulcers of the Intestines cured*, worthy of Perusal.

Article 1312. at the End.

THERE are two Species of *watry Ruptures* in respect to the Place affected, *viz.* the Scrotum or the Testicles: In this the Vaginal Tunic, in the other Species, the Adipose, or cellular Membrane of the Scrotum, is affected, as it often happens in an Anasarca or Ascites: In this Case the Waters may be evacuated with Safety by a slight Incision of the Lancet, and the small Wound healed by *digestive Liniments, and appropriated Fomentations.* Hydrocele, or a Dropsy of the Vaginal Tunic, is a Collection of a watry Humour, between this and the Albuginous Tunic, which must be cautiously punctured to evacuate it, but the Disorder is often wont to return, as an Ascites after a Paracentesis; nor is the Operation without Danger. See Sharpe's *Chirurgical Operations.*

Article 1318. at the End,

A SARCOCELE is well distinguished by a late Writer, between the Tumor of the Epididymis and the Testicle itself. All Indurations of the Testicles (he says) in the least tending to Inflammation, or an Abscess, (as far as I could ever collect from diligent Inquiry) degenerate into a Schirrus and Cancer; but the Tumors and Indurations of the Epididymis not so: But it is true, that notwithstanding all Remedies, internal and external, they sometimes retain their Hardness and suppurate, but in either Case without Danger; the Reason is, because the Testicle is a glandular Substance; but the Epididymis is, as it were, an excretory Canal, when, in truth, it is no other than the Beginning of the Vessel carrying the Seed to the seminal Vessels: This Distinction is rightly founded. Therefore let the unexperienced Surgeon take Care, that he does not too rashly proceed to Castration. *Sharpe's mbir. Oper. p. 48. &c.*



C H A P. XIII.

Or the Thirteenth Asssemblage of
Diseases.

Article 1330. after the Words, *best con-*
duces.

Ecchymo-
sis.

THE following Cataplasm for an
Ecchymosis, was communicated to
me by a Physician, my Friend, as
a most valuable Remedy.

R̄ Furfur. Tritici q. f.

Humectetur cum Urinâ veteri & add.

Spir. C. C. vel Sal. Armoniac. parum.

make a Poultice and apply it warm.

Article

Article 1333. at the End.

A P R E T T Y Girl, by a Fall from some Height, received such a Contusion in her Face, that the whole was as black as a Negro. If the Contusion had been treated after the common Method, there would have been a Suppuration, and afterwards disfightly Scars. I immediately ordered *Bleeding*, and prescribed the *thinnest Diet*; I also directed that Night and Day her Face should be slightly rubbed, (till the Part was somewhat more than naturally warm) with *Water, in which Sal. Armoniac was to be dissolved, with a little Urine.* Of all the Salts, there is none more agreeable to the Body, and penetrating, than *Sal. Armoniac*, and Urine, which contains a Salt most like to it. Hence, for Contusions, I apply with warm Cloths, *fresh Urine a little warmed, with a little Wine and Sal. Armoniac*, and then put on the warm Side, that the Heat may remain. Also light Friction with soft Woollen Cloaths, imbued with the *Fumes of Mastic*, it pro-

N 4

motes

motes Circulation and Solution. *From the Writings of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 1339. after, may be said, or luxated internally.

A N Anchylosis is a Stiffness and Im-mobility of the Joints, frequently arising from a Laxation. This sad Misfortune is seldom ever cured, which appears from considering its Rise; for when the Vessels receive any Inflammation in the Ligaments, then the Patient cannot move the Part by reason of the Pain. So that *Unctuosum illud Liquidum Haverfianum* is not divided by the Motion, so as to be taken up by the resorbing Vessels; but is accumulated in the very Joint, the more liquid Particles are dissipated, it becomes hard, and grows in the Bone to a true Bone; this is not cured but by Fomentations, and its ordinary Motion repeated in the Beginning. For this Liquid is very different from the rest, for it is like the White of an Egg, so that it easily hardens, or the Cartilages grow dry, when we continue the Member
for

for some Weeks, without Motion. *From the Observations of Boerhave's Students,*

Article 1340. at the End.

TO this Place I may refer the Disease of a *particular* Disposition, namely, the *Starting of the Sword-like Cartilage*, as it is commonly called.

THE Starting of the Cartilage Enfi-formis or the Xiphoides, is the Subluxation of it, or Depreffion inwards; sometimes from a Blow, violent Compression, or some external Force, that occasions it: Sometimes from Weakness of the Part itself, or the Fluxion of depraved Humours. If from the first Cause it is a grievous Calamity; Vomiting, Heart-burning, Inflammation, Gangrene, and Death itself is brought on. For the depressed Cartilage presses on the upper Orifice of the Stomach, in the Place where the Nerves of both Mouths of the Stomach meet, *viz.* in the Pit of the Stomach, whence arise some direful Symptoms. The Diaphragm is also greatly affected. They complain

complain vehemently of a Pain at the Place, of the Stoppage of Breath, and the Fear of swooning. The Appetite is lost; Meat whenever swallowed, with some Pain, a Weight is perceived from the Food; in Progress of Time, in a milder Disorder and continual, a *Cachexy* comes on a *Marasmus*, *Jaundice*, or *Dropsy*. So the Calamity becomes *Chronical*, not always afflicting alike, but now and then punishes more severely, especially after the Use of those Things that generates Wind.

Cure.

As to the Cure of it, if it be a recent Calamity, and produced by external Violence, the Cartilage is to be elevated, if possible, and by manual Operation, reduced into its Place, of which Operation consult *Chirurgical Authors*. Dry Cupping-glasses are of Service, and astringent Plaisters. Some commend *Emplast. Diaphulph. Rulandi*. but for what Reason I am at a Loss to guess. Internal Remedies are to be exhibited proper to relieve, under the urgent Symptoms; but it is believed that nothing is effectual to a perfect Cure.

Article

Article 1357. at the End.

RUYSCHIUS has demonstrated, how the lost Substance in a broad Ulcer is again repaired from the Bottom, and the Sides ; for the Vessels encrease every Way, and equally from every Point, like the Ringlets of a Snail, which meeting in the Center, form Flesh so called ; great Care is therefore to be taken, least in attempting to cleanse the Wound or Ulcer, those tender Vessels are lacerated. Pus is a soft, thick, inodorous Substance appearing in the Wound, equable as to the Time of Digestion. The Pus is the best consolidating Balsam, it is never in the Vessels, but is seen in the Bottom of the Ulcer, under which is the aforesaid Texture of infinite Vessels, discharging a Sort of Mucus, which whilst the too officious Surgeon, endeavours to cleanse with Cotton, or scraped Lint, the Ulcer will never grow together or unite.

THIS

T H I S new generated Flesh is not such as the Muscular, but is only a fat membranous Substance, whose Vessels admit the Blood, hence that Redness like to Flesh.

Article 1361. at the Beginning.

A L L Wounds of the Head, tho' the Cranium is unhurt, are dangerous: But some are worse than others, as many Muscles with their Tendons are inserted in the Skull, and receive Nerves passing from the Skull, as are the *Temporal, frontal Recti majores & minores obliqui, splenii, Complexi, &c.* Whereas, contrarywise, other Muscles have usually their Nerves from the spinal Marrow, whence the Pain of them can so easily be carried to the common Sensory. The Reasons are the same as to Tendons and nervous Membranes. All the Parts of the Teguments of the Head, are almost membranous and tendinous, lying Strata upon Strata; so that there is great Reason to be apprehensive of Convulsions from external Wounds of the
Head.

Head. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 1377. after the Words *Fallopius, &c.*

IT appears from modern Practice that the *Powder* called *Angelic*, which is prepared with *red Præcipitate* and *burnt Allum*, is the best Remedy to remove fungous Flesh, better than red Præcipitate alone.

Article 1383.

OF a Fistula in Ano, read Sharp's *Chirurgical Operations*, who has wrote most excellently of this Disease.

Article 1387.

DR. TURNER is strongly persuaded, that the *Oriental Bezoar Stone* is the greatest *Alexipharmic* and *Cordial*; this he maintains from *Tyson*, a celebrated Physician for mad People, and from his own Experience.

IT is worth Remark, what he has wrote concerning Sir *Thomas Jefferies*, a Citizen of *London*, who in his old Age, from an internal Cause, was seized with a Gangrene in his Toes: He, by the Advice of the said *Tyson*, took Half a Dram of that Remedy every fourth Hour, and in a few Days the Gangrene was stopped, and taking away sphacelated Flesh, he was made whole: He also says that the old Gentleman, by this Medicine, was greatly raised from a languid State, as a Thing mostly agreeable, and highly cordial to Nature above all others. See *Turner of Fevers*, p. 171, &c.

Article 1391. at the End.

A sove-
reign Re-
medy for
a Mortifi-
cation.

BOERHAVE to his Students says, I well know and have experienced a sovereign Remedy for a Gangrene, viz.

℞ *Acet. Vin.* ℥j.
Sal. Ammoniac. ℥ij.
misce pro fotu.

IF such a Fomentation was applied to a Part pre-disposed to a Gangrene, it would guard against the Putrefaction and Dryness of it. To prevent the Progress of a *Sphacelus*, it is an excellent Method, tho' with apparent Cruelty, to *burn the Part to the Quick with an hot Iron*, that an *Eschar* may be formed, whence the Parts will be highly contracted, and the Fluxion of corrupted Humours removed. “ To remove a
“ Gangrene heretofore they had imme-
“ diately recourse to *Amputation*, but of
“ this Affair they ill-judged. The Mo-
“ derns never think of Extirpation, till
“ they have thoroughly suppressed the
“ Gangrene, and they perceive that a Se-
“ paration of the dead Part from the
“ Living happily takes Place.



C H A P. XIV.

Or the Fourteenth Assesblage of
Diseases.

In the Beginning before Article 1392.

MISERABLE Women have almost all Diseases in common with the Men, and two hundred others besides, as Physicians have remarked, from the State of Virginitie, going with Child, Child-bed, Births, and giving Suck, &c.

Article 1397. at the End.

I WAS willing here to add one other Example of Menstruation, which seems
very

very singular, viz. of a certain Woman, who from the first Month of her Nativity had the Flux of the Catamenia, and from that Time had constantly the same Evacuation monthly, to her forty-fifth Year, which she is now arrived to. A few Years since she was married, but as yet not with Child.

Article 1398. after the Words, the *Office of Nature.*

W O M E N, whose Menfes are suppressed, frequently nauseate their Food, and have a foul Colour of Face, Weight of the whole Body, Pains in the Back of the Head, Loins, Legs, and lower Parts of the Belly, and sometimes Tumours in the Feet follow them.

Article 1401. at the End.

Y O U N G Girls, who are otherwise moderately healthy, and never had this Flux, most easily yield to the lightest Remedies; but when they are eighteen Years old they are with more Difficulty cured; but of

these, and those of a more advanced Age, a Physician must never despair: For I have relieved some beyond the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Year, who before were entirely deficient, and have brought on *the desired regular Flux of the Catamenia.*

I FIRST give *Mercurial Cathartics* at proper Intervals, for some Time; after that, they take some Stomachic Electuary with a large Quantity of *Æthiops Mineral* twice a Day; at length I have recourse to *Chalybeats, Bitters,* and I add *Emmenagogues,* and so obtain the desired Effect.

Article 1404. at the End.

IT is extreme wrong to suppress this vicarious Evacuation, for grievous Symptoms follow, as frequent Experience sufficiently verifies.

Article 1406. at the End.

UTERINE Hæmorrhages, accidental in some old Women, cannot be placed under the

the Head of the Flux of the Catamenia: *Manningham* has rightly remarked on this Affair, saying these bloody Excretions of the Womb in Women of sixty, are not menstrual ; but rather symptomatic Excretions, and often the Forerunner of a *Cancer* or *Death*.

Article 1409. at the End.

THE Danger of this Disease is to be estimated from its Consequences : For the *Menses* flowing immoderately, there usually follow a *Loss of Strength*, *Anxiety of Mind*, *Syncope*, *Coldness of the extreme Parts*, *Paleness*, *Convulsions*, *Suffocations*. Which Symptoms shew themselves whilst the Disease is yet recent ; but when the Flux proves inveterate, such Symptoms encrease, *Tumours*, *Cachexys*, a *Fluor albus*, *Dropsy*, *Hectic Fever*, *Atrophy*, &c.

Article 1421. at the End.

DR. MANNINGHAM *in his Compendium of the Art of Midwifry*, thus expresses himself ; Women do more easily conceive

about the sixth Day after menstrual Evacuations, than at other Times. The whole Fœtus is formed the first Day of Conception, at that Time not larger than a Millet-seed, the remaining Period of Gestation is employed in giving it Strength and Magnitude.

SUPERFOETATION cannot take Place till the sixth Day after Conception, because the second would mingle with the first, which has not yet got a Membrane, wherewith sufficiently to defend itself: Superfoetation, if it ever happens, always takes Place within the seventh or thirteenth Day after Conception.

Article 1414. at the End.

THE Decoction of *Rad. Ipecacuan.* exhibited in a small Dose, and continued for some Time, greatly contributes to remove this stubborn Complaint.

Article

Article 1424. in the Beginning, after a
Thousand Ways.

AMONGST the various Causes of Barrenness in both Sexes, is to be reckoned *too much Venery*: Of this let us hear the most *learned Physician* of the last Age what he says, whilst he is reproaching himself with the severest Contumely. This pointed Invective was wrote upon himself, more lustful than *Clodius*, and was prefixed to his Works on the Page opposite to his own Effigies, to discourage others from being shipwrecked on the same Rock where, too late, he saw his own Error.

He loved whatever Women he saw,
He wished for as many as he loved,
He enjoyed what he wished ;
Nature surpris'd
That one sufficed all Women, and yet all
not one !
So effeminated, he lost his Wisdom
together with his Honour,

By the Perfidy of *Venus*, not more favourable to others than her Son,
She made blind the Lovers as well as Love.

Hence, having squandered his Reputation and Riches in a Seraglio.

He plundered his Friends, to enrich his Mistresses.

Poor amidst Wealth, *barren in his Amours.*
Having no legitimate Offspring from so many Mistresses,

For nothing is more hurtful to *Vener*y than *Venus*,

O! prefaging Forms of Beauty,
Which have brought a Physician to Madness and to suffer Poverty.

And converts a Man into *Scylla*!

O! if thou art wise, Reader, avoid this Rock!

Postscript to Article 1424.

Hermaphrodites, I APPREHEND it will not be thought improper if in this Place I say somewhat of *Hermaphrodites*. It has been acknowledged that there have been Men found, who have partaken of the Male and Female

male Sex, this the History of Physic every where makes manifest. What *Aristotle* says of this Matter, in his *Generation of Animals*, seems very likely, viz. To those whom it happens to have the Genitals of both Sexes, to them always one is of Efficacy, the other of no Use : Nor do Histories, of any Credit, easily teach otherwise, as from *Varolius*, *Columbus*, *Fabritius ab Aquapendente*, &c. who have wrote of *Hermaphodites*, whereby we may be more certain.

HERMAPHRODITES, as they are called, are most frequently Women, and then the Penis (improperly so called) is not perforated, that there may be any Passage for the Urine or the Seed ; but is really nothing else than the Clitoris too long and preternatural. Sometimes they are of the masculine Sex, and then in the Perinæum under the Scrotum, there is a certain Chink, but usually wants Depths, so as not having the Shaft, nor Uterus ; in other Respects rightly formed as a Man. In both Cases there is nothing internal, Monstrous, as *Varolius* has remarked.

WHILST I am writing this there is exposed to public View in *London*, *Androgynus*, a certain *Æthiopean* of *Africa*, a *Moor* by Nation, brought from the Coast of *Angola*, a Description of whose Genitals is published in the Bills given away, and is thus : “ The Lips of the Vulva per-
 “ formed the Office of the Scrotum, in-
 “ volving two Stones large and movable.
 “ Instead of a Penis a Clytoris stood out
 “ to four Fingers Breadth, when (as it
 “ fometimes happened) it was erected :
 “ But it was imperforated, but composed
 “ of hollow Bodies, Glands, Præputium
 “ and Frænum. There were besides plain
 “ Urinary Passages as in Women, and a
 “ Vagina full large. But hitherto no
 “ Catamenia ever flowed from this *An-*
 “ *drogynus.*” It is not to be doubted but this Man was really a Woman. We have an Instance of an *Hermaphrodite* of a very extraordinary Nature in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 32. communicated by *Tho. Allen*, M. D. and another by *M. Veay* No. 186. which the Reader may see.

Article 1424.

As to the Fruitfulness of Women, it is to be remarked that such whose *Menses* flow rightly, as to *Quantity*, *Quality*, and *periodical Returns*, other Things being in a good State, are generally very fruitful: Such as are subject to too great a *menstrual Flux*, are almost always barren. In like Manner, such as are destitute of such *menstrual Discharges*, and from some Cause or other suffer continual *Obstructions*, seldom or ever conceive. It is also remarkable, that fat Women, and such as have the *Trunk* of their Bodies shorter than ordinary, are mostly more fruitful than others, when in other *Respects* healthy.

Article 1432.

THE Tumour of the Abdomen in child-bearing Women, by Means of the mistaken Signs of Conception, which at first the Women oftener endeavour to conceal, than is for the Honour of the
Medical

Medical Art, and thereby impose on the most skilful Physicians, who thereon take it for an Ascites. There is no old Physician but may have observed, that he has been thus deceived ; for all these Women have not their Menfes; their Breasts swell, and are tense; the Nipples in the Evening elevated; they have Milk and Serum distilling from the Breast, and other Signs of being with Child; their Bellies swell and grow hard; there is a Motion in the Belly; from all which they conclude themselves to be with Child. Hence the Physician, fearing they may be pregnant, do not attempt to administer Anti-hydronic Medicines, lest they may hurt the Fœtus.

I N this Case, place the Woman over some Vapours, her Body open, and sit for an Hour daily for some Days, and then let the Midwife, with her Finger, open the internal Orifice of the Womb, or let her do it with an Instrument, that the Water may be drawn off. *From the Collections of Boerhave's Students.*

Article 1445.

T H E R E are ten times as many Abortions within two or three Months of Conception, as afterwards. It is therefore more serviceable, by Way of Precaution, to take away a little Blood then, than when they have gone half their Time as many advise. A Woman liable to Abortion after Conception, ought altogether to abstain from Coition.

W O M E N whose uterine Blood is apt to flow in the first Months of Pregnancy, ought to take a little Blood off from the Arm, to keep themselves quiet and easy. But immoderate Discharges, which sometimes happens to Women with Child, arises sometimes from the *Secundine* broken; nor does it stop till after Delivery, and the nearer they come to the End of their Time, the more dangerous such Discharges are esteemed; to whom if there be great Dejections of Mind, it very often hastens the Death of the Mother and the Infant. *Manningham.*

Article

Article 1457. at the End.

SIR R. *Manningham's* Method in instructing his Pupils in the Art of Midwifry is very curious. The Machine is so contrived as every Way to shew the Touch of the Woman, and the Delivery of the Birth : It is made of the Bones of a Woman put together, to which a factitious Womb is fitted : By this Machine are demonstrably shewn the Situation of the Fœtus in the Womb, such as it is naturally, and the various Situations of it, which happen to it, not in a natural Way, whence the most troublesome and dangerous Deliveries arise.

Article 1463. at the End.

THE Opening of the Orifice of the Womb of a Woman with Child, is not always a certain Sign of Labour. For the Orifice in some is sometimes found so open, that they can permit a Finger to be introduced a Month before the Birth.

THE

THE Infant turning itself with an unusual Motion in the last Month of Gestation, does often excite false Pains, which too maturely brings on *Throws-Manningham*.

Article 1480. at the End.

A few APHORISMS taken from *Manningham*, relating hereto.

VOMITINGS, immoderate and violent, shew the greatest Danger of Abortion, when the Woman comes near her Time; but vomiting in Time of Labour, if not too violent, is of Service.

A WOMAN with Child within one Month of her Time, ought to be kept quiet and easy, as about this Time the Infant turns itself, to get a natural Posture. And the Motion of the Mother may occasion the Infant to turn itself with an oblique and not a right Motion.

F O E T I D

FŒTID Excretions of the Womb, do not always indicate that the Child is dead, when it may arise from Grumous Blood retained till it putrefies.

WOMEN who bring forth a dead and mortified Fœtus, at the Time being in a Fever, die a few Days after the Birth.

IN the Case of Twins, one may live in the Womb, when the other has been dead some Months.

ONE Fœtus extracted from the Womb, if another yet remains, you ought to bring that forth before you extract the After-birth of the first. If, in extracting the After-birth (whether the Placenta be one or double, as the Infants have each their Navel-string) you should always endeavour that the Placenta be first extracted that belonged to the first Birth.

THE falling down of the Navel-string before the Birth, brings sudden Death to the Infant: Nor is it otherwise when the
umbilical

umbilical Vessel offers itself in the Passage with the Head of the Infant.

T H E Placenta appearing in the Orifice, is the Cause of an immoderate Fluxion, and often brings on Death to the Mother and the Child, unless a speedy Birth prevent it.

I T is most convenient to extract both Feet together, and always, if possible, to turn the Toes towards the Face. But if the Head of the Infant passes with Difficulty, you may draw one of the Arms, and moreover forward the Head, but never are both Arms to be drawn out, for there would be more Inconveniencies attending it than Advantage.

T H E Head of the Infant remaining in the Womb, it is more adviseable to leave the Midwifry of it to Nature, than to extract it by Force. “ But how long, I pray, or how is it to be extracted ? ” If the Mouth of the Womb is not sufficiently dilated, that the Placenta may be extracted,

extracted, by the Hand without Injury ; there is less Danger, if the Expulsion is left to Nature. The Placenta is not extracted with Difficulty, so much from its Adhesion to the Uterus, as from the contracted Mouth of it. It is much safer with Caution to extract it by the Hand, than to expel it with Medicines.

Article 1485. at the End.

THE Symptoms of the Lochia suppressed are Pain of the Head, Breasts, Loins, Womb, Swelling of the Belly, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Syncope, Convulsions, Delirium. The Effect of a Sphacelus of the Womb is Death. The sooner the Lochia are stopped after the Birth, the more dangerous. Anguish of Mind, when it happens, occasion the Lochia to flow less.
Manningham.

Article

Article 1493. after the Words, are rarely discussed.

To drive away, repel, or dry up the Milk (as the Nurses affect to speak) is not always so safe as is imagined: For I have often observed, Fevers of an ill Condition, and great Inflammations of the Breast, arise from it and sometimes Death.

THE Application to prevent a Suppuration of the Breasts, as ordered by *Boerhave*, is made of fresh Milk boiled with *Chamomel Flowers*, *Venice-soap*, and *Sea-salt*, which is to be applied to the Breasts with warm Cloths; if this be done in Time scarce one Breast in an Hundred would suppurate.

Postscript to Article 1493.

W O M E N who give Suck, frequently suffer inexpressible Pain and Uneasiness, from Chops and little Ulcerations in their Nipples; for which Calamity Practitioners use, *Bals. Peruv. aq. Calc. sacchar. saturn.*

in Aq. plantag. solut folii Auri. &c. But I am of Opinion, that there is not a better and more efficacious Remedy *than the Oil dropping from roasted Cheese.*

Article 1502.

Womb
inverted.

THE Womb totally inverted, so that it cannot be reduced, if, on that Day it happens, does not kill the Woman, it at length brings on Death by a continual Flux of Blood.

OF a Schirrus of the Womb, *see Article 1276.*





C H A P. XV.

Or the Fifteenth Assemblage of
Diseases.

The Diseases of Infants.

Before Article 1504.

As an Introduction.

IT is humane and highly laudable, *to help and heal* the Diseases of Infants, and the Infirmities their tender Age is subject to : But it is more honourable and

Diseases of Infants.

more desirable by a generous Mind, by seasonable Advice, to guard them against their afflicting Disorders, and to *remove the Occasions* of their many Calamities.

THIS friendly Office has been performed by the *Famous Lock*. Little Children (says he) should continue mostly in the open Air, and *run about in the open Fields*; be used to much Labour and Exercise; indulged with full Sleep; live upon plain Country Diet; drink neither Wine, nor strong Drink, much less the more spirituous Liquors. Take few or no Medicines, but under a pressing Necessity. Let them be clothed with loose and open Garments, more proper for a cold than warmer Regimen, especially as to the Head and Feet: In playing or walking let them be permitted, as often as they please, to go up to their Ancles in cold Water. *Lock of Education.*

Article 1535. at the End.

IN the Cure of very troublesome Coughs on Boys, I judge Bleeding in the
first

first Place, very necessary, and sometimes to be repeated ; then I move them by a gentle Puke, *cum Syr. Flor. Persicorum, Oxymel Scillitic, aut Decoët. Ippecacuan.* And as this Cough generally proceeds from the Stomach, it is necessary to provoke the Vomiting three or four Times before the viscid Phlegm will be thrown up ; then I order a light Purge ; at length have Regard to their Stomach, among which, the *Jesuits Bark* has the Eminence. *Cup-Moss*, nor other specific Remedies, however cried up, there is no Dependance on. *Huxham.*

How difficult it is fully to remove this Disorder, especially when an epidemical Constitution, as often happens, every one knows. By my own Experience, as also that of my Kinsman, A. TAYLOR, *an experienced and able Physician*, we have learnt (Bleeding and purging not at first omitted) that *Gum Tragacanth*, in whatever Shape given, has an excellent Virtue in subduing this Disease. *See Art. 126.*

Article 1537. at the End.

To guard against, or remove an *Epilepsy*, nothing is more certain and safe, than *burning the back Part of the Head*, which Help is greatly admired by *Celsus*. In the flourishing City of *Florence*, this Disease is so familiar, and almost endemical to Infants, that there are few Children, who, before the End of the Month, and in the Decrease of the Moon, are not burnt in the Back Part of the Head for their Preservation from it. It is advisable that this Emunctory be kept open till their Canine Teeth are cut. *Tranconius*.

Article 1539. at the End.

CONVULSIONS are most frequent in Infants; the Largeness of the Head, and spinal Marrow, and Weakness of their Nerves, occasion so many Little Ones to die of this Disease.

WHEN

WHEN a Physician is called to newborn Infants, who labour under Convulsions, he ought well to remember, that diligent Enquiry be made, whether the Figure of the Cranium has undergone any Alteration; whether in any Part there be an *Hollowness*, Depression or Eminence, &c. for we daily observe, that great Mistakes are committed by Midwives at the Birth, when by too much compressing the Head of the Infant, they either die, or if they live, become Fools and Ideots.

Article 1549. at the End.

I HAVE heard from some Nurses amongst the common People, *that Children's own Hair* cut small is a never failing Remedy to destroy the Worms; but let every one take Care; for Hair (however small it be cut) taken inwardly, creates intolerable *Pains and Languors*, very often fatal.

Article 1552. after the Words, raising
the Spirits.

THE smaller the Organs of Digestion are in any Animal, their Bile is the bitterer ; whence in some Fish it is most bitter, and esteemed the best *Preservative* in Distempers arising from a spontaneous glutinous Substance. I have made *Pills of the Gall of a Pike and an Eel*, and by the Help of them have happily cured ricketty, pale Children, with swelled Bellies, so that the whole Belly has surprisngly subsided. *Boerhave.*

Article 1552. at the End.

FRANCONIUS, a *Florentine* Physician, to preserve the Health of Children, greatly extols daily washing their whole Bodies with Water and White Wine.
“ And truly by my own Experience, I have
“ found it of great Service to Infants,
“ whose Flesh is too soft, and the Fibres too lax, and are in Danger of
“ falling into the Jaundice ; where the
Mothers

“ Mothers will not admit of Wine and
“ Water, it may be done with simple
“ Water without Wine.

Article 1560. at the End.

A P H T H Æ are truly a Sort of Itch of the Mouth, and alimentary Duct. It first appears in Children in the Corners of their Mouths, commonly arising after Fevers, Diarrhæas, Dysenteries, and Inflammations of the Viscera.

I N F A N T S and old Persons are more liable to this Disease than middle-age Persons; in the One, because the Humours are more sluggish, and the Vessels lax and weak; in the Other, because Nature is languid, and therefore frequently incurable. It is observed, that the Aphthæ will sometimes go off and come again, and that often. [As they are obstinate, the Application of Blisters, for Revulsion and Derivation, contribute much to the Cure.] In *Aphthæ*, the softest Medicines are to be made Use of in the Cure. For common Drink, there is not a better Remedy than
Wine

Turneps

Wine mixed with a double Quantity of Water, and a little Honey, drank warm, and Panada for Food; as also ~~Rapes~~, and the Decoction of them: This Remedy is superior to all others yet known. In more frequent Use, especially after the Aphthæ are gone, are roasted Rhubarb and Oriental Catechu, which is a Juice, expressed from some four unripe Fruit of the *Indies*, as also Peruvian Bark, Decoction of Pomegranates, and Syrup of Mulberries, &c. *From the Writings of Boerhave's Students.* The learned Reader may consult the Places of the Aphthæ, *Vol. IV. p. 268, &c.*

Art. 1562. after the Words, *of Tobacco.*

IN using Remedies of Tobacco, there is Need of Caution; for the *Oil of Tobacco*, collected in a Pipe by the Intervention of scraped Lint, if mingled with the Blood, in ever so small Quantities, is certainly mortal. Hence, among the *Indians*, it is, as they say, customary with them to infect their Swords and Arrows with this Oil, which renders the Wounds inflicted, mortal.

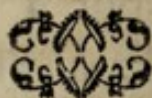
Article

Article 1570.

THE Animalcula, called by us, *BUGGS*, by the *Æthiopians* are called, *CHINTSES*. The external Part of their Bodies are covered with a pellucid, variegated Shell, not unlike an amphibious Tortoise; they have six Feet, with a very small and sharp Proboscis coming out of their Noses, with which they wound the Skin, and suck our Blood, whence arises the most painful Sensation and Inflammation, and lastly, an intolerable Itching; but this Wound is improperly called, *a Bite*. This foreign Animal, before the Burning of the City of *London*, probably, was not an Inhabitant of this Island of *Britain*; for at that Time in some Houses newly erected they first appeared. Hence it has been conjectured, that they were imported between the *Fir Timber*; but I scarce believe it. For in *Bridgwater*, a Sea-Port, where I have lived more than Sixty Years, we have lived, hitherto, free from these Vermin, although some Ships from *Norway*,
and

and from *London*, laden with Fir Timber, have yearly been discharged here.

JOHN SOUTHALL, a Citizen of *London*, whose Treatise of these Animals I have perused, most heartily denounces Destruction against this hateful Tribe, and confiding in his Skill, places his *Stygian Water* every where for their Destruction. He says, he has a Liquor, whose Composition he learnt from a certain Negro, with which he destroys these Vermin, and all their Eggs. He calls his Liquor, *Nonpareil*; and with all my Heart: Let him make the most of it.





C H A P. XVI.

Or the Sixteenth Asssemblage of
Diseases.

Of Poisons.

Postscript to Article 1596. *Of Opium.*

IT is a difficult Point to determine,
how Opium exerts its Operations. It
is sulphurous and inflamable, whence
it seems warm, very moving, and active.
It is well known, that given in a small
Dose, by the Assistance of its narcotic
Particles,

Particles, it easily insinuates itself into the Passages of the animal Spirits, and taken under the Guise of a Friend, contracts with them an intimate Acquaintance, and taking away Pain, Fear and Sollicitude, it dispenses great Pleasure to the whole *System*, and indeed furnishes us with great Comfort under our Misery, though its Stay be short.

ENOUGH has been said already, in the preceding Article, of the Effects of Opium, taken in too large Quantities. It must farther be remarked, that the promiscuous and daily Use of it, out of Wantonness, rather than for the Sake of Health, is highly blameable. Such who thus indulge themselves in the Use of Opium, if they pass the stated Times of taking it, soon perceive the greatest Anxieties and Perturbations of Body and Mind, and under this pernicious Custom are generally drove to the Necessity of increasing their Dose largely. A Continuance of this Custom, and an Increase of their Doses, bring great Inconveniencies with it; such as, *Loss of Memory, Stupidity, Madness, Folly,*

Folly, and, beyond Dispute, *premature Death*. The sudden leaving it off, often brings on some *incurable Disorder*; so it seems as if it had infatuated both Sorts of Persons: And (as a certain Author says) *Miserable is the Condition of those, who live so medically, that they can neither subsist, or be sound, unless they are daily mad*. But who does not see that these Errors arise from the imprudent Use of it, and not from the Nature of the Remedy, by the Goodness of God given to Men?

M A N Y Things I have learnt from the regular Use of Opium in myself, and considered the Abuse of it in others, not without Indignation. I have laboured under an hereditary Complaint, almost incurable, *viz. a Cholick Pain*, yearly, for some Months, ever since I became of Age, now more than Forty Years.

T H E Species of *Cholick* which I have so long endured, was of the *Nervous rather than the Bilious Kind*, whence I always dreaded a Paralysis. But this by the Way; for I am not about to give in
this

this Place the History of the Disease, but of the Quality, Quantity and Event, on the Use of Opium. In the Beginning of the Affair, when I did not well know the Virtues, Doses, nor proper Strength of Opium, by the Advice of a Friend, I took Twenty Drops of *Liquid Laudanum*. The constant Effects of that Medicine with me were as follow. 1. About the End of the first Hour, for some Minutes, my Pains increased. 2. An Hour, or a little more, after taking the Remedy, a Stoppage of the Nostrils (as usual in a beginning Cold) continuing for the whole Night. 3. At the same time, a light Erućtation of Wind from the Stomach. 4. All Sense of Pain removed, or, at least, a Suspension of it. 5. A remarkable Chearfulness and Gaity of Spirits. 6. The Night, without Sleep, appearing three or four Times longer. 7. Itching of the Skin all over the Trunk of the Body. 8. No Sweat, unless, perhaps, a little breaking out in the Hams. 9. Little Urine, red, Saffron-colour, and thick. 10. The next Day, purging, two or three light Stools, with a troublesome Tenemus.

mus. 11. My Stools very saponaceous, but sometimes oily. 12. A Freedom from Pain, yet continuing, and, moreover, an incredible bearing the Fatigue of Study, Labour, Journies, &c. more than usual. 13. Appetite more than common. 14. In the Evening drowsy, and sleepy all Night, with some Perturbation and Inquietude. 15. In the Morning following, and preceding, the Blood Vessels of the Eyes larger than was proper, a Plenitude and some Inflammation; and also an Inflation of the whole Body, especially the Hands. 16. The same Day, a tolerable Pain, returning in the Evening more violently afflicting, with an Ataxy, Languor, and Depression of the Animal Spirits, wanting, and as it were expecting, another Dose. But this Inclination, how importunate soever, is not always to be heard, nor the Quantity of the Medicine increased, for that would be acting a mad Part, as before observed. 17. Lastly, in Length of Time, from long and profuse Use of Opiates, Schirrus Tumors are formed in the Viscera, Leucophlegmas, Dropsy, Palsies, &c.

THE Indolence and Pleasure (it is confessed) which Opium affords Mankind, does, as it were by an Inchantment, or Charm, blunt, and render useleſs, all the reaſoning Powers. Many die by their own Hands, being ſtupid and next to Death whilſt alive.

Here my Reader will be ſhrewdly whiſpering,----What muſt then be done for thoſe, who, conflict with Pain, and almoſt inſupportable Torments, who in ſecret lead a Life of Sadneſs and Mourning, more grievous than Death, with whom Nature ſeems always to have been at Variance?

As to the Uſe of Opium, I will ſay what I have done, and ſtill continue. About the Autumnal Equinox, my Diſorder coming on, I do not immediately fly to Laudanum, but bear my Pain with Fortitude, ſo long, till my Patience is exhausted, then every other Evening I take a Doſe, with the Effects juſt now related. If the Diſeaſe rages with more Violence,

I am obliged to have Recourse to a daily Dose ; but this seldom happens. By long Experience I have learnt that there is no Necessity of encreasing the Dose, but it will be more inoffensive and adviseable to lessen the Quantity gradually, and to descend from a large to a lesser Dose. In this Manner I sensibly diminish the Quantity from Twenty-five to Twenty-three Drops, to Twenty, Eighteen, Sixteen, Fourteen, Twelve, Ten, yea, to Eight, the Benefit of lessening the Pain nevertheless continuing, other Effects somewhat lessened, but not wholly removed ; at length, I descend to Six Drops, about the Time of the Disorder's disappearing ; I have omitted it altogether till the Season when I am again attacked.

WHITE Opium is found the best ; next to that the Yellow ; the Black is the worst of all. *Sydenham's* Liquid Laudanum is preferred in common Practice to other Preparations ; but Opium dissolved in pure Water is best ; I therefore prefer, before all others, *Jones*, the Chancellor of *Landaff's* Prescription, and which I have

Q₂

approved

approved by long Use, and title it by the Name of *Pacific Tincture*, and that it may be preserved the longer from Putrefaction, I usually add about the fourth Part of rectified Spirit of Wine.

Article 1582. at the End.

THE external Use of Hemlock, by many antient and modern Writers, has been transmitted to us in various Affections; but I am of Opinion its Use may be justly suspected and called in Question.

Postscript to Article 1604.

The open Fields and flowery Downs
afford

Mushrooms the best for the luxurious
Board,

Which *fresh*, no poisonous Insects hoard.
HOR.

MUSHROOMS, it is very certain, growing in an open Field, are more wholesome than others; it is very certain yet,
that

that there are found every where both good and bad. I was therefore apprehensive that Mushrooms might often contract a poisonous Quality from some little Animalcula that nestle in them: Nor was my Opinion ill founded, as from the following will appear.

HOWEVER various the Species of *esculent Mushrooms* are reckoned up, there is but one with us in common Use, namely, the *Field Mushroom*, called by the *French Champignons*, and are used at our Tables. These at their first Growth are round, not much larger than *small Nuts*, or *Filbeards*, after they have a little unfolded their Membranes, they appear red, full and close; on the Top is a disagreeable Softness, equal and white, the Matter within is very white with short and thick Stalks.

THIS Species growing in an open Field, I with two or three Friends, accurately, and with Care, examined in the Year 1737. In the Stalks, the globular Parts, and also between the little Mem-

Q 3

branes,

branes, I found many little Worms with Scarlet Heads : Some very small, others larger, in some a great Quantity, in others fewer, and in many none, but yet in such Proportion, we thought, in respect to the whole, *that a Fifth or Sixth Part* was loaded with these Worms. These Things considered, it is not to be doubted, but that these Mushrooms received their Poison *from these Worms*, brought forth in them; from whence we hear that so many Persons by eating of them have been ill, sick, and died.

THEY will, perhaps, laugh, who love to indulge their Appetites, and who with great Imprudence take great Care to feed delicately ; well, be it so, I am induced here seriously to advise that every one would wholly banish Mushrooms of all Sorts from their Tables.

SOCRATIC Hunger, and Exercise, is to be preferred to all rich Sauces, as most healthful, which, whoever rightly uses, he will have no Need of other Things.

THE Curious may consult *Geodartius*, who has accurately described these Animalcula, and says they were most like to small Serpents or Adders. The same *Geodartius* adds, that from putrefied Mushrooms there are wont to come forth various Species of Spiders, some reddish, others of an oblong Form, of a yellow Colour, and extremely ill-smelling. No. 136, 142, &c.

Article 1610. at the End.

IT is well known in *Germany*, that all condemned Criminals, and others hired for a large Price for digging Metals out of the Cinnabarine and Mercurial Mines, die in great Misery. First they begin to tremble, have a Salivation, and all their Teeth spontaneously drop out of their Heads; they are tortured with Pains in all their Bodies, but especially their Bones, and so die. If they hold a Bit or thin Plate of Gold in their Mouths, it becomes more weighty, and takes a Silver Dye.

Article 1633. at the End.

A CERTAIN Anatomist in *France*, fell into this Whim, that he could live by Spirit of Wine only; after his Death his Body was opened, and his Stomach was found not larger than a small Nut. From the Collection of *Boerhave's* Students.

The E N D.



APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

MR. RICHARD REYNELL, late Apothecary in *London*, communicated to the Royal Society, the Case of a *Cataleptic Woman*. No. 437.

SUCH Cases being very extraordinary and uncommon, it is presumed, the inserting of it will be acceptable to the Reader. The Gentleman treated it with good Judgment and suitable Success.

ANN BULLARD, a Servant, about one and twenty Years of Age, had been some Time irregular in her *Menses*, and very much afflicted for the Loss of a Friend. *July* 10, 1730, she complained of a Pain in her Head, Sicknes in her Stomach, with a general Disorder; and
took

took *Gascoign's* Powder for a Sweat. Next Morning, *July 11*, about 9 o'Clock, she was found in Bed, senseless, stiff, and void of Feeling, with her Eyes shut; and upon first Surprise, it was thought she was dead. When I came, I found her in a true *Cataleptic Fit*, senseless, without Motion, her Limbs very stiff, but warm, and not easy to be bent; but in whatever Posture any Limb was put, it continued in the same, whether erect, or reclined: Her Respiration was good, but her Pulse low, and irregular; she had no Catchings, or Convulsive Motions, but could not, by any Means used, be brought to herself (in any Respect). A Vein was opened in the Arm, and twelve Ounces of Blood taken away; she bled freely, and came a little to herself, but could not speak. I then gave her this Draught,

℞ *Aq. Mentb. Rutæ. Bryon. C. an. ʒvi.*

Sal. Vol. Corn. C. ʒß.

Sacchar. Albiss. ʒij. f. Haust.

and five Spoonfulls at Pleasure of the following Julep.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Puleg. Rutæ. Mentb.* an. ʒij.

Aq. Bryon. Comp. Nephrit. an. ʒiʒ.

Tinct. Castor. ʒij.

Sacchar Albiss. q. s. *f. Jalapium.*

I N a few Hours she came to herself. I then asked her, whether she knew how she was taken ? She replied, that she had been restless and uneasy till about four o'Clock in the Morning, when she believed she fell into the Disorder she was found in ; but remembered nothing that had happened besides. She complained of a Dizziness in her Head, with a violent Pain in the Fore-part of it, and Sickness in her Stomach, and was a little feverish. I gave her the following Vomit at four o'Clock in the Afternoon :

℞ *Aq. Cardui Benedict.* ʒj.

Pulv. Ipecacuanh. ʒʒ.

Vitriol. Alb. depurat gr. vi.

Oxym. Scillit. ʒiʒ. *f. Haust.*

The Vomit worked kindly, and she seemed relieved by it. About six o'Clock in the
Morning,

Morning another Fit returned, much in the same Manner as before, but she soon came out of it, and then took the Draught with the Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, as before; and I applied a large Blister to her Back, and two more to her Arms: About nine the same Evening she had a strong Convulsion Fit, with Catchings, Grinding of the Teeth, and a great Tremor, neither of which she had had before: She had a Stool the preceding Night, but none that Day. I gave her the Draught as follows, at Night going to Rest.

R̄ Tinct. Hier. Cum. Vino fact. ℥ij.

Aq. Mentb. ℥vi.

Spir. Lavend. Co. ℥℔. f. Haust.

And she continued taking the Draught, with Volatile Salt &c. every four Hours.

JULY 12, she had been light-headed all Night, with little or no Rest; the Blisters were dressed, which discharged plentifully, and the Tincture had given her Stools in the Night, which had made her

her a little faint ; her Pulse was low, and her Water pale. I saw her in the Evening, when she had slept pretty well, with which she was refreshed ; the Pain in her Head but little, her Stomach easy, and I found her in every Respect better. The Draughts were continued every six Hours, and she took of the Julep before-mentioned when faint or ill.

JULY 13, in the Morning, I found her Head easy, her Water high-coloured ; she was allowed Broth, and Food of easy Digestion, which agreed very well with her : She sat up in the Afternoon, but was faint, and her Head giddy ; but when in Bed she was better : She had no Stool that Day. I gave her a Draught with the Volatile Salt, &c. at Night going to Rest, and the following Purge the next Day.

Rx Tinct. Hier. cum Vino fact. ꝑiß.

Syr. è spinà Cerv. Aq. puleg. an. ʒvi.

Spir. Lavend. Co. ʒj. f. Haust. cum

Regimine Cap.

JULY 14, the Purge worked five Times ; she eat a little Dinner, and was easy ; but upon walking about the Room her Head was giddy, and she trembled very much, but when in Bed she was better. I gave her the following Draught at Night going to Rest.

℞ *Aq. Rutæ. Puleg. Bryon. C. an. ʒvj.*
Spir. Corn. C. opt. gutt. 40.
Tinct. Cast. ʒj.
Sacchar. Albiss. paululum. f. Haust.

JULY 15, she complained when up, of a Numbness in her Legs, and a Pricking in them, like to what happens when the Legs are what we commonly call asleep : Her Appetite was better, and she was in every Respect amended. She took the following Medicines.

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Valerian Sylv. ʒij.*
P. Castor. Russ. ʒj.
Asafætid. ʒj.
Tinct. Castor. q. f.
f. Massa Pilular, cujus formentur
Pilul. No. 40.

of which she took four twice a Day with a small Draught of this Julep.

℞ *Aq. Cerasor. nigr.* ℥vj.

Aq. Rutæ. Pæon. Com. an. ℥ij.

Spir. Lavend. C. ℥vi.

Syrup. Caryoph. q. s. f. Julap.

of which she took likewise five Spoonfuls at Pleasure. The Blisters were kept running as long as we could; and when they were dried up, *July* the 19th, I gave her the same Purge as before.

JULY 22, she had continued very well, without any Return of a Fit; but upon cutting an Issue in her Arm, she fell into a Third Fit, in which she continued near two Hours, but then came to herself, and was well that Evening. *July* 29, the Purge was repeated.

AUGUST 6th, complained of a Pain in her Head, Sickness in her Stomach, and some Days before she had a Shew of the *Menses*, and had vomited near a Pint of Blood and was costive: I then advised her

her to take two Spoonfuls of *Tinctura Sacra*, every or every other Night, going to Bed, as she found it necessary, and forty of the following Drops.

℞ *Spir, C. C. opt.* ʒiij.
Tinct. Hellebor nigr. ʒv.

to be taken twice a Day in Chamomile-Tea. She took these Medicines about three Weeks, which answered Expectation, and I left her well.

I s A w her about twelve Months after and she told me, she had continued well ever since.

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